

186

MANUF. - food

1-10-80 - 31-12-80

f Hensard

Cold storage company, Cape Town
*8 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) Whether he or his Deputy had talks with the representatives of a cold storage company in Cape Town recently, if so, (a) at whose instance did the meeting take place and (b) what was its purpose,
- (2) whether any agreement was reached if so, what was its import?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION

- (1) Yes, with representatives of the Cape Town Meat Industry and Livestock Agencies
 - (a) At the request of the said Cape Town Meat Industry and Livestock Agencies
 - (b) To discuss the labour unrest that has developed in their industry
- (2) The matter was discussed in full and a line of action has been decided upon

Dr A * L BORAINÉ Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, could he give us any indication of what that action is and how soon this strike can be ended?

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, it will be in neither the interests of the

representatives nor of the workers concerned to reply to that question now

186 DD 3/10/80

Workers firm on demand for jobs

CAPE TOWN — Apart from a handful of workers, the 400 former employees of the Collondale Canneries are remaining resolute in their refusal to collect pay until they have their jobs back

The secretary of the African Canning Workers Union, Mr Jan Theron, said the workers, who

were dismissed when they stopped work and asked for a meeting with the management concerning the retrenchment of five colleagues including a union leader, had been questioned by two security policemen as to their reasons for the strike and refusal to collect pay

"It seems the management hopes the issue will

be forgotten, but the workers are still jobless and remain resolute," said Mr Theron

The International Union of Food and Allied Workers, based in Geneva, sent a message of protest to the company against "the massive lockout of workers exercising their legitimate right to inquire about the

dismissal of fellow workers"

"We support the demand of the ACWU for reinstatement of all Collondale workers and urge you to do so immediately. Our affiliates will be made fully aware of your company's attitude," was the message from the general secretary of the IUPAW — DDR

Cannery risks overseas union action

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

AN EAST London pineapple cannery could face international trade union action following a five-week labour dispute at its plant

At the same time, more than 1 000 union members in East London have called for a boycott of the company's products and are refusing to handle any goods which are destined for the cannery

The company is Collondale Cannery, which dismissed its entire black work force — about 400 workers — after a brief work stoppage five weeks ago

The stoppage occurred when workers demanded a meeting to discuss the retrenchment of five workers, including a leading member of the African Food and Canning Workers Union at the plant

All were dismissed and only a few have been re-employed

A spokesman for the AFCWU said yesterday that workers were refusing to collect their pay because they still regarded themselves as Collondale workers

According to the company's management, all workers have been replaced and production is back to normal

Yesterday, the union released the text of a telegram sent to the company by the Geneva-based International Union of Food and Allied Workers (IUF), which has affiliates throughout the Western world

The telegram "sharply protests" against "the massive lock-out of workers exercising their legitimate rights" The IUF, it adds, supports the demand for the reinstatement of all Collondale workers.

The IUF also hints at action against the company. "Our affiliates will be made fully aware of the company's attitude" to the dispute, the telegram adds

And in Johannesburg yesterday, two unions, the AFCWU's Transvaal branch and the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union, revealed that they had held a joint meeting earlier this week to discuss the dispute

According to a joint statement, the two unions expressed "dismay at the manner in which management at Collondale had summarily dismissed over 400 workers at the plant," and backed the call for reinstatement

They condemned management's refusal to negotiate and the involvement of police in the dispute

"This is in direct contradiction of the Minister of Manpower Utilisation's statement that management should deal with representative unions and appears to be an escalating trend in the settlement of disputes," the statement reads.

Suripost 5/10/80

186

132

139

Support mounts for dismissed cannery workers

SUNDAY POST Reporter

SUPPORT is mounting for the 400 strikers dismissed from an East London pineapple canning factory.

Trade unions throughout the country and the International Union of Food and Allied Workers have strongly condemned the Collondale Cannery for its treatment of the strikers. Durban's Release Mandela Committee has also pledged its support for the workers, who have called for a boycott of Collondale's products.

Five weeks ago the Collondale workers downed tools in protest against the retrenchment of five colleagues, one of whom was a leading member of their union, the African Food and Canning Workers Union. The workers saw this as a form of intimidation by management, who has refused to have any dealings with the union or the committee elected by the workers.

Collondale is among a number of factories recently hit by strikes in East London. The AFCWU and the South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU) have been involved in the strikes, most of which have been over union recognition.

The police have played an active part in the strikes. Union officials complain of police harassment and detentions under the security laws. Strikers are met by police at their factory gates. And recently 128 workers were convicted under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

This week the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu), the largest umbrella body for unregistered trade unions, said: "Fosatu fully supports the Collondale strikers' demands and condemns management for handling the strike in the worst possible way."

The fired workers, who have refused to collect their pay, are demanding reinstatement.

And in a joint statement, AFCWU's Transvaal branch and the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Unions, which is affiliated to the new black union body, the Council of South African Trade Unions, condemned "management's refusal to negotiate reinstatement of the workers, and also the intervention by riot police in the dispute."

They added: "This is a direct contradiction of the Minister of Manpower Utilisation's statement that management should recognise representative trade unions and appears to be an escalating trend in the settling of labour disputes."

Others that have come out in support of the strikers are the Western Province General Workers Union — also a victim of police harassment — and SAAWU.

Rise for Bakers

Financial Reporter

186

BAKERS lifted taxed profit in the year to June 30 by 57% to R4 570 000 in spite of the low profit margin permitted on price-controlled bread.

This was achieved on a 24% rise in turnover to R90-million which the chairman, Mr L G Baumann, says in the annual report, can be regarded as "only minor growth", but can still be considered satisfactory.

He says that sales in this financial year might not show much growth. There should be a moderate but satisfactory improvement in profits.

Bakers has raised its dividends for the past year by 75% to 70c a share.

Monis is 186

Optimistic

RDM 8/10/80

MONIS and Fattis' operating profit was R543 000 (R768 000) on turnover of R16 150 000 (R13 100 000) in the six-months ended July 31.

Earnings a share were 9,9c before non-trading items (10,7c) and 9c after non-trading items (23,8c).

Profit attributable was R254 000 (R671 000) and tax R135 000 (R197 000).

The company said profits should improve in the second half of the year making this year's annual results better than those for the last financial year.

The big losses sustained in group bakeries in the last financial year had not yet been eliminated but had been greatly reduced.

BEIJING LABORERS' STRIKES

DD 9110/80

~~SECRET~~ (186)

JOHANNESBURG —
The Minister of Manpower Utilization, Mr Fanie Botha, yesterday personally intervened in labour events in East London.

It is understood that Mr Botha flew to East London yesterday to hold a "closed doors" meeting with local employers. The meeting was held at Mr Botha's request.

A spokesman for the Minister's office yesterday confirmed that Mr Botha had left for a meeting in East London but was unable to furnish further details.

The president of the Border Chamber of Industries, Mr John Rich, declined to comment on Mr Botha's visit.

Informed sources expect the Minister used the meeting to spell out the government's attitude to the labour unrest in the area, regarded by many as the key area of black worker action at present.

Labour observers regard events in the East London area as "a crucial test" for the government's new labour dispensation.

Up to now, employers and the authorities in the area have been taking a tough line against unions operating in the area.

The South African Allied Workers Union (Saaawu) and the African Food and Canning Workers Union

Strikers have generally been fired and replaced by unemployed workers and most managements have flatly refused to recognise

either union

It is also known that the authorities in the area have been urging employers to take a "united stand" against the two unions

Among other measures,

they have suggested that employers keep lists of the unemployed in the area and make known to their workers that these lists exist. It is suggested that this will dampen worker militancy

It has also been

suggestions

While it is not yet known what Mr Botha told employers yesterday, he has publicly opposed the practice of bringing in unions without worker "credibility" in order to keep out representative

unions

The East London area has been closely watched by labour observers for some months now.

The Saaawu and the African Food and Canning Workers' Union have been

growing rapidly and official sources in the area have recognised that they have a substantial membership in East London factories

Both unions, which work closely together, reject registration under the government's new labour dispensation. Employers regard both unions as "militant" and have claimed that there are "political overtones" to their organising work

The area has been hit by several strikes in the past few months in a range of industries. They have concerned demands for union recognition or allegations that management has

fired worker leaders.

At the same time, several unionists have been arrested or detained under security laws

An official of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, Mr B P Norusha, is still in detention and some Saaawu officials are awaiting trial on charges arising out of the labour activity in the area

Observers believe events in the area are "a crucial test" of employer and government willingness to come to terms with unions who are seen as "militant"

(Union system criticised, page 5)

From a special labour correspondent

MONIS & FATTIS
Unleavened

FM 10/10/80

186

Monis & Fattis' attributable earnings have dropped 62% to R254 000 for the six months to July 31. This is equivalent to an earnings drop from 23,8c to 9c a share. The company does not pay interim dividends.

Operating profit dropped less sharply from R768 000 to R543 000 on turnover of R16,2m (R13,1m). Margins thus continued to decline, falling from 5,9% in the 1980 first half to 3,4%. Interest paid was also lower, both in aggregate terms and as a percentage of total profit, at R359 000 against R426 000.

The discrepancy between the sharp drop in attributable earnings and operating profit is due to the inclusion of non-trading items. If these are stripped out, earnings

fell from 10,7c a share to 9,9c.

The results leave intact the group's record of an earnings decline every year since 1976. These results, though disappointing in today's climate of high consumer spending, were not unexpected, however. Chairman John Moni said in March that organisational changes and a continuation of the uptrend in the economy would allow improved trading profitability "in the second half of the current year, with a full recovery in the year ending January 1982."

The company remains confident that second-half results will improve and increased earnings for the full year are still expected. In fiscal-1980 Monis earned 9,6c a share, but had to dip into reserves to pay the 12,5c dividend.

Minorities continue to have some cause for concern, though with fully 81% of the 2,8m issued shares held by family company Moni Brothers (Pty) there are not too many of these shareholders around. Problem is, the outlook remains cloudy as group bakery losses have been reduced, but not eliminated, and the chemical division is still in the red.

Trading conditions are in the group's favour, but the hang-over of previous management inefficiencies, combined with the damage of labour unrest and consequent boycotts, could take longer to overcome than was previously foreseen.

Even if the group returns to 1978's level of profitability and earns 26,5c a share, return on capital remains low at about 14%. Liquidity demands could force a cover of three times and the group might thus be able to afford a dividend of no more than 9c a share. This would be a deviation from the 12,5c payment the directors have doggedly stuck to over the past five years.

Unless the second half produces profits sufficient to cover a 12,5c dividend three times, and leave some leeway for recouping the two-year depletion of reserves. In view of the current price of 295c, yielding 4,2%, as expensive.

Ian Muri

Frozen foods come in from the cold (18)

By REG RUMNEY

THE frozen food industry has come out of the cold in the 70s and is set for exciting growth in the 80s, according to Mr T Blyth, general manager of the processed foods division of I & J.

He was reviewing the industry this week at the I & J Frozen Foods and the Industry conference in Johannesburg.

I & J announced a Launch a Rescue Boat campaign to buy a craft for the National Sea Rescue Institute and the establishment of a catering division.

According to the figures Mr Blyth gave for the UK and US, there is room for growth in South African frozen-food consumption. He said per capita consumption of frozen foods in South Africa had more than doubled since 1970 from 1.4kg a year to 2.9kg. But African consumption was still well be-

low current consumption levels in the UK at 13.5kg and the US at 36kg.

Current per capita consumption among South Africa's white population represented 78% of the UK level and 29% of the US.

The R126-million a year frozen food market had grown at an annual rate of 18% in sales volume in the past 10 years.

The most dramatic growth over the decade had been sales of meat products and prepared foods. These now constituted 17% of total sales value as against 3% in 1970. Frozen fish and vegetables constituted 81% by volume of overall frozen food sales and 71% by value.

Together they had grown 7.5% a year over the past 10 years.

The total frozen-food market, Mr Blyth said, had a current annual volume of 72,000 tons, consisting of several major product categories.

"Of all the categories, vegetables have the lion's share at 44.6%, processed fish 36.2%, meats 7.1%, prepared foods 7.3%, fruit juices, 1.3% and other frozen foods 3.4%."

Frozen foods were likely to grow around 7% a year over the coming decade, with sales volume increasing to more than 14,000 tons in 1980.

"We expect higher growth rates for product categories

such as fish fingers, burgers prepared foods, potato products and especially vegetables."

The frozen-food share of the total grocery turnover of major stores and hypermarkets was 46%.

"As with other food categories, the turnover of frozen foods has tended to become more concentrated in hypermarkets and major stores. These stores account for 85% of retail frozen food sales — as against 65% in 1970. This is due, no doubt, to the availability of adequate freezer space."

In turnover, the split in the frozen food market between the retail trade and catering, is 64% retail and 36% catering.

The volume split was 62% retail and 38% catering.

The more rapid growth was in the retail section.

Giving a geographical breakdown of the market, Mr Blyth said the Transvaal led with R61,500,000, or 51.3% of the national total.

Natal came second with R21,800,000, or 17.3%, the Western Cape R19,600,000 (15.6%), Eastern Cape R11,200,000 (8.9%) and the Free State and Northern Cape R8,600,000 (6.8%).

The retail market, Mr Blyth estimated, was split 52.3% for the Transvaal and 47.7% for the rest of SA. The catering market was 49.5% Transvaal and 50.5% the rest.

Meat men to discuss
the soaring prices

RSM 11/10/80

By VITA PALESTRANT
Consumer Mail

THE support price and its inflationary effects on red meat prices will be one of the issues thrashed out at a two-day congress of the South African Federation of Meat Traders starting on Monday

The congress, to be held in East London, will be attended by the Housewives League — the body that initiated the red meat boycott

"Our boycott will continue until the support price has been removed," said Mrs Joy Hurwitz, the league's president

The Meat Board's imposed support price, claimed to prevent prices "from fluctuating," has an inflationary effect and does not allow prices to drop below more than 6% a week

This mechanism operates in addition to the floor price — the minimum guaranteed to the farmer

Mrs Hurwitz will be accompanied by Mrs Yvonne Forshaw, a vice-president

Consumers and traders have slammed the support price saying price levels should be deter-



mined by supply and demand
Another issue the league hopes to raise is the plight of the small butcher

"Small independent retailers are in a very difficult position. They are struggling to keep their customers because of the excessive meat prices," she said

A large percentage of butcheries are owned fully or partly by the big three of the meat industry — Vleissentraal, Kanhym and Imperial Cold

Storage

Mrs Hurwitz also anticipates there will be discussion on the recently appointed commission of inquiry "It is likely to come up and we will put the consumer's point of view — our main concern is the extremely high prices of meat and its possible causes"

Other items on the agenda are shortages and supply of meat and inflated prices, exports and imports of meat, misleading advertising and problems in relation to the total pool

Meanwhile, Mrs Hurwitz has slammed the chicken industry's shortage and high prices "It seems odd the industry did not anticipate increased demand — I am not satisfied with their excuses. Our attempts to get clarification have been futile"

She said the league's red meat boycott had led to increased consumption of chicken

However, although demand had dropped for red meat — the support price had held meat prices artificially high, she said

Remaining Union tells of wait



EAST LONDON — The management of Collondale Canneries had made it clear there was little chance of any of the 400 workers dismissed from the firm last month being reinstated before March next year, the general secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, Mr Jan Theron, said last night.

This was despite assurances given to two overseas unions, who had protested at the dismissals, that the factory management would re-employ all former workers including the five whose retrenchment sparked off the dispute "if and when vacancies occurred," he said.

Mr Theron held talks with the Collondale management this week and said they had made it clear there was no likelihood of vacancies occurring. Management was

also not prepared to dispense with any of the "scab" workers hired to replace the 400 who were fired, he said.

"They said the only possibility of taking a substantial number of workers back would be in March next year at the start of the next season," Mr Theron said.

"We view this offer as no more than an attempt to portray management in a reasonable light."

"The workers, however, still refuse to accept their dismissal and after five weeks the vast majority have still not collected their pay. This is an indication of the hardship they are prepared to face to secure a fair settlement in the dispute," Mr Theron said.

The management of Collondale Canneries could not be contacted for comment last night. — DDR.

BAKERS (186)

Takeover trail

FM 17/10/80

Activities. Holding company of 13 companies active in flour milling and manufacturing and distributing bread, biscuits and confectionery. The directors hold 43% of the equity.

Chairman: L G Baumann

Capital structure: 2,8m ordinaries of R1, 400 000 5½% cum prefs of R2. Market capitalisation R34,1 m.

Financial: Year to June 30 1980. Borrowings long- and medium-term, R1,2m, net short-term, R709 000. Debt equity ratio 11,2%. Current ratio 2,1. Net cash flow R3,8m. Capital commitments R3,1m.

Share market: Price 1 200c (1979-80 high, 1 200c, low, 365c, trading volume last quarter, 14 400 shares).

Yields: 13,3% on earnings, 5,8% on dividend. **Cover** 2,3. **PE ratio:** 7,5.

	'77	'78	'79	'80
Return on cap %	14,1	10,9	18,1	25,1
Turnover (Rm)	57,6	62,9	72,2	89,7
Gross profit (Rm)	3,2	2,8	5,0	7,9
Gross margin %	5,6	4,4	7,0	8,9
Earnings (c)	54,0	48,5	102,0	159,4
Dividends (c)	21	23	40	70
Net asset value (c)	604	733	793	942

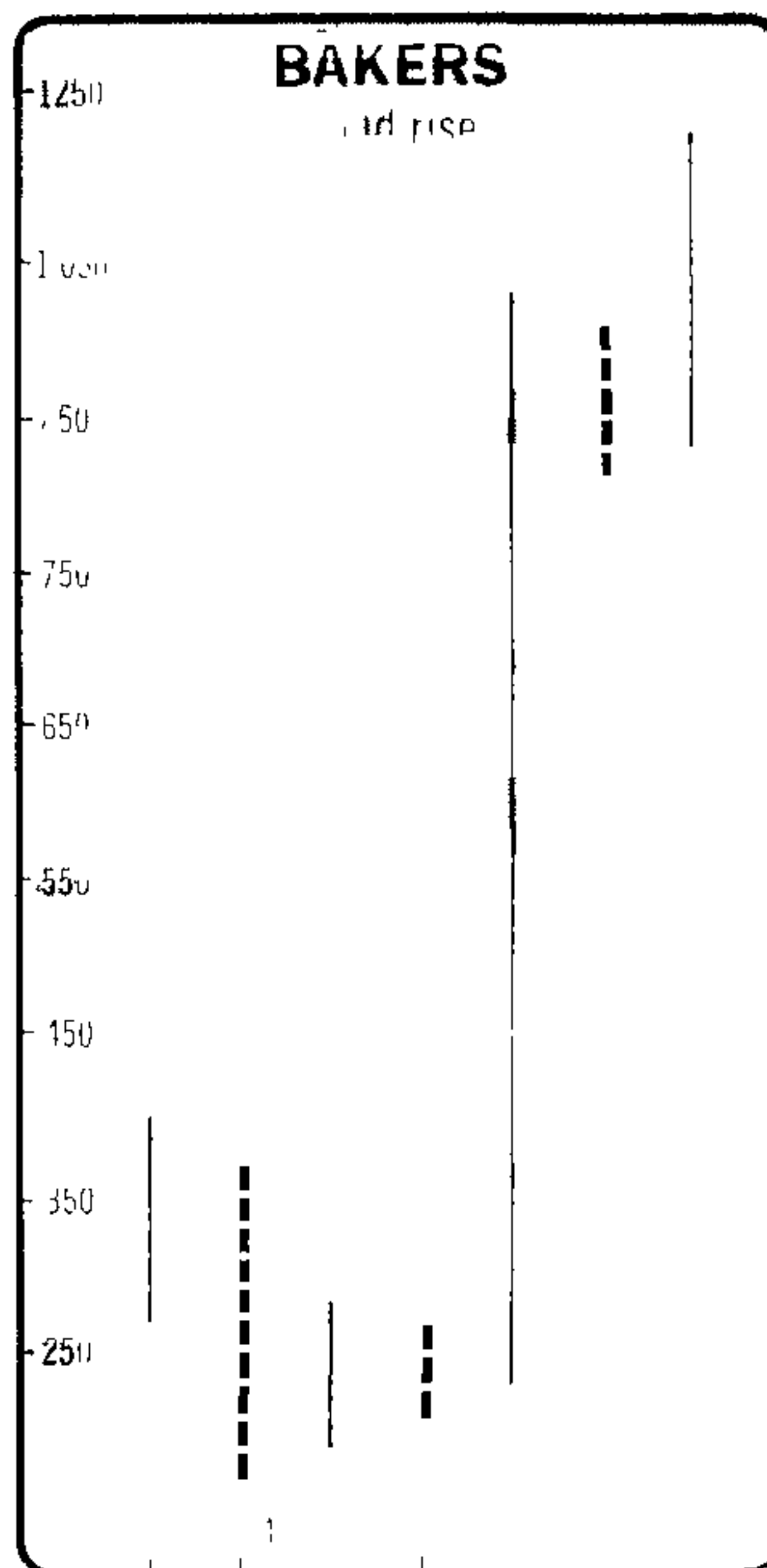
Indications are that the group is on an expansion drive both internally and through acquisitions. An Alrode site has been purchased to house a new distribution warehouse and offices for the Selected Products subsidiary, and the Durban flour mill is to be modernised following the installation of a gas plant to supply fuel to its bread ovens.

In addition the group acquired not less than 90% of food manufacturer Packo with effect from July (depending on the decision taken about the Group Areas restrictions on the premises). It will pay R10,25 per share which could result in a total purchase price of R2,6m if minorities sell. And the acquisition will increase group earnings by around 6c in the current year (about 4% on last year's figures).

Despite this policy of acquisition growth, the group could be an attractive takeover target itself.

Based in Natal, suitably close to the larger groups, Bakers has a number of aspects which recommend it to a possible buyer. The low debt-equity ratio of 11,2% offers a classic opportunity to gear up after purchase, backed by the credit standing and financial base of the larger group.

It has notched up 33% compound earn-



ings growth since 1976, during which dividends have increased at an even higher rate of 38%. Although chairman Len Baumann warns that it would be over-optimistic to believe that the substantial rate of earnings improvement seen in the past two years could be maintained indefinitely, the group's solid market share should ensure a steady cash flow for some years to come.

But the giants with stringent criteria on expected returns from an acquisition could be put off by the low profit margins permitted on bread operations — Baumann himself criticises the before-tax return of 15% on historical asset values as 'inadequate' in an inflationary economy.

The group has, however, worked at bettering these limits, and achieved last year's 25% return on capital through better margins, efficiencies from a cost improvement programme and, of course, from its product spread into higher-profit confectionery products.

Another possible problem which a potential buyer could encounter may be a reluctance on the part of the major shareholders to relinquish control. The share is tightly held and only 300 of the 2,8m changed hands during August. And as the share price has more than doubled from 540c a year ago to 1 200c, shareholders would only sell at a substantial premium were to be offered.

On this basis, the group remains a

tempting morsel for one of the food giants although, as yet, no public signs of interest have been shown by any of them. Even a 10% hike in payout at the end of the current year would put the share on a prospective 6,4%, at which level it is certainly not expensive.

Fiona Halse

Plant will turn waste into food

from page 1

triggered their research project Mrs Jopie Bosman, Wits-trained biologist who heads the research team, told me the principle is that the nitrogenous waste is fed into a continuous "race track" canal into which algae of the genus Ankistrodesmus are introduced. A pump keeps the water turbulent to allow the algae to be exposed to sunlight "The main energy supply is the sun itself it stimulates the algae. Our climate is ideal." Apart from nitrogen being a natural food for green plants they also need carbon dioxide. Modderfontein produces the gas in huge quantities and is able to hubble it into the canals This also keeps the pH level constant — an essential for optimum growth

EXTRACTED

At the end of the canal the algae are extracted and then dried. The extraction plant for the demonstration plant is big enough to fill a large hall The eventual plant for the fullscale scheme will be a huge complex costing millions The project manager is Mr Fadi Hendricks, a chemical engineer turned biotechnologist He told me AECI had been aware of the possibility of using algae for years "But it was only when an Israeli scientist spoke on the subject at an international conference in Johannesburg some three years ago that we realised it could be done. The Israelis use sewage water. "We thought we would try it with industrial effluent only. The feasibility tests have proved successful." Next month Mrs Bosman and Mr Hendricks will present a paper on their project at a CSIR symposium on aquaculture in Pretoria

SA leads in vast 'miracle food' plan

STAR 17/10/80 183 186

By James Clarke

A massive plant that will turn industrial waste into food is to be built at the AECI complex at Modderfontein.

Officials of AECI have been researching the project — which is like science fiction come true — in secret for almost three years.

If the demonstration plant is successful the proposed scheme will involve covering an area larger than Johannesburg city centre and Braamfontein with a system of zig-zagging canals in which to grow algae.

Microscopic algae (dried) have been called "miracle food" and can be eaten by people It is ideal for feeding to meat-producing animals

The dried product looks a bit like blue-green sage and tastes something like spinach Although it is extremely rich millions of Japanese eat it regularly in pill form as a health food

In the United States the algae fetches R4 500 a ton as a health food

The commodity could play a significant role in substituting for fish protein concentrate for animal feed, now in dwindling supply.

The plant at Modderfontein, which could cost many millions of rands, should produce about 40 tons a day

The scheme is unique in that it will be the first one to use only industrial effluent Its primary purpose is to remove nitrogen from AECI's waste water. But the high protein and vitamin food it will produce will help pay for the cost of treatment.

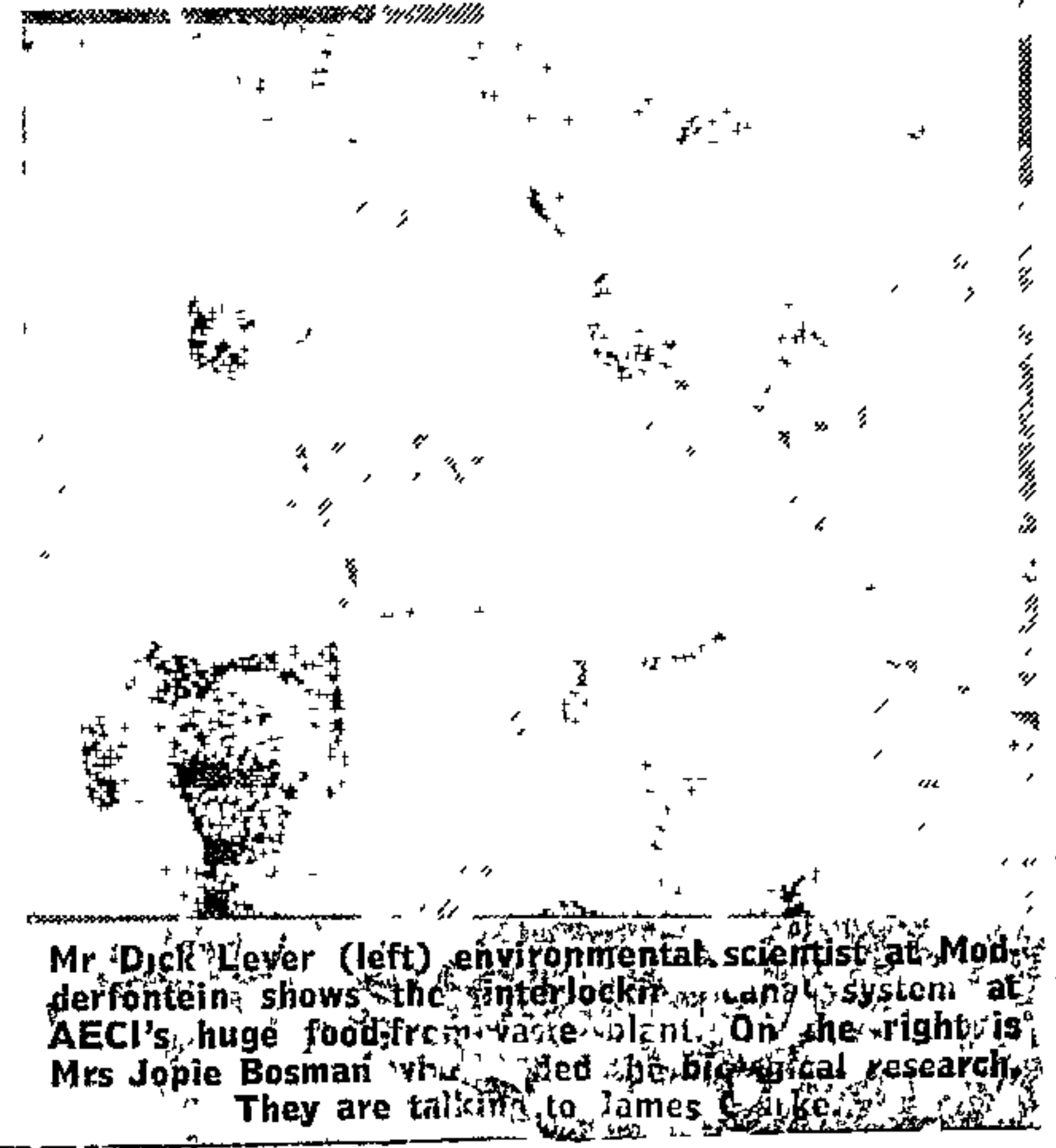
Secret

I was shown the secret green canals spread over two hectares

Mr Dick Lever, AECI's environmental and services manager, explained that the industrial complex inside Modderfontein's grounds had two forms of nitrogen effluent

The stronger waste is sprayed over the veld surrounding the complex to fertilise pastures For 17 years this effluent has been producing eight tons of grass per ha to raise Modderfontein prize-winning stud cattle

The weaker nitrogen waste (containing about 100 parts per million of nitrogen) was the problem. It is discharged into a local stream but now the Department of Water Affairs has asked all factories to reduce the amount of nitrogen. This



Mr Dick Lever (left) environmental scientist at Modderfontein shows the interlocking canal system at AECI's huge food-from-waste plant. On the right is Mrs Jopie Bosman who led the biological research. They are talking to James Clarke.

New
DD 18/10/80
meat
trade (95)
wages (95)

EAST LONDON — New minimum wages have been laid down for between 300 and 400 employees working in the meat trade in the magisterial area of East London, according to a Government Gazette announcement published yesterday.

The new wages will come into effect from Monday.

The secretary for the industrial council which negotiated the increases, Mr. Jimmy Nicholas, said: "Basically the new wages are a one-third increase on the minimum wages laid down in October, 1977."

"This does not mean that everyone's wages will increase by one-third from Monday. Most butchers are already paying more than the amounts specified."

He gave the increases as follows — shop controllers now earning a minimum of R82,50 a week are to get a minimum of R110 a week.

Meat technicians now getting a minimum of R69,30 a week will get a minimum of R92,40.

Minimum wages for general workers (male) go from R17,00 to R23,00; for women, the figure is R13,00 increasing to R18,40.

Minimum wages of drivers of motor vehicles (between 500 kg and 2 500 kg) go from R24,00 to R32,00.

Meat technician's assistants now getting a minimum wage of R10,00 are to get R26,70 a week.

Mass measurers and pricers (female) now getting a minimum of R15,00 are to get R21,30.

At present the minimum wage laid down for meat shop attendants, male and female, is R17,00 a week. But from Monday men are to earn a minimum wage of R25,00 and women, R23,00.

Meat technicians presently earning a minimum of R69,30 a month are to earn R92,40.

The wages of clerical employees (male) which are presently R253 a month are to increase to R337 — DDR

This top salesman still misses his classroom

By JS MOJAPPELO.

MR LEKGAU Mathabathe, the first-ever black national sales manager of Premier Milling Company, still misses teaching. Understandably so, because Mr Mathabathe, popularly known as "LM", was a teacher for 27 years. He was one of more than 500 Soweto teachers who resigned their jobs in protest against Bantu Education in 1977.

"I do miss teaching. When I move about in Soweto and see the school uniforms of my former school, Morris Isaacson High School, I become a little bit nostalgic. But with the present education system I am not prepared to go back to the classroom," Mr Mathabathe said.

Mr Mathabathe is one of the few people who made a success of two separate and different careers during a lifetime. He was a principal of one of the biggest schools in the country when he resigned. He now holds a top job in the milling company.

Born 55 years ago in Gathabathe village in the Pretoriusburg area, Mr Mathabathe came to Johannesburg in the forties. He attended school at Orlando High School, Soweto, where he completed his matric. He went to Pretoria Bantu Normal College to train as a teacher.

Armed with a teaching diploma, which he obtained in 1949, Mr Mathabathe started teaching at Orlando High School the following year. In 1956 he joined Morris Isaacson High School, where he was later appointed principal.

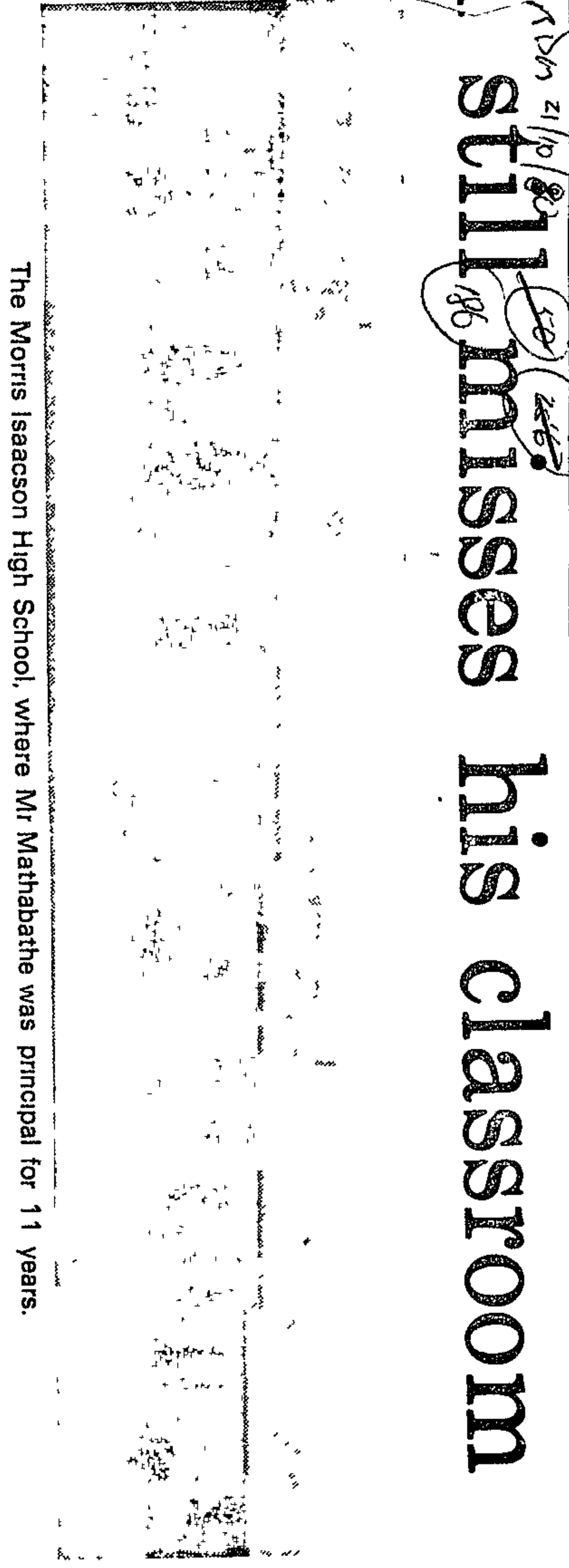
"It is interesting to note that the entire leadership of the so-called Soweto riots came from this school, with student leaders like Tshepo Mashimane. The reason is that there was a fairly liberal attitude at the school. The students were not inhibited in any way and they were free to discuss anything they wanted, including politics, without any fear. That is the type of thing that gave them latitude to do whatever they wanted to do," Mr Mathabathe said.

He was the head of the school for 11 years and was also active in teachers' associations. Morris Isaacson High School has now been closed for the rest of the year by the Department of Education and Training because of student disturbances at the school this year. In 1976, at the height of the disturbances in Soweto, Mr Mathabathe was one of the community leaders detained under the Terrorism Act. He was detained for four months and released in December. "I was one of the teachers who felt they had had enough of

Bantu Education and organised the entire teaching staff in the post-primary schools to resign en masse. More than 500 teachers resigned," Mr Mathabathe said.

Mr Mathabathe was only free for 10 months before he was again detained without trial and held for eight months.

When the Government cracked down on black leaders and organisations on October 19, 1977, Mr Mathabathe was one of those detained. He was held at Modder Bee Prison with other members of the Soweto Committee of Ten until July 1978.



The Morris Isaacson High School, where Mr Mathabathe was principal for 11 years.

"When I came out of detention this time, I knew I would never go back to teaching. I decided to resign and I was not impressed by the new Education and Training Act, which was just a change of name for the old educational system," Mr Mathabathe said.

He was disappointed by the lack of support from teachers in other parts of the country when Soweto teachers took a stand against Bantu Education and resigned.

"When we resigned en bloc, as we did, the whole of education in Soweto was paralysed. If all teachers in the country had taken similar steps, I tell you, we would have been somewhere and the Government would have met our demands." After leaving the classroom

for the last time, he got a job with a travel agency, which is a subsidiary of the Premier Milling Company. He worked there for two and a half months and was later transferred to the milling section of the company as a marketing manager.

Last year, he was promoted to the position of national sales manager of the company and has white and black salesmen throughout the company under him.

The company has millings in Pretoria, Johannesburg, Springs, Kroonstad, Thaba Nchu, East London, Cape Town, Durban and Bethal. These millings are almost all managed by whites.

"I go to them and we work along together and advise each other. We devise means of how to improve our sales."

When I asked him why he did not resign when Bantu Education was introduced in 1955, Mr Mathabathe said black teachers at first were not sure whether the new system of education was good or not.

"We thought Bantu Education was never on trial, and some thought that it was bad, but it was perhaps better than nothing. The aim was to improve it within."

"But by degrees, the education became worse. The crunch came when the authorities tried to impose dual-medium instruction in post-primary schools," Mr Mathabathe said.

Ten and is at present in the forefront of the movement to fight against increased house rents in Soweto.

Soweto residents were fighting against the proposed rent increases because they simply could not afford them, he added.

"We also get these disturbing reports that the allowances of the Soweto Councilors have been increased and that Wrab donated money to organisations like Sabra," Mr Mathabathe said.

Mr Mathabathe said that, contrary to government propaganda, Soweto residents maintained that political rights were more important than bread and butter issues. Politics to the Soweto people meant a direct saying in the running of the country.

He added that the Soweto Council, under Mr David Thebehah, played no meaningful part in the lives of the local residents except to help the Government solve its problems in Soweto.

Mr Mathabathe goes so far as to say that the Committee of Ten, through the Soweto Residents Committees, had 60% support in Soweto — from young and old. Another 20% of the supporters was not active and the remainder of the people did not know what was going on in Soweto.

Mr Mathabathe is married and has six children.

Price clucking

FM 24/10/80

Premier Milling chairman Tony Bloom refutes allegations that chicken producers have engineered a chicken shortage and unacceptable price increase in the wake of red meat shortages.

Farm Fare, part of the Premier group with a 20-22% broiler market share, produces roughly 3m chickens a month. Current wholesale price "is still R1,68/kg," says Bloom. "We intend holding the price below R2 through Christmas"

Pick n Pay's Raymond Ackerman says some suppliers quoted R1,85/kg for frozen and R1,95/kg for fresh chicken last week. Shortfalls in supply were chronic according to Ackerman, who also expected wholesale chicken prices to top R2/kg before Christmas

"Two months ago frozen chicken cost R1,17 and R1,25 for fresh. In some areas wholesale prices will be as high as R2,20 or R2,30 by Christmas"

Ackerman claims he's been told by two major suppliers that the "genuine break-even price on chicken production is from R1,05 to R1,20/kg. Producers used to be happy to make a profit of five to 10c/kg. Now they want to make 70 or 80 or 90c"

He admits chicken producers have had a rough ride for four years but "they shouldn't expect to recoup their losses in one year." Also pushing up prices, says Ackerman, is increased demand averaging between 40% and 50% this year.

Demand shortfall is now about 20%, says Ackerman. He reckons if producers stopped exporting "roughly 10% of their production at R1/kg," the problem would be partially alleviated. "At the moment SA needs 4m chickens a week, the supply is about 3m." He says P n P had 300 000 chickens stockpiled before the present crisis. "But there's panic buying and stocks will be depleted."

Harold Goldberg, Checkers national merchandise manager for perishables, says Checkers sells "in excess of 250 000 chickens a week. The shortfall in supply is up to 40% of our requirements."

The shortfalls, says Goldberg, are due "to what started happening four years ago." Chickens were then sold at about 20c/kg below cost, at 70-80c/kg. Producers refused to invest fresh capital in production plant. Goldberg says "there was an investment shortfall of R6m-R8m during

the economic slump"

To get rid of surplus stocks, producers tied up export orders. Now "lack of investment, 12-15% mortality on slaughter animals resulting from Newcastle disease and the long lead time to replenish breeding stock and come on full production, plus a certain amount of profiteering, have aggravated the present situation," he says.

He claims price increases are exaggerated. Checkers, he says, has guaranteed that suppliers will keep wholesale prices "to well below R2/kg. We will not pay more than R1,80/kg, frozen or fresh"

Bloom refutes all of Ackerman's claims about exports. "We exported 20 t in October, 10 t in November and will export 10 t in December. It's less than 0,2% of total production. Not one chicken producer can break even at R1,10/kg. Our after-tax returns have been abysmally low over the last few years — 13,1% in 1976, 1,6% in 1977, negative returns in 1978, 1% in 1979. We've achieved 5% in 1980, and hope for 20% in 1981."

"Expanding production is expensive. We've just brought on 65 000 birds, but increasing production needs two years of planning. To set up a fully integrated 100 000 birds a week production facility needs a R15m investment. Unless we get adequate returns, who wants to invest?"

Workers spell out their grievances

DAK-1 Disp
25/10/80
186

EAST LONDON — The workers who were paid off at Wilson-Rowntree here yesterday said the main grievance of workers at the chocolate moulding department was discrimination against blacks and in favour of coloured workers by the foreman, Mr Donald Strunk

Grievances put forward against Mr Strunk were

- That he was totally against workers from other departments visiting the chocolate moulding department
- That this practice applied only to black workers and coloured workers were free to visit as they pleased.
- That telephone calls to workers in the department were not channelled through as in other departments.
- That whenever Mr Strunk had an argument with a worker he threatened him with dismissal or demotion
- That Whenever there was overtime work to be done in the department he would use coloured workers from other departments and send the black workers home.
- That there were no proper eating facilities in the department and workers had to have meals near toilets and
- That until Thursday this week black workers had to sign off and on when they went to the toilets and

back

The workers said they took the grievances up with Mr Strunk on Thursday when they presented them in a letter

Mr Strunk and the acting production manager, Mr Barry Clifton, had addressed them at teatime — 3 pm — on Thursday but instead of discussing their grievances the two men addressed them about a new pension scheme, the workers claimed.

"When we asked why they had come up with the pension scheme story when we had our complaints, Mr Clifton said we should elect one representative to put our case to management," one worker said

This had not been done because tea time was up by the time the matter came up and they returned to work.

Yesterday the workers wrote another letter reiterating their complaints and then elected three representatives to see Mr Strunk and put their case

"But before we could see him on this, one worker, Mr G Mahlangeni, was called in and shown a new form He was told this was the new form to be filled in when workers put grievances to management"

From what they heard from Mr Mahlangeni he had said he could not do

anything about it because the whole matter had been handled by workers in the moulding department

The workers said they were told by assistant production manager, Mr Beatridge, that senior management would not allow Mr Strunk to address the workers or discuss their grievances

This message had been conveyed to Mr Mahlangeni to convey to workers in the department.

They said later they were addressed by Mr A Lightbody, the personnel manager, and Mr P Preston, the managing director. When they were told to return to work if they wanted to remain with the company, white and coloured workers had left but blacks had remained.

They were then given 60 seconds to return to work and then 30 seconds after which they were told they were dismissed and should wait for their pay All got their week's pay and were told they would get other pay in lieu of leave and pension from police stations in Duncan Village and Mdantsane depending on where they live

Other factory workers had walked out later in sympathy with those dismissed

They had been told they could return and be rehired on Monday but had also been told 15 workers who had been paid off before the rest would not be rehired.

The workers said they were still willing to work for the company if their grievances were handled in a reasonable manner. — DDR

Factory alleges intimidation

EAST LONDON — Management at Wilson Rowntree believes yesterday's strike was the result of intimidation by a group of workers deliberately disrupting production

Relations with unions at the factory have been cordial, they said, and though the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) officials are believed to be among those who orchestrated the strike, management does not believe the union itself was behind it

In a statement issued last night the factory's personnel manager, Mr Alistair Lightbody, outlined the background to the strike

The statement reads: "We have 1 530 weekly paid factory employees of whom 1 140 are black, 260 are coloured and 130 are white

A Sweet Workers' Union, which is not a company union, is a registered union which has been in existence since the 1940s and represents our employees This union has applied for registration as a multi-racial union For all practical purposes, its application has been accepted

It has 195 coloured, 35 white and 300 black members

A black liaison committee has operated since 1973

During the past six weeks we have had discussions with Saawu which represents 753 of our employees We believe the 753 members claimed are all blacks Our discussions and correspondence with Saawu have been most cordial and we believe fruitful

An official workers' committee acting under the auspices of Saawu is active in our factory However, Saawu appears to have lost control of the executives of this workers' committee who are acting in an irrational, provocative and amateurish way We have asked Saawu on many occasions to bring them into

line as their actions are jeopardising further discussions between Saawu and ourselves Saawu have not been able to discipline them.

A further worrisome aspect is that our employees are being encouraged by officials of the proposed workers' committee to terminate their membership of the pension fund and sick benefit group life scheme.

We are currently experiencing problems in one of our manufacturing departments where we have been faced with unrest and work stoppages. A coloured woman in the department has been threatened at knife point and the black chargehand, who is the centre of the controversy in the department, has been threatened with assassination. These incidents have been reported to the police.

It was particularly noticeable that the employees in the department wanted, and we allowed them, to talk to management representatives en masse. Originally four executives of the unofficial workers' committee spoke on their behalf, but the employees turned against this form of dialogue, because they did not trust the workers' committee representatives

It is of interest that the chairman of the proposed workers' committee, at his own request, made himself available for election to fill a vacancy in the liaison committee last week He was resoundingly defeated — obtaining only three votes

Saawu advised us that the same person's election as chairman of the workers' committee was carried out outside the company's premises, that voting was by show of hands and that his appointment was unanimous

We are inclined to doubt whether election by show of hands, in the

current climate of intimidation, is the best means of electing office bearers or spokesmen

To sum up, we have two unions — one a registered multi-racial union operating under the Industrial Conciliation Act, the other a non-registered union The two unions are apparently not speaking to each other.

One unofficial workers' committee, ostensibly supported by Saawu but apparently out of control

A liaison committee which does not countenance the action of the unofficial workers' committee.

Workers' rejection of both the unofficial workers' committee executives and official liaison committee.

The overall aim of certain of the executives of the workers' committee however, is, we think, self evident Attempts have been made, almost on a daily basis, over the last five weeks, to provoke and confront management so that a strike can be instituted with resultant publicity.

Today one department flatly refused to follow laid-down company procedure, stopped work and gave the company an ultimatum, leaving us with no option but to discharge them

It is interesting to note that this company has never suffered industrial unrest in the 90 years of its existence We have dealt with trade unions at Wilson-Rowntree since the 1940s We believe that a trade union should be fully representative of all races and we believe inter alia that we have a special responsibility towards our 260 coloured employees We have yet to determine which of the two unions is really representative of our multi-racial work force, has been democratically elected and will not polarise the various races in our company's environment — DDR

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Black workers in mass dismissal

STAR 25/10/84
186
187
188

By Drew Forrest

EAST LONDON — Strike-torn East London was hit by further labour unrest yesterday with the mass dismissal of 1 200 black food workers.

The management of the affected company — Wilson-Rowntree (Pty) Ltd — could not be contacted today. Union sources in the Eastern Cape described the dismissals as a "lock-out". The dispute comes after three major strikes in the East London area in the past six months.

The trouble began on Thursday when 60 black workers in the chocolate moulding department presented management with a letter complaining of maltreatment by their foreman, a Mr Strunk.

According to Mr Sisa Njikelana, Branch secretary of the South African Allied Workers' Union and acting branch secretary of the closely linked African Food and Canning Workers' Union, Wilson-Rowntree management refused to deal with the workers' elected representatives.

One worker was singled out as an "instigator," he said, and was asked to complete a grievance form. This he refused to do without a mandate from his colleagues.

Dissident workers were yesterday assembled by the company's personnel manager, Mr A Lightbody, who told them he was "tired of people who made a nuisance of themselves." He gave them a minute to return to work.

Coloureds and whites complied, but the blacks refused and were paid off, said Mr Njikelana. "The workers were still at work when given the ultimatum. They were locked out."

Then the entire, 1 200 strong black work force — most of them union members — met to demand an explanation. They were given a minute to return to work, refused and were paid off.

Mr Njikelana said workers were told to collect their benefits from police stations in the Mdantsane and Duncan Village townships. Wilson Rowntree had offered to re-employ on a selective basis but dismissed workers wanted a prior guarantee that their grievances would be heard.

Strike hits

EL sweet

factory

DAIKY JAP 25/10/80

EAST LONDON — Production was halted at Wilson-Rowntree (Pty) Ltd yesterday, the giant sweet and chocolate factory in East London, following what appeared to be a wildcat strike

Initially about 50 workers were paid off yesterday morning after they had downed tools. More workers later joined the strike and eventually management dismissed the entire labour force of 1 530 because they said there had been threats against workers who elected not to strike.

Management was adamant workers left only because they had been intimidated. In some cases, they said workers were threatened with death if they did not join the strike.

Workers, on the other hand, claimed there had been a breakdown in communication with management over the grievances of workers in the chocolate-moulding section of the factory.

They said the foreman in the department, Mr Donald Strunk, discriminated against blacks in favour of coloureds.

This was dismissed as "ridiculous" by management.

The company's managing director, Mr Peter Preston, said while it appeared workers had been brought out on strike by South African-ruled Workers Union (Saawu) officials at the factory, in the light of the cordial relationship the company had established with Saawu, he did not believe Saawu were behind the strike.

Mr Preston added he was convinced the strike had been orchestrated and deliberately provocative.

Mr Preston had to cancel a flight overseas yesterday as a result of the strike. He was to have flown out of East London at noon yesterday on his way to England for discussions with Wilson's parent company — discussions which would confirm considerable expense at its East London factory.

The strike may have jeopardised talks which Mr Preston said would have seen considerable factory expansion and which would have given employment to a lot more people.

The strike was bound to adversely affect production at the factory, Mr Preston said. The sweet industry was a seasonal trade and work would be lost, with a resulting loss of employment opportunity.

Workers who did not want to join the strike — and Mr Preston believes that to be most of the work force — have been told they will be rehired on Monday without losing pension benefits.

Mr Preston emphasised not all the strikers would be rehired. "We will be selective," he said.

He added that what had distressed him was that many of the workers had been told they must withdraw from the company's pension scheme, though that was a condition of employment.

"I personally saw many workers with tears in their eyes leaving the premises. It was obvious they did not want to lose their pension benefits or join the strike, but feared for their lives if they didn't," he said.

"A man with only two years to go before retirement was also forced to withdraw from the pension scheme.

"He stood to receive two-thirds of his salary as a pension when he retired. Now all he will receive is his own contribution plus three per cent interest."

— DDR

What workers say; management reply, page

7.

Tension high at EL sweet factory

5-AR 27/10/80

186 (18) (18)

Staff Reporters

Tension remained high at the East London sweet factory of Wilson Rowntree today as management reported that more than 1 000 workers were on duty after Friday's complete work stoppage.

About 2 000 more were jostling outside the factory — at least half of them work seekers and the remainder intimidators, said Mr Alistair Lightbody, the firm's personnel manager.

INTIMIDATION

He said the factory's staff of about 1 500 was cleared on Friday after a work stoppage by about 800 led to "gross intimidation of other workers."

People were running around the factory threatening workers," he said.

Many of those who started work this morning have asked for permission to leave early because of fear for the safety of their families," he added.

Others wanted to sleep at the factory.

He said 100 to 200 of

the more than 1 000 who were at work today were casual workers.

Mr Lightbody denied allegations that all the workers were fired on Friday.

He also denied that the firm had offered to re-employ them selectively.

"Not a single worker has been dismissed," he said.

A spokesman for the South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWA) said today that a mass meeting of workers decided on Saturday that no one would reapply for work unless the entire staff was reinstated.

He said the firm had signed on unemployed people about two weeks ago as stand-by labour for the kind of crisis it faced on Friday.

Saawu officials to address workers today

Daily Star
28/10/80

186 ~~187~~ ~~188~~

EAST LONDON — Officials of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) will address Wilson Rowntree workers at the main highway terminal in Mdantsane this morning.

This was announced here yesterday by Saawu's national organiser, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, following three-hour talks with the management of the strike-bound sweet factory.

"The negotiations for the reinstatement of the sacked workers were concluded to our satisfaction and we have the assurance that all workers should return

"We have also been assured that the scab labour employed had not been taken on a permanent basis but merely to clean up the mess left by the strike

"We are thus happy with the situation and will monitor to see whether any worker will be victimised"

The company's personnel manager, Mr

Allistair Lightbody, said after the talks

"As far as we understand the strike had nothing to do with Saawu and we would be surprised if it had

"Management under no circumstances asked Saawu to intervene or negotiate on its behalf"

Mr Lightbody said Saawu had at no stage denied they were unable to control an alleged splinter group, whose conduct had been "grossly unacceptable"

"As the day passed we gathered evidence that many members of the executive committee had been intimidating workers. As we would normally do with problems at the factory, this will be investigated

"I can't guarantee the outcome of these investigations. If the claims of intimidation are substantiated we have little option but to act in the interest of justice"

Mr Lightbody stressed the gates of the factory

were still open for all those wishing to return to work

Meanwhile, about half the 1 530 weekly paid workers dismissed following Friday's strike returned to work yesterday

They were all re-hired and a further hundred casual workers were also taken on, enabling the factory to resume a limited production

Mr Lightbody said the factory had opened its doors to the workers waiting to be re-hired at about 5 am. About 750 had re-applied for their jobs, but administration had been hampered by a crowd of about 1 000 other people seeking work at the factory

At about 8 30 am 100 casual workers were taken on to help with cleaning up operations resulting from Friday's sudden disruption of production. Mr Lightbody said

During the course of the morning it became apparent there was still in-

timidation and by about 2 pm we were approached by a number of workers asking if they could go home early as they feared for the safety of their wives and their homes," he said

Buses were laid on for the workers to return home and the factory closed early

Friday's strike started after a dispute in the chocolate moulding department of the factory

Workers alleged the foreman of the department, Mr Donald Strunk, discriminated against blacks in favour of coloureds, but this was dismissed as "ridiculous" by management, who claimed the strike had been orchestrated by intimidators, some of whom were officials of Saawu.

Management stressed, however, that they did not believe the strike to have been the responsibility of Saawu itself, but of a group of individuals set on disrupting production —
DDR

Scars may be from shocks, court told

C. Timb 28/10/83

Staff Reporter

SCARS found on the fingers of a number of youths charged with public violence were consistent with injuries resulting from electric shocks, a doctor told a Strand magistrate yesterday.

He was giving evidence in a hearing to determine the admissibility of statements made by 15 young men charged with public violence. The men originally all pleaded guilty and were convicted but then convictions were withdrawn after they claimed that the police administered electrical shocks to obtain statements from them.

The accused were all arrested in connection with incidents of stone-throwing during a strike at the Kromrivier Apple Co-operative Ltd in Grabouw on April 25 this year. They are among the 700 seasonal employees of the co-operative who went on strike to demand a minimum weekly wage of R40.

The men who appeared in the Strand Magistrate's Court yesterday were David Damons, 18, Neville Booysen, 20, Filip Stuurman, 20, Ronnie Claasens, 18, Benjamin Sauls, 21, Sidney Adendorf, 18, Willem Sauls, 18, Moos Konstabel, 18, Jan Palmer, 18, Lunel Koert, 18, and five youths under 18 years.

About 40 people were originally charged. Some have been acquitted and others are due to appear in court on November 10. The doctor told the court that he had examined a number of the men at a house in Bot River after they were granted bail at a preliminary hearing. He listed their complaints of torture at the hands of the police and the injuries he found on their bodies.

'Tied two wires to my fingers'

He found lesions on the insides of the little fingers of 16 of the 21 men examined. The lesions were consistent with those caused by electric shocks. He could think of no other possible cause of the scars.

Neville Booysen told the court that he had been arrested in Grabouw on April 25 and taken to the police station.

That (Friday) night, I was taken to an office where two detectives and two (uniformed) policemen sat. They handcuffed my hands behind my back and tied two wires to my little fingers. One of the policemen said I must say that I threw stones. He turned a handle on a machine and I got a shock. I said that I threw stones, he said.

Mr Booysen pointed out a Lieutenant Retief as the policeman who had administered the shocks. He said he had been told by another policeman and by the prosecutor to plead guilty when he appeared in Grabouw Magistrate's Court on April 28. He had then pleaded guilty, but had later changed his plea.

Mr Keith Engers, for the accused, challenged the prosecutor's claim that Mr Booysen had made his statement before being shocked. He said the statement was dated April 27, the Sunday following the alleged torture on April 25.

David Damons, 18, told the court that he had been arrested on April 26 and was taken to Grabouw police station. Wires had been tied to his fingers and he had been asked whether he had thrown stones. When he had said 'no', an electrical current was passed through the wires.

The hearing continues today. Mr Stuurman was remanded in custody. The other men are on bail of R50 each.

The magistrate is Mr A Lemmer. Mr G P Jordaan prosecuted Mr Engers is being instructed by Frank, Bernardt and Joffe.

WORKERS RETURN AFTER STOPPAGE

A CROWD of about 2 000 work-seekers and intimidators jostled outside an East London factory yesterday after more than 1 000 workers had returned to their jobs following Friday's complete work stoppage.

All of the 1 530 workers of the Wilson Rowntree sweet and chocolate factory stopped work on Friday after a stoppage by about 800 workers at mid-day.

Management asked many of them to go home because of intimidation, said Mr. Lightbody, the firm's personnel manager.

"People were running around the factory threatening workers," he said.

Yesterday morning more than 1 000 resumed

work, many of them arriving early by unusual means of transport to avoid intimidators.

"Many of those who started work this morning have asked for permission to leave early because of fear for the safety of their families," Mr. Lightbody said.

He said "not a single worker" had been dismissed and the firm was anxious to return to normal operations because the work load was at a peak.

Mr. Lightbody estimated that at least half of the crowd of 2 000 outside the factory yesterday represented work-seekers. Others were imitations.

Many were so keen to get work that it was difficult to control them. The company called on the crowd to go home.

Mr. Lightbody said Friday's stoppage was only

one of many such disruptions which had occurred since the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) had appeared in the factory about five weeks ago.

He said the firm had "very cordial" relations and discussions with Saawu, but the union appeared to have lost control over the executives of the workers' committee which operated in the factory under the auspices of Saawu.

Management repeatedly asked workers to appoint their own spokesmen to discuss various grievances. But after two or three hours of discussions with these spokesmen, the workers invariably insisted on being addressed at mass meetings instead.

There was no racialism whatsoever at the factory, Mr. Lightbody said.

1986

Gqweta blamed for stayaway

EAST LONDON — Management of Wilson Rowntree yesterday blamed the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) for the fact the full staff compliment did not return to work at the factory.

The personnel manager,

Mr Alistair Lightbody said the general secretary of Saawu, Mr Thosamile Gqweta had played an active role in preventing some of the workers returning to their jobs.

This contradicted the stand he had taken at a meeting with management

on Monday night when he gave the assurance Saawu would not become involved in the dispute.

Mr Gqweta addressed a meeting of about 300 of our workers at Mdantsane this morning and urged them not to come to work

today but only to return to work tomorrow morning," Mr Lightbody said.

"He initiated a stay-out. We are justifiably upset as this is a total departure from the cordial relationship we believed we had established with the union".

"During Monday's meeting Saawu had not refuted allegations of intimidation by members of their committee at the factory. From statements Mr Gqweta made today, it is clear Saawu is involved," Mr Lightbody said.

He claimed that had it not been for Saawu in-

teventions the factory would have had a "full house" yesterday. By 8.30am 750 workers had reported for duty.

About 2 500 work seekers were waiting outside the factory and were dispersed by the authorities at 10.30 am, Mr Lightbody said. — DDR

Managers blamed for walkout

EAST LONDON — There would have been no walkout at Wilson-Rowntree if management had listened to and investigated grievances of workers, the national organiser of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu), Mr Thozamile Gqweta, said yesterday.

Mr Gqweta was reacting to a claim by the personnel manager of Wilson Rowntree, Mr A Lightbody, that the strike had been orchestrated by the trade union committee at the factory without the knowledge of Saawu.

Mr Gqweta said that according to reports from the workers, trouble had been brewing since 1973 at Wilson-Rowntree.

He said the reports stated that there had been four workers who drove trolleys around the factory supplying material to various machines.

One of the men retired in 1978 and no one was employed to replace him. The workers complained and management brought in a work study man who said the job should be done by two and not three men, Mr Gqweta said.

"The workers felt they were being overworked and felt they needed a fourth man on the job but

management refused to co-operate," he added.

"It seems that whatever these three men do affects a large part of production in the entire factory.

"Just when there was still this ill-feeling about how this whole matter was handled, some foreman in one department would run the machines faster so that any one of these men bringing in the material required would have to run around to cope with the fast machines," he said.

The complaint had gone on through 1979 into 1980 and during the two-year period representations had been made on eight occasions on the issue, Mr Gqweta said.

He said that on October 7 trouble over this shortage started in the toffee department and spread to the gum department on October 8.

"All this had nothing to do with Saawu. It was just a grievance by workers who felt they were not being treated reasonably."

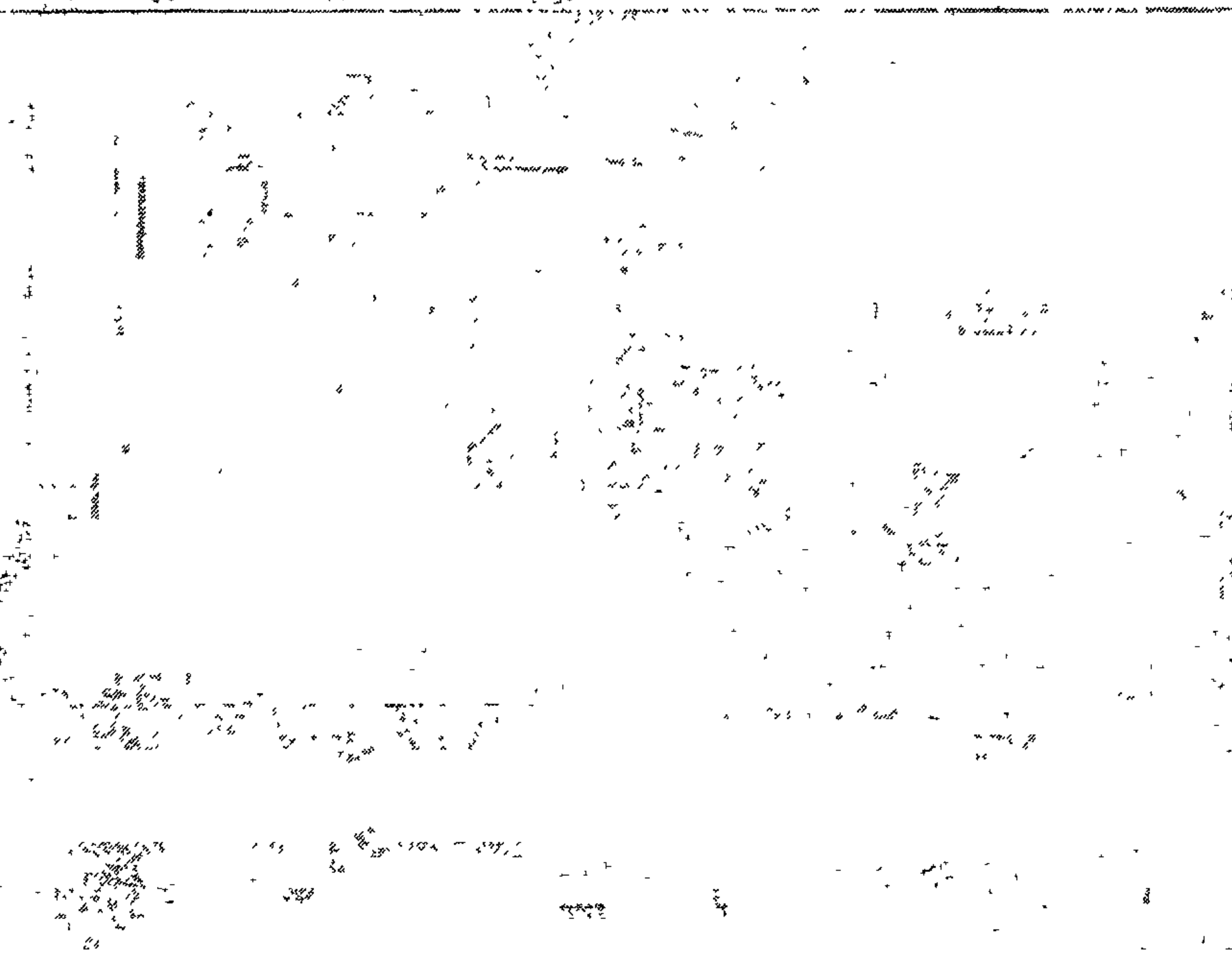
On the question of Saawu having no control over their officials at the factory, Mr Gqweta said they were satisfied the works committee there was competent and management had not asked Saawu to intervene when they had problems.

"The only time we were asked to help was when Mr Lightbody wrote us a letter about the toffee department.

"When we took the matter up and wanted to assist he would not let us talk to the workers because he claimed Saawu was not recognised.

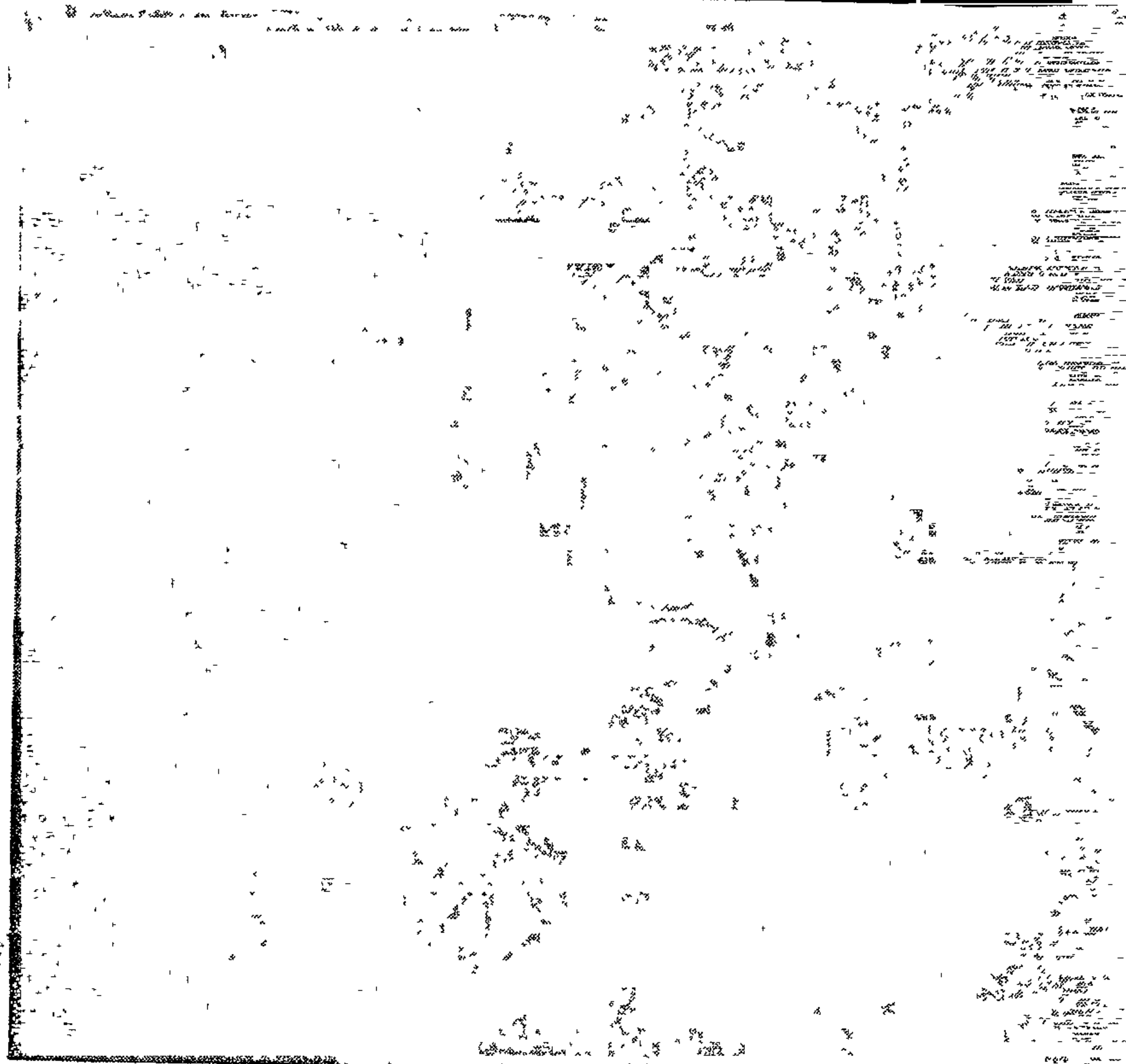
"This obviously raises the question of why he ever wrote the letter to us.

"If he had given us a chance we would have shown him our ability to control our members," Mr Gqweta said. — DDR



Police in camouflage uniform outside the factory yesterday. There were no incidents and the large crowd dispersed after being addressed by the factory's personnel manager.

Wilson-Rowntree personnel manager, Mr A. Lightbody (left front) addresses a large crowd outside the factory yesterday.



Workseekers wait in the sun near Wilson-Rowntree's yesterday morning.

Strikers decide to return to work today

DAIC 7 254
186 29/10/80

EAST LONDON — The strike at Wilson Rowntree here, which has affected production since last Friday, should be over this morning.

This follows a decision by workers to return to work at 7 am and an offer by management to keep all jobs open until starting time today.

Workers met early yesterday morning and resolved to return to work. When they met South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) officials later they communicated their decision.

On Monday Saawu officials met with the management of Wilson Rowntree and issued a statement indicating their intention to meet the workers and arrange for their return to work.

A large crowd had built up near the factory in St Paul's Road yesterday morning and the area around the factory was cordoned off from traffic.

At 10 am the personnel manager of Wilson Rowntree, Mr A Lightbody, addressed a crowd of almost 2 000, most of whom were workseekers.

Speaking through loudhailers and assisted by an interpreter, Mr Lightbody assured all workers their jobs were waiting for them and that they were free to go in and work.

He would give them until 10 30 am to do so and their jobs would still be available until normal starting time today. If

there are any vacancies after starting time tomorrow, they will be filled," he said.

He hoped the workers had witnessed by the actions of management that they had tried to be fair to all employees.

At the end of his speech, he repeated: "Wilson Rowntree employees in the crowd, if you want to be assured of your position, please remember the gates close at 10 30. No one will be allowed in after that. We have our duties to perform."

"The company has got to get back to full production and we intend doing so as from tomorrow," he said.

He thanked the large crowd for their good behaviour and urged them to disperse. — DDR

Statements, pictures
page 16.

Workers set to end strike at Rowntree

186

RDM 29/10/80

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

THE strike at Wilson-Rowntree in East London appears set to end today

Strikers have decided to report to work today and the company says it will unconditionally re-employ all workers who are at work by clock-in time

However, the strike may have prompted a hardening of management attitudes towards the South African Allied Workers Union, to which most Wilson-Rowntree black workers belong

Yesterday the company's personnel manager, Mr Alistair Lightbody, accused the union of "interfering" in the strike and of "inciting" workers not to return to work yesterday

He claimed Saawu had played no role in negotiating an end to the strike

He said management had made it clear to Saawu that the company was not negotiating with it because Wilson-Rowntree already had in its plant a rival Tucs-a-affiliated union which it recognised

However, Saawu denied that the union had been instru-

tal in prolonging the strike and said that the decision to return to work had been taken democratically by workers after successful talks between Saawu and the company

On Monday, Saawu representatives met Mr Lightbody to discuss the strike. The unionists were told that the company was prepared to unconditionally re-employ all the strikers

Saawu said this had occurred because "management were convinced of our view" that workers should be re-instated

According to a Saawu spokesman, Mr Xolani Kota, Saawu communicated this to the company's worker committee at a meeting on Monday night. It was decided to hold a worker meeting in Mdantsane early yesterday to discuss this

According to Mr Kota, the meeting was unable to take place because of the presence of a large contingent of Ciskeian police. Union representatives, however, were allowed to address the meeting briefly, he said

Because the meeting was dispersed by police, it had been left to the worker committee to

communicate with workers, Mr Kota said. The committee had done this and workers decided to return to work at 7am today

Mr Lightbody denied that a settlement had been negotiated with the union. He said the company had made it clear at Monday's meeting that it was not negotiating with Saawu and had asked the union not to intervene in the dispute

He claimed, however, that union officials addressed workers in Mdantsane yesterday morning and advised them to stay out until today

According to Mr Lightbody, about half the company's 1500 black weekly-paid workers had reported for work again yesterday morning. A crowd of about 2000 people had gathered at the company's gates to seek work

At 10.30am, he addressed the crowd and unsuccessfully invited ex-strikers to return. He then told workers the company was returning to full production and all strikers who did not report for work today would be replaced

"We have tried to be patient, but the union has not acted in good faith," Mr Lightbody claimed

Youths claim police torture

Court told of shocks

POST 29/10/80

(186) (137)

137

SCARS found on the fingers of a number of youths charged with public violence were consistent with injuries resulting from electrical shocks, a doctor told a Strand magistrate yesterday.

He was giving

SA Press Association

evidence in a hearing to determine the admissibility of statements made by 15 young men charged with public violence.

The youth originally all pleaded guilty and were convicted, but their convictions were withdrawn after they

claimed the police had administered electrical shocks to obtain statements from them.

The accused were all arrested in connection with incidents of stone-throwing during a strike at Kromrivier Apple Co-operative Ltd in Grabouw on April 25 this year in Cape Town.

They are among the 700 seasonal employees of the co-operative who went on

strike to demand a minimum weekly wage of R40.

The men who appeared in the Strand Magistrate's Court yesterday are Mr David Damons (18), Mr Neville Booysen (20), Mr Flip Sturman (20), Mr Ronnie Claassens (18), Mr Benjamin Sauls (21), Mr Sidney Adendorf (18), Mr Willem Sauls (18), Mr Moos Konstabel (18), Mr Jan Palmer (18), Mr Lunel Koert (18) and five youths under 18 years.

About 40 people were originally charged. Some have been acquitted, while others are due to appear in court on November 10.

The doctor told the court yesterday that he had examined a number of the men at a house in Bot River after they were granted bail at a preliminary hearing. He listed their complaints of torture at the hands of

Doctor tells of scars

the police and the injuries he found on their bodies.

On 16 of the 21 men examined, he found lesions on the insides of their little fingers which were consistent with electrical shocks. He could think of no other possible cause of the scars.

Mr Booysen told the court he was arrested in Grabouw on April 25 and taken to the police station, where he made a statement.

"That night I was taken to an office where two detectives and two (uniformed) policemen sat. They handcuffed my hands behind my back and tied two wires to my little fingers. One of the policemen said I must say that I threw stones.

"He turned a handle on a machine and I got a shock. I said that I threw stones," he said.

Mr Booysen pointed out a Lieutenant Retief as the policeman who administered the shocks. He said he was told by another policeman and by the police prosecutor to

plead guilty when he appeared in Grabouw Magistrate's Court on April 28. He then pleaded guilty, but later changed his plea.

Mr Keith Engers, for the 19 accused, challenged the prosecutor's claim that Mr Booysen had made his statement before being shocked. He said the statement was dated April 27, the Sunday following the alleged torture on April 25.

The hearing continues today. Mr Sturman was remanded in custody. The other men are on bail of R50 each.

to Page 2

Security police tortured workers, court told

CAP TALKS
29/10/80
(185) (122)
22

A SECURITY POLICEMAN forced a 17-year-old youth to stand barefooted on a set of wires while an electrical current was passed through them, a Strand magistrate heard yesterday.

The youth told the court he was shocked for about 10 minutes continuously. When he jumped off the wires, the policeman held him back on them. The shocks were stopped when he said that he had thrown stones during a strike at a Grabouw factory.

The youth and 14 others are charged with public violence following incidents of stone-throwing during the strike at the Kromrivier Apple Co-operative Ltd near Grabouw on April 25 this year. They pleaded guilty and were convicted, but the convictions were overturned following claims that they were tortured by the police to make statements admitting guilt.

The youth said he later made a statement after another policeman told them that those who continued to plead not guilty would "climb the walls". At a hearing in the Grabouw Magistrate's Court on April 28, the prosecutor, Sergeant Christoffel Otto, told him to plead guilty as this would "make things easier for me", he claimed.

The accused, who appeared in a "trial-within-a-trial" to determine the admissibility of their statements to the police, are Dawid Damons, 18, Neville Booysen, 20, Flip Stuurman, 20, Ronnie Claasens, 18, Benjamin Sauls, 21, Sidney Adendorf, 18, Willem Sauls, 18, Moos Konstabel, 18, Jan Palmer, 18, Leon Koert, 18 and five youths under 18 years.

A security policeman stationed at Stellenbosch, Lieutenant Marius Gerhard Retief, who was pointed out as the alleged torturer by several of the accused, denied administering shocks to any of them and said he did not know of scars on their fingers.

Dr Jonathan Myers testified on Monday that most of accused had lesions on their little fingers which were consistent with injuries caused by electricity burns.

Lieutenant Retief said the security police's interest in the case was to determine "who was behind the strike" and he did not find it necessary to take written statements.

He said he had questioned nearly all the men in an office at Grabouw police station throughout the night of April 25. He had no apparatus with which shocks could be administered and there were no "wires". The only source of electricity was the wall plug.

Asked by Mr Keith Engers, for the accused whether he had done a course in basic electricity during his police training, Lieutenant Retief turned to the magistrate and asked whether he had to answer the question. He later said "My training does not include any course in electricity."

Sergeant Hugo Lamprechts, who took statements from some of the accused at Grabouw police station, said he could not explain why the times on several statements were the same. The statements of Benjamin Sauls and Ronnie Claasens were both marked "2:30" and those of Leon Koert and Moos Konstabel "2:45". Sergeant Lamprechts said he had read out their rights to the accused and told them that they had the choice of whether to make a statement. He denied that details on the statements were filled in previously and that the men were only asked to sign. No one was forced or threatened to make a statement, he said.

Dr Francois Badenhorst, a district surgeon from Stellenbosch, told the court that if an electrical current strong enough to cause visible lesions was passed through a human body from a point on the left to a point on the right, the current would pass through both the heart and brain and the person would die. He said this would depend on the voltage and whether the shock was by direct or alternating current.

Dr Badenhorst conceded that a person could survive a shock by alternating current (AC) of a very high voltage and that the voltage of alternating current — always installed for domestic use — could be altered by using a transformer.

The hearing was postponed to December 18. Mr Stuurman was remanded in custody. The others are on bail of R50 each.

The magistrate was Mr J M Lemmer. Mr G P Jordaan prosecuted. Mr Engers was instructed by Frank Bernardt and Joffe.

Workers return after guarantee of reinstatement

POST
30/10/80
186

POST Reporter

WORKERS at Wilson-Rowntree in East London who were dismissed on Friday returned to work yesterday. This decision was taken at a meeting at Mdantsane on Tuesday after they had been told by officials of the South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU) that management had agreed to reinstate all the workers.

The workers were supposed to go back to work on Tuesday but decided to go back yesterday because some of them were not present when the management's decision was made.

The national organiser of SAAWU, Mr Thozamile Ggweta, said his union had been assured that all the workers would be reinstated. He said

negotiations were cordial.

They had also been assured that the scab labour had not been employed on a permanent basis, but merely to clean up the mess left by the strike.

The union would see to it that no workers would be victimised he said.

Mr Ggweta added that management had also agreed to look into the grievances of workers in the factory's chocolate moulding department.

The company personnel manager, Mr A Lightbody, confirmed that the workers would be reinstated. He said the workers' jobs were still there for them until yesterday. If some workers did not return by the morning the company would employ new workers to fill the vacancies.

garage and a small farming operation. Ultimate holding company is Picardi Beleggings.

Chairman: J A J Pickard, managing director S J Burger

Capital structure: 9,4m ordinaries of 50c, 40 000 5,5% prefs of R2, 820 000 5,5% red prefs of R1. Market capitalisation R7,5m

Financial: Year to June 30 1980 Borrowings, long- and medium-term, R169 000, net short-term, R33,1m. Debt equity ratio, 434%. Current ratio 0,9. Net cash flow R826 000. Capital commitments R746 000

Share market: Price 80c (1979-80 high, 110c, low, 50c, trading volume last quarter, 50 500 shares). Yields 3,9% on earnings. PE ratio 25,8

	'77	'78	'79	'80
Return on cap %	7,9	10,4	5,6	6,6
Turnover (Rm)	34,8	41,3	41,0	46,2
Pre-tax profit (loss) (R 000)	(110)	210	(724)	290
Gross margin %	7,5	7,6	4,6	5,9
Earnings (c)	(2,8)	1,1	(8,3)	3,1
Dividends (c)	—	—	—	—
Net asset value (c)	75	77	69	72

Improvements to equipment and plant layout effected over the last five years, coupled with arrangements to secure sufficient fruit and vegetables, have started to pay dividends, according to chairman Jan Pickard. Unfortunately, however, the same cannot be said for the company which last made a distribution to equity shareholders in 1974.

Nor do payout prospects look over-bright, because whatever gains were made on the operating front were offset by a further marked deterioration in the group's financial position. With a debt/equity ratio of 434%, the balance sheet is now very weak and prudence would dictate that any surplus cash be used to remedy this instead of for dividends.

Although the group swung from a loss of R653 700 in 1979 to a R351 900 profit last for the year, cash flow was totally inadequate to meet financial needs. The investment in additional stock alone was nearly R7m, while debtors rose R2,3m. After taking creditors into account, the additional investment in net working capital was R7m — or roughly eight times gross internal cash flow. Consequently another R6,9m was added to borrowings, bringing the total to R33,4m compared with a permanent capital base of under R7m.

In four of the last six years the group has been in the red, and accumulated losses have cut the capital base by almost half. At the same time borrowings have increased three-fold from R12m and the debt/equity ratio has moved steadily upwards from 79%.

The problem is compounded by a very low gross return on capital employed which, over the past four years, has exceeded 10% only once.

As such, it is too low to service this heavy debt burden without draining equity profits. Despite a 44% improvement in gross profits last year, interest still absorbed almost 90% against the 80% ratio of debt to total capital employed. The interest/leasing charge cover is a very slender 1,1 times.

Apart from the factors outlined by Pickard as being responsible for the profit drop over the year, the group should also have benefited from last year's arrangement with Katoen and Avolon whereby marketing activities were merged. Based on historic results, this merger is estimated to result in a saving to Picardi of around R51 000 after tax in a full year. The effects of the change receive no mention in the annual report but could have accounted for around 140% (40%) of the profit gain.

If this scheme is working out as planned, further benefits should accrue in the current year. Overall, however, Pickard seems a bit dubious about prospects. While no fruit and vegetable duties are anticipated at this stage, the export outlook is clouded by the state of overseas economies. Furthermore, with local prices rising rapidly, the competitiveness of SA exports is being threatened, and in this regard last week's shipping freight rate increase will certainly be no help. Another point made by Pickard is that two competitor countries, Italy and Spain, are likely to devalue their currencies, thereby lowering their export prices.

The share is almost impossible to value. At 80c it is trading at a small premium to net worth but, as anything more than a token dividend seems remote, is probably better left to speculators.

Eric Thompson

PICARDI CANNERS ¹⁸⁶ Dividend drought

FM 31/10/80

Activities: Fruit and vegetable canning. Also has some retail activities, a

KANHYM (186) F.M. 7/11/80
A new animal

On the basis that Kanhym's own interests can merely repeat their earnings performance on a proportionate basis in the three months to end-December, the group should easily exceed the forecast offered in the rights issue document. The directors expected that, without taking into account the benefits which will flow from the acquisition of 51% of Karoo Meat, the annualised earnings would be at least 106c.

In the six months to end-March, Kanhym's own activities produced taxed profit of R2,3m (R1,7m), while the six months to end-September returned R4m. This assumes the R1,2m minorities charge in the second interim statement largely reflects the 49% outside holding in Karoo which was consolidated for three months.

Thus, without taking into account further rationalisation benefits from the merging of the Karoo and Kanhym operations, which, the directors say, will continue in the December quarter, there is no reason why the traditional activities will not contribute at least R2m to attributable profit.

On this basis total attributable profit for Kanhym alone would be around R8,4m — equivalent to 136c a share on the pre-rights capital, or 109c annualised.

To this must be added the possible contribution from the Karoo acquisition for the three months to end-December after R1,2m in the September quarter.

The 9,7c earnings forecast for the six months to end-December offered by Karoo should mean attributable profit for Kanhym of over R2,5m. Thus, with total taxed profit of nearly R11m and probably a 7,3m weighted average number of shares in issue after the rights offer, Kanhym's earnings should be more than the 120c forecast.

But it appears most likely in view of the rationalisation benefits that this forecast is conservative. It is based on prospective profits before taking into account rationalisation and allowing for little profit growth in the constituent parts of the enlarged group.

After declaring a second interim dividend of 32c (21c) the 12-month total is 45c (30c). A final of 10c is promised for the three months to end-December which will produce an annualised 44c against last year's 30c. On this basis the shares, at 1 325c, yield a prospective 3,3%.

The merging of the Kanhym and Karoo interests changed Kanhym's balance sheet significantly. Total assets are now R144,2m (R36,1m) and long-term borrowings R17,4m (R6,2m), excluding the R9,3m due to Asokor in respect of the acquisition of 51% of Karoo. The end-September balance sheet gives the group's return on equity as 17,8% (20%), the fall being a result of consolidating Karoo income for only three months.

The outlook for the next financial year appears sound. Rationalisation of the enlarged operation should benefit earnings, while the group is increasing its feeder stock to fill new feedlot capacity. Despite the shortage of beasts, Kanhym expects it will be able to market 10% more cattle. And if some early news is forthcoming on the large coal joint venture with BP in the new year, the share price could respond well.

The current 1 325c share price appears to discount meat prospects into 1981 when



Kanhym . . . filling new feedlot capacity.

significant benefits start flowing from the Karoo merger. Near-term the share looks somewhat expensive on meat alone, but Kanhym's relative strengths through its vertical integration and coal export prospects make the share seem reasonably priced on a medium-term view. Des Kilelea

ICS shows small rise in profits

SOARING meat prices in the shops are not reflected in the profits of the food giant, Imperial Cold Storage. The increase of 17 percent to R8,9-million before tax for the half-year is well below the average in the current boom.

The interim dividend is up by only a half cent to 4,5c a share, a rise of 12,5 percent and one of the smallest recorded by a major company.

A lower tax rate left the net earnings of R4,2-million, up 29 percent on R3,2-million a year ago, and equal to earnings of 17,8c (13,8c) a share.

● **Picardi Investments** is doubling its dividend to 8c from 4c after a 108 percent jump in taxed profit to R10-million for the year to June.

Demand for group products — meat, canned goods, garments, hotel accommodation and white goods — was at a high level and every division achieved record earnings, says the chairman, Mr Jan Pickard.

● After its reorganisation, **Picardi Finance** ended the year with net earnings up 50 percent to R2,1-million. Its dividend is being raised 2c to 20c.

● **African Oxygen's** final dividend is 38 percent higher at 17c (12,5c) making the year's payout 29c (21,5c).

Turnover improved 16,5 percent to R179-million and taxed profit rose 37 percent to R17,7-million (R12,9-million).

● **Edgars Stores** is to build four new clothing stores in Port Elizabeth, Aliwal North, Graaff-Reinet and Uitenhage under a R4,7-million lease-back agreement with Sanlam.

The largest is a R1,9-million Jet Stores building on two levels in Main Road, Port Elizabeth.

● **Coki Corporation**, formerly Alexander Howden SA, is on the takeover trail with R9,1-million in cash after selling its business. Net asset value is 134,5c a share.

The business was sold under an agreement with A. H. O. H. (Bermuda), Capital Marine (Bermuda) and Mr Nathan Kirsh.

● **ERPMS** rights issue to raise R47,5-million for an expansion programme was 98,25 percent subscribed. The balance will be taken up by TC Lands, which underwrote the issue.

Tom Hood

7/11/80
186

Big boost for Picbel

5-197K
7/11/80
186


By Ann Crotty

Picbel has increased its after-tax income in the year to June 30 by 106 percent over the previous year from R4,9m last year to R10,1m this year

Attributable earnings have shot from 24c to 80c a share. Dividends have doubled from 4c a share last year to 8c a share this year.

The chairman, Mr Jan Pickard, says "The demand for our group products, ie meat, canned goods, garments, hotel accommodation and white goods was at a very high level and every division achieved record earnings."

Picfin which is also part of the Pickard stable increased earnings from 41c to 62c a share while dividends have been increased from 18c to 20c a share.

Mr Pickard said that "with effect from July 1 the Picfoods (formerly Asokor) meat interests were merged with those of General Mining Union Corporation, with Picfoods retaining a 39 percent interest in the enlarged Karoo, valued at about R27m as at November 3 1980. For purposes of clarification the Karoo earnings of 41c per Picfin share which are attributable to that portion affected by the merger have been excluded from earnings."

Despite that, Picfin earnings registered an increase of 21c a share.

Trade unions to discuss detentions tonight

12/11/80

134
135
136
137

EAST LONDON — The three trade unions whose members were detained by Ciskei security police on Friday night are to hold a mass meeting at St John's Church Hall here tonight to discuss the continued detention of the 13 men

The men were members of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, the South African Allied Workers' Union and the Western Province General Workers' Union.

Mr David Lewis, an organiser with the Western Province General Workers' Union, speaking on behalf of all three unions, said last night the Ciskei authorities had publicly stated they did not intend charging the people.

"In other words, we have stated all along, there is no evidence of their having committed any offence and yet they continue to remain in detention.

"Accordingly we can only repeat that we

believe these people are being held in a deliberate attempt to smash the three trade unions and as a direct response to the overwhelming support enjoyed by our unions in East London

"It is ironic that the Minister of Manpower Utilisation should be visiting East London tomorrow in order to

promote Manpower 2000. The Minister would do better to reflect upon the sorry state of industrial relations in East London despite recent attempts by local employers at reconciliation

"We can only conclude that the real content of the suggested reforms of the industrial relations legislation presupposes

the repression of those unions which have opposed the current dispensation

"We are understandably sceptical of the Government's good faith in this regard and of the support which their reforms will find among those workers who are consistently subjected to repression of this type," Mr Lewis said — DDR

Ciskei police free detained union officials

EAST LONDON — The 13 trade union officials detained by the Ciskei police at the weekend were released at midday yesterday. They had been held for four days. No charges were brought.

The men were all officials of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, and the Western Province General Workers' Union.

All three unions are unregistered. They have refused to register under the Government's present Labour dispensation.

Reacting to the news of their release, Mr Jan Theron, acting as spokesman for all three unions, said the detentions were a "disgrace."

He said: "It is obvious that these men were arrested and held for four days for absolutely no valid reason.

"The fact that they were not questioned upon being detained, and the fact that while they were still being held the authorities were able to say that no charges would be laid against them, shows this was an attack on the trade unions and a misguided attempt to break the unions."

The men were arrested at a road block at the entrance to Mdantsane last Friday night.

They said yesterday they were told by the Ciskei police when they were released that those of them who did not live in Mdantsane were not to return to Mdantsane but were to find accommodation in East London last night, which they did.

About 800 people packed into St John's church hall here last night, to hear first-hand accounts from the detainees about

their detention.

Mr Robert Gqweta of the South African Allied Workers' Union said after being stopped at the road block, they were taken to the police station by the Ciskeian police. "While they were going through the formalities, Brigadier Sebe entered," he said. "Is this Saawu?" he asked. As we were not there as Saawu but as workers we did not give him a reply. Thereafter we were called before Brig Sebe one by one. He didn't bother to ask us but told us we were involved in the school disturbances and he immediately booked us under Proclamation R252.

"I do not know the limits and latitudes of this law but I know it is the one most commonly used in the Ciskei."

Mr Gqweta said the men were all locked up together which made them feel at home. He described their stay in detention as "tolerable."

The freed men are Mr Wilson Sidina, Mr Alfred Noka, Mr Welile Mzozoyana, Mr M. van Graan, Mr E. T. Qwasha, Mr Xolani Kota, Mr Lawrence Tulula, Mr Bangunzi Sifingo, Mr Humphrey Maxegwana, Mr September Mapakati, Mr Oria Ndingayi, Mr Kalle Scheepers, and Mr Gqweta.

There are six trade unionists still in detention in South Africa and the Ciskei. — DDR.

Cape union protests,
page 2.

DD. ~~1372~~ (105) (139) (137) (372) 13/11/80
Six unionists still held:
govts to be petitioned 13/11/80

EAST LONDON — Members of three trade unions decided here last night to petition the South African and Ciskeian governments for the release of six trade union officials still in detention.

Four of the detained men are Mr Thozamile Gqweta, the national organiser of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), Mr Sisa

Njikelana, branch chairman of Saawu, Mr Sirking Goci and Mr Boyce Soci, both organisers for Saawu at the Ciskei Transport Corporation.

These men are being held in the Ciskei, and at a meeting at St John's Church hall last night, members of Saawu voted to ask East London employers to approach the Chief Minister of the

Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, for their release.

Two other trade union officials, Mr P. B Norushe and Mr Oscar Mpete, members of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, are being held by the South African authorities.

The meeting voted to petition the South African government for their early release — DDR

faced if they were showing a similar rate of increase in their profits. But at least one of the big three in the red meat industry, ICS, has produced interim results which are not at all out of line with most other sectors.

One of the reasons for its steady profit growth year by year may well be the increasing product spread. Apart from its red meat interests, it processes and distributes a number of perishable foods and its product list begins to sound like a supermarket inventory — Festive poultry, Harvestime and Renown frozen foods, Dairy Belle milk products, Sunshine D, Golden Spread and Cordon Bleu margarines, and so on. An amount of R18m raised recently through a twin debenture issue will enable it to continue its expansion.

This product range has no doubt been a stabilising factor in earnings during surpluses or shortages of one or other of the price controlled commodities. For, although higher red meat and poultry prices may lead to better product realisation in the short term, chairman William Neate points out that "the current price levels and availability must inevitably affect per capita consumption throughout of plants and shops, and in turn costs of operation." In addition, increased price of the commodities handled leads to higher working capital requirements.

At the moment, however, it appears that margins have not been too badly affected. Although no turnover figure is provided for the six months to end-August, Neate says that trading results are in line with increased turnover. Pre-tax profit rose 17% to R8,9m (R7,7m), including results from the company's 45% interest in Federated SA Meat Industries acquired from March 1 1980.

Taxation did not rise proportionately to trading profits, as a number of subsidiaries moved into profitability and were able to utilise assessed losses. Nor did the amount attributable to outside shareholders increase at the same rate. As a result, after-tax earnings rose by 29% to R4,2m (R3,3m), or 17,8c (13,8c) per share.

It looks as if the trends evident in the various divisions over the first six months could well continue, except for Dairy Maid ice-cream which has spent the winter preparing itself for higher production and distribution during summer. On the positive side, the poultry divisions showed better results through improved efficiency and product realisation, frozen food sales were buoyant and Dairy Belle operations were satisfactory.

But Neate warns that trading conditions in the meat sector were particularly difficult, owing to short supplies and sharp price rises. The situation was worsening in the last month of the period under review and, if the same conditions start to affect poultry on any sort of extended scale, prospects for the second half may

well be jeopardised.

The 0,5c hike in the interim dividend to 4,5c seems to confirm this uncertainty. Last year, more than 75% of total earnings accrued in the second half of the financial year, so the best should still be ahead. But much will depend on the resolution of meat and poultry shortages and climatic conditions affecting the production of staple foodstuffs.

Fiona Halse

IMPERIAL COLD STORAGE

Meaty matters

186

FM 14/11/80

Amidst the current furore over sharply climbing food prices, most companies in the food industry would be a little red-

Boycott firm recognises union

CAPE TOWN — One year after the Fattis and Monis strike and boycott ended the firm has recognised the workers' unregistered union and negotiated an agreement with them

In a statement issued at a press conference in Cape Town yesterday, Mr Jan Theron, Secretary-General of both the African Food and Canning Workers Union and the Food and Canning Workers Union, praised Fattis and Monis, and particularly Mr Peter Moni for their "brave step" in recognising the union

The statement said the new agreement placed the pasta firm in the vanguard of progressive employers

It said the agreement recognised the union as spokesman of the coloured and black workers, not only at the company's Bellville plant, the site of the original dispute, but at Isando in Johannesburg

"No distinction is made between the registered union, legally for coloureds only, and the unregistered union, for blacks — a division forced upon the union by the

segregatory labour laws "

The statement said the seven-month Fattis and Monis strike and the boycott with which it was associated, has become a landmark in the union movement in South Africa

The strike was settled with an agreement by which the 56 strikers remaining were to return to work.

Fattis and Monis could expect criticism from reactionary employers and from the government, the statement said.

"But what the boycott showed is that the masses of the people also have a say," it concluded. — DDC

I'd do it again, says bravest milkman

17/10/50 *Arrens*

(186)

ADREVEITIE MARUBA, the Cape Town milkman who attacked and subdued a gunman who had robbed his colleague of R100 last week, is not a man who is easily frightened.

Still limping from a knee injury he sustained when he leapt off a six-metre wall on to the gunman, Mr Maruba, 40, said he would do the same again if necessary. He and his colleagues, Mr Lyras Klaas, 52, told of the hold-up and the events that followed.



MR ADREVEITIE MARUBA, left, who tackled and subdued an armed robber who had held up his companion, Lyras Klaas, right

Mr Klaas said they were delivering milk in Chester Road, Woodstock, when two men — one armed with a revolver — confronted him.

'I was alone at the time,' said Mr Klaas.

'One of the men came up next to me and produced a knife. He cut the sling of my money bag from my shoulder. The other man pointed the revolver at me.

'I was scared. This has never happened to me before,' he continued.

'As he snatched the bag, containing R100, I tried to stop him. Then the other man shot at me, but the bullet missed. I was very afraid.'

The men ran away with the bag and Mr Klaas shouted to Mr Maruba for help.

Mr Maruba said he saw the two men and 'ran very fast' after them.

He jumped down a six-metre wall, injuring his knee, and threw himself on the gunman.

'I grabbed him and he fell down. I hit him with my fists and as I was hitting him a policeman came along,' Mr Maruba said.

He and the gunman were taken to the police station and the man was arrested.

'The other man got away with the money,' said Mr Maruba.

Mr Maruba said he was not scared. He had been attacked three times before while delivering milk.

A spokesman for Royal Dairy said the company was very proud of the two men and would show their appreciation by presenting them with a bonus cheque. Police have also commended the two milkmen for their action.

Fleshing the bones

Activities. Meat processor and distributor Ultimate holding company is Gencor through the 51% of equity held by Kanhym Asokor, 62% owned by Picardi Investments, holds 38% of Karoo. These changes in the capital structure and shareholdings were effective after the 1980 balance sheet date.

Chairman: Dr W J de Villiers

Capital structure. 12,3m* ordinaries of 10c, 1,6m 5,5% red cum prefs of R1
Market capitalisation R67,4m on new issued capital of 26,9m ords

*At June 30 1980

Financial: Year to June 30 1980 Borrowings long- and medium-term, R5,1m Net cash R13,1m Debt equity ratio 145% Current ratio 1,1 Net cash flow R2,1m Capital commitments R3,2m

Share market: Price 250c (1979-80 high 260c, low, 60c, trading volume last quarter, 379 000 shares) Yields 8,4% on earnings, 5,2% on dividend Cover 1,6 PE ratio 11,9

	'77	'78	'79	'80
Return on cap %	34,4	25,5	24,8	25,3
Turnover (Rm)	218	215	257	308
Pre-tax profit (Rm)	32	37	50	59
Gross margin %	2,5	3,4	3,3	2,5
Earnings (c)	10,6	13,8	20,8	21,0
Dividends (c)	6,0	7,0	11,0	13,0
Net asset value (c)	32	36,6	38	61,5

At risk of stretching a pun, it is fair to say that Karoo became such a different ani-



Karoo . . . beefing up facilities

mal on July 1 this year that analysis of results for the year to end-June has only marginal value. With effect from July 1 Karoo acquired, for the issue of 6m new ords, all the meat interests of Asokor and, for the issue of 8,1m new ords, all the meat interests of Gencor subsidiary Kanhym. The result is that Asokor is now a cash shell in the Picfin stable while Karoo, with 26,9m issued ords, becomes a controlled subsidiary of Kanhym.

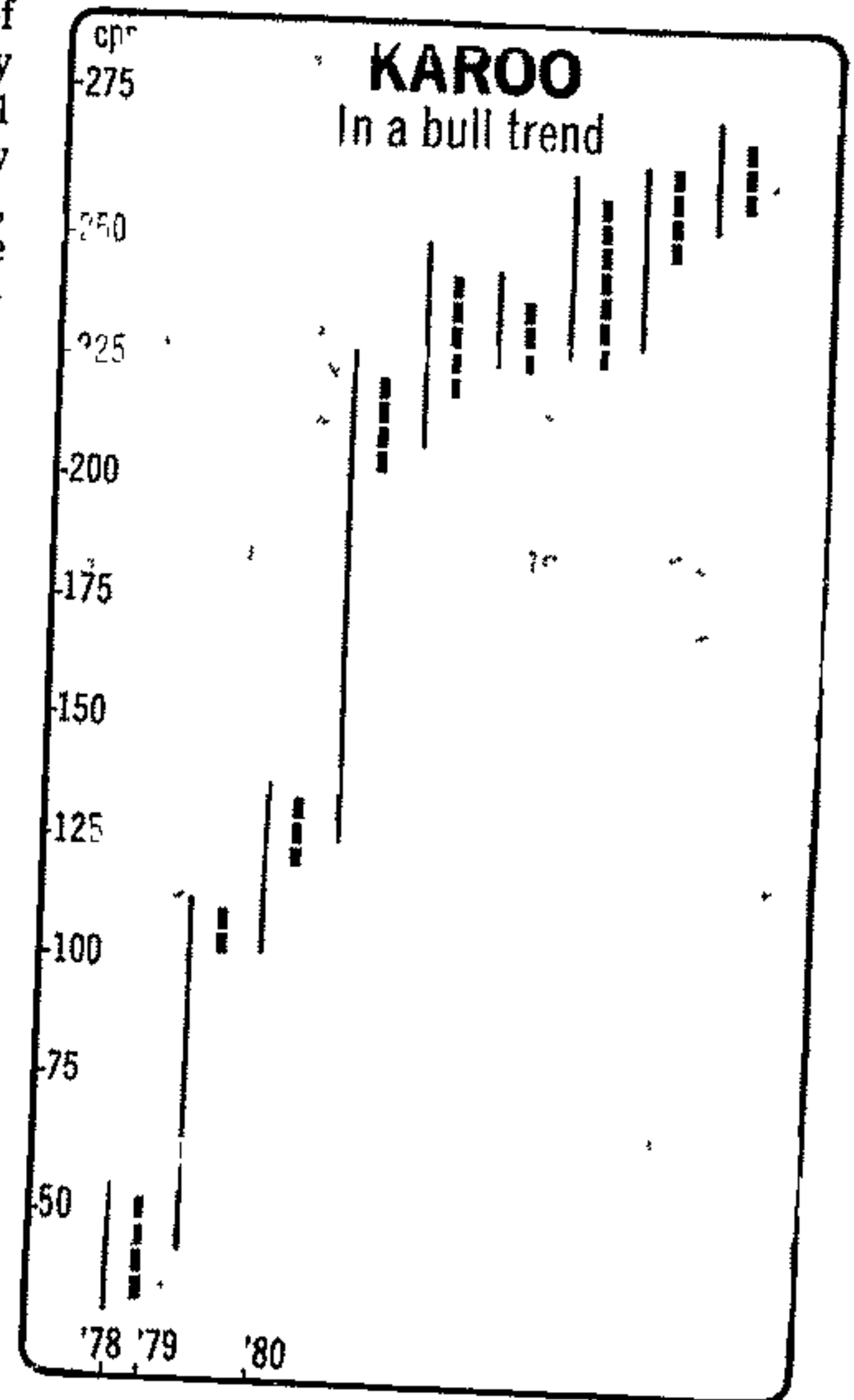
The change-over has obviously had some minor disruptive effects. Karoo's report for fiscal 1980 is ill-conceived. Though the board of directors was only reconstituted on July 1, the board of directors lists, for fiscal 1980, the new board with chairman Dr Wim de Villiers. The chairman's review is written by former chairman Jan Pickard. Through a mass of grammatical errors Pickard labours to convince shareholders that the SA meat consumer has been spoilt, does not make 'fair' price comparisons and is definitely not being exploited.

While I am in my stride, a little more carping Pickard asks 'Surely it is justified for any concern to procure as large a portion of the market through innovation, dedication and efficient service. These are the fundamental pillars on which the free economic system in South Africa is built.' It apparently escapes Pickard's attention that the fundamental pillar on which free enterprise is built is freedom of controls, regulations, and manipulation of market forces. The meat industry is among the most un-free industries in the country.

It is true, though, that the industry is not an easy, nor an abnormally profitable, one in which to operate and Pickard is doubtless thankful that the pressure is off him. His group maintains a significant stake in the industry but the rationalised and enlarged operation will now be managed under the firm guidance of Gencor's industrial experts.

The rationalisation of the Kanym/Asokor/Karoo interests into Asokor promise considerable benefits. The group now has its own cattle abattoir and no longer has to build one, market share has been vastly expanded, cost savings will be considerable not only through rationalisation but also through lower marginal costing, both the Enterprise and Franke trade-marks are established and should be able to increase sales with a cohesive minimum-competition strategy.

Pickard says financial momentum will be lent by Gencor. This is presumably linked to his hint that a rights issue is imminent to improve the financial struc-



ture for expansion." According to the pro forma balance sheet, at July 1 1980 debt equity was 64%.

Working capital requirements for the coming year will be high as will capex for the next two years. Expansion plans include new wholesale facilities at City Deep and Cape Town, enlarging the Okahandja export abattoir, building a pig abattoir at Germiston and opening new supermarket butcheries.

Results for fiscal 1980 show an improved profitability but little deviation from the trend over the past five years. Sales increased, by a lower percentage than would have been possible had prices not soared during the year, but margins remained tight and the after-tax profit increase was a modest 12,1% despite the lower tax rate of 32,7% (34,4%). Though the group appears to be straining its liquidity the cash content in current assets is high and cover has thus been safely shaved from 1,9 times to 1,6 times.

The outlook now is for a greater increase in sales and an improvement in gross margins as a result of rationalisation. Financial policy on the new capital structure is unlikely to allow for the retention of the historically liberal dividend payout. It is difficult to quantify the overall benefits of the creation of a new

giant in the SA food industry in terms of future earnings. The current share price seems not to have fully measured what could be a major growth arm for Gencor, however.

Ian Muir

Milk rise unlikely before June

Consumer Reporter
MILK is unlikely to go up in price again before June, in spite of statements by farmers that an increase is necessary, says the chairman of the Cape Dairymen's Association, Mr M Henning.

But he expects a rise next June when the price of maize usually goes up.

Mr Henning said the results of a questionnaire issued by the Housewives' League of South Africa, which disclosed that a quarter of the respondents had cut down on fresh milk since the last two price rises, were misleading.

POWDERED MILK

According to the results of the survey, published in the current issue of the league's newsletter, many people have switched to buying powdered milk for economy.

Mr Henning said figures issued by the Dairy Board showed that fresh milk consumption in the Cape had increased by 2,3 percent since last year.

'In other centres milk consumption is also up. The increase varies from 1,8 percent to 3 percent,' he said.

'And the results of our surveys show that powdered milk is bought mainly for convenience by people who cannot take advantage of home deliveries — such as couples who are both out at work and have no servant — and who do not want to pay a higher price for a non-returnable bottle from a corner cafe.

'In view of this the results of the Housewives' League questionnaire are surprising. I can only think it is not based on a true cross-sample of the population.'

Mr Henning said the dairies were not in favour of a price increase at the present time. 'But the farmers are entitled to a reasonable profit,' he went on.

'We hope it will not be necessary for them to ask for an increase in price until the next increase in the price of maize.'

Mr Henning said that, although in theory an increase could be avoided if fresh milk consumption went up to such an extent that farmers could sell more, he doubted whether this could work in practice.

1980
3/11/80
FR 945

Price puts many off fresh milk

Consumer Reporter

MANY people have reduced their consumption of fresh milk as a result of the last two price increases and have taken to buying powdered milk instead

This was shown by the results of a questionnaire sent to all members in South Africa by the Housewives' League of South Africa

The questionnaire also showed that more than half the respondents who used fresh milk were dissatisfied with the quality

"They specified lack of cream, sediment in the bottle and 'sourness,' an article in the current issue of the league's newsletter states

CREAMERS

It was also discovered that some consumers were using non-dairy creamers — which might be dangerous to health because they contained a highly saturated vegetable fat — under the impression that they were powdered milk

The article said it was a matter of concern that there are many people who are not aware of the difference between powdered milk and milk substitutes

For people to use non-dairy creamers or blenders for convenience, taste preference or economy is one thing but to use them as milk substitutes, particularly if it is believed they are low-fat products, is an entirely different matter

DETRIMENTAL

The article quotes from a report from the National Research Institute for Nutritional Diseases, Tygerberg, warning that non-dairy creamers should not be used for infant feeding and could be highly detrimental to the health of people with high blood pressure and high cholesterol levels who were overweight and smoked

The league's national secretary, Mr T Frere, writes that there was an exceptionally high response to our milk questionnaire showing that it is a matter about which people feel strongly

She says it showed that 34.2 percent of the respondents had reduced consumption of fresh milk by 42 percent, and more than 90 percent gave price as their reason for this

'CONCERN'

Of the 65 percent who used powdered milk, either alone or in addition to fresh milk 10.2 percent started to use it at the last price increase and 16 percent at the 1979 price increase, which means a total of 25 percent started to use it since the last two price increases

Mrs Frere comments: "Surely, it must be a matter of concern that so many people have reduced

their consumption of a natural food and the vast majority of them for the reason of higher prices'

Mrs Frere points out that although a farmer can sell surplus and inferior quality milk to factories to be converted into powdered milk, he receives considerably less for it

Mpetha: Probe under Terror Act continues

CT. 22/11/80 (221) (18b)

Staff Reporters

THE Attorney-General, Mr D G Rossouw, this week confirmed that investigations were in progress concerning Mr Oscar Mpetha, 71, the detained national organizer of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union.

However, he said no decisions had yet been made on what might happen.

There were a number of matters that had to be followed up. He confirmed that part of the investigations involved the Terrorism Act, but as far as he knew, no charges had been laid.

Asked if any possible charges might include public violence and murder, Mr Rossouw said he did not want to comment "on this aspect".

Asked how long investigations were expected to take, he said it was time a decision was reached. "We are aware of the urgency of this." However, he could not say how long investigations would take.

Meanwhile Mr Mpetha's lawyer, Mr Brian Lutzno, said he had been informed that investigations would be finished within two weeks.

Mr Mpetha, chairman of Nyanga Residents' Association, was detained on August 13 with the vice-secretary of the NRA, Mr Leon Mqhekayi, a day after

he made a statement to the press that the confrontation of the police with "pirate" taxis sparked off the violence near Crossroads in August 11.

The two men were initially held by the Murder and Robbery Squad under section 50 of the Criminal Procedure Act but were later held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

Mr Lutzno said he also received a letter from the Minister of Police, Mr L le Grange, refusing permission to visit Mr Mpetha to any member of his family other than his wife.

A family spokesman said Mrs Mpetha had a nervous breakdown after she visited Mr Mpetha in detention during the 1960s. She "obviously" could not cope with the pressure when she saw him in detention and she had never recovered.

"If she visits him again, we fear that she might get worse," he said.

Mr Mpetha's continued detention has been criticized by the African Food and Canning Workers' Union. In a statement this week the union said it was extremely concerned.

"It is clear that the minister is not informed that Mrs Mpetha is unable to visit her husband in prison due to her illness," the statement said.

STAR
26/11/80
186

Corporation boost for small firms

A Small Business Corporation is to be set up by the Government and private enterprise, and will be launched tomorrow at a meeting between the Prime Minister and prominent members of the business community in Johannesburg.

The corporation stems from one of the ideas generated at last year's November 22 summit between the Prime Minister and the business community.

It highlights the aim of Mr Botha to gain the

assistance of members of private enterprise in the development of the South African economy at a profit to themselves as well as the general economy.

The Small Business Corporation is to be set up with capital of R100 million. Of this, the Government will subscribe R50 million. Business has been asked to provide the remaining R50 million. According to some reports there has been a substantial over-subscribing for the non-government 50 million shares.

WORKERS FAIL TO REBAIN JOBS

APD 26/10/60

EAST LONDON

Workers who were dismissed by Collondale Cannery here in August, but have refused to collect their pay packets, yesterday made an unsuccessful attempt to get their jobs back

The managing director of the cannery, Mr Corder Tilney, said he received a phone call from the general secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, Mr Jan Theron, who is based in Cape Town, indicating the workers wished to meet the cannery management

Mr Tilney said about 150 people arrived outside the

cannery at 7 am yesterday, and demanded their jobs back. He said he had already hired others to fill their jobs and he could not dismiss them as they were working well

He claimed the workers replied "Kick all those out and give us back our jobs"

The request was refused, and Mr Tilney told those who had been dismissed to collect their pay packets. They declined to do this

Mr Tilney confirmed Security Branch policemen were present at the factory while he was speaking to the crowd

Afterwards Mr Lorder Njozela, 42, who was employed at the cannery until the dispute with management in August, was taken in by the police for questioning, but was released a few hours later

Mr Tilney said the factory was working at full strength (450 people) at present, but added "I have said all along, if and when we have vacancies, we will rehire those who have lost their jobs"

The assistant secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, Miss Deborah Komose, said yesterday a meeting would be held in the next

few days to decide what action should be taken about collecting outstanding pay packets

The dispute between about 400 workers and the Collondale management centres around the retrenchment of five men at the end of August

The management claim ed it was necessary to start a retrenchment programme because the drought had caused a drop in the amount of fruit arriving at the cannery

The workers took a different view. They claimed fruit was arriving at the factory as usual but the men were being

retrenched because they were members of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union

About 400 men and women downed tools as a result. They were dismissed after 48 hours but were told they could re-apply for their job on September 8. Most of them did not do so — mainly because they did not want to lose all the benefits which would accrue to them for long service

Management claims by not returning to work within the stipulated 48 hours, the workers dismissed themselves — DDR

specialises in requirement definition and of the consultants group of the Computer
ools of the Universities of Cape Town and
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during control and production optimisation.
design and development of systems for
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for 10 years and worked for that company
search from Tilburg, Holland. He has

Klaas van der Poel

CURRICULUM VITAE

TEA (ES) ~~TEA~~ Trouble boiling FA 11/11/80

An informal agreement between SA tea producers and packagers to bolster local production in the R100m-a-year industry could be increasingly strained if current market conditions continue

"It's all up in the air now. We're involved in very delicate negotiations," said a packaging source, who asked not to be identified.

Since modern SA tea planting began in 1964, packagers — through voluntary agreement and pressure from government — have purchased 100% of the SA harvest for blending with cheaper, imported tea. But as the government-set price for tea is currently substantially higher than world market levels, packagers question whether they should have to go on subsidising local production.

Neville Dunn, chairman of the packagers' trade group, SA Tea, Coffee, and Chicory Association, explains that "in the past, there was no need for a written agreement. It suited us and suited the growers. We just agreed to make the industry viable. In the future, things will be different."

SA growers and packagers have agreed to stabilise the local content between 30% and 33% of the store-bought blend. The amount of local production bought by the individual blenders is determined by their retail market share. Government import permits, in turn, are issued only after the Department of Commerce is assured that

the entire SA crop is sold.

In the year ending September 30 1980, SA drinkers consumed 21,7m kg of tea, 26.6% of which was produced locally. Total consumption increased about 11% from the previous year, while the set price for SA-grown tea jumps from R3.40/kg in 1980 to R3.72 next year.

Overall, 52% of the SA consumed tea is imported from Malawi and Zimbabwe at an average price said to be about R1.20/kg. Sri Lanka-grown tea, the Ceylon type, constitutes 24% of SA tea blend, imported at an estimated cost of R1.90/kg. In 1979, SA imported 5.9m t of Ceylon tea.

The price of imported tea has dropped dramatically since a peak two years ago.

SA producers say the higher price for local tea is necessary to meet greater labour costs.

At the Sapekoe estates in the Tzaneen region, the primarily female, black workforce of approximately 3,000 leaf "pluckers" are paid a minimum of R22 a month, with bonuses available for extra pickings. A competent "pluckers" can earn from R60 to R80 a month during peak season.

These wages are said to be twice the average for Kenyan pluckers, and four times those of Sri Lanka workers.

Nevertheless, one local packager believes he can be successful with a 100% SA tea. Southern Scott MD Patrick McHarry recently introduced the Helderberg brand, aiming initially at the Afrikaner market. McHarry says that his product will succeed because "we are happy to operate at a far lower percentage profit than our competitors. In fact, our profit margin will be tiny."

Whether other packagers are willing to reduce their profit margins to negate partially the impact of the higher set price remains to be seen. Derek Varnals, MD of Liptons, which controls over 40% of

the retail market, says only that the increased price "will inevitably have an impact."

Meanwhile, local production — assured of a high price — is increasing. The Transkei government has devoted substantial resources toward production, and some SA growers wonder if it will undermine efforts at industry compromise.

Additionally, Sapekoe, owned by the Industrial Development Corporation, is planning its sixth estate in the Levubu region of northern Transvaal. MD Douglas Penwill says tea growers are planning for a 5% annual growth rate after the 30-33% mark is reached.

"We can't be entirely indifferent to outside market conditions," Penwill insists. "So I feel that total production should not go beyond the 33% level, even in a growing market. If we do, we will undoubtedly come up against opposition from the blenders."

Indeed they will. Liptons' Varnals says that "we would be unhappy with a situation in which we were forced to pay higher prices."

An importer complained that while "we can agitate, in the end all we can do is try to live with it. There's not going to be a Boston Tea Party here."



SA's lucky tea pluckers paid enough at R60 a month?

Factory

urged to

rehire

workers

EAST LONDON — The African Food and Canning Workers' Union here yesterday called on the management of Collondale Canneries to take back the workers fired from the factory when there was a downing of tools on August 27

The call was made following a decision by the former workers not to go to the factory to collect their pay

For some time management at the cannery had been calling on the former workers to go and collect money due to them and the workers have been refusing to do so claiming they are still legally employed at the factory

The workers still claim they are entitled to their jobs and are prepared to return to the factory to work

"We call on the employers to agree to take back all the old workers and end the bitterness and antagonism that must result from their intransigence," the workers said — DDR

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE
AND TOURISM

No R. 2514

5 December 1980

AMENDMENT OF THE SUGAR INDUSTRY
AGREEMENT, 1979

I, Dawid Jacobus de Villiers, Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, hereby publish in terms of section 4 (1) (c) of the Sugar Act, 1978 (Act 9 of 1978), the amendments as set out in the Schedule hereto, which have been effected by me under and in accordance with the provisions of section 4 (1) (b) of the said Act to the provisions of the Sugar Industry Agreement, 1979.

SCHEDULE

186

1 In this Schedule the expression "the Agreement" means the Sugar Industry Agreement, 1979, published under Government Notice R 858 of 27 April 1979, as amended by Government Notices R 1941 of 31 August 1979, R 2435 of 2 November 1979, R 310 of 22 February 1980, R 864 of 25 April 1980, R 905 of 2 May 1980, R 1623 of 8 August 1980, R 1933 of 19 September 1980 and R 2041 of 3 October 1980.

2 The Agreement is hereby amended by the substitution for clause 34 of the following clause

"34 (1) (a) In the event of a mill closing down, the miller concerned shall give not less than two months' notice thereof in writing to its Mill Group Board and the Central Board and shall simultaneously publish a notice to the same effect in an English and in an Afrikaans newspaper circulating in the district where such mill is situated

(b) Upon receipt of such notice the Mill Group Board concerned shall forthwith take all reasonable steps to inform the growers under its jurisdiction of the date of closure of the mill

(c) In respect of the Black growers under its jurisdiction, such Mill Group Board shall be deemed to have complied with the provisions of paragraph (b) if it shall have dispatched a letter recording the date of closure of the mill by prepaid certified mail, addressed to the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, KwaZulu, or the kaNgwane Government Service, kaNgwane, as the case may be

(2) The quotas of the miller-cum-planter and of the growers supplying a mill which is closing down shall be accommodated at any other mill that is prepared to accept the cane

(3) To the extent that quotas attached to the mill which is closing down are not accommodated in accordance with the provisions of subclause (2), such quotas may, subject to the terms of this Agreement, be dis-

DEPARTEMENT VAN NYWERHEIDSWESE,
HANDEL EN TOERISME

No. R 2514

5 Desember 1980

WYSIGING VAN DIE SUIKERNYWERHEID-
OOREENKOMS, 1979

Ek, Dawid Jacobus de Villiers, Minister van Nywerheidswese, Handel en Toerisme, publiseer hierby ingevolge artikel 4 (1) (c) van die Suikerwet, 1978 (Wet 9 van 1978), die wysigings soos in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit wat deur my kragtens en ooreenkomstig die bepalings van artikel 4 (1) (b) van genoemde Wet aan die bepalings van die Suikernywerheidsooreenkoms, 1979, aangebring is

CG 7318 BYLAE

5/12/80

1 In hierdie Bylae beteken die uitdrukking "die Ooreenkoms" die Suikernywerheidsooreenkoms, 1979, gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing R 858 van 27 April 1979, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewings R 1941 van 31 Augustus 1979, R 2435 van 2 November 1979, R 310 van 22 Februarie 1980, R 864 van 25 April 1980, R 905 van 2 Mei 1980, R 1623 van 8 Augustus 1980, R 1933 van 19 September 1980 en R 2041 van 3 Oktober 1980.

2 Die Ooreenkoms word hierby gewysig deur klousule 34 deur die volgende klousule te vervang:

"34 (1) (a) In die geval van 'n meul wat ophou bestaan, moet die betrokke meulenaar minstens twee maande skriftelike kennis daarvan gee aan sy Meulgroepraad en die Sentrale Raad en tegelykertyd 'n kennisgewing ten dien effekte publiseer in 'n Engelse en in 'n Afrikaanse koerant wat versprei word in die distrik waar sodanige meul geleë is.

(b) By ontvangs van sodanige kennisgewing moet die betrokke Meulgroepraad onmiddellik alle redelike stappe doen ten einde die kwekers onder sy jurisdiksie te verwittig van die datum waarop die meul ophou bestaan.

(c) Ten opsigte van die Swart kwekers onder sy jurisdiksie word sodanige Meulgroepraad geag die bepalings van paragraaf (b) na te gekom het indien hy 'n brief waarin die datum waarop die meul ophou bestaan vermeld word per voornambetaalde gesertifiseerde pos afstuur, geadresseer aan die Departement van Landbou en Bosbou, KwaZulu of aan die kaNgwane-Regeringsdiens, kaNgwane, na gelang van die geval

(2) Die kwotas van die meulenaar-cum-planter en van die kwekers wat riet lewer aan die meul wat ophou bestaan, word opgeneem deur enige ander meul wat bereid is om die riet te ontvang

(3) Vir sover kwotas verbonde aan die meul wat ophou bestaan nie ooreenkomstig die bepalings van subklousule (2) opgeneem word nie, kan daar, behoudens hierdie Ooreenkoms, oor sodanige kwotas beskik

posed of without the transfer of a commensurate area of quota land and may be attached to any mill which is willing and has the requisite additional milling capacity to accommodate cane to be produced in respect of quotas so disposed of. This shall not, however, affect the contractual rights between a miller and his suppliers."

word sonder die oordrag van 'n eweredige oppervlakte kwotagrond en kan sodanige kwotas verbind word aan enige meul wat gewillig is en wat die nodige bykomende meulvermoe besit om die riet op te neem wat geproduseer word ten opsigte van die kwotas waarvoor aldus beskik is. Dit mag egter nie die kontraktuele regte tussen 'n meulenaar en sy leweransiers raak nie."

DD 9/12/80
Women on
Riot Act
charge

EAST LONDON — Two
Mdantsane women
appeared briefly in the
magistrate's court here
yesterday charged under
Section 10 of the Riotous
Assemblies Act and with
assault

Mrs Nomathemba
Lynette Totyi, 33, and Mrs
Nozwi Rosy Nxayi, 40,
both of Zone 10, were not
asked to plead and no
evidence was led when
they appeared before Mr
N. R. Oosthuysen

On two counts they
were charged with
restraining Miss Noyena
Rebe and Miss Primrose
Bandezwa by threatening
to assault them and by
assaulting them in order
to compel them not to go
to work.

The alleged incident
happened on September
26 at the Collondale
Cannery (Pty) Ltd, Cove
Rock

The hearing was post-
poned to January 16 and
both women were warned
to appear — DDR

Ciskei STAR
12/12/80
continues
crackdown
on unions

By Drew Forrest

Another member of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) has been detained by Ciskeian security police — bringing to eight the number of East London unionists in Ciskeian security police hands.

Mr Victor Kale, a Saawu shop-steward at the Wilson-Rowntree sweet factory, was arrested at his home in Mdantsane on Monday, a union spokesman said.

He added that the arrest was a joint operation involving both South African and Ciskeian security services.

Mr Kale is believed to be held under the Ciskei's proclamation R252 which provides for indefinite detention without trial. According to the spokesman, the arresting officers made it clear to Mr Kale that his arrest was the outcome of his union activities.

STOPPAGE

Two other Saawu members, active at Wilson-Rowntree, including the union's branch chairman Mr Eric Mtonga, had been visited by police, the spokesman said. This followed a brief stoppage at the factory last week, caused by management's refusal to deal with the union committee.

A dispute over the same issue led to a walkout by the entire 1500 Wilson-Rowntree workforce in October this year.

The head of the Ciskeian security police, Brigadier Charles Sebe, could not be contacted last night but the current wave of arrests is seen in many quarters as a crackdown on independent unions operating in the East London area.

Seven Saawu members, among them national organiser Mr Thozamile Gqweta and East London branch secretary Mr Sisa Njikelane, are in detention in the Ciskei, together with the branch secretary of the closely linked African Food and Canning Workers' Union, Mr Wehle Mzozoyana.

DD
Sweet factory clerk
detained at Mdantsane
10/1/50

EAST LONDON — A clerk at a sweet factory here, Mr Victor Kale, was detained by Ciskei intelligence men on Monday night, his wife said yesterday

Mrs G Kale said her husband was picked up from their Mdantsane home at 10 pm

She said the men said they had been sent "by the Ciskei" to come and fetch him

"They searched the house and found South African Allied Workers' Union registration

forms" Mrs Kale said

"They asked my husband what Saawu was doing for the people because many companies that had no trade unions dealing with them were giving their employees better deals than what the unregistered union could ever hope to achieve," she said

The Secretary for the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services Brig Charles Sebe, was not available for comment yesterday — DDR

Union depllores detention of chairman

EAST LONDON — The African Food and Canning Workers' Union here has deplored the detention of the East London branch chairman of the trade union, Mr Welile Mzozoyana.

In a statement issued by the general secretary of the union, Mr Jan Theron, the action against Mr Mzozoyana and other trade unionists detained in the Ciskei is seen not as action directed at the local unions but against the entire trade union movement.

"We consider it outrageous that our chairman should be detained quite explicitly for trade union activities which are perfectly legal and above board," the statement said

"This kind of action completely undermines the credibility of any reforms to labour laws that have been proposed lately.

"As a trade union we are not concerned in the least with the Ciskei or Ciskei politics but with our members in factories in East London"

The union said it must once again assume that the Ciskei had not acted independently of South African authorities in harassing its officials whose activities did not concern the Ciskei in any way

"We have noted the statement of Brig Sebe that Mr Mzozoyana was detained for South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) activities and further that Saawu and Afcwu were one and the same thing "Saawu and Afcwu are separate unions but we have a co-operative relationship

"This action is not action against Saawu or Afcwu but an attack on trade unions as a whole," the statement said —
DDR

800 out at Bull Brand

By Drew Forrest
Eight hundred workers went on strike at the Bull Brand meat factory in Krugersdorp today in protest against alleged victimisation of their union's shop-stewards

Five shop stewards of the Food Beverage Workers Union had been given notice as part of the company's retrenchment programme, union secretary Mr Leonard Sikhakhane said.

The workers were demanding the reinstatement of the stewards and would seek a "moratorium" on their dismissal to allow for a full investigation of their cases.

Bull Brand managing director Mr M.M Share denied that there had been victimisation and said he hoped for a settlement to the dispute in negotiations with the union this afternoon

Some 11/1/80
183
184
185

800⁽¹⁸⁶⁾ quit
meat DP
factory^{(143) 12/12/80}

KRUGERSDORP — Eight hundred workers went on strike at the Bull Brand meat factory here yesterday in protest against the alleged victimisation of shop-stewards of their trade union.

Five shop stewards of the Food Beverage Workers' Union had been given notice as part of a retrenchment programme by the company, the union secretary, Mr Leonard Sikhakhane, said

Since there was no mention of retrenchment in the letters of notice, and since some of the stewards were employees of long standing, he said, their colleagues had interpreted the company's action as "disguised victimisation."

The company's managing director, Mr M. M. Share, denied there had been victimisation "We were never told that the union had appointed shop-stewards here," he said.

He added that 500 of the striking workers had already returned to work

— SAPA

ATI set
 to take
 over
 Bakers

Transvaal Industries bought a controlling interest of 51 percent in Durban-based baking group Bakers, for R22,2-million which could rise to R43,6-million if all other shareholders accept the offer of 1535c a share

The offer is 260c higher than yesterday's price of 1275c for Bakers shares on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange and should enable ATI to gain total control of the company.

ATI, the holding company for Anglovaal's industrial interests, bought the 51 percent of Bakers' ordinary shares from members of the Baumann family and other company shareholders.

It proposes to fund the acquisition for total control of the company by raising R30-million through the issue of variable rate preference shares whose dividend rate will be linked to a formula based on the prime overdraft rate.

The dividend rate will initially be 6,25 percent and any additional sums needed for the purchase will be drawn from ATI's own resources

Mr L G Baumann will continue as chief executive director of Bakers for at least three years.

J. D. Hampton



Acceptance of Business Science students into the Computer Science Honours programme may assist in that department students did indicate an interest: this may mean four or numbers grow significantly, staff in Computer Science.

offer this course, given some re-alignment of his other teaching duties. On his retirement at the end of 1982, it may be best to arrange for an outside part-time lecturer to be appointed from the insurance industry. Financial provision for such an appointment would then have to be included in arrangements for funding the Actuarial Science courses which are at present under discussion between the Chairman of the Staffing Committee and the UCT Foundation. Changes in the Marketing Special Field, including the introduction of the new course Marketing Research II, should not involve major additional teaching loads, largely because of the possibilities of rationalisation with Applied Business Statistics II.

C T Verwey: Die gebruiksmoontlikhede van die Lopende Bevolkingsopname possible uses of Educational Plan

M D McGrath: A Survey, Income E Smit: Ontleed Bevolkingsopname Beroepe en Streke Current Populati between Industri P C Fourie: Enk oor Mannekragber research into Ma

Strikers go back

Four hundred striking workers at Bull Brand Foods (Pty) Ltd in Krugersdorp returned to work today.

But five shop-stewards of the Food Beverage Workers Union whose re-trenchment sparked the dispute would not be reinstated, company managing director Mr M M Share said

Half the company's black workforce walked off the job after the stewards had been given notice as part of a programme of retrenchment According to union secretary Mr Leonard Sikhakhane, the workers had interpreted the retrenchments as disguised victimisation.

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urrent Population Poverty.

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TABLE 4: (continued)

(c) Employment as a proportion of women 15-59, 1960 and 1970

1960	Males 15-64	Females 15-59	% of total	% Females employed
Metropolitan	1 156 589	1 156 589	50,0	40,6
Urban	529 725	529 725	50,0	56,8
Rural	979 729	979 729	50,0	23,1
Homelands	960 477	960 477	50,0	16,8
TOTAL	3 626 520	3 626 520	50,0	26,6
<hr/>				
1970	Males 15-64	Females 15-59	% of total	% Females employed
Metropolitan	1 414 076	779 871	35,3	56,4
Urban	678 759	319 404	23,0	57,4
Rural	1 099 242	867 145	27,0	51,4
Homelands	1 306 230	2 005 924	53,2	14,5
TOTAL	4 498 307	3 972 344	43,9	34,2

12/11/70
Strikers
 STAR
go back

Four hundred striking workers at Bull Brand Foods (Pty) Ltd in Krugersdorp returned to work today.

But five shop-stewards of the Food Beverage Workers Union whose retrenchment sparked the dispute would not be reinstated, company managing director Mr M M Share said.

Half the company's 5 black workforce walked off the job after the stewards had been given notice as part of a programme of retrenchment. According to union secretary Mr Leonard Sikhakhane, the workers had interpreted the retrenchments as disguised victimisation.

PRICE WAR

186

Playing chicken

FM 12/12/80

"We're selling at a substantial loss and we'll lose a great deal of money," admits Ralph Horwitz, OK Bazaars director and food division GM. Since December 8, OK Bazaars has been retailing fresh and frozen chickens in its 150 outlets at R1,35/kg.

Horwitz says OK national chicken sales average 250 000 a week "but obviously demand has increased steeply to 40 000-50 000 a day since we introduced the price cut."

OK intends cutting prices till "at least Christmas. We'll take a view on it then." OK says it's paying between R1,70 and R2/kg. Supplies are no problem, says Horwitz. "Stores report they're getting 99% of what they want from major producers."

He claims short supplies have been exaggerated, doesn't believe there is a necessity to import birds from the US to supplement local supplies. Horwitz says OK's price cutting exercise is "to render a service to our customers, producers and competitors. We're tired of playing games. We want to make this a Christmas

to remember for our customers

Allegations that chain stores are indulging in an ill-timed, costly price war which benefits the consumer only for a short while, are denied by retailers.

Peta Lomborg, Checkers public affairs manager emphasises, "We're not selling below cost. We're not losing money." Checkers is importing roughly 750 000 chickens from the US which will sell at R1,39/kg.

"We will be making a profit," says Lomborg who will not disclose what Checkers is paying. Lomborg says recessionary conditions in the US are enabling Checkers to buy at reasonable prices on its R2m import permit. What is happening however, is that on special promotional prices in certain stores, "We may be losing a bit. But we're not in a price war on a broad front."

Checkers has not negotiated long-term imports. Says Harold Goldberg, Checkers national merchandise manager, "That would be detrimental to local producers. We're importing merely to relieve pressures on local producers and to give them a chance to get birds back to standard size before they're marketed."

At present there's a tendency to market birds weighing below a kilo. Standard size averages roughly 1,4 kg-1,5 kg. Checkers sells roughly 600 000 birds a week and current shortfall in supply, says Goldberg.

to short production runs would not be justified and some trucks may be forced off the market before their new models become available.

A further problem is that the tariff on trucks with imported engines may be too

low to protect ADE engines. Some manufacturers maintain that it will be cheaper to pay the 30% duty on the total value of a truck fitted with an imported engine than to buy the local engine.

Ex-Minister of Industries and Com-

merce Schalk van der Merwe has said that he would increase tariff protection if it were not adequate.

It now remains to be seen whether his successor Dawie de Villiers will carry out this threat.

Code	Details	No. of Tuts
CA	Cash budgets	4
CB	Capital budgeting	8
CC	Contract costing	2
CL	Linear programming	5
CM	Marginal costing	7
CP	Probability	4
CS	Standard costing	8

00 13/12/80

Workers stage protest over detentions

152 186 229

EAST LONDON — Several hundred Wilson Rowntree sweet factory workers staged a 90-minute protest yesterday in solidarity with 17 detainees in the Ciskei

The protest, in which there were no incidents, was staged after a delegation from the workers gave the company's management an ultimatum to approach the authorities to charge or release the detainees

The protest was confirmed by the company's personnel manager, Mr A Lightbody, and the general secretary of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), Mr F B Kikine, who said 900 workers staged the protest

Mr Kikine's statement, on behalf of a Saawu af-

filiate, the Sweet, Beverage and Allied Workers' Union, said

"Wilson Rowntree workers, concerned about the continued detention and harassment of their elected union leaders, sent a delegation to management and demanded that they intervene on behalf of the detainees and demand that they be charged or released

"Management agreed to approach the authorities on behalf of the workers and management also denied collaboration with either the Ciskei Security Police, or the South African Security Police

"The workers notified management they would stage a sort of solidarity protest with their comrades if management failed in their efforts. The deadline was set for Thursday, but management asked for an extension to Friday.

"When the extension period elapsed, the workers proceeded with their protest

"But following the workers' peaceful protest, a shop steward, Mr Ntsikelelo Nibe, was detained by the South African Security Police"

Mr Lightbody confirmed the meeting with the delegation and said there was no doubt the company had been used as a political football and that the whole thing had been stage-managed to get the detainees released

"We telephoned both the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief L Sebe, and the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, who advised us on two occasions not to have anything to do with the arrests as the men had been held for political reasons

"We explained to the workers that we were an apolitical company and that we recognised their right to participate in political matters, but that this should be done outside working hours."

Mr Lightbody said it was laughable to claim 900 workers protested

"I would not even say there were 500 and after they were challenged to return to work, only about 50 remained. They too lost considerable face later when they returned to work after being challenged," Mr Lightbody said — DDR

Harassment denied, page 7.

13/12/80 00 (134) (186) (52)
No harassment Hunger
says Sebe (105) (329) strikers
warned

EAST LONDON — Eleven members of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) are detained in the Ciskei, the Secretary for the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brig Charles Sebe, said in a statement issued here

But there was no harassment of workers from Wilson Rowntree as had been suggested, Brig Sebe added

He said four men employed at the sweet factory had been detained on Tuesday. They are Mr Makwenkwe Hloyi, Mr Victor Kale, Mr Godfrey Shimba and Mr Boy Mandi.

Brig Sebe said the CCIS had no special dealings with the sweet factory

"I do not even know who the directors of the company are," he said.

His men were investigating certain actions by members of Saawu and would continue to do so regardless of allegations levelled against them

"Being accused of

harassing workers at Wilson-Rowntree is utter nonsense to me

"I must warn many people who claim that trade unions have been operating for many years

"Many of these are like the ANC which was formed in 1912 with the best intentions then. What it is now is a matter in which anybody's guess could be considered"

He said his men were fulltime workers who were doing extensive research on the operation of organisations. "We have what we have about the activities of Saawu. These people are detained for subversive activities which any country would action.

"We have what we have about their activities and we are not prepared to succumb to any pressures exerted on us — pressures such as 'charge or release'

Brig Sebe said these men would be taken to court to stand trial if his department deemed it fit to do so — DDR

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

— The hunger strike by detainees would not halt investigations into the activities of the trade unions, the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, said yesterday

Brig Sebe confirmed on Thursday that two executive members of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), Mr Thozamile Gqweta and Mr Sisa Njikalane, had been in hospital following a hunger strike

Brig Sebe said the trade unionists were using the hunger strike "as the sword of Damocles over our heads to try to frighten us about death in detention"

He said everything "humanly required to be done" would be done to provide the detainees with food and medicine "but the hunger strike will not force us to abandon our investigations into Saawu's activities" — DDR

September 17, 1980

Appeal to public to deliver milk

Mercury Reporter

THE management of Creamline Dairies in Pinetown has appealed to post-matriculant whites to help the company in delivering milk today, following a strike by 300 milk distribution workers yesterday.

Mr R H Smit, chairman and managing director of the Kumeke group of companies, the holding company of Creamline, said

yesterday that he expected many workers to report for duty today, but intimidation was rife.

'We are, however, preparing for the worst and I would like to appeal to young people who are in a position to help to report to Creamline Dairies in Oppenheimer Street, Pinetown, before 7 a.m. today. Wages will be negotiable.'

Mr Smit said he had been in touch with Clover Dairies during

the day and would call on Clover to help with distribution if necessary, so customers were not unduly inconvenienced.

Mr Smit said that a Christmas bonus of 25 percent of the December salary had been agreed on by the firm's liaison committee in September. However, a new liaison committee had been voted in over the past three weeks and dissatisfaction had hinged on the size of the bonus.

He emphasised that the size of the bonus would stand and

that the milk trade could not accede to every request for an increment. However, it was the intention of his company to increase the Christmas bonus to a holiday bonus.

He added that several meetings had taken place yesterday between management and representatives of the workers. The attitude of Creamline was that employees should either return to work or leave the premises.

If they did not come to work, the management's view was that they had dismissed themselves. However, the company was quite prepared to accept applications for re-employment should they change their minds.

Yesterday's strike halted milk deliveries in the Westville, Pinetown, New Germany, Durban, North La Lucia and Umhlanga Rocks areas. Sections of the South Coast were also hit as well as several hotels on Durban's beachfront.

Mr P J Broad, general manager of Clover Dairies, said his company had been in touch with Creamline during the day and was prepared to help if called upon to do so.

He said Clover supplied about 30 000 retail customers in the Durban area, as against Creamline's 20 000 to 25 000.

Although there was an agreement between the two companies that one would not deliver milk in the area of jurisdiction of the other, it was not so inflexible as to rule out the possibility of assistance in cases such as this.

control, many of the people involved would be metropolitan or urban areas. In its presence of life in the homelands, with amenities much better than in the 'white' towns. There must be at least one inhabitant in the closer settlements as there are in the aimed towns; add the landless still living in the homelands and one concludes that a minority (and perhaps a small minority) of people in the homelands have no cultural land of any kind.

National accounts'

contributions of the national accounts of the homelands and Bophuthatswana included throughout) are shown in Table 8.

Points need to be noted from Table 8:

Homelands inhabitants have become more dependent on the rest of the country for their incomes, the percentage of 'GNP' derived from the remittances of migrants and commuters has risen from 55% in 1960 to 72% in 1976. Another form of dependence, less extensive in terms of the money involved, is the flow of money with the high share of services in GDP - many of these are financed by Pretoria in the form of grants-in-aid to the homelands administrations.

The share of agriculture in GDP declined to half its 1960 level.

Since 1970; thereafter it has maintained itself at about 10%.

This adds force to our earlier contention

ited
his

186
287
157

SAR W M
17/11/80



Saawu detainees on hunger strike

EAST LONDON — A South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) official, Mr Sisa Njikelana, detained under the Ciskei emergency regulations, went on a hunger strike again this week, the Secretary for the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brig Charles Sebe, said yesterday.

Njikelana went on a hunger strike on Monday and was taken to a doctor yesterday.

He said Mr Njikelana was weak but he was not detained in hospital as the doctor had not deemed it necessary.

Mr Njikelana and the national organiser of Saawu, Mr Thozamile

Gqweta, who has been in detention since November 2, went on a hunger strike early this month and threatened to do so again on December 15 if they were not charged or released.

Brig Sebe said he had not received any information in connection with Mr Gqweta and the hunger strike this week — DDR

preceding be ready

to we

59

What are we to make of these rates? The first thing to note is that CPS activity rates are considerably lower than those reported by the 1970 Population Census; if one takes the entire male and female populations as denominators, the 1970 figures are 14% and 26% higher for males and females respectively in the 'white' areas and 54% and 62% higher for males and females in the homelands (Simkins, 1979a:81). Table 3 shows that series A employment estimates (based on Simkins, 1978a) and series B estimates (CPS) yield very similar employment totals (though there are important sectoral differences), so that it seems that a large part of African unemployment dissolves into economic inactivity when one uses the more rigorous CPS definition of unemployment (to be unemployed, one must be between 15 and 64 if male, 15 and

Source: Simkins (1979a) Tables 1 and 2.

Region	% of age group economically active		Unemployment rates (%)	
	M 16-64	F 16-59	M	F
Metropolitan	92	53	8,0	22,6
Urban	97	53	2,3	15,5
Rural	93	50	2,6	9,0
Homelands	55	26	18,1	25,9
TOTAL	85	43	6,9	18,3

TABLE 10: AFRICAN AVERAGE ACTIVITY RATES AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY REGION AND SEX, MAY 1978

Strikers at Siemens back after accord

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

A STRIKE by about 600 workers at the Siemens electrical factory at Rosslyn, near Pretoria, was settled yesterday.

The strike was the third to affect Rosslyn in the past few weeks. Two motor firms, Datsun-Nissan and BMW, were also hit by strikes recently.

On Monday, workers at Siemens struck in support of demands for a R1-an-hour wage increase.

But yesterday, workers returned to work after electing a committee of union shop stewards to represent them. The registered Electrical and Allied Workers Union of South Africa will now negotiate with management on the workers' demands.

According to the manager, Mr R Sanne, the workers "interrupted" work on Monday morning, demanding between 50c and R1 per hour wage increase.

Mr Sanne said the workers did not leave the premises during the strike and had returned to work later that day.

He added that there were different payment categories

for the workers, the lowest being between R1,25 and R1,50 an hour and the highest between R3,50 and R4, but would not comment further.

The union's general secretary, Mr Ben Nicholson, said the strike had been sparked by "the general mood in Rosslyn at the moment".

He said Siemens workers had compared their wages to those being paid by motor companies in the area and decided that they were lagging behind. "They see the motor firms awarding large increases and they feel that they should receive them too," he said.

Earlier this year, negotiations between union representatives and East Cape motor firms culminated in an agreement which substantially raised motor wages.

Union sources believe the two Rosslyn motor strikes were prompted by dissatisfaction among workers at the plants because their pay was lagging behind that of Eastern Cape workers.

Rosslyn motor companies have now also raised wages substantially in the wake of strikes at their plants. The Sie-

mens strike appears to be the latest example of the "ripple" effect created by the increases.

Mr Nicholson said that his union, which represents 85% of the workforce at the plant, had set "a timetable" for negotiation on the pay issue which sparked the strike.

He would be negotiating on the issue and would then report back to a committee of union shop stewards.

Meanwhile, a strike by workers at Creamline Dairies in Pinetown, which affected milk supplies for thousands of holidaymakers in the Durban area, has been settled, according to a company spokesman.

The strike is the second to hit Creamline in the past few weeks. Workers at one of its depots at Florida struck earlier this month.

Sapa reports that the strike cut off milk deliveries to scores of hotels and tea rooms along the entire Natal coast and in the Durban metropolitan area.

It was sparked by worker complaints that they were being paid only a 25% bonus. They claimed that workers at other dairies were getting a 100% bonus.

Two youths jailed for violence

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WHILE 13 of their co-accused were acquitted in the Regional Court, The Strand, yesterday, two teenage youths were each sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for public violence at the Kromko apple factory, Grabouw, in April this year.

Sentence was suspended for five years.

A foreman at the factory identified the youths as being among those who had stoned the building during a strike over pay.

Their conviction was the culmination of a trial within a trial, during which it was alleged by six of the accused that police had subjected them to electric shocks from an instrument which looked like a telephone with a handle and wires.

They claimed police said they would climb the walls if they did not admit guilt. The police denied the assaults or the alleged shock torture with the device.

INFLUENCED

The magistrate found it could possibly be true, the accused had been influenced to plead guilty and changed the pleas of all 15 youths to one of not guilty.

Mr K. Engers, who appeared for all 15, said it was clear 'undue pressure' had been exerted on the youths. There was overwhelming medical evidence in support of the claims of electric shocks, he said while the conduct of the police was designed to intimidate the accused into making statements and pleading guilty.

The magistrate, Mr J. M. Lemmer, said the defence had provided evidence to show the youths had been shocked, while the State claimed no pressure had been put on them to admit guilt.

A Kromko foreman, Mr J. J. Dukes, in evidence yesterday said several windows had been broken during stone throwing when about 500 workers struck to get pay.

POLICE HURT

He said he remembered the faces and hairstyles of two of the accused though not what they were wearing and pointed out the two youths in court.

Warrant Officer A. S. le Roux, station commander of Grabouw police, said several policemen were injured during the riot. An arrested man was also

Also more people had to h
couldn't live in a housi

pushed around according t
last 70 years in Cape Tow
Councils also declared wa
grandparents (although th

wouldn't allow 'boarders' - who were the incli

were high so more people had to work to affo

These new houses were small and could not be

them out to housing estates built by the Cou

this by pulling down houses rented or owned

family groups - free for the employers to us

to 'get.' These Acts 'set free' the 'locked u

Another thing Group Areas did was to make la

shows.

coming to town. But it did not, as the first

new areas, and it was hoped that this would

people and 'Asians'. Housing was to be stri

Group Areas made 'little homelands' near the

were prevented from coming to live in Cape T

areas for Africans but not for 'coloureds' at

'coloured' people from farms and villages.

for several reasons. One was to stop the mo

So the Government passed the Group Areas Act

the extended family.

had no need to seek work in factories. Labo

from one wage-earner was spread to many peop

each other and worked for the family communi

family, one worker supported many people. F

the employers needed labour to work for them

NOTICE 917 OF 1980

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION OF INQUIRY
INTO THE SLAUGHTER-STOCK AND MEAT
INDUSTRIES

It is hereby notified for general information that the State President has been pleased to appoint a Commission of Inquiry into the Slaughter-stock and Meat Industries with the following terms of reference

To inquire into, report on and make recommendations regarding—

- (1) complaints and accusations made concerning—
 - (a) the arrangements for the introduction of slaughter-stock and meat to the controlled areas of the Meat Board (permit/quota system),
 - (b) the restrictions on the entry of persons to—
 - the trade in meat,
 - the trade in hides and skins and offal,
 - the meat processing industry,
 - the handling of slaughter-stock and meat on an agency basis in the controlled areas,
 - (c) the price support measures of the Meat Board,
 - (d) vertical integration of interests in the slaughter-stock and meat industries, and

(2) any other matter arising from the inquiry which in the opinion of the Commission should be brought to attention, including any possible irregularities in this connection which may come to its notice

The members of the Commission are:

The Honourable Mr Justice Christoffel Frederik Eloff (Chairman)
Mr Abraham Cornelis van Wyk
Mr Willem Johannes Treurnicht

Any interested persons who wish to give evidence before the said Commission should communicate in writing with the Secretary, Mr C D Kruger c/o The Director, Transvaal Region, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, Private Bag X180, Pretoria, 0001, on or before 30 January 1981, and furnish particulars of the nature and contents of such evidence in triplicate

(19 December 1980)

KENNISGEWING 917 VAN 1980

DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU EN VISSERIE

AANSTELLING VAN KOMMISSIE VAN ONDER-
SOEK NA DIE SLAGVEE- EN VLEISBEDRYF

Hiermee word vir algemene inligting bekendgemaak dat dit die Staatspresident behaag het om 'n Kommissie van Onderzoek na die Slagvee- en Vleisbedryf aan te stel met die volgende opdrag

Om ondersoek in te stel na, verslag te doen oor en aanbevelings te maak aangaande—

- (1) klagtes en beskuldigings wat geopper is oor—
 - (a) toevoerreelings van slagvee en vleis na die Vleisraad se beheerde gebiede (permit/kwotastelsel),
 - (b) die beperkings op toetrede van persone tot—
 - die handel in vleis,
 - die handel in huide en velle en afval,
 - die vleisverwerkingsbedryf,
 - die hantering van slagvee en vleis op 'n agentskapsbasis in die beheerde gebiede,
 - (c) die prysondersteuningsmaatreels van die Vleisraad,
 - (d) vertikale integrasie van belange in die slagvee- en vleisbedryf, en

(2) enige ander aangeleentheid voortspruitend uit die ondersoek wat na die mening van die Kommissie onder die aandag gebring behoort te word, met inbegrip van enige moontlike onreëmatighede wat in verband onder sy aandag mag kom

Die lede van die Kommissie is

Sy Edele Regter Christoffel Frederik Eloff (Vorsitter)
Mnr Abraham Cornelis van Wyk
Mnr Willem Johannes Treurnicht

Belanghebbende persone wat getuenis voor genoemde Kommissie wil afleë moet voor of op 30 Januarie 1981, skriftelik in verbinding tree met die Sekretaris, mnr C D Kruger, p/a Die Direkteur, Transvaalstreek, Departement van Landbou en Visserie, Privaatsak X180, Pretoria, 0001, en besonderhede van die aard en inhoud van sodanige getuenis in drievoudig verstrek

(19 Desember 1980)

TABLE 13: CAPITAL-OUTPUT RATIOS, 1971, 1976 AND 1978

a) All Sectors: K, Y measured in millions of rand, 1970 prices)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9																														
	Agriculture																																						
	Mining			Manufacturing			Electricity			Construction			Commerce			Transport etc			Finance			Services			ALL														
1971	K			Y			K			Y			K			Y			K			Y			K			Y			K			Y					
2 403	1 885			3 174			2 182			178			1 702			4 726			6 479			7 545			30 274			45 541			15 554			2,41			2,93		
1 154	1 170			2 847			329			576			1 912			1 215			1 520			1 821			12 543			12 543			12 543			12 543					
Y	Y			Y			Y			Y			Y			Y			Y			Y			Y			Y			Y			Y			Y		
crease in K/Y	1,4			39,8			36,0			7,5			25,8			14,6			8,7			11,5			20,0			21,6			21,6			21,6			21,6		

Canning season worst in years

CAPE TOWN — In the wake of the worst canning season in years and stagnant exports, the giant Langeberg Co-operative has scheduled a press conference this afternoon to announce details of new plans intended to boost the ailing industry.

Confirming this yesterday reliable sources declined further information on the announcement, but indicated that it would centre on financial matters.

With an annual turnover of about R120 million, the canning industry in the Cape employs some 15 500 workers.

In a release on the Co-op's provisional results yesterday for the year ended October, its general manager, Dr Johan Mouton, said marketing conditions abroad had been extremely difficult. He put the blame for problems in the industry on the firming of the Rand against key foreign currencies, a weakening of the economies of South Africa's main trading partners, overproduction, and a sustained rise in local production costs.

There was every indication these adverse conditions would persist in the new year.

The canners could do nothing about the foreign exchange rate factors, but he believed cost obstacles could be at least partially overcome by rationalisation within the industry.

The provisional results put the annual turnover of Langeberg, the dominating canning group which owns a factory at East London, up R10 million at R11,6 million, but its trading surplus or profit dropped from R3 131 million to R2,8 million. The rise in turnover was due mainly to increased domestic demand, Dr Mouton said. Exports had stagnated. — DDC.

b) Manufacturing subsectors

	1976		Census		Reserve Bank - 1976	
	K	Y	K/Y	K	Y	K/Y
Food	717 679	849 507	0,84			
Chemicals	953 378	1 156 606	0,82			
Primary & fab.metals	292 580	2 116 716	1,08			
Machinery	379 266	1 041 443	0,36			
Transport, equip- ment	319 248	564 812	0,57			
Other	1 595 530	2 163 022	0,74			
TOTAL	6 257 681	7 892 106	0,79	4 643 000	3 393 000	1,37
				(1976 prices)		(1970 prices)

Monopoly fears in huge food take-over

29/2/50
C. Terms
186

By HENRY HARRINGTON

THE LANGEBERG Co-operative, which sells canned fruit and vegetables under the Koo label, will take over the assets of Picardi Canners (Piccan) early next year, giving the co-operative control of about 75 percent of the domestic canned fruit and vegetable market.

The chairman of Langeberg, Mr J J A van Wyk, announcing the take-over yesterday, said Langeberg would not have a monopoly, as it faced competition from frozen and fresh produce

Mr Jan Pickard, chairman of Piccan, said "I have tried for five years to get a merger Farmers and the consumer can only benefit I see the take-over

as necessary for the farmers in the Western Cape to survive "

Piccan has sold its assets, valued at about R7-million to Langeberg and the transaction is to be financed with loans from Piccan and Langeberg

The PFP consumer spokesman Mr Harry Schwarz, said last night "The PFP does not believe in monopolies especially in the food industry, because history has shown that the consumer has to pay in the long run "

He said control of 75 percent of the market could be used against people in the remaining 25 percent of the market

He was surprised that the take-over had gone through the Competition Board without any objections being raised He said the government would be asked to explain the situation at the next session of Parliament

However, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on consumer affairs, Mr Harry Schwarz, said last night that he saw the take-over as "approaching a monopoly" and would ask the government to explain the situation at the next session of Parliament

The take-over has been approved unconditionally by the Competition Board

Overseas markets

The announcement follows the publication on Thursday of comments by the general manager of Langeberg, Dr Johan Mouton, about difficult marketing conditions abroad

Dr Mouton attributed these conditions to the strength of the rand and the weakening of the economies of the Republic's main trading partners, as well as over-production, and a sustained rise in local production costs

Dr Mouton said yesterday "The advantages of gains overseas will outweigh any possible accusations of monopoly locally "

A new company All Gold Foods Limited, is to be established to take over the operations of Piccan, with the same management. It will be a fully-owned subsidiary of Langeberg, but will compete with it

'Advantages'

Mr Van Wyk said yesterday that he envisaged rationalization resulting in certain items of production being done in fewer factories to eliminate duplication, but factories would not close

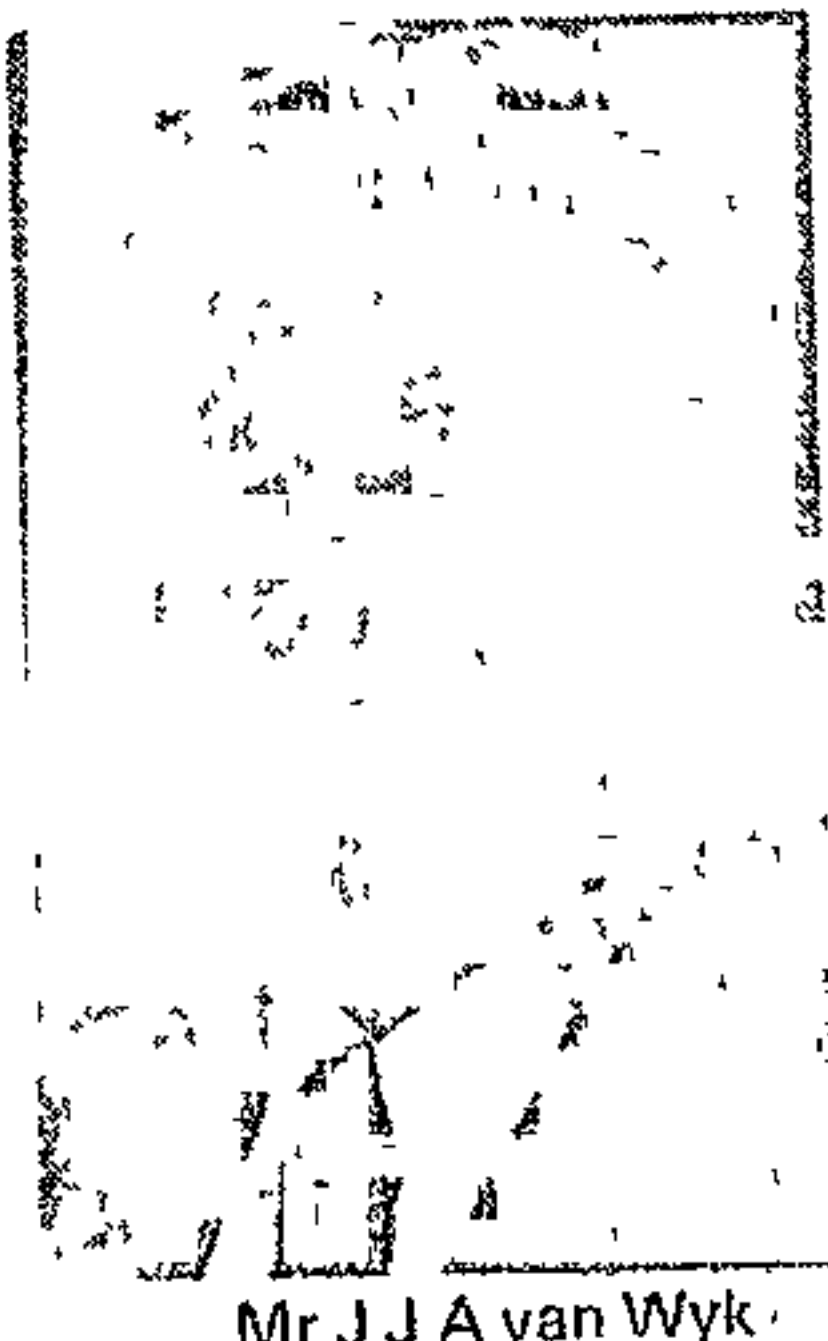
"The advantages of scale can be used to improve the buying of raw materials, transport, storage and to increase volumes We hope we will be able to lessen the rate of increases in costs," he said

"We hope to improve exports in a market where no one has been able to supply a total order. We will be able to offer overseas customers a major package "

He said no unemployment would result from the take-over, adding that the reverse could apply with the new opportunities that would open in the food market

The two companies presently employ about 14 000 permanent and seasonal employees

Mr Van Wyk said he expected the take-over to result in lower price increases than in the past few years



Mr J J A van Wyk

18,3
25,9
9,0
15,5
22,6
F
rates (%)

% of age group

EMPLOYMENT BY

REGION AND SEX, MAY 1950

TABLE 10:

AFRICAN AVERAGE AGE



MR. J. J. A. VAN WYK,
chairman of Langeberg.

Canning takeover seen as boost

1986 22.9
20/12/80
also
ausus
Langeberg

AFTER one of the worst of canning seasons and in face of stagnant exports, the Langeberg Co-operative is to take over Picardi (Piccan) Canners Limited to boost the industry.

It was announced at a Press conference yesterday that as a result of the weakening position of South African exports on overseas markets and the vital need to rationalise the local industry to remain internationally competitive, there would be an amalgamation of the two companies.

REASON

A reason the industry has found it difficult to maintain overseas markets is because it has had to cope with tariff barriers of up to more than 20 percent on certain markets.

On top of this South African products have to be transported over great distances.

The take-over of Piccan's assets will enable the canning industry to survive. It earns South Africa about R190-million a year in foreign exchange.

After January 31, the effective date of the takeover, Piccan's canning operations will be continued by a new company, All Gold Foods (Pty) Ltd a subsidiary of Langeberg, which will continue to compete with Langeberg as a separate and independent unit as far as production and local marketing is concerned.

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Langeberg Co-operative, which sells canned fruit and vegetables under the KOO label, will take over the assets of Piccan Canners (Piccan) early next year, giving it control of about 75% of the domestic canned fruit and vegetable market.

The chairman of Langeberg, Mr J J A van Wyk, said Langeberg would not have a monopoly as it faced competition from frozen and fresh produce.

However, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on consumer affairs, Mr Harry Schwarz, said he saw the takeover as "approaching a monopoly" and would ask the Government to explain the situation at the next session of Parliament.

The takeover has been approved unconditionally by the Competition Board.

The announcement follows the publication of comments by the general manager of Langeberg, Dr Johan Mouton, about difficult marketing conditions

Schwarz hits at Langeberg deal

2/13/80
186/80

abroad

Dr Mouton attributed these conditions to the strength of the rand and the weakening of the economies of South Africa's main trading partners as well as overproduction and a sustained rise in production costs.

Dr Mouton said: "The advantages of gains overseas will outweigh any possible accusations of monopoly locally."

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Mr Van Wyk said he envisaged rationalisation resulting in certain items of production being done in fewer factories to

eliminate duplication, but factories would not close.

"The advantages of scale can be used to improve the buying of raw materials, transport, storage and increased volumes. We hope we will be able to lessen the rate of increases in costs," he said.

"We hope to improve exports in a market where nobody has been able to supply a total order. We will be able to offer overseas customers a major package."

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Mr Van Wyk said he expected the takeover to result in lower price increases than in the past few years.

Piccan has sold its assets valued at around R7-million to Langeberg and the transaction is to be financed with loans from Piccan and Langeberg.

Mr Schwarz said: "The PFP does not believe in monopolies, especially in the food industry, because history has shown that the consumer has to pay in the long run."

He said control of 75% of the market could be used against people in the remaining 25% of the market.

He was surprised that the takeover had gone through the Competition Board without any objections being raised.

Piccan

becomes ^{Argis}

23/12/80 ~~23/12/80~~ 186
cash shell

PICARDI CANNERS will become a cash shell with R6,8-million for reinvestment on January 31 after the sale of its assets — five fruit and vegetable canning factories — to Langeberg Co-operative.

Losses of more than R6,5-million were piled up by Piccan over the past six years.

The disposal of the canning operations will substantially improve the profit trend of the holding company, Picardi Investments (Picbel), which owns 86 percent of Piccan, says the chairman, Mr Jan Pickard.

A preliminary reinvestment of the proceeds of the sale is expected to earn R664 000 a year for Piccan, of which R437 000 will go to Picbel.

This will increase Picbel's earnings from Piccan by R271 000 or 6,1c a share.

The deal will also eliminate debts of R31,7-million from Picbel's balance sheet and improve its debt to equity ratio to 50:50 from 65:35, says Mr Pickard.

Picardi Finance's income from Piccan will jump by R353 000 to R569 000, up 10,3c a share.

The debt of R31,7-million will also come off Picfin's balance sheet and the debt to equity ratio will improve sharply to 42:58 from 64:36.

Net asset value of Picbel and Picfin will not be affected by the deal, says Mr Pickard.

Tom Hood

DD 24/12/80
1986

Bakery accident: foreman fined

EAST LONDON — A work foreman was yesterday found guilty in the magistrate's court here of negligence, which caused a man to lose three fingers.

Mr George Michael Strydom, 31, of Carrington Road, Cambridge was sentenced to R60 or 30 days imprisonment following an accident at a bakery on October 1.

He was found guilty of unlawfully setting a machine in motion without taking reasonable precautions to ensure nobody else was working on it.

Mr William Kalolose, an employee of Golden Grain Bakery, said a machine broke down and he called Mr Strydom to repair it. He said Mr Strydom fixed the machine but did not warn him he was

switching it on again.

"Next thing the machine was cutting my hand," Mr Kalolose said.

The court accepted Mr Strydom's claim that he warned Mr Kalolose but the background noise in the bakery could have drowned his voice.

However, in passing sentence the magistrate, Mr N. R. Oosthuysen, said Mr Strydom did not take the necessary precautions before switching the machine on. He didn't make sure Mr Kalolose had heard his warning. He said it was Mr Strydom's duty to ensure no one was dangerously close to, or working on, the machine before it was put back into operation.

Mr Strydom's personal circumstances and the degree of negligence were mitigating factors. —
DDR.

Inherent strength (186) FM 26/12/80

With compound earnings growth of 22% for the past ten years and likely sales of over R1 000m this year, it is valid to ask whether Tiger Oats can continue to perform as well off this higher base without changing its non-diversification policy. Narrow trading margins in an increasingly competitive food industry could force a change of direction.

Chairman Rudi Frankel is confident, without sticking his neck out, that the group's traditional food base will expand sufficiently to ensure that the historical growth rates are, at the least, maintained. But there will still have to be some shuffling of funds for the food giant (ranked 427 in *Fortune's* top 500 industrial companies) to move into newly identified high-growth areas such as meat substitutes and away from laggards like fishing.

For the moment, the only planned diversification programmes cover product development and geographic movement rather than departures into new industries.

Tiger's stake in pharmaceutical group Adcock-Ingram — a "creeping" stake which currently stands at just over 60% — looks like remaining the group's only serious diversification outside of the food industry.

"Our rationale uses the concept that we keep the body alive with our food products, but also healthy with our pharmaceutical products," Frankel says.

Tiger has grown phenomenally from a small family merchant business supplying mines to the vast international group of today. Of course, a superficial glance at SA's population growth would suggest that failure in the food business is more diffi-

cult to achieve than success. But there are plenty of dangers Tiger has had to contend with stiff competition and, more recently, pressure on margins exerted by the powerful retail chains, government interference in the form of price control and a myriad of control board regulations, official intervention ostensibly designed to counter monopolism (Tiger's bid for Pretoria miller Rutowitz was blocked by a control board), and the dangers inherent in operating in a market dependent on weather.

Buying for growth

One of the most serious long-term problems facing Tiger in the early Seventies was its high dependence on basic foodstuffs, most of which were price controlled. To reduce this potentially restrictive influence on the earnings base, a series of acquisitions over the past six years have given the group a strong stake in fishing, eggs and broilers, distribution, bulk handling and pharmaceuticals.

Today, the split of activities gives the group seven definable market areas. The divisions and their pre-tax profit contributions for the 1979 financial year are

- Maize, wheat, oats and barley (19%),
- Animal feeds and agri-business (12%),
- Edible oils and derivatives (20%);
- Distribution and general trading (13%),
- Fishing (13%),
- Pharmaceuticals (9,5%), and
- Investment (13,5%)

The highly competitive nature of the food industry — competitors are Premier Group, Fedfood, Tongaat and, particularly after the recent bid for Bakers, Anglo-Transvaal Industries — means that margins remain tight and market share

consequently dominates management thinking.

Added to that is the complex nature of the SA food market. It ranges, on the demand side, from the ultra price-sensitive, low-income group to the more fixed eating habits of the upper income group. Statistics show that over the past 10 years the proportion of personal expenditure on food has stuck close to the 26% mark — much higher than the 20% average found in Europe. The difference is accounted for by the lower average standard of living in SA. Projections must pay close heed to shifts in spending patterns as consumers prosper and spend more on food in actual terms, but less as a percentage of expenditure.

The invisible hand of market forces is sometimes only too visible to groups like Tiger Oats.

"The older one gets, the more one appreciates Adam Smith," Frankel says. An example of the efficiency of market forces Frankel relates is the increased consumption of bread, which not only costs less than mealie meal, but uses less household energy for preparation. The government subsidy on mealie meal has not risen sufficiently to keep prices down.

Again, high meat prices in the past year pushed up demand for alternative protein sources such as eggs, poultry and dairy products — and even non-protein maize and wheat products. All these alternatives are in Tiger's product mix.

But here lies the germ of one of the industry's most vexing problems — being caught with too little, or too much, capacity when the market suddenly shifts.

It is Tiger's policy to operate with a comparatively high level of unutilised ca-

1. X Ltd has a Stated Capital Account of R300 000, consisting of 80 000 shares of no par value, and reserves of R500 000. What formalities are necessary to increase share capital by:
 - (i) Transferring R300 000 to Stated Capital Account, or
 - (ii) Transferring R300 000 to Stated Capital Account and issuing an additional 40 000 shares as a bonus issue.
2. On incorporation, Y Ltd issues 50 000 preference shares of R1 at par, and 100 000 ordinary shares of no par value for R100 000. Preliminary expenses amount to R380 and issue expenses were

On incorporation, Y Ltd issues 50 000 preference shares of R1 at par, and 100 000 ordinary shares of no par value for R100 000. Preliminary expenses amount to R380 and issue expenses were

one
 over the medium to long term with this
 know your oats to make a good return
 feel safe about buying You don't have to
 Tiger is a share which investors can
 seems little reason for that to persist
 Competitor Premier Group has recently
 enjoyed a superior rating to Tiger On
 historical and projected trends there
 this could allow a payment of 96c (66c)
 earnings for 1980 of 336c (1979 262c) a share,
 One analyst projects earnings
 suffered somewhat because of its high
 true, however, that Tiger's rating has
 The market's rating of a company, over
 time, is always the most accurate It is

being considered
 some diversification outside of fishing, and even food, is
 strong possibility that
 cash resources, however, and it is a
 fishing companies have unusually high
 Chile being the likely locale The
 Oceana group to set up overseas oper-
 ations —
 The depletion
 of fish resources, especially pilchards, in
 holds 52% of Sea Products The
 holds 69% of Lamberts Bay, which in turn
 Tiger owns 97% of Oceana, which
 division
 Substantial re-allocation of funds should
 take place in the near future in the fishing

is near completion in America
 already been opened in SA and a pilot plant,
 in joint venture with an Israeli company,
 And Tiger is not waiting to see what
 happens A market of substance has
 The fishing problem

growth area in the next decade
 what it believes will be a major
 protein products (a meat extender and re-
 placer)
 has identified in texturised vegetable
 Tiger's important export business This
 activity extends into politically-sensitive
 areas and the group says little about it
 To evaluate where the group is going,
 one has to project population growth and
 income trends domestically and world-
 wide Within this framework, however,
 some nifty marketing and product strate-
 gy will be called for Already the group

holding in Frasers and the unlisted
 Browns, which holds Spar The investment
 in Bibby (UK) has a similar rationale,
 with the added benefit that there is an
 exchange of expertise which is valuable to

utilisation
 accepted and promotes better asset
 enforced decentralisation policy is well
 Looking at management efficiency ra-
 tios, it is evident that Frankel's rigidly

is the ratio of labour costs to sales Over
 the past five years, a period of high food
 price inflation, the proportion rose from
 6,4% to 7% This increase of 9,4% com-
 pares with the 11,1% average inflation
 rate in all items over the same period
 Possibly more illuminating
 under 20 000
 number of employees over the same per-
 iod almost doubled from 11 000 to just
 Sales per employee over the five years
 to end-1979 rose by an annual 13% com-
 pounded This was achieved through
 better asset management, improved plant
 utilisation and higher productivity — the

by Tiger's inherent financial strength
 bid by Natie Kirsh's Metcash was inspired
 No doubt the abortive
 offer as
 Adcock-Ingram)
 which had allowed the group to take
 advantage of such "bargain"
 This policy had a direct
 effect on the market rating (one analyst
 recently said that it was this very policy
 Strong management, both assets and
 financial structuring, must thus be set
 against disenchantment over the high re-
 tention policy

of management
 the company and thereby ensure continu-
 ity of management
 some unlikely tactics to gain control of
 that Old Mutual was prepared to adopt
 and depth of Tiger's management team
 bid, it is a direct reflection on the strength

his son Johnny
 mandatory retirement age, on the ICS board by
 of Rudi Frankel, who has reached manda-
 tory retirement age, on the ICS board by
 chairman Bill Neate and the replacement
 between them Old Mutual and Tiger con-
 trol ICS) has now been strengthened with
 Going a step further, the relationship
 between Tiger and Imperial Cold Storage

investment in an important customer, as is the
 So the 30% stake in Metcash is an invest-
 ment in an important customer, as is the
 through vertical or horizontal integration
 Tiger's investments all have strong syn-
 ergy with group operations — either

the next five years
 take up unexpected surges in demand over
 there should be adequate spare capacity to
 past four years On current projections,
 expansion programme spread over the
 The group has just completed a R170m
 with budgets set five to 10 years ahead
 capacity and this requires forward planning

consideration in setting dividend cover
 requirements have been an important con-
 sideration in setting dividend cover
 by the growth of both domestic and fore-
 eign markets while working capital re-
 quirements have been an important con-
 sideration in setting dividend cover
 Fund needs are also expanded
 demands continual plant up-dating and mo-
 dernisation
 Keeping unit costs
 down in a price-conscious industry de-
 mands continual plant up-dating and mo-
 dernisation
 replacement costs
 quite simply because of escalating plant
 over the past five years) became essential
 held at an acceptable 60% to 70% range
 balance sheet (debt equity gearing was
 4 times This means of strengthening the
 risen, though gradually and annually, to 4
 times By the end of 1979, cover had
 1,8 times Cover in 1970 was
 smaller slice of profits
 businesses and acquisitions by taking out a

commitment"
 replacement programme is a regular
 demand for food raises our debtors book
 with the retailers and our capital asset
 stock holding costs, increased consumer
 demand for food raises our debtors book
 with the retailers and our capital asset
 replacement programme is a regular
 commitment"
 Frankel says "Inflation pushes up our
 liberal, but it won't be sharply down."
 "Cover this year will probably be more

Margins are tight

an insight into management efficiency
 market conditions more than it provides
 This sort of analysis reflects
 R35,9m This sort of analysis reflects
 market conditions more than it provides
 an insight into management efficiency
 stabilising on a 25% increase in sales to
 R522m, pre-tax profit rose 21,7% to
 R35,9m This sort of analysis reflects
 market conditions more than it provides
 an insight into management efficiency
 to June 30, suggested that margins are
 substantially down on the 9,9% achieved in
 1976 Interim figures, for the six months
 at the end of 1979, the margin was
 7,7% at the end of 1979, the margin was
 substantially down on the 9,9% achieved in
 1976 Interim figures, for the six months
 in gross margin thus continued and, at
 R61,9m on sales growth of 21,7% The fall
 Pre-tax profit in 1979 was 9,8% up at

of the
 flour market, about 21%, with ICS, of the
 market, 17% of the wheat
 maize products market, 17% of the wheat
 flour market, about 21%, with ICS, of the
 are undoubtedly among Tiger's major
 strengths In terms of market share, Tiger
 is estimated to have 26% of the milled

14 JOB CREATION THE ILO IN KENYA

Lecturer : to be appointed.

Ref. Selections from ILO. 'Employment, Income and Equality', Geneva, I.L.O., 1972.

15. JOB CREATION EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME IN MAHARASHTRA.

Lecturer to be appointed.

Ref N Reynolds "Rural Development in Botswana" SALDRU working paper No. 13

16. OVERVIEW

Lecturer to be appointed.

DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICSLecturer - Patrick Gardiner
2nd SemesterCOURSE OUTLINE

The course is an introduction to the problems of economic development which confront both industrialised and less-developed countries. The field of development economics is extremely wide. It is also extremely controversial. In the time available (approximately 12 lectures) it will be possible only to touch on some basic issues. These will include:

- 1) The growth of population and its problems with particular reference to food, housing, education and employment
- 2) Investment criteria and priorities. The problems of saving and consumption
- 3) Inter-relationships between primary, secondary and tertiary industries
- 4) "Dual" economies. "advanced" and "subsistence" sectors
- 5) The significance of the private and the public sectors and the nature of their inter-dependence.
- 6) International trade and foreign aid.
- 7) Some strategies for development with particular reference to less-developed countries. A consideration of some possible choices available to poor countries
- 8) Problems of economic planning.

Recommended readingWILLIAMSON, O., 1975 : Markets and Hierarchies. Free PressCYERT, R M & COHEN K.J, "Theory of the Firm; Past Present and Future", I E L June, 1972.MARSHALL, A, 1920 : Principles of Economics MacMillanTOWNSEND, H., (Ed.) Price Theory Part Four Penguin.3 (b) OptimisationRevisionThe marginal rule
Decision-making and linear programming ApplicationsHANSFIELD, E. MicroeconomicsDORFMAN R. "Mathematical Exposition
Readings+ BAUMOL, W, (4th Ed) Economic
Ch's. 5,6,7 & 12

CHARNES, COOPER & HENDEPSON

UNILEVER LTD, 1974 Contribution+ TISDELL, C A MicroeconomicsPricing and Supply in Perfect

Revision only, no lectures

ReadingHANSFIELD, E. Microeconomics+ TISDELL, C A : The Theory ofSTIGLER, G, (3rd Ed) The Theory of PriceBAIN, J., 1966 : Price Theory. (Esp Ch.4) WileyMARSHALL, A Principles Book V, Ch's 1 - 5.KNIGHT, F., 1921 : Risk Uncertainty and Profit Houghton MifflinHANSFIELD, E, Selected Readings articles by K Boulding & G. Stigler.

150 can lines
up 8 to 10 pc

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The prices of more than 150 lines of canned fruit and vegetables have been increased between eight and 10 percent, according to new price lists received from major manufacturers today.

Examples of the higher prices are pears up 8c a 825 g can to 73c wholesale, peaches also up 8c, guavas up 4c to 35c for 410 g and fruit cocktail up 4c to 46c for 410 g.

Sweetcorn jumps 2c to 24c for 410 g, beans in tomato sauce 1c to 37c for 340 g and bean soup up 9c to 45c for 340 g.

29/12/50
STARK
156

- 10.14 What mass of a) sodi
b) sodi
0,1 M acetic acid to

- 10.15 The base imidazole
0,0200 M HCl and 0,
buffer solution of
diluted to one liter

- 10.16 What masses of NaH₂
litre of a buffer

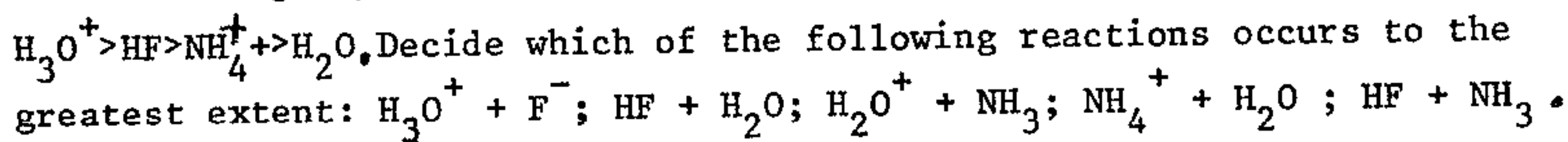
$$K_{III} = 4,8 \times 10^{-3}$$

- 10.17 The dissociation c

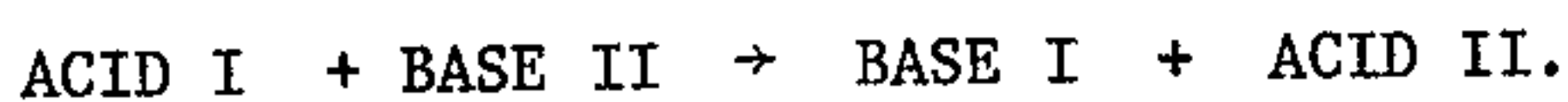
For the titration
hydroxide solution
the end points.
most suitable to
phthalein were us
of its salt form

Indicator		Indicator	K_{In}
Dinitrophenol		thymol Blue	$1,6 \times 10^{-7}$
Methyl orange		ol Blue	$1,6 \times 10^{-9}$
Ethyl orange		ol Phthalein	$8,0 \times 10^{-10}$
Bromocresol green	$2,5 \times 10^{-5}$	Thymol Phthalein	$1,0 \times 10^{-10}$
Methyl red	$4,0 \times 10^{-6}$	Alizarin Yellow R	$8,9 \times 10^{-12}$

- 10.18 The following represents the order of decreasing acid strength:



Complete each of the above equations in table form thus:



UNIONS clash in baking industry

By Drew Forrest

An independent black trade union has accused several major employers in the baking industry of giving their active support to a "sweetheart" or "in-company" union.

As these companies employed about 80 percent of bakery workers in the Transvaal, the Independent Food Beverage Workers Union was being squeezed out, union secretary Mr Leonard Sikkakane said yesterday.

He added that the union was considering an action for unfair labour practice.

"In-company" unions — which lack the independence from management essential for true collective bargaining — have been denounced by the Minister of Manpower Utilization, Mr Fanie Botha. And such unions would not be registered, the industrial registrar has said.

The organisation at the centre of the row is the Witwatersrand Baking and Confectionery Industrial Union (WBCIU), which has been officially registered in respect of bakery workers in the Transvaal.

In an interview with The Star, the WBCIU secretary-elect Mr R Gold said that:

© A steering committee was appointed by the Witwatersrand Master Bakers Association to set up the union.

© Before accepting the union post, Mr Gold was the Atlas Bakery group's labour manager for 10 years.

© Despite having no organisers, the union had gained 2500 paid-up members in six months.

© The employer body had offered money to the union to set up an office.

Chairman of the Witwatersrand Master Bakers' Association, Mr P W Bester, agreed that the employer body had appointed the union's steering committee. Money had been offered to the union as an interest-bearing loan, not a donation, he said.

Employers may have assisted the union at the outset, Mr Bester said, but it was now independent.

id against 0,2 M sodium
the solution at each of
he list below would be
nd points. If phenol
point calculate the ratio
he end point.

MANUFACTURING - Food

1-1-81

- 31-7-81

with the acquisition of a controlling interest in Bakers for R22,2m. And should the 1 535c offer to minorities result in Bakers becoming wholly-owned, ATI's earnings will increase by some 20c a share on an annual basis — an 11% rise.

To finance the deal, ATI is placing R30m variable rate prefs with Barclays. The initial yield will be 6,25% which means an annual servicing cost of R1,9m.

ATI's current food interests include T W Beckett, Irvin & Johnson and Cerebos. In the year to end-June 1980, the food division contributed 20% of ATI's taxed profit, making it the third largest division in the group.

In fiscal 1980 Bakers earned R4,5m after tax and pref dividends following solid growth over the previous five years. The only exception to an otherwise good profit record was 1978 when earnings dipped 5c to 49c.

It appears that Bakers' profit growth pattern is expected to remain intact. ATI estimates that had Bakers been wholly-owned for the year to end-June 1981 it would have added 20c a share to ATI's earnings. On ATI's 13,9m issued shares, this means a taxed profit contribution of R2,8m — after paying the R1,9m needed to service the new R30m prefs.

Financing cost

Financing the additional R13,6m of the purchase price, should Bakers become wholly owned, would cost ATI around R1m. This means Bakers' total taxed profit for the year to end-June 1981 is expected to be some R5,7m — 27% higher on 1980's R4,5m.

Thus, ATI appears to be paying a PE of around 7,6 compared with a market average of close to 7,0.

The final cost to ATI will depend on minority acceptance. But as the deal is only effective from January 1, the current 51% stake will add 2,5c to ATI's earnings. Should ATI gain 100% of Bakers the contribution rises to 3,25c on Bakers expected earnings for the six months to end-June 1981.

The 1 535c a share offer to minorities compares with a pre-announcement market price of 1 275c and a net worth around 950c. Shareholders will probably receive no interim dividend, so the ATI price offers an historic exit yield of 4,6% and a PE of 9,7. Had ATI not entered the picture Bakers would probably have paid a dividend of at around 85c (70c). That puts the offer on a prospective yield of 5,5% which is attractive relative to the market average.

Des Kitala

ATI

Bakers bid

FM 2/1/81

Anglo-Transvaal Industries (ATI) has consolidated its position in the food industry

186

186

Asset strip (136)

The reorganisation of Picbel should now be over — at least in the near-term. Following the revamp of Picfin, which left it as an amalgamation of the group's canning and food interests, the canning

division, under Picardi Canners, has now been stripped out in a sale of assets and trading interests to Langeberg Co-op.

The deal is worth just under R7m, though Piccan's final net worth, on which the payout will be based, is to be worked out only in January 31 1981. At end-June 1980 nav was 72c.

The canning company has a patchy profit history and its margins have long been squeezed by the heavy competition in its operating markets. But Langeberg general manager Dr Johan Mouton now believes rationalisation within the restructured group should mean that management, which will remain the same, will be able to maintain a steady profit base. The company will operate under the name All Gold Foods and Mouton says it is not the intention at present to list the new operation on the JSE.

First on the list for rationalisation will be fruit receiving and local distribution channels, though Mouton intends operating different sales forces and brand names so as to maintain some competition.

After that the export market structure will be trimmed, though obviously the aim here need not include the maintenance of the elements of competition.

Mouton is sensitive to claims that the new group will be a monopoly, and he admits that it will control between 60% and 70% of certain product lines. But there are, he claims, as many as eight other canners operating in the country, though some of these are regional.

He adds that the food market is bigger than just canned goods and the group will have to continue to compete with frozen foods and fresh produce.

Langeberg's turnover in the year to October 31 rose to R111,6m compared with just over R100m the previous year, but reduced margins cut trading surplus from R31m to R2,8m.

Sources within Picbel which has a 66% indirect interest in Piccan say that the future of Piccan is not yet certain, though an announcement may be expected around the middle of January. The company will remain listed in the form of a cash shell with its only asset the R7m to be received from Langeberg over the next five years.

They add that at present it is not possible to say whether the acquisition, which seems to be in the pipeline, will fall within existing areas of operation. More clearly defined investment horizons should appear over the next 12 months or so, they

Workers who put freedom before security

STAR 9/11/81

189

By David Briston

In the dim, smoky bars of Hillbrow they wait

These men, all skilled artisans, are the immigrant contract workers hired (and often exploited) by the growing number of labour broking agents in Johannesburg. Going from job to job throughout the country, they are the wandering journeymen of South African industry.

But this does not mean cheap labour for the industries involved. Firms usually pay the labour brokers excessively high rates for contract labour, who in turn offer the artisans seemingly high pay packets in turn.

But they seldom offer any social security like pensions, medical aid, unemployment pay, holiday bonuses or any form of compensation for injury — even death.

Most of these industrial mercenaries were brought to the country to work on Government projects like Sasol 2 and the new Iscor plant at Newcastle, Natal.

They say they were lured here by propaganda films and advertisements telling of double-storey houses with swimming pools and big gardens, all for the taking.

But promises of Eldorado, they say, have been a con.

On the relatively short

contracts — a contract may last only a day or two — they make good money. Then they usually lose it in the period between work in what the labour brokers refer to as the "slave market."

One labour broker explained: "They go on a job for six months, get a fat cheque and then blow it. They're not looking for job security."

When a job comes up, the brokers simply send agents to the local bars — Michael's Tavern, the Bonanza Bar and others — to fill their quota.

In the Bonanza Bar, I spoke to a group of immigrant artisans.

Mr X, who refused to give his age or occupation, claims to be the longest-serving contract labourer around.

He has a broken leg and is out of a job with no financial security until he is fit to work on a site again. "Everybody here has been ripped off," he claimed.

They all agreed that they preferred the way they were living. On one job in Thabazimbi, workers had to sleep on concrete floors in winter with only one hot meal a day and cabbage sandwiches for lunch.

But they accept it before a permanent job and a flat in Hillbrow.

In short, the country's contract labour situation is in a state of chaos. Cheap labour, high rates, exploitation and dissatisfaction abound on all sides — but the market is free and the money is good, when available.

R A van Rosenfeld.

third year.

For the best work in
John Perry Prize

D H Pryce Lewis

year.

For the best work in fourth
Osborn Prize

S A Read

For the best final year student.
General J B M Hertzog Prize

D H Pryce Lewis

of Professional Practice.
Surveying) in the subject
Architecture (or Quantity

For the best student of
David Haddon Prize

Miss C Tredgold

in third year.

For the best woman student
Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

P A Rappoport

1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.
satisfactorily completed

For a student who has

Helen Gardner Travel Prize

P F Dunkley

Sixth Year

For the best student in :-
of Architects' Prize

Cape Provincial Institute

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

(186)

No R 14, 1981

SKEMA VIR INMAAKVRUGTE—WYSIGING

Nademaal die Minister van Landbou en Visserye kragtens artikel 9 (2) (c), saamgelees met artikel 15 (3), van die Bemarkingswet, 1968 (Wet 59 van 1968), die voorgestelde wysiging in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit, van die Skema vir Inmaakvrugte afgekondig by Proklamasie R 215 van 1970, soos gewysig, aangeneem het, en kragtens artikel 12 (1) (b) van genoemde Wet goedkeuring van die voorgestelde wysiging aanbeveel het;

So is dit dat ek kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 14 (1) (a) saamgelees met die genoemde artikel 15 (3) van genoemde Wet, hierby verklaar dat die genoemde wysiging op die datum van publikasie hiervan in werking tree

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Agtiende dag van Desember Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig.

M VILJOEN, Staatspresident

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade

P T C DU PLESSIS.

BYLAE

Die Skema vir Inmaakvrugte, afgekondig by Proklamasie R 215 van 1970, soos gewysig, word hierby verder gewysig deur in artikel 42 na die uitdrukking "koop" die uitdrukking "verkoop" in te voeg

No R 14, 1981

gg 7363 9/1/81

CANNING FRUIT SCHEME—AMENDMENT

Whereas the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries has, in terms of section 9 (2) (c), read with section 15 (3), of the Marketing Act, 1968 (Act 59 of 1968), accepted the proposed amendment as set out in the Schedule hereto, to the Canning Fruit Scheme, published by Proclamation R 215 of 1970, as amended, and has, in terms of section 12 (1) (b) of the said Act, recommended the approval of the proposed amendment.

Now, therefore, under the powers vested in me by section 14 (1) (a) read with the said section 15 (3) of the said Act, I hereby declare that the said amendment shall come into operation on the date of publication hereof

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria on this Eighteenth day of December, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council

P T C DU PLESSIS.

SCHEDULE

The Canning Fruit Scheme, published by Proclamation R 215 of 1970, as amended, is hereby further amended by the insertion in section 42 after the expression "purchasing" of the expression "selling"

No R 15, 1981

VRYSTELLING VAN 'N WYSIGING VAN DIE SKEMA VIR INMAAKVRUGTE VAN DIE BEPALINGS VAN ARTIKEL 12 (1) (a) VAN DIE BEMARKINGSWET, 1968 (WET 59 VAN 1968)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 12 (2) van die Bemarkingswet, 1968 (Wet 59 van 1968), verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalinge van artikel 12 (1) (a) van genoemde Wet nie van toepassing is nie ten opsigte van die wysiging van artikel 42 van die Skema vir Inmaakvrugte, afgekondig by Proklamasie R 215 van 1970, soos gewysig, soos uiteengesit in Proklamasie R 14 van 1981.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Agtiende dag van Desember, Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig

M VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade

P T C DU PLESSIS.

No R 15, 1981

EXEMPTION OF AN AMENDMENT OF THE CANNING FRUIT SCHEME FROM THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 12 (1) (a) OF THE MARKETING ACT, 1968 (ACT 59 OF 1968)

Under the powers vested in me by section 12 (2) of the Marketing Act, 1968 (Act 59 of 1968), I do hereby declare that the provisions of section 12 (1) (a) of the said Act shall not apply in respect of an amendment to the Canning Fruit Scheme, published by Proclamation R 215 of 1970, as amended, as set out in Proclamation R 14 of 1981.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Eighteenth day of December, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty

M VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council

P T C DU PLESSIS.

Canned goods price rise yet another blow for consumers

By Caroline Mehliiss
Consumer Reporter

The hard-hit consumer has been dealt another blow. Prices of a wide range of basic tinned foods have been increased with immediate effect.

Langeberg Co-op, makers of Koo foods, and

H Jones and Co, makers of All Gold, IXL and Silver Leaf products, have announced increases of between 10 and 15 percent for a wide variety of canned goods.

These include jams, tinned fruit and vegetables, tomato sauce and

puree and pickles.

Consumers can now expect to pay about R1,22 (R1,09) for a 900 g tin of apricot jam.

Pineapple rings (410 g) will cost 45c (32c), pickled onions 75c (63c), a tin of soup 56c (45c), baked beans (410 g) 36c (29c),

and tomato sauce (750 ml) R1,06 (82c).

And to add to consumer woe, another round of price increases for tinned foods is planned for July 1.

This increase is expected to be about 12 percent.

THIRD INCREASE

The present price increases are the third for H Jones and Co in a year.

Last May it increased prices by five percent, and in September a further 14 percent.

A spokesman for the company said the increases were due to higher production and labour costs.

H Jones and Langeberg will merge in February. The new company will be called All Gold Foods.

It will control nearly 80 percent of the local tinned food market.

Dr J A Mouton, general manager of Langeberg, said the merger would enable the companies to rationalise their activities and keep prices down.

Service to consumers would also be improved, he said.

Heads could really spin over new wine prices

There could be a taste of sour grapes for wine drinkers today when the new minimum wine prices are announced.

The KWV Board is meeting in Paarl today to determine the 1981 minimum price paid to farmers for a hectalitre of grapes.

An increase of between 10 and 15 percent is expected.

Last year, the price was fixed at R27,63 for good wine, and R21,36 for distilling wine.

These were increases of

12 and 13 percent, respectively, on the previous year's prices.

Although the new price fixing will be announced later today, consumers will feel the pinch only next month.

After the price is published in the Government Gazette at the end of January, members of the Cape Wine and Spirits Institute will discuss the new retail price.

This will be passed on to the consumer towards the middle of next month.

Part of last year's increase was absorbed by the retailers and consumers paid an extra 15c to 25c for an average bottle of wine.

South Africa's wine consumption per capita is one of the lowest in the world.

South Africans drink an average of 8,8 litres of wine each a year.

The French drink 98,1 litres each a year, the Portuguese 91,3 litres and the Italians 91 litres each a year.

David Haddon Prize
Best student of

Miss C Tredgold

in third year.

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize
For the best woman student

P A Rappoport

1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses,
satisfactorily completed

Helen Gardner Travel Prize
For a student who has

P F Dunkley

Sixth Year

For the best student in :-

Cape Provincial Institute
of Architects' Prize

ARCHITECTURE

Meaty problems ahead

186
FM 16/1/81

In the last six years, and virtually from scratch, SA's venison export business has grown dramatically. But the budding industry is facing attacks from health inspectors, conservationists, organised agriculture, and what appears to be an attempt by the giant co-operative, Vleissentraal, to dominate the market.

Industry leaders estimate that some 800 t of cuts will have left SA last year, while a further 400 t were sent from Namibia. In addition to the cuts (which are worth more), a further 1 000 t of unprocessed carcasses leave SA annually and roughly 500 t are freighted from Namibia. Total foreign exchange earnings from venison are likely to have exceeded R9m in 1980.

The local market is notoriously difficult to evaluate, but it is undoubtedly small by comparison. Much of the trade is informal. In sharp contrast with other meats, venison can still be sold fairly freely and many individual farmers, hunters and butchers handle or process small quantities of fresh venison and game biltong.

But suddenly their freedoms and those of the private exporters appear to be threatened on all sides. The burgeoning business is now too valuable, it seems, to be left entirely in the hands of the unfettered entrepreneurs who have built it up so successfully.

The first attack has come from the health inspectors and the division of veterinary services.

All foreign buyers must naturally take precautions to ensure that imported meat is free of infectious animal diseases (like foot and mouth) and hygienically handled during and after slaughtering. This means they rely almost invariably on government veterinarians to provide certificates of cleanliness. As long as the export trade was handled by only one or two companies on a modest scale, the requisite monitoring and inspection did not present too much of a problem.

But with the growth of the business and the number of game culling groups competing for it, both staffing and logistical difficulties have multiplied.

Nearly all of the culling is done by mobile gangs in the veld and much of it is done at night. Furthermore, game farms

and ranches tend by nature to be located in remote and inaccessible areas. If only for the sake of convenience, the veterinary department would obviously prefer to work with a handful of large, well-equipped professional groups than with a plethora of small ones.

Hence a meeting is planned for January 27 at Buffelspoort, at which the division of veterinary services intends to discuss minimum standards which will have the effect of limiting entry to the business.

In pursuit of that objective, the vets will almost certainly be able to count on the support of the larger exporters. Apart from the fact that they will obviously benefit if the doors are closed behind them, they are concerned about the image of SA venison overseas.

Conservationists

The second attack on the freedom of the industry comes from the conservationists. They are worried, probably unnecessarily, by the prospect of overculling. If farmers did not kill out their game when it had little more than nuisance value, it seems improbable that they will do so now that it has become a lucrative sideline and, in some cases, a major farming enterprise.

There is a real risk, however, that farmers and exporters could over-exploit their game herds in the short term. Based on an estimated population of 600 000 head of exportable game in the so-called "clean areas" of the Republic (half of the Transvaal and a third of Natal are unsuitable because of the risk of foot and mouth disease), the experts reckon SA can afford to cull no more than 120 000 animals a year.

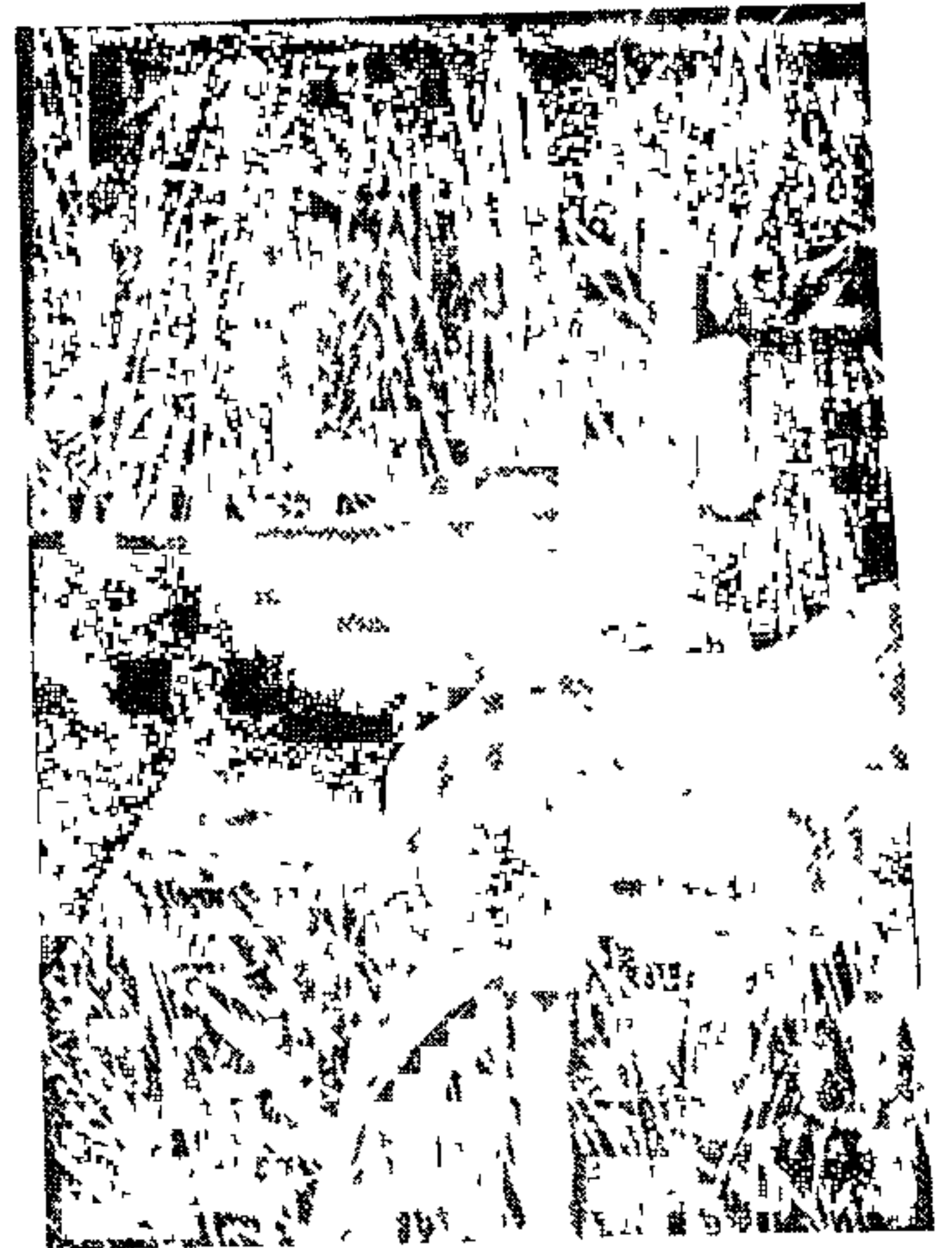
After allowing for the locally marketed offtake and for trophy hunters, that points to a current maximum of 100 000 head for export. Since that is more or less what is exported, some industry experts are already forecasting a shortfall in supplies next season. After last winter's drought, they could well be proved right.

The third attack on the industry is only just getting under way. But it could yet be the most formidable. Organised agriculture is bracing itself to intervene. The South African Agricultural Union (SAAU) has asked the four provincial unions to put

forward the names of representatives to sit on a proposed game ranching committee.

Noting that the Transvaal is to be given two representatives on this committee (as against one for each of the other provinces) and that the giant meat co-operative, Vleissentraal, is to be allowed a special representative of its own, independent farmers and private exporters have become alarmed that this may presage a move to secure co-operative domination of the industry by lobbying for controls similar to those which have played into Vleissentraal's hands with other meats.

The Transvaal is Vleissentraal's stronghold and it is highly unlikely the TAU would nominate committee members unsympathetic to the co-operative's aims. Meanwhile, the co-op has already ventured into the venison business by taking a controlling interest in Ben van der Walt's Cape Venison. After Kvisco and SA Venison, Cape Venison is the country's third biggest exporter. With Vleissentraal's backing, the company has just started to build a new game meat factory at De Aar.



Potential venison exports . . . a business under pressure

STAR 20/1/81
Unionist (186)
fired: firm
criticised (HAT)

Labour Reporter

A Krugersdorp firm has denied allegations of victimisation for its dismissal of a union official last week.

The action committee chairman of the Food Beverage Workers' Union at the Bull Brand meal plant was dismissed last Wednesday for not complying with orders," a company spokesman said.

But spokesmen for the union said Mi Mike Mogoosi was not told why he had been dismissed and also alleged that he may have been dismissed for his union affiliations.

Last month five men were fired from the Krugersdorp plant. The union has raised this matter with the company.

There was also a dispute last week at the company during which 10 out of 80 protesting workers stayed away from work over wage complaints.

A company spokesman said the dispute had arisen from computer wage slips which included bonus payments.

This had been settled and it was expected that all the men would return to work this week.

MEAT (101) FM 23/1/81
Consumption rising

Meat consumption in 1979-1980 was 37,5 kg a head — 3,5 kg a head higher than the previous year — according to figures published by the SA Federation of Livestock Auctioneers (Safla)

These figures, released by the Department of Agriculture, do not reflect the soaring prices of red meat in the second half of last year as they are based on the year from July to June

But, says Danie Scholtz, executive officer of Safla, this year's figures are not expected to be affected by price increases or meat boycotts. Anticipated increase in red meat sales this year will offset any drops in consumption in the last six months of 1980, he believes

"More than half the meat consumed in SA today is consumed by the black market, and this is growing all the time," he notes

The Meat Board estimates consumer expenditure on red meat in 1980 at R1 634m — about 39% higher than 1979. This figure is derived from calculations which take into account the higher prices paid to meat producers last year

The board also notes that consumption of beef, mutton and pork by the trade (production minus exports plus imports) was 682 000 t with a wholesale value of R1 089m

However, there was a 3% decrease in production last year and this figure is expected to be 15% this year, as an "essential mechanism to adjust prices to a profitable level," says Dr Jan Lombard, GM of the Meat Board

Lombard, in arriving at the estimated consumer expenditure on red meat, notes "We can assume a 50% gross mark-up to consumers, which is a reasonable average figure for all market segments"

But prices are levelling off and the predicted stabilisation of prices is currently taking place

Lombard notes that the long production cycle of beef (four-five years) means any decisions taken in the present (to ensure adequate supply) will take several years to be fulfilled. And production projections are always subject to climatic and other unpredictable conditions

He confirms claims of various suppliers that there will be a short supply this year "Naturally this will result in lower volume sales, but not necessarily lower money sales," he says

He explains that red meat prices are

extremely sensitive to small variations in supply. Hence small surpluses or shortages cause large price reductions or rises

By way of assessing the result of price fluctuations in the industry, Lombard says "The net result is an industry with inherent supply and price instability, yet which must grow systematically to supply a basic commodity to an expanding population"

Says Danie Scholtz "Incentives should have been given to meat producers long ago. He pushes the supply-demand line that his organisation, run entirely by private enterprise, has always backed "If the market goes for meat consumption, we must go for meat production"

He notes that as living standards improve in SA, the consumption of meat increases "SA is a meat eating nation and production and marketing should meet this demand"

Scholtz believes there is a "tremendous future" in the growth of the meat industry in this country. He notes that last year expenditure on red meat constituted 20% a head of household consumer spending — a figure 7% lower than expenditure on alcohol and cigarettes

KATZ AND FRANKEL BURNING BRIGHT

156
Tiger in its dealings with other traders, has been constantly compromised every time Metro cuts prices since this highlights Tiger's vertical penetration of the market — and it is accused of offering Metro preferential treatment

Many members of the business community awoke last Sunday to read a full-page advertisement placed by wholesaler Metro Cash & Carry and aimed at casting producer, Tiger Oats, in the role of villain of the month

Under the banner headline "Tiger Tiger Burning Bright Won't You Let Us Eat Tonight?" Metro charged that Tiger Oats had stopped supplying its Induna brand of mealie meal to Metro's



Katz . . . "not a con job"

ro's Louis Trichardt branch because it objected to the low selling price of Induna at that branch

"We refused to raise our prices," continued the Metro ad "As a result we will not be stocking Induna mealie meal at Louis Trichardt Instead we will lay in additional stocks of Premier Milling's Impala mealie meal which we will continue to sell at a lower price Many people who live in and around Louis Trichardt depend on maize products as their basic food source Our actions are in their interest"

Tiger Oats chairman Rudi Frankel has confirmed that Metro was asked to keep in line over prices He said that by selling at, or below, cost, Metro has been causing "anger and confusion among local Indian and black wholesalers who cannot understand how Metro can sell at such low prices, and have accused Tiger Oats of giving preferential treatment to Metro" — in which, as is well known it has a 30% shareholding "We have served this community for many years and cannot afford to antagonise people who have been

long and loyal customers"

To which Metro chairman, Lionel Katz, has countered "We are helping the small trader fight back against the big supermarkets by wholesaling to them at exceptionally good prices We can't understand Tiger's logic — those traders can buy as cheaply as anyone else from us"

So far the dispute is confined to Metro's Louis Trichardt branch only, and the amounts involved are, as Frankel has observed, "a drop in the bucket" Tiger is still supplying Induna mealie meal to the 115-odd other Metro outlets It is also still supplying all Metro outlets, including the one in Louis Trichardt, with the rest of its large product range, which includes Black Cat Peanut Butter and Jungle Oats

So what is not clear is the motivation behind the placing of the ad, at a cost of R9 625

General opinion is that the idea was simply to give Tiger the "stone bloody needle" — and that the mention of Premier was an attempt to add insult to injury It seems Metro wanted to demonstrate to trade and public alike that it does not take orders from anyone, even a major shareholder

It could also be mooted that the ad was a direct invitation to the Competitions Board, which deals with restrictive trade practices, to look into the matter (Frankel says he is fully prepared to give the authorities all the facts of the dispute)

A more Machiavellian theory runs as follows The ad was obviously not directed at mealie meal consumers who, it may safely be said, have more pressing problems than Metro's problems with Tiger Nor could it have been directed at the general public, who are not authorised to buy from Metro — unless, of course, Metro has been selling to the public in that area Nor was it published in a regional paper where it could have been directed at the specific people concerned

It seems clear, then, that the ad was directed at one group of people only — the traders There can be no doubt that

Now Tiger is exonerated It is shown to have stuck to its old customers, despite its 30% share in Metro, it emerges with the image of being the champion of the small independent wholesalers against burgeoning giant chains such as Metro So could Tiger and Metro have got together over the ad?

Frankel roars with laughter at this suggestion "If you tell me who thought of that idea, I'll offer him a job," he says

He continues "The whole thing was a public relations exercise"

Katz says "The reason for the ad is clear We refused to be pressured and we had to let our traders know what the situation was That is all And it was the principle, not the volume of sales, that was at stake Finally, let me point out that an ad will be appearing in the other local papers, and let me stress that to imply the ad had anything to do with a con job is to be totally inaccurate"

It is difficult to disbelieve Katz It is also difficult, however, to gauge which party — other than Metro's PR firm — has gained anything from the ad



Frankel . . . won't antagonise loyal customers

Poisoned bread in Natal: 2 die, 23 ill

C.T. 24/1/81 (186) (85)

Owh Correspondent

DURBAN. — Two people have died and 23 have been admitted to hospital after eating suspectedly poisoned bread sold in the Richards Bay/Empangeni area of Natal.

A dock worker at Richards Bay went into convulsions while working on a ship, fell into the bay and drowned before he could be reached. A second dock worker had convulsions and died before he could be taken to hospital. Twenty-three people were admitted to the Ngwelezane

hospital near Empangeni suffering from convulsions and doctors treated other people at home. Panic spread through the Zululand area yesterday when it was discovered that 2 400 loaves of brown bread possibly containing a dangerous poison had been sold on Thursday.

said: "We immediately contacted local radio stations to warn Zululand residents once we suspected that the batch of 2 400 loaves might contain poison."

It is suspected that the bread was contaminated by flour transported by train from a company in Durban to Richards Bay.

Railways authorities and the Railways Police are investigating the possibility that the truck used to carry the 270 bags of flour may have previously carried poison and that the flour may have been contaminated in transit.

'Against policy'

A spokesman for the SAR in Richards Bay said it was strictly against their policy to use for the transportation of foodstuffs trucks which had carried any other goods, but the possibility that this had happened was being investigated.

Although all cargo records were computerized, the trucks' contents of the past few weeks would not be known until about Wednesday, he said.

The owner of the transport firm which carried the flour from the railway depot to the bakery said their lorries were used only for the transportation of foodstuffs and clothing. There was no chance that the flour had been contaminated while it was in his company's care.

A spokesman for the group of which the Richards Bay bakery is a member said it was believed that the poisoning was caused by their bread.

"One of our bakers smelled the flour early on Thursday and suggested it might be contaminated. We informed the public," he said.

Staff of the Empangeni War Memorial Hospital are on stand-by, but by late last night no victims of suspected poisoning had been admitted there.

Shops were inundated with telephone calls and residents flocked to stores to return bread.

Tests on the samples of bread, which was sold out at the Zululand outlets, are being carried out by International Consulting Laboratories in Durban. A spokesman for the laboratories said the results might not be known until Monday.

The first indication of the suspected bread poisoning appeared on Thursday morning when a driver working for a Richards Bay bakery complained that he was feeling ill.

At 1 pm on Thursday a worker painting the deck of a ship at Richards Bay suddenly had convulsions and drowned after falling into the sea.

Soon after, another worker in the harbour area showed similar symptoms and died before he could be taken to hospital. Post-mortems are being held.

Convulsions

The medical superintendent of the Ngwelezane hospital, Dr M Girdwood, said 23 people had been admitted on Thursday night suffering from convulsions, apparently caused by a chemical poison which attacked the central nervous system. However, all had recovered during the night and some were discharged yesterday morning.

Doctors in the Zululand area reported that they had treated a number of people with diarrhoea symptoms, possibly caused by a mild form of poisoning.

The manager of the Richards Bay bakery which baked the suspect bread, Mr Cliff Webb,

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BUIN

(Con) ARCH

ARCHITECTURE

(Continued)

PEP STORES
August 24/1/80 (R180)
SAFMARINE

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BACK SBDC

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Small Business Development Corporation are rolling in. Pep Stores today became the first retailer to back the corporation set up to support entrepreneurs.

Formed jointly by the State and private enterprise, the organisation had previously received the support of mining houses, industrialists, bankers and publishers.

Pep's chairman, Mr Renien van Rooyen, said. Our R150 000 subscription is in line with our long-established philosophy of encouraging private enterprise among all sectors of our population.

'Our contribution may be more modest than some of those announced earlier, but we feel it is vital for all sectors of commerce and industry to participate.

15 YEARS

'Having developed over the past 15 years from one small store in the flatland to a chain set for a turnover of R200-million this year, and offering employment to 10 000 people, we feel an affinity with the aims of the SBDC.

'We hope that other retailers will follow our lead.'

Safmarine has announced a subscription of R1-million to the corporation.

The group says it strongly supports the call for assistance to small business to overcome initial funding need and to acquire the necessary expertise.

The group will make its experience in international trade available, based on its network of offices locally and abroad.

The effort will be conducted by executives of its Cape Town head office.

de Jong

Birth Year

W Kohne

George Strachan Prize

For the best final year student of the degree course.

R W Kohne

LTA Prize

For the best student obtaining a first class pass for a dissertation in Building Management.

S F Richardson

BUILDING

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186 24/11/81

Killer boread of panic spreads in Zululand

186 24/11/81

By Simon Hammerton

TWO people died and 23 others were admitted to hospital after eating suspected poisoned bread sold in the Richards Bay and Empangeni areas.

A dock worker at Richards Bay suffered a convulsion while working on a ship, fell into the bay and drowned before he could be reached. A second dock worker went into con-

vulsions and died before he could be taken to hospital

Twenty people were admitted to Newelezane Hospital near Empangeni suffering from convulsions and doctors treated others at home

Panic spread through the Zululand area yesterday when it was discovered that 2 400 loaves of brown bread — possibly containing highly dangerous poison — had been sold on Thursday.

Shops were inundated with telephone calls and residents flocked to motor stores to return bread

Tests on the samples of bread, which sold out at Zululand outlets, are being carried out by International Consulting Laboratories in Durban

The first indication of the suspected bread poisoning appeared on Thursday morning when a Richards Bay Bakery driver complained he was feeling ill.

At 1 p.m. on Thursday a worker on a paint deck on a ship at Richards Bay suddenly had a convulsion and drowned after falling into the sea.

Soon afterwards another worker showed similar symptoms and died before he could be taken to hospital

Convulsions

The medical superintendent of Newelezane Hospital, Dr M Girdwood, said that 23 people had been admitted on Thursday night suffering from convulsions, apparently caused by a chemical poison which attacked the central nervous system

All recovered during the night and some were discharged yesterday. Doctors in the Zululand area reported that they had treated a number of people for poisoning

The manager of Richards Bay Bakery, the company which baked the suspect bread, Mr Cliff Webb, said 'We immediately contacted local radio stations to warn Zululand residents once we suspected that the batch of 2 400 loaves might contain poison'

It is suspected that the bread was contaminated by flour which was transported by train from the Sako company in Durban to Richards Bay

Railways Police are investigating the possibility that the truck used to carry the 270 bags of flour may have been contaminated in transit

The owner of Enselu Transport, which carried the flour from the Railways depot to the bakery, said that their trucks were used only for the transportation of foodstuffs and clothing.

A spokesman for Sako — Richards Bay Bakery is part of that group — said it was certain the poisoning was caused by their bread

'One of our bakers smelled the flour early on Thursday and suggested it might be contaminated. We informed the public,' he said

ARCHIT

Ident Prize Institute

Travel Prize who has completed major courses.

Prize student

Quantity of prize

Cape Provincial Institute
of Architects' Prize
 For the best student in :-

Sixth Year

P F Dunckley

Helen Gardner Travel Prize

For a student who has

satisfactorily completed

1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P A Rappoport

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

For the best woman student

in third year.

Miss C Tredgold

David Haddon Prize

For the best student of

Architecture (or Quantity

Surveying) in the subject

of Professional Practice.

D H Pryce Lewis

General J B M Hertzog Prize

For the best final year student.

S A Read

Osbourn Prize

For the best work in fourth

year.

D H Pryce Lewis

John Perry Prize

For the best work in

third year.

R A van Rosenfeld.

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Policeos find breads of loaves of bread are dumped



VICTIMS . . . 17-year-old Nkomiza Sithole (left) suffered stomach pains and felt nauseous and Nkosini Majola, 36, blacked out

By Ticks CHITTY
 25/1/81

PANIC-STRIKEN white and black families in the Empangeni and Richards Bay areas in Natal have dumped hundreds of loaves of bread after two people died and 45 were admitted to hospital after eating suspected poisoned bread.

Authorities are baffled as to why the bread which is sold to all races, affected only blacks. Those who were hospitalised on Thursday and Friday, suffering from convulsions, have all been treated and discharged.

Ten more admitted yesterday are being kept for observation. The bread dumping started after two Richards Bay dock workers died after suffering severe stomach convulsions.

It is suspected the bread was contaminated by flour which was transported by train from the Sasko company in Durban to Richards Bay Bakery, which is part of the Sasko group.

Tests on samples of the bread which were sold at outlets in Empangeni and Richards Bay, are being conducted at a laboratory in Durban. Analysts are presently working flat out on the tests but the results are expected to be known only by Monday.

Mr Webb, the Richards Bay Bakery manager, said the panic had caused stores in the Empangeni and Richards Bay areas to stop buying their bread.

We haven't assessed our losses yet but we know that hundreds of loaves of bread have been dumped by people. Several shops have also returned their supplies to us."

He urged people not to fear that the bread now being delivered was affected in any way because new stocks of flour were now being used by the bakery.

Dr M. Glinwood, superintendent of Ngwelezane Hospital in Empangeni, said yesterday that although the symptoms displayed by those admitted to hospital poisoning, he could not say for sure that the bread was responsible.

"Until we know the results of the tests being carried out on samples of bread and the post-mortem findings on the two dock workers who died, we cannot speculate about the causes."

Railway Police are investigating.

W Kohne	TA Prize	or the best student obtaining first class pass for a dissertation in Building Management	S F Richardson
Student of the degree course.	George Strachan Prize	for the best final year	R W Kohne
B de Jong	Third Year		
C S Jones	Second Year		
J A L Chapman	First Year		

the best student in each of study of the degree course.

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the best project in structure and design.

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Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Thousands of loaves of bread have been either dumped or returned to shops in Empangeni and Richards Bay in Natal, following the discovery that 2 400 loaves of brown bread sold on Thursday might have contained poison

Two people have died and thirty-six others have been admitted to hospital with suspected food poisoning

It is thought that the flour used to bake the bread was contaminated with poison while being transported by train from the Sasko company in Durban to Richards Bay Bakery

Dr M Girdwood, superintendent of Ngwelezane hospital at Empangeni, has appealed to people living in the area not to panic. He said the situation was under control

He said more than 65 people had been in hospital for observation, many with stomach cramps or headaches, but that the bread had not yet been proved to be the cause of poisoning

People were over-reacting, he said, and attributing all kinds of symptoms to poisoned bread

"The whole thing is getting

RDM 26/1/81
Thousands of loaves dumped in poison fear

out of hand — I think everyone should calm down "

The first sign that the bread might have been poisoned appeared on Thursday morning, when a Richards Bay Bakery driver complained he was feeling ill

Hours later, two dock workers died, both as a result of convulsions

A spokesman for the State Health Department in Durban, who are monitoring the situation, said most of those admitted to hospital had already been discharged

"The bread is being analysed in Durban and the results are expected to be released early next week," he said

Meanwhile, bread sales at Richards Bay Bakery have dropped dramatically, with people either baking their own bread or buying from other outlets

The area manager for Sasko, Mr Rob Bradbury, said the bakery had suffered a substantial loss of trade

He said there had been "a lot of consumer resistance, and quite big cuts in orders from our retailers"

He said "Our main concern is that if something was wrong with the bread it should be put right

"We will continue to give top service as in the past and we hope our business will come back "

D H Price Lewis

For the best student of Architecture (or Quantity Surveying) in the subject of Professional Practice.
David Haddon Prize

Miss C Tredgold

For the best woman student in third year.
Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

P A Rappoport

For a student who has satisfactorily completed 1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.
Helen Gardner Travel Prize

P F Dunckley

Sixth Year

For the best student in :-
Cape Provincial Institute of Architects' Prize

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Nm 26/1/81

Bread dumped in poison panic

Mercury Reporter

THOUSANDS of loaves have been dumped or returned to shops in Empangeni and Richards Bay after the discovery last week that 2400 loaves of brown bread, possibly containing poison, had been sold on Thursday

Dr M Girdwood, superintendent of Ngwelezane Hospital at Empangeni, appealed to people in the area not to panic because the situation was under control

'The public is over-reacting. The whole thing is getting out of hand,' he said. 'People are attribut-

ing all sorts of symptoms to poisoned bread

'We have had more than 65 people in hospital for observation, many with stomach cramps or headaches, but everyone has to be examined just the same

Two people have died and 36 others have been admitted to hospital with suspected food poisoning.

It was believed that flour was contaminated while being transported to Richards Bay Bakery from the Sasko company in Durban

Richards Bay Bakery bread sales have dropped dramatically, with people either baking their own or buying from other outlets

The area manager for Sasko, Mr Rob Bradbury, said the Richards Bay Bakery had suffered a substantial loss in trade.

'There has been a lot of consumer resistance, and quite big cuts in our orders from our retailers,' he said.

A spokesman for the State Health Department in Durban, which is monitoring the situation, said that most of the hospital patients had been discharged

'The bread is being analysed in Durban and results are expected to be released soon,' he said

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Cape Provincial Institute
of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-
Sixth Year

P F Dunkley

Helen Gardner Travel Prize
For a student who has
satisfactorily completed
1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.
P A Rappoport

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize
For the best woman student
in third year.
Miss C Tredgold

David Haddon Prize
For the best student of
Architecture (or Quantity
Surveying) in the subject
of Professional Practice.
D H Pryce Lewis

General J B M Hertzog Prize
For the best final year student.
S A Read

Experts baffled over 'poison bread'

Mercury Reporter

MYSTERY still surrounds the poisoning of at least 45 people and the deaths of two dockworkers who are believed to have eaten contaminated bread in the Richards Bay-Empangeni area

By late yesterday afternoon chemical analysts at International Consulting and Laboratory Services in Durban were apparently baffled by the absence of chemicals which might have contaminated the bread.

The area manager of Sasko, Mr Rob Bradbury, said last night there was still no sign of chemical contamination, except that the original samples of flour had an unusual paint-like smell

'But so far there is absolutely no evidence linking our bread to the deaths of the two Richards Bay dockworkers. Our truck delivered bread to at least four outlets near the harbour, and yet no cases of poisoning were reported from these shops'

One dockworker had convulsions and fell into the sea and drowned. The other showed similar symptoms but died before he reached hospital

Suspicious

Mr Bradbury said production had been cut down considerably because consumers were suspicious of bread and 10 000 loaves had been disposed of yesterday

'Perfectly good, edible bread is going to waste on a municipal dump in Richards Bay because people are afraid it might be poisoned,' he said

'I can assure the public that there is nothing wrong with the bread'

Mr Bradbury pointed out that the poisoning had so far been restricted to one race-group only.

'Surely white people also ate the bread'

The medical superintendent of the Ngwelezane Hospital at Empangeni, Dr M Girdwood, said yesterday that only five patients remained at the hospital and these would be released 'shortly'. He said there was as yet 'no definite link' between the poison symptoms and the bread

The Railways Police at Empangeni said they were certain the truck in which the flour was conveyed to Richards Bay was not contaminated.

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

Cape Provincial Institute
of Architects' Prize
 For the best student in :-
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 Surveying) in the subject
 of Professional Practice.
 D H Pryce Lewis

General J B M Hertzog Prize
For the best final year student.
 S A Read

Osborn Prize
For the best work in fourth
 year.
 D H Pryce Lewis

John Perry Prize
For the best work in
 third year.
 R A van Rosenfeld.

THE FLOODS

Exports hiked?

Export agencies are urging the cancellation of Cape canned and frozen fruit contracts, mainly because of the effects of the weather damage in the Western Cape. At stake in terms of last year's performance are products worth close to R200m from deciduous and about R150m from canned fruit.

Hardest hit are those who produce peaches and peaches for canning, mainly in Ceres, Montagu, Barrydale and Ashton which were hit by both hail and flood devastation. It is impossible to quantify the extent to which offerings to the canneries will be cut as a result but a figure of 30% is not unrealistic at this stage.

This is not necessarily a bad thing because crop estimates earlier this year indicated that there would be a massive oversupply of yellow cling peaches which make up about 80% of the total export commodity value of yellow fruit.

To be fair, however, the week the hail suspended production was a particularly bad one for two weeks for the potentially smaller pack may well have to be sold and the great loss of income. Preliminary survey conducted by the Deciduous Fruit Board (DFB) indicate that the volume of exports may be put under 10% which means that the industry will probably show no growth this year.

According to the DFB's provisional estimate in December last year, total export shipments were expected to be 2.5 million cartons, an advance of the cartons, all on a 1960 basis. In view of heavy damage to Ceres and Montagu, in Ceres, Montagu, Robertson and De Doorns, where expectations of big pear, peach and apricot ripening table fruit crops have been halved in some cases, the overall volume of shipments may fall to a possible 2m cartons. There was also severe wind damage to the Langkloof area of the Stellenbosch, Franschoek area.

This is not to say, however, that overall gross foreign earnings will be affected. The main apple and pear-growing areas, the Helderberg, Azeboom and Langkloof were not affected, in fact the latter may well boost

Though many hazards are not formally insurable,

Risk Allocation by Ownership Allocation

the insurance premiums an insurance company could get from voluntary insureds.

the size and the quality of the fruit. And although more than 50 hectares of vineyard were washed away in the prime table grape area of De Doorns, the rain is expected to do wonders to the late ripening varieties Barlinka and Waltham Cross which make up nearly 80% of the table grape export pack. A recent airfreighted shipment of 2 000 cartons of Alphonse Lavalle grapes fetched R22 a 5 kg carton. Barring further accidents, fresh fruit export earnings could well match last year's R245m.

Because of risks of losses of wealth from physical damage (such as from fire or flood or theft), people often insure. They share losses by spreading them over the group that bears the losses in the form of sure, regular, small fees, called the insurance premium. These accumulated premiums are supposed to be large enough to pay sufferers of any insured, actual losses. In general, insurance trades each person's small chance of a large loss for the certainty of a small loss—the insurance premium.

Insurance also may induce people to change the probability of the contingent event. Each insured person is often required to take special precautions as a condition of getting insurance. Otherwise, precautionary incentives might be reduced with insurance; for without insurance, we may devote more resources and care and anxiety to protection than with it. So insurance may either decrease or increase total social accidental losses. Yet even if total losses are greater with insurance than without (as they may well be), the avoidance of precautionary resource-use and the reduction of anxiety may exceed the increase in accident losses.

Some accidental losses are not insurable because they are not accidental enough. Insurance against bad business or loss of customers would entice a retailer to be less productive while relying on the insurance to indemnify him for his increased shirking. He could too easily and covertly "influence the chances of the loss." This "moral hazard diminishes the feasibility of insurance. Claims for indemnity against losses would exceed

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Insurance: Pooling Risks

News blackout on Zululand 'poison bread' mystery

No information on substance, while Railways Police investigate incident

Mercury Reporter

ALTHOUGH Durban analysts have issued an official statement concerning the mystery substance contaminating bread that allegedly poisoned 45 Zululand people, the information will be exclusively for the use of the Railways. Police who are investigating the incident

No statements regarding the poison will be issued to the Press or anyone else

According to the legal adviser to the area manager of the Sasko Milling Company, Mr Rob Bradbury, the findings of analysts at the International Consulting and Labo-

ratory Services in Durban, who had worked round the clock to find the cause of the contamination, would be kept top secret so that police investigations were not hampered

There probably will be an inquest into the deaths of the two people who died allegedly from poisoning, legal adviser Ken Cohen said in Durban yesterday. If there is an inquest, the case will be sub judge and civil action will be taken

We are not trying to hide any secrets, we are only handling the case in a legal way. Thus we do not wish to

furnish any information that will hamper police investigations.

Mr Bradbury said in Empangeni yesterday there was no evidence linking the deaths of two dockworkers in Richards Bay to the contaminated bread. He said the results of the postmortems would also be handled by the police only

Dr M Girdwood, superintendent of Ngwelezane Hospital at Empangeni, confirmed yesterday the last of the patients admitted with poisoning had been discharged

1/18/69
N.M.
1/18/69

Kanhym

profits ^{STAR} 3/2/81

double in ¹⁸⁶
15 months

By Michael Chester,
Financial Editor

The giant Kanhym meat and farming group, in which the Gencon mining empire holds a controlling stake, today announced that its profits had nearly doubled in the 15 months to the end of 1980.

Results show that turnover soared to R350-million — and the directors forecast that it will top R350-million this year.

Income attributable to shareholders surged to R10,3-million, with earnings a share jumping at the rate of 98 percent a year.

The group drew 46 percent of its R195-million pretax profits from meat trading and an even higher 48 percent from farming operations.

Its coal mines contributed only 6 percent.

The profit surge came in a year when the overall inflation rate, as measured by the consumer price index, rose to 15,8 percent.

A spokesman today said the big jump in turnover and profits had occurred since the takeover of the vast Karoo Meat Exchange last year, which had made it the largest red meat producer and wholesaler in South Africa.

But, it was denied that profits had been excessive.

"After paying more than R6,5-million in tax, shareholders in the company are left with less than 3c in the rand."

"The principal reason behind the leap in profits was an even greater surge in turnover after the takeover of the Karoo Meat Exchange."

"But the profit return has in fact declined, from 11,1 percent to 5,4 percent," he said.

© Page 21 Sparkling year for Kanhym and Karoo.

STAR 3/2/81 (21) (120) (249)

Sparkling year for Kanhym and Karoo

By Ann Crotty

Outstanding results have been recorded by Kanhym and its new meat subsidiary Karoo Meat Exchange for the period to December 31 last.

For Kanhym, turnover for the fifteen months prior to December 31 was R359,4-million, income before tax was R19,5-million and attributable income was R10,3-million.

Because of the restructuring of the Kanhym Group and the change of year-end to bring it into line with that of its holding company, Gencor, comparisons with the previous 12-month period are not valid.

However, on a per share comparison earnings of 159,4c a share for the fifteen months represents an increase of 98 percent on an annualised basis.

A final dividend of 10c has been declared making a total dividend for the reported period 55c a share. Again on an annualised basis this is a 47 percent improvement on the 30c paid for the year to September 1979.

Kanhym's directors expect that the farming giant's growth potential is significant and that the

group is poised for further advances in the current year. In the past six months Kanhym's total assets have increased from R36-million to R172-million. The directors forecast that turnover will more than double to more than R850-million in the current financial year.

Meat trading contributed 46 percent of pre-tax income, farming 48 percent and coal mining operations 6 percent.

The benefits of rationalisation of certain of Kanhym's and Karoo's operations although noticeable in the latter half of 1980 are only expected to be fully felt in the current year.

Karoo whose results are also not comparable to previous periods had a turnover of R294-million; pre-tax income of R7,1-million and attributable income of R3,8 million for the six months to December 31. Earnings a share were 14,3c with a final dividend of 4c.

Meat giants

ARGUS 3/2/81

expanding

186

TWO GIANTS in the red-meat industry, Kanhym Investments and its subsidiary, Karoo Meat Exchange, say they are 'aggressively' expanding their interests as they expect a growing demand for meat.

Karoo forecasts that buoyant trading will send its turnover up to the R800-million mark in the 12 months to June

This is nearly a trebling of the first half turnover of R294-million, a figure reflecting the merger of the meat interests of Karoo, Asokor and Kanhym

Profit of R7,1-million before tax for the half-year was more than double the previous year's but the results cannot be compared with pre-merger figures.

Dividends will be paid twice a year in future, beginning with a 4c interim for the half-year to December

The directors say a more conservative dividend policy will be followed because of the group's capital needs and the importance of maintaining a sound capital base.

Kanhym the farming and meat combine, says it expects turnover to more than double to top R850-million in the current 12 months.

Total assets jumped to R172-million from R26-million in the 15 months to December.

Benefits from the merger of meat interests with those of Karoo began to flow in the second half of 1980 and the full effects will be seen this year.

Taxed profit was R10,3-million for the 15 months and earnings a share reached 159,4c, a jump of 98 percent on an annualised basis in spite of a rights issue of shares.

A 10c final makes the dividends for the 15 months 55c against 30c paid in the previous year.

● Irvin and Johnson's taxed profit rose 36 percent to R3,3-million in the half-year to December and if fishing conditions do not worsen the directors expect the second half's profits to improve.

The half-year's profits were hit by lower catches and higher costs. Sales rose 33 percent to R126,8-million.

● Tavistock Collieries is raising its interim dividend to 150c from 125c. Taxed profit dropped 10 percent to R7,1-million.

Tom Hood

Kanyhym beefs it up again

RDM
3/2/81
186

By DAVID CARTE

Deputy Financial Editor

KANYHM and its meat subsidiary, Karoo Meat Exchange, have reported further profit progress in the period to December 31 last.

For the 15 months, Kanyhym reports sales of R359 359 000, pre-tax profit of R19 479 000 and taxed attributable profit of R10 315 000.

Earnings a share were 159,4c, and as promised at the second interim to September, a final dividend of 10c has been declared, making 55c for the 15 months.

Because of the restructuring of the Kanyhym group, only per share figures are comparable. On this basis, annualised earnings are up 98% and the dividend 47%. The group is reporting for 15 months to bring its yearend into line with that of Gencor, its holding company.

Pre-tax profit in the last three months of the 15 months was R6 925 000, taxed attributable profit R2 864 000 and earnings a share 39,4c.

The directors forecast turnover will double to more than R850-million in the current year.

Meat trading contributed 46% of pre-tax profit and farming 48%. The coal mining operation contributed only 6%.

The directors expect an excellent potato and maize crop. With the completion of the cattle feedlot this year, Kanyhym expects to market 120 000 cattle against 125 000 in the previous 15 months.

They say feeder cattle are scarce and expect the expanded feedlot to operate at capacity in two to three years. A pig stud has been acquired at Malmesbury in the Cape and Kanyhym is building a 1 500-sow unit at Middelburg, Cape. The stud will supply the Middelburg unit, which will provide 5% of Karoo's pork. The benefit will be felt only in 1982.

The company says that only this financial year will the benefits of the rationalisation of the meat operations of Kanyhym and Karoo be felt.

Kanyhym has promised shareholders a detailed coal-mining plan in March.

Because of its large capital commitments, Kanyhym says dividend cover is likely to remain at the 2,9 level for the coming years. The annual report, containing a forecast of earnings for 1981, will be published in March.

Karoo, whose results are also not comparable with previous periods, reports turnover of R294-million, pre-tax profit of R7 134 000 and taxed attributable profit of R3 833 000 in the six months to December 31. Earnings a share were 14,3c and a final dividend of 4c has been declared.

Karoo reports the merging of its meat interests with those of Kanyhym to be progressing well and forecasts "even greater" benefits in the current year.

Karoo will pay two dividends a year.

Slight drop in meat prices

ARGUS ~~244~~

3/2/81 ~~\$ 2.30~~

186

Consumer Reporter

PRICES at Cape Town abattoir auctions yesterday were slightly lower than a week ago, when fears that the floods would cut supplies sent up the prices of beef and lamb.

But they were still about 10c a kg higher than a fortnight ago

A spokesman for the Meat Control Board said that farmers were still holding back animals. Yesterday 718 cattle were slaughtered, compared with the usual quota of 800, and 4 800 sheep compared with the usual quota of 5 000.

The price of super beef at yesterday's auction ranged from R2,29 to R2,35 a kg. The price of super lamb ranged from R2,29 to R2,38 a kg

On Monday last week the price of super beef ranged from R2,35 to R2,48 a kg and the price of super lamb from R2,39 to R2,55 a kg

**Bread
truck
'had
carried
deadly
poison'**

Mercury Reporter

THIODAN 35, a deadly poisonous insecticide, had contaminated bread that killed two and affected 43 Zululand people

In a statement released yesterday by the legal advisers to the Sasko Milling Company in Durban, it was revealed that the railway truck which transported the flour from Moberi to the Richards Bay Bakery had previously been used to carry the poison

Investigations showed that in December the truck had carried about 200 25 l drums of the insecticide, Thiodan 35, from Krugersdorp to Reitz where it was unloaded by South African Railways

A part of the consignment was damaged and there was spillage of a quantity of Thiodan in the truck

This was proved by Durban analysts who took scrapings from the truck

Last week the same truck was used to carry flour from Sasko in Durban to the Richards Bay bakery

Thiodan 35 is a highly toxic insecticide which has been used in South Africa for about 15 years on cotton and maize crops

If only 2.5g were consumed by an average person, it would prove fatal

The insecticide is kept in liquid form but leaves a poisonous residue in the form of a whitish powder when dried out. Although all smell disappears, it retains most of its poisonous properties

Thiodan has a life of months or more, and is not broken down by heat, Durban analysts from International Consulting and Laboratory Services said yesterday

A spokesman for the Richards Bay bakery confirmed that they had got

★ TURN TO PAGE 2

Nm 6/2/81
Poison-in-bread truck

FROM PAGE 1

rid of all contaminated flour and bread, and gave the assurance that all bread now being baked was completely safe for human consumption

The area manager of Sasko, Mr Rob Bradbury said in Greytown yesterday that the deaths of the two dockworkers during the poisoned bread crisis last week could still not definitely be linked with the insecticide because the results of post mortem examinations were not yet known

A statement from Sasko's legal adviser, Mr Ken Cohen, said it was 'unknown to Sasko that the Railways truck had carried

insecticide', or that it posed any danger to the consumers of the bread

A spokesman for South African Railways in Durban said yesterday every effort was being made to discover why the truck had not been cleaned out by health officials after it had transported the insecticide

The investigating officer for the South African Railways Police at Empangeni said yesterday it would take at least three or four months to find out why such a serious slip-up had occurred

'The staff concerned will be seriously punished for negligence,' he said. 'Steps are being taken to ensure this sort of thing does not happen again'

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Corporation Medals
For the best student in each
of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

P M Salmon

T J Cumming

D P Weeks

J H Rens

B F McClelland

Professor George Menzies Prize
Awarded on results of final
examinations to the best male
student in Land Surveying or
Civil Engineering.

J H Rens

Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize
Awarded to the student with the
best classwork in Engineering
Drawing.

L Menegaldo

A E & C I Prize

For the first year student
obtaining the highest average
mark.

G L Cragg

CI 512/81
Bread
subsidy
~~to~~ stay
(186)
Political Staff

THE Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Mr P T C du Plessis, last night ruled out any possibility that the subsidy on bread might be abolished.

"There is absolutely no question of any such move."

The impact of an abolition of the subsidy — which would this year total about R170 million — would have far too serious an effect on the community for such a step to be even contemplated, he said.

Mr Du Plessis gave this assurance when asked to comment on the reported suggestion, by a senior official of the department of agriculture and fisheries, that the subsidy should be abolished.

Mr P A Myburgh, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on agriculture, drew attention to the suggestion yesterday and called on the minister to reassure the public.

~~STRIKE~~ ~~1984~~
Huletts ~~1984~~
meets ~~1984~~
strikers ~~1984~~ (186)

By Drew Forrest
Top Huletts management has met representatives of the South African Allied Workers' Union in an effort to resolve the strike at one of their Durban subsidiaries — Warehousing and Shipping Services (Pty) Ltd.

After promising discussions management had agreed to examine the strikers' demands, said SAAWU general secretary, Mr Sam Kikine.

About 20 workers walked off the job on Wednesday, apparently after the new owners of the warehouse, the Huletts group, had ruled to re-register members of the SAAWU workers' committee.

The warehouse management had refused to deal with the union Mr Kikine said and had stated a preference for an "in-company" organisation — the National Union of Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Employees.

The strikers were demanding the re-instatement of the committee members and the full recognition of SAAWU as their representative.

Mr Kikine warned that a failure to reach a satisfactory settlement could lead to a consumer boycott of Huletts products. Already stevedores at four other Durban firms had taken sympathy action by "blacking" the company's goods, he said.

186 8/2/81

UNION GAINS WAGE DEAL

By Jack Brickhill
Sugar

MORE than 10,000 sugar mill workers will get a pay rise of at least 14 percent in April.

The new industrial agreement announced by the chairman of the Industrial Council for the Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Industry, Mr W. R. M. Kullin, signals a period of stability in Natal's most vital industry.

It is understood that the negotiations, which extended over two months, were conducted in an amicable fashion and most of the parties were pleased with the outcome.

The main features of the new agreement are a 17 percent increase in minimum wages and at least 14 percent on actual basic pay. The agreement will run for two years.

The agreement includes a new promotion route for experienced workers which in effect will result in more cash in their pockets.

Most of the workers were represented by the National Union of Sugar Manufacturing and Refining employees which is one of the first black registered unions to enter into an industrial agreement.

Call for talks on food price crisis

CHEMICAL

CT 186
10/2/81
General

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — Consumer organizations, retailers and manufacturers have supported a call to have urgent national round-table talks to solve South Africa's growing food price crisis.

The call to retailers, wholesalers, producers and consumer organizations to solve the food price crisis collectively was made through the Rand Daily Mail's Consumer Mail yesterday by Mr Rex Glanville, managing director of Checkers.

Mr Glanville has recommended that the talks be held under the auspices of Consumer Mail, "which has a reputation for impartiality, accuracy and integrity in the interests of the consumer."

Consumer bodies, the Grocery Manufacturers' Association (GMA) — which represents 37 leading manufacturers throughout the country — and the major supermarkets chains have welcomed the call.

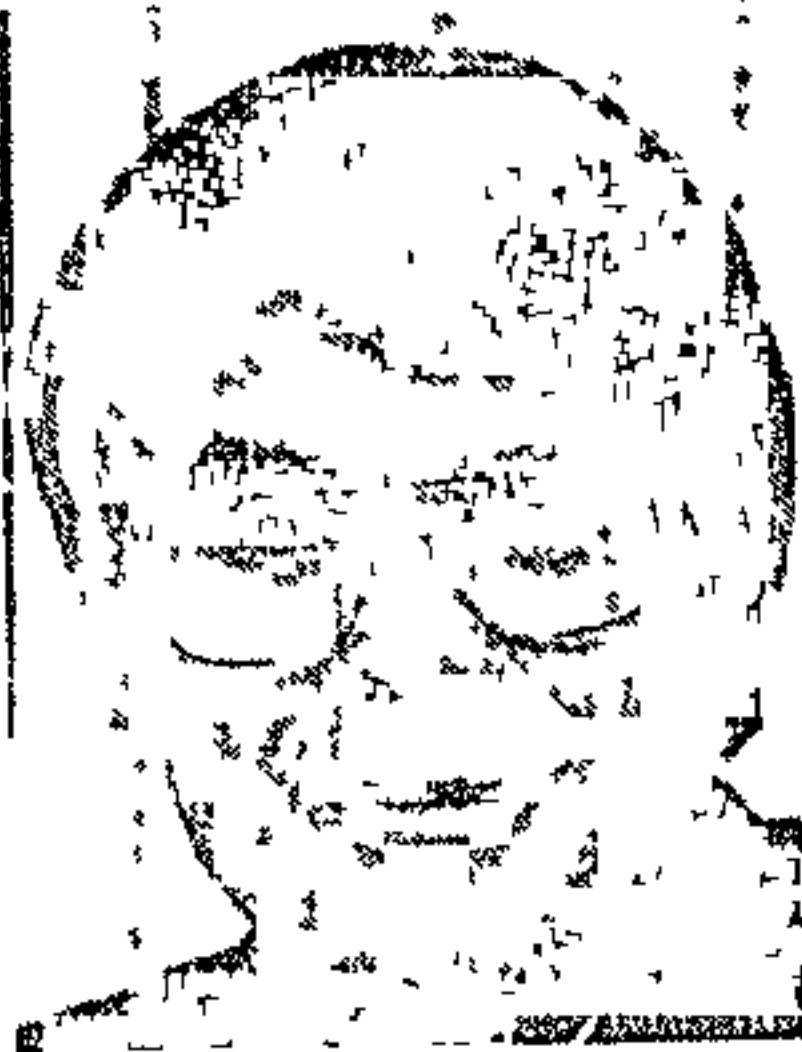
Most organizations contacted by Consumer Mail yesterday expressed concern at rising food price increases.

The latest Consumer Price Index (CPI) shows that food inflation has soared to 30 percent during the past year.

Mr Glanville said "It is time for retailers, wholesalers, producers and recognized consumer bodies to get together to put a brake on these excessive increases. The food price increase for the past 12 months was 29,5 percent which does not take into account the al-

ready numerous food price increases of 1981.

"The CPI in total rose only 15,8 percent, which suggests that food prices have far outstripped those of other commodities. With inflation running at 15 percent plus, and with at least a seven percent unemployment rate and high incidence of malnutrition, we see the South African situation as being very volatile.



Mr Rex Glanville

"It is now time for the food industry to forget past differences and to try to solve this problem collectively," Mr Glanville said.

Mr J Hele, director of the GMA said "We are concerned about the consumer. We'd love to do anything that can solve this problem. The 30 percent inflation rate on food is terrifyingly high and it is something we are all concerned about."

The three major consumer groups in the country — the Housewives' League, Consumer Union and Consumer Council — said that only good could come out of looking at the whole food-marketing structure.

All the organizations said spiralling food costs were a national major concern and anything done to improve the lot of the consumers would be of crucial benefit to the country.

"We need to locate problem areas and any debate that can do this can only be a good thing," said Mrs Betty Hirzel, chairman of the Consumer Union.

The director of the Consumer Council Mr Jan Cronje, said the council would support any round-table discussions that would help the consumer, who was fast reaching breaking point.

"I can't see a solution unless we all meet to see what can be done to solve the crisis," said Mrs Joy Hurwitz, president of the Housewives' League.

Mr Richard Cohen of Pick n Pay said he would welcome the move, so long as the round-table talks included all the relevant parties in the food-marketing chain.

"Anything that stands to benefit the consumer will be welcome — the 30 percent inflation rate on food is terrifying," he said.

The executive director of Spar Mr Sid Matus said that while inflation did not rest with one particular body in the marketing chain, only good could come out of views being aired.

"The problem has been too much money chasing too few goods. I can't see an overnight solution but only good can come from such a round-table meeting," he said.

● Call to scrap SA marketing board system, page 9

Poisoning of flour in railway truck

Trans. 3 Ques 108
27 Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

- 112/61 186/150
- (1) Whether he has given instructions for an investigation to be made into the causes of the poisoning of flour in a railway truck in Northern Natal; if so, when will such investigation be completed;
 - (2) whether any steps have been taken to prevent similar occurrences in the future, if so, what steps?

WEDNESDAY, 1

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

- (1) No, however, the South African Railways is already busy with an investigation
- (2) Yes, extant instructions which apply provide for the procedure to be followed in instances of this nature have been reiterated

Questions standing over from Friday, 6 February 1981

Corporation Medals

For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

P M Salmon

T J Cumming

D P Weeks

J H Rens

B F McClelland

Professor George Menzies Prize

Awarded on results of final examinations to the best male student in Land Surveying or

Civil Engineering.

J H Rens

Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize

Awarded to the student with the best classwork in Engineering Drawing.

L Menegaldo

A E & C I Prize

For the first year student obtaining the highest average mark.

G L Cragg

Nine-man team selected by Davie

CAPE TOWN — The establishment of a nine man programme advisory council to assist small business men was announced yesterday by the Minister of Industries and Commerce Dr Danie de Villiers.

The men under the chairmanship of Professor P C Fourie would serve in their personal capacities and would not represent any particular sphere of interest.

The other members nominated to the council are Mr C de Pree, Mr K P Durr, Mr J Heberington, Mr E Kar, Mr R Mponya, Mr A R Martin, Mr M J Gosthuizen and Mr B Yeowart.

The Minister said in a statement that the purpose of the recently established Small Business Development Corporation was to help after the fashion of small business undertakings.

The specific terms of reference are:

○ The continuous identification of problem areas that retard the development of small business undertakings and to make recommendations for a comprehensive policy aimed at the encouragement of such undertakings in South Africa.

○ The allocation of available funds to institutions actively engaged in research and development to, and training of small business men as well as undertaking such in this field.

○ The coordination of the work of the institutions.

○ Any other matter relating to the promotion of small business undertakings.

186 5 2 112 212 3 9
Cadbury yield high
for food sector

By Mervyn Harris
A final dividend of 26c
boosts the total payout of
Cadbury Schweppes by
13c to 36c for the 53
weeks to January 3.

Taxed profit rose from
R3.3 million to R4.8 mil-
lion and earnings a share
were 17 percent higher at
\$6.4c.

Turnover was up from
R36.6 million to R50.5 mil-
lion.

The company says that
higher profits were ear-
ned by the Cadbury and
Schweppes sections of the

business.

The income includes
increased dividends from
the investment in Amalga-
mated Beverage Indus-
tries.

The company's historic-
al dividend yield of 8.8
percent at yesterday's
share price of 410c was
above the average for the
food sector.

The strong rise in pro-
fits should continue at
least for the first half of
the current year and
makes the share an attrac-
tive buy.

96

CHEMICAL

L Mengaldo
Drawing.
Awarded to the student with the
best classwork in Engineering
Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize

J H Rens
Civil Engineering.
student in Land Surveying or
examinations to the best male
Awarded on results of final
Professor George Menzies Prize

B F McClelland
J H Rens
D P Weeks
T J Cumming
P M Salmon
Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N C Davidson
Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort
Second Year (Bronze Medal)

For the best student in each
of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.
Corporation Medals

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

PERISHABLES FM 13/2/81
'Exotic' fruit slump

Exports of "exotic" fruit and vegetables, estimated to be worth roughly R30m-R35m annually, have slumped this season. Export tonnages of mangoes, litchis, cherries, asparagus, mealies, capsicums, beans, chillies and cut flowers are substantially down. Revenues earned overseas so far this season have plummeted compared to a year ago.

Tom Snoek, director of F & R Waring, the biggest exporters of non-controlled perishables in SA, says "Assessing our experience over the last two months, we think the rand value coming back to SA on exotic perishable exports is roughly 30% down on the 1979/1980 season."

Because of low overseas demand, export volume on exotic perishables for December 1980 was 256 t — 56% down on 1979's figure of 578 t. January 1980's volume of 762 t dropped to 468 t this year — 39% down.

And prices achieved overseas, says Snoek, "are probably 20% less in dollar terms than a year ago. Add to that the strength of the rand and the unfavourable dollar/rand exchange rate, and we're getting roughly 30% less than we were getting last January."

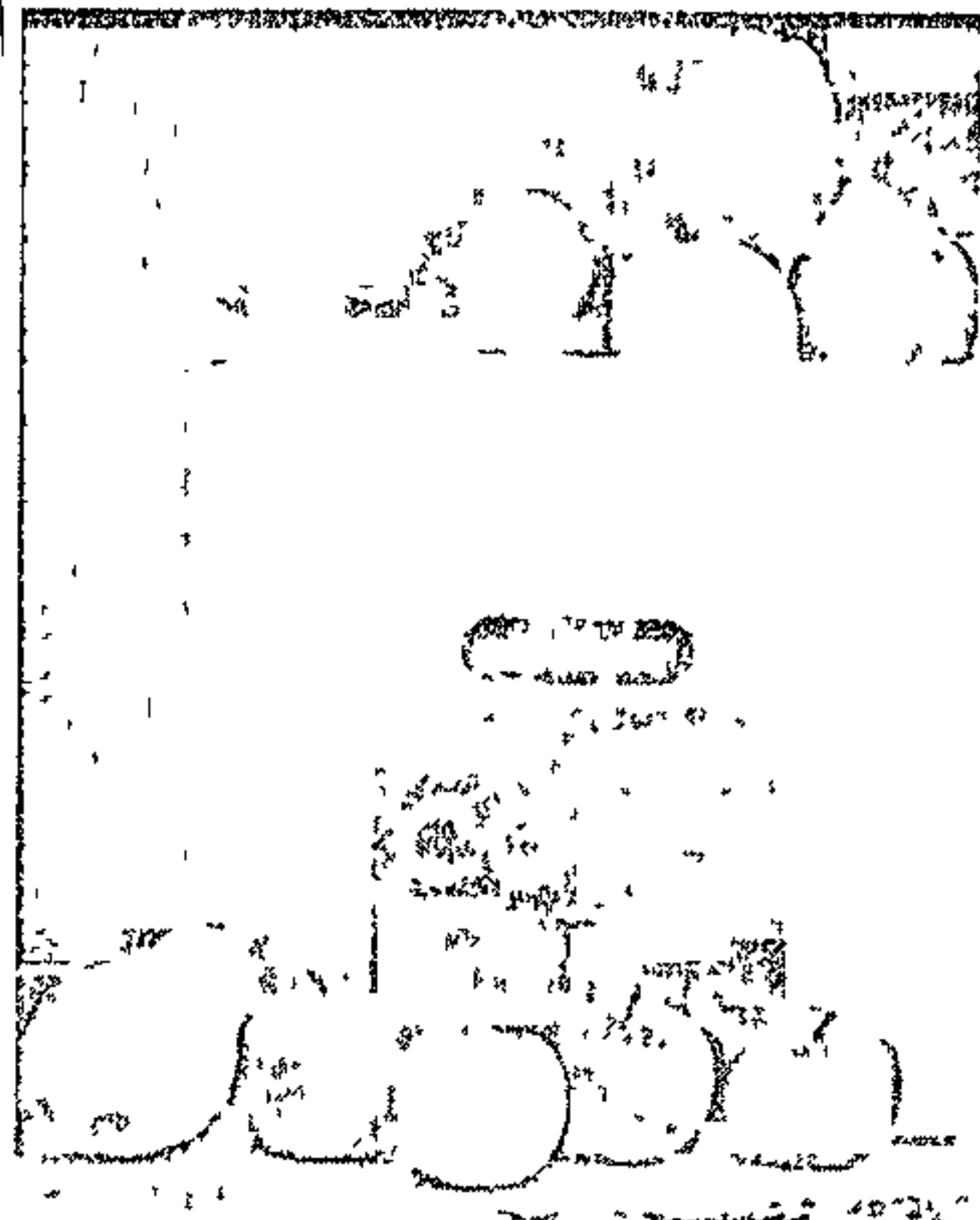
Reasons for the slump are many: high air-freight rates, up roughly 50% over the last 15 months, have made airfreight very costly at 95c/kg, the strength of the SA rand, recessionary conditions in the UK and Europe, the buoyancy of the SA economy which makes selling on local markets more attractive than selling overseas, and the high duties based on cif values imposed on SA produce overseas.

The situation is equally depressing on the flower exports market. Barrie Gibson, chairman of Sappex (SA Protea Producers and Exporters Association) reports that 1.65m kg of proteas were exported during 1980. "We expect a decrease of 11% this year."

Among the factors responsible for the slump are, says Gibson, "the very high air freight rates at present. We've experienced four rate increases in the last 15 months. There's also the strong rand and the overseas recession."

Chris von Wielligh of the Deciduous Fruit Board (DFB) says, however, that export sales, worth an estimated R245m in 1980, are not affected, as these go by sea.

His projections are that sales volumes will top last year's. He says it's impossible to predict 1981 revenues on export sales at this stage but export volumes are expected to be maintained on apples, pears, grapes, peaches, plums, prunes.



Apples and pears . . . doing better than mangoes and cherries

nectarines and apricots. The board's export sales total between 40% and 45% of SA's total perishable exports.

The Citrus Exchange expects that last year's record export volumes of oranges, grapefruit and lemons will be maintained. Estimates are that 1980 orange exports of 22.4m cartons will be "roughly the same in 1981." Grapefruit exports of 4.7m cartons last year are expected to increase to 4.8m cartons. Lemon exports totalled 1.3m cartons last year. It's expected exports will increase to 1.6m this year.

14/2/86
Fire guts

factory

186

A Randburg spice factory has been gutted by a fire which broke out early this morning.

A spokesman for the Randburg Fire Department said the fire at the premises of Continental Spice Works was extinguished within a half an hour but the factory was extensively damaged.

He said the cause of the blaze was unknown

student
best average

CHEMICAL

L Menegaldo

Drawing.

Awarded to the student with the best classwork in Engineering
Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize

J H Rens

Awarded on results of final examinations to the best male student in Land Surveying or Civil Engineering.
Professor George Menzies Prize

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Civil Engineering.

J H Rens

CHEMICAL

down in the agreement. But he
said the firm had been unaware
that the conditions were covered
by the agreement, as Irvin and
Johnson was not a member of
the employer body which had
negotiated it and had not been
involved in the negotiations

Only the lowest grade of un-
skilled workers had been under-
paid, and workers in other
grades were all paid "much
more" than the wages laid
down in the agreement

According to the spokesman,
85 workers were underpaid last
year, but 'few or none' of the
workers had been underpaid
since the company implement-
ed its own wage increases on
January 1 this year

Benrose
139 176 51
workers
CT 14/2/81
granted
increase

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Black
workers at an Irvin and John-
son plant in Benrose have been
awarded pay increases and
other benefits after trade union
pressure on the firm to imple-
ment legally-stipulated working
conditions for the industry

A spokesman for the African
Food and Canning Workers
Union said yesterday that the
firm had failed to implement
certain conditions laid down in
a Conciliation Board agreement
for the food and canning indus-
try which came into force on
November 11 last year

The company has conse-
quently increased wages for un-
skilled workers from R28,45 a
week to R32 for women and
R35 for men. Workers also re-
ceived back pay for the period
in which they were underpaid,
with men receiving up to R80
and women about R40 each

Other improvements include
longer tea-breaks, longer annu-
al leave increases in nightshift
meal allowances and higher
overtime rates

A company spokesman yes-
terday confirmed that the com-
pany had failed to implement
some of the conditions laid

'Govt helps ^(30% annual) monopolies ^(18%) to push up food prices'

RDM 17/2/81

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Fat-cat monopolies had, with government backing, pushed up food prices by nearly 30% last year, the Progressive Federal Party's Mr Rupert Lorimer, MP for Orange Grove, said yesterday.

In a scathing attack on Government-controlled boards, Mr Lorimer said the "great food price scandal" had showed their marketing systems were failing.

"Control boards are not only failing to stabilise prices but are in certain instances aggravating the inflationary spiral to such an extent that both the farmer and the consumer are getting a raw deal."

Speaking in the Part Appropriation debate, Mr Lorimer said in some cases farmers had been driven off the land because the gross incompetence of the control boards "has made it just not worth carrying on."

"They have failed to ensure that the gap between what the producer is getting for his product and what the housewife pays is fair and reasonable, and they have allowed fat-cat monopolies to flourish."

"In spite of higher pay, the average housewife is at her wits end in trying to balance her budget. The poor and people on fixed incomes are just not able to cope," he said.



The PFP did not blame farmers but Government meddling had upset the free market mechanism.

"One of these days the farmers are going to come to the realisation that they have been taken for a ride by the Government, and when that happens the National Party had better watch out."

South Africa had reached the stage where housewives could no longer afford to buy the meat, butter and eggs they needed.

He said when there was a surplus of dairy products, the nonsensical Dairy Board had raised prices.

A greater chapter of mismanagement could not be found than in the meat industry.

"As far as the Government is concerned, they have allowed middleman monopolies to flourish and grow fat. They simply have not controlled the middleman."

Mr Lorimer also called on the Government to abolish General Sales Tax on staple foods because it was grossly unfair to tax the poor and unemployed on the food they needed to keep alive.

Mr Lorimer also challenged Mr Owen Horwood to test public opinion about his mini-Budget by opposing him in the same constituency. Mr Lorimer will be standing in Durban North in the General Election.

Reacting to the Budget, Mr Lorimer, whose old constituency disappears, said "If the Minister really thinks that people are going to be fooled by his display of open-handedness today, why doesn't he offer himself for election?"

"He's never been elected in his life. Mr Horwood was the leader of the National Party in Natal so why did he not fight an election?"

"I could suggest to him that he come and fight an election in Durban North, then he can see what the voters of Natal think of him," said Mr Lorimer.

Mr Pietie du Plessis, the Minister of Agricultural, interjected "Why are you running away from Harry?" (This was a reference to the fact that a large part of Mr Lorimer's old constituency has been incorporated in Yeoville, the constituency of Mr Harry Schwarz.)

Union leader denies communist control

EAST LONDON — The local branch chairman of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, Mr Weile Mzozoyana, strongly denied on Saturday that his organisation was controlled by communists

He was reacting to a statement in a document which was alleged to have been circulated to employers in the East London area, claiming that the Food and Canning Workers' Union was controlled by a listed communist in Zambia

Mr Mzozoyana, whose union was sharing a platform with the South

African Allied Workers Union and the Western Province General Workers Union, told a large crowd at a mass meeting in the City Hall here that the allegations were all fiction designed to split the workers

"We are not dictated to by any listed communist in Zambia," he said "The highest man in our organisation is the president and he takes his orders from nobody but the workers

"Our union is a gathering of workers united to work as a collective body in order to achieve their liberation," he said —
DDR



Produce export contract reflects growth

CT 186 ~~77~~
16/2/81

SOUTH AFRICA'S exports of frozen fish and vegetables to Australia are growing, and this is reflected by the contract awarded to Unicorn Depots in Cape Town to assemble 400 reefer containers for Safocan. The refrigerated containers will be used on the new containerised service between South Africa and Australia at a volume which is soon expected to top 100 units for each sailing. The reefer capacity on the return leg will be used as far as Mauritius for the transport of Australian frozen meat for the Indian Ocean island.

The Unicorn Depot contract covers the fitting of integrated refrigeration units supplied by Email of Australia to insulated containers bought in Europe.

Reefer business

According to Mr John Pattison, depot manager of Unicorn Lines in Paarden Eiland, the reefer business is becoming more important to Unicorn and facilities have been upgraded in their latest expansion in anticipation of further growth when the Far East trade is containerised next year.

A reefer workshop has been built and additional plug-in points provided so that up to 84

reefer units can be pre-cooled in advance of delivery to shippers for packing. The reefer technical staff at the Cape Town Metro depot has also been increased.

Mr. Pattison says there is also the reefer service operated by Unicorn to Mauritius on the Nahoon. This was introduced in

Edited by
Brian
Grobbler

1980 after lengthy discussions with the Perishable Products Export Control Board and, although the volume of trade was low last year, it is expected to pick up this year.

As reported in the Cape Times last week, Unicorn Lines has just doubled its container storage space in the Cape at a cost of several million rands and can now accommodate up to 4 200 TEUS at a time and is planning a depot for the bigger, 13 m or 40ft boxes in the near future.

Nothing to show after 9 years' service

Labour Reporter

Mr Prince Makete, who was retrenched from the Bull Brand meat company in Krugersdorp, has nothing to show for almost nine years of service.

Officials had no complaints about his work, but when he received notice on December 10 no reason was given

He had worked there from 1972.

"No one ever told me why I was retren-

ched. Even my own boss tried to find out," Mr Makete said

To compound his unemployment, he received a cheque for his pension contributions — R236,29

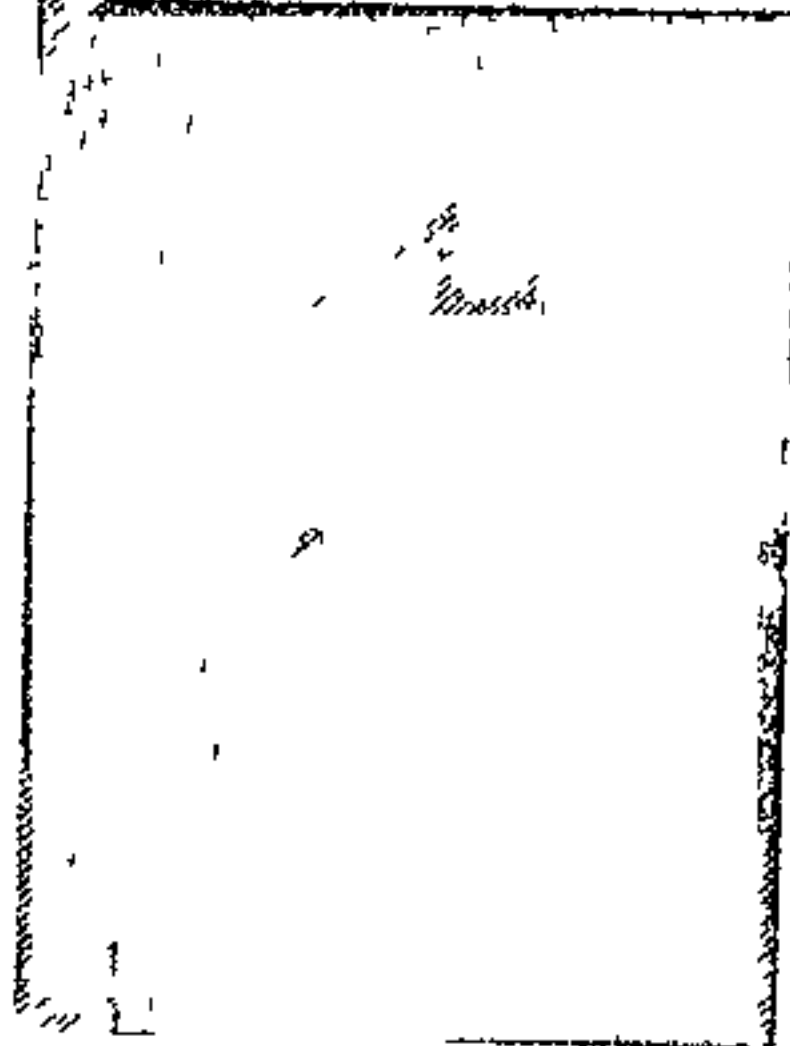
The pension scheme for black employees had started only recently and that is why his pension pay-out was so low.

Bull Brand management could not comment when it was

asked why a man after almost nine years' service would not receive any other pay-out from the company for good work.

Mr Makete was a shop steward for the Food Beverage Workers' Union at the company and was trying to obtain union support in the plant

He was one of five union men who were dismissed in December without any reason given.



MR MAKETE

Kaap-Kunene, Fedfood in R6m Chilean venture

CT 18/2/81

186 (23) (232)

FEDFOOD AND KAAP-KUNENE announced yesterday that they had entered into an agreement to make a R6m joint investment in the fishing industry in Chile.

The Chilean company, Tarapaca, part of the industrial Camello group, would hold a 50 percent interest while Kaap-Kunene and Fedfood would have 25 percent each.

The investment embraces the building of a canning factory for pelagic fish at Iquique to complement Tarapaca's fishmeal processing plant there. The machinery would be provided by the partners, mainly from surplus stock.

The parties also envisaged building a fishmeal plant and canery at Caldera.

"After careful investigation Kaap-Kunene and Fedfood had ascertained that Chile is a variable country for investment and that the fish resources there held great potential for fishmeal and canning purposes. There is at present a big demand for canned fish and fishmeal in South Africa as well as on certain overseas markets."

It was agreed that Kaap-Kunene and Fedfood would exercise full managerial and technical control of both projects.

The plant at Iquique was expected to come into production in August this year and the one at Caldera early in 1982.

The announcement said "Estimates indicate that Kaap-Kunene and Fedfood will invest about R6m in the form of machinery, cash and guarantees. A very favourable yield on this investment is expected" — Sapa

New fears of soaring red meat prices

August 19/2/81

By Glynn Underhill
 A DRASTIC reduction in the number of slaughter animals available at the Cape Town abattoir is likely to send beef prices soaring for years, to come.

At present 90 percent of the beef animals slaughtered at the abattoir are imported from South West Africa. The SWA Meat Control Board has decided to export only carcasses and cuts to South Africa and to discontinue

the supply of livestock to the Republic in the next two to three years. Thus Cape Town in particular and the country in general fears a new red meat crisis with a shortage of slaughter stock.

This will cause a substantial increase in the price of beef. Angry meat officials have said the only alternative is the slow development of our own beef industry.

The director of the Cape Town abattoir, Dr A J Louw, said that South West Africa should not be allowed to dictate to South Africa.

We breed here are old dairy cows. It is the opinion of people in the meat industry that we are going to have to rally round and slowly develop our own beef-raising industry.

We have to be prepared. What happens if South West Africa decides to stop exporting to us altogether? he asked.

The new head of the South West African Meat Control Board in Windhoek, Mr Horst Krefz, said yesterday that if all the 250 000 animals normally exported have to South Africa this slaughtered in South West Africa this

could mean 1 600 additional job opportunities.

We have to make sure that our factories slaughter at maximum capacity. To do this they must have enough of a supply or else we run at a loss, he said.

About R3-million a year was paid by the Department of Agriculture in subsidies on meat exports in 1979 and 1980.

Mr Krefz said he did not yet know whether this would fall away if the country continued to experience a meat shortage.

The branch manager of the South African Meat Control Board in Cape Town, Mr J P Fahrenfort, said that the sale of carcasses and cuts could benefit both the retailer and consumer. The big question of course is the price of the meat, he said.

- For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.
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 - Second Year (Bronze Medal) Miss G C Littlewort
 - Third Year (Silver Medal) Miss N C Davidson
 - Fourth Year (Gold Medal) P M Salmon, T J Cumming, D P Weeks, J H Rens, B F McClelland
- Awarded on results of final examinations to the best male student in Land Surveying or Civil Engineering.
- J H Rens
- Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize
 Awarded to the student with the best classwork in Engineering Drawing.
- L Menegaldo
- A E & C I Prize
 For the first year student obtaining the highest average mark.
- G L Cragg

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Chile deal for SA

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A statement said: "After careful investigation, Kaap-Kunene and Fedfood had ascertained that Chile is a favourable country for investment and that the fish resources there hold great potential for fishmeal and canning. There is a big demand for canned fish and fishmeal in South Africa as well as on certain overseas markets."

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CHEMICAL

RD 19/2/81
23 232
186

Fears of new SA meat crisis

A R12.5-MILLION investment by a State-owned organisation has unleashed fears of a new meat crisis in South Africa.

The First National Development Corporation in South Africa has put up most of the capital for the building of a meat factory in Gobabis in South West Africa.

The expected opening of the factory in 1982 will require an additional 300 to 400 slaughter stock a day which will increase the annual required number of cattle by all factories in South West Africa.

The only way South West Africa can meet the demand is by ending the export of live animals to South Africa, the new head of the South West Africa Meat Control Board, Mr Horst Kreft, said in Windhoek yesterday.

90 PERCENT

At present 90 percent of the beef animals slaughtered at the Cape Town abattoir is imported from South West Africa.

A drastic reduction in the number of slaughter animals available at the Cape Town abattoir is likely to send beef prices soaring for years to come.

The SWA Meat Control Board has decided to export only carcasses and cuts to South Africa and to discontinue the supply of livestock to the Republic over the next two to three years.

South West Africa is the largest supplier of livestock to the country and 63 percent of its production is exported to South Africa.

The shortage of slaughter animals in the country must cause a substantial increase in the price of beef.

Angry meat officials have said the only alternative is the slow development of our own beef industry.

It will be a difficult transition but we cannot depend on South West Africa. What happens if they decide to stop supplying us altogether? the director of the Cape Town abattoir, Dr A J Louw, asked.

CHEMICAL

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L Cragg

186

Agms
20/2/81

characterising South African medicine are interconnected, and reinforce one another. Together, they point to the existing model of medical services being in need of radical revision.

What is currently and urgently needed is a systematic analysis and evaluation of the efficacy of South Africa's existing health care delivery system. To my knowledge, the last comprehensive attempt to analyse the South African health care services and make concrete proposals for their future development was that of the Gluckman Commission of Enquiry into the National Health Services, which reported in 1964.

and it would be forwarded for discussion to the South African authorities, he said.

The SWA Namibia Meat Control Board supplies 90 percent of the beef animals slaughtered at the Cape Town abattoir and has recommended that in future meat be exported to South Africa in carcasses or cut form. The spokesman said Cape Town was SWA Namibia's main market and 'we would never be dictated to'.

In the event of mostly carcasses being exported this would save on transportation costs. Losses and bruising of livestock were heavy and more carcasses could be picked together than 'meat on the hoof'.

The spokesman said it would not affect the supply of meat nor the price.

The Commission of Inquiry into the slaughter stock and meat industries was to start hearing evidence in Pretoria on March 10. It was announced there yesterday. A representative of the Meat Board would be the first to give evidence.

Among the terms of reference of the commission are to inquire into and make recommendations on complaints and accusations about arrangements for introducing slaughter stock and meat into controlled areas, restrictions on the entry of people into the meat trade and the meat processing industry, the Meat Board's price support measure, and the vertical integration of interests in the slaughter stock and meat industries.

Involving itself in community development programmes total response to disease.

There should be an examination of the experiences of implementing and experimenting with new models of . One need only look to the states which border new a variety of attempts to reshape or create new . Turning to Botswana, Lesotho and Mozambique, a developments in the health field are being under- have relevance to South Africa and which can be

Report of meat imports denied

Staff Reporter

THE South African Meat Control Board has denied an overseas report that thousands of tons of beef were being imported from Ireland.

A Sapa report yesterday quoted a spokesman for an Irish meat company as saying that a R224 million contract had been signed with a South African company and that 900 tons had already been exported.

A spokesman for the Meat Control Board said from Pretoria yesterday that the board was the sole importer of meat and had signed no contract. While a private company could enter into an agreement, the meat would not be allowed to enter the country.

The spokesman said South African meat inspectors had visited Irish slaughtering facilities late last year to compare standards in case it ever became necessary for us to import meat from there.

Last year the board imported 1800 tons of manufactured meat (unsuitable for ordinary consumption) from Australia and New Zealand. Most of this would be exported after South African manufacturing, he said.

Commenting on a report yesterday on the effect of the supply of slaughter animals to Cape Town from SWA Namibia, the spokesman said this was still only in the recommendation stage.

The matter would be decided on by the SWA Namibia Agricultural Union late next month.

had about 50 doctors while the Northern Province of Vila Pery, with a population of 600 000, had only one doctor' (Africa Research Bulletin, August 1975, 3746).

A new health system is now being established, focusing on preventative medicine and rural health. Thus, in the short period between June 1976 and November 1977, some 4,5 million vaccinations were given (Africa Research Bulletin, November 1977, 4658) to the 9 million inhabitants of Mozambique.

More significantly, nine rural health training centres have been set up to provide six-month courses in basic preventative and therapeutic health care. Those successfully completing the training become 'agents polyvalentes' and return to their villages to organise people to protect themselves from the three most common sources of disease - mosquitoes, contaminated water and the lack of adequate sanitation.

The deficits of the existing system of health care clearly suggest that a new health care model is needed. Any new model could best be constructed by first clearly identifying the inadequacies of the present one - with its emphasis on services directed towards whites and urban areas, its stress on curative rather than preventative medicine and on high technology medicine in hospital settings. As a second step, I believe that detailed consideration should be given as to how the whole practice of medicine could become integrated into a multi-disciplinary community development programme. The TB of the Ngutu area and the malnutrition around Balharros cannot be eradicated by doctors and nurses acting in a hospital setting. What is needed to attack these problems is a multi-disciplinary



Two for the see-saw FM 20/2/81

The story being told these days in the corridors of bovine power concerns the church raffle held in Middelburg, Transvaal, recently. First prize was a side of beef, second prize a new Mercedes-Benz.

It has been a heavy year for inflation, with the consumer price index having risen 15,8% in the 12 months to December. But what has shocked housewives more than anything has been the 29,5% hike in food prices during that period. However, the first thing to realise is that two commodities, meat (up 57,3%) and vegetables (up 29,6%) have been responsible for most of the increase. The average rise for food items *excluding* meat and veg was only 10,9%.

Both commodities are subject to special circumstances. Meat prices move in a 5-6 year cycle and the rate of increase is likely to level off again after this big movement. The last big jump was experienced in 1974, when meat prices in the 12 months to December rose 23,3%. The increases in the following three years were only 0,5%, 7,3% and 2,1%. In 1978 they rose by 16% and in 1979 by 17,5% — in both cases slightly more than the average food inflation rate. But over the five years the average increase was only 8,7% which was *below* the average for food as a whole.

Meat is a peculiar commodity in that the farmer's product and his capital are the same thing. As soon as the price goes up, ranchers get the cue to expand, which can only be done by withdrawing cattle from the market and using them for breeding to expand the herds. (It's an example of the theory of rational expectations.) This exacerbates the shortage for a period, but when the stocking up phase is over, supplies move sharply up and there are likely to be several years of price stability.

The present tight situation is the climax of several years of difficulties. First because of low prices farmers began selling off their herds and switching to other products, thus further depressing prices. Just as the supply/demand imbalance seemed to be improving there was last year's drought, which forced more selling of cattle. The national herd fell from 9,4m head to 8,4m head in 18 months.

In 1979 according to the Meat Board, beef was 27% oversupplied. In December that year, applications for permits to slaughter sheep at one abattoir, Maitland were four times the 100 000 head monthly capacity of the abattoir.

Only last May, says the Board, did farmers start to break even, and since then the market situation has changed dramatically. But the rising price of beef has had a marked effect on consumption

which fell last year by 3,3% after rising by an average of 7% a year for the previous five years.

The fact that price did not in turn respond to the decline in consumption suggests either that the market is being manipulated — a charge the Meat Board rejects — or that demand still exceeds supply.

The latter explanation must be playing a significant part. Per capita consumption has risen from 56,7 kg a year in 1977 to 59,6 kg in 1978 and 61,6 kg in 1979 and would have only levelled off in 1980 because rising population roughly matched the overall decline in consumption.

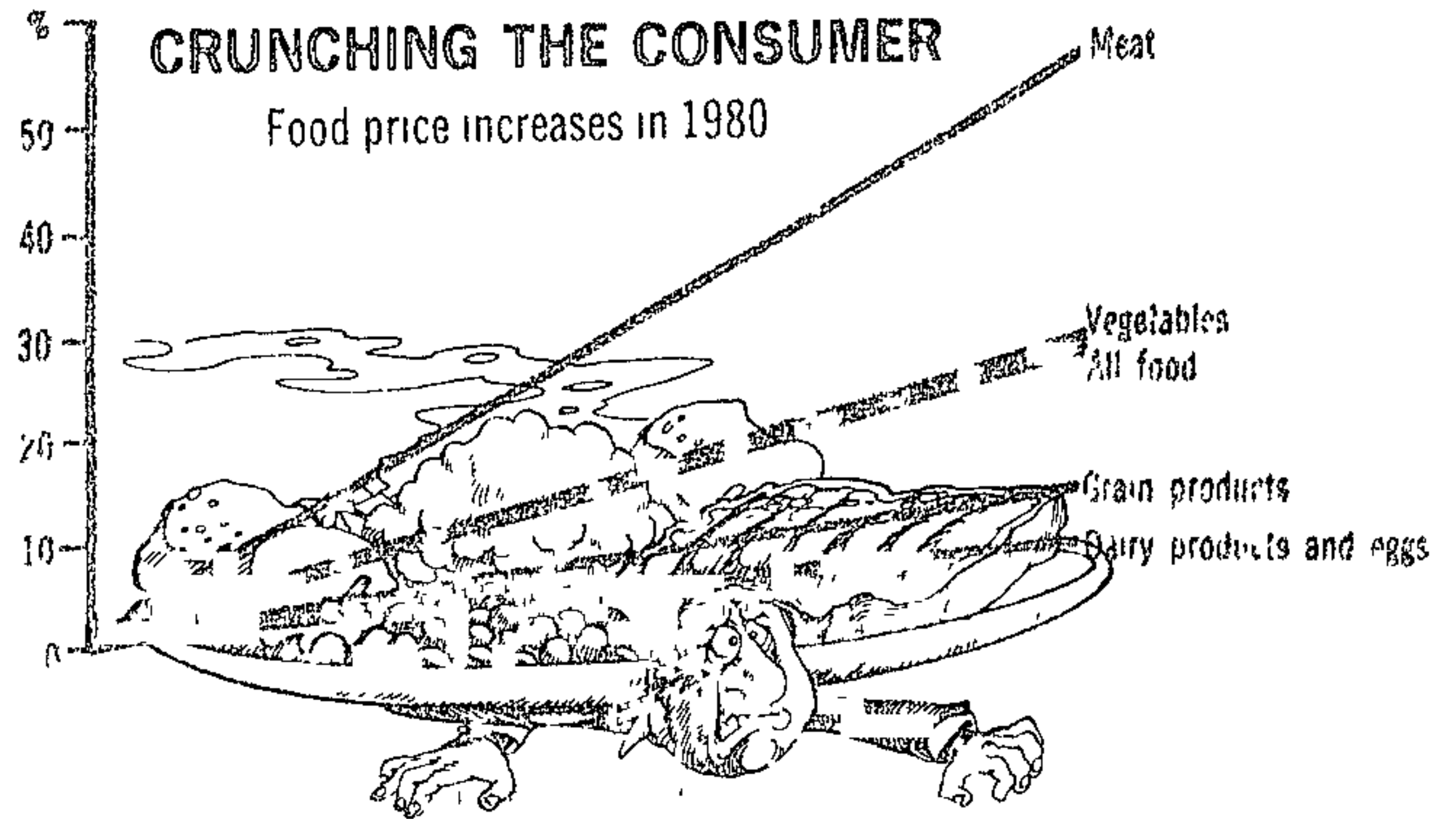
The other problem area is vegetables. Prices are particularly volatile and the past year has seen supplies decline concomitant with a sudden take-off in consumer demand. In certain parts of the country weather has been a factor, but in general, farmers tend to plant vegetables as a means of generating cash flow when they are hard up. As soon as returns on maize, meat, tobacco and other commod-

systems and more sophisticated organisation of produce selling as there is in the United States," he says. "Prices go sky-high for out-of-season commodities but better stockholding and refrigeration could provide a cushioning effect."

"We buy about 70% of our produce from the markets and 30% direct from the farmers. But if big retailing chains like ours could bypass the produce markets to a greater extent, we could get better deals from the farmers by offering them fixed firm prices."

"A lot of the markets try to prevent that happening. But official control is the last thing we want. We are in favour of less control."

Certainly the middleman seems to be taking an excessive share of the cake. The producers' shares of the consumer costs amounted in 1979 to 34% in the case of vegetables, 54% in the case of meat and 49% for the total food basket. Thus, on average, the so-called middleman is getting 51% of what the consumer pays and it's a share that is rising. It was only 46%



ities improve (as they did last year) they switch out of vegetables, thus hitting supply.

On the other hand, consumer demand among blacks is responsive to economic trends. In bad times they eat more maize meal and bread and in good times they switch to vegetables. Among whites fruit plays a similar role.

At the same time, the free market is not always operating as well as it might. One reason, says Pick n Pay chairman Raymond Ackerman, is that produce farmers' marketing methods are relatively unsophisticated.

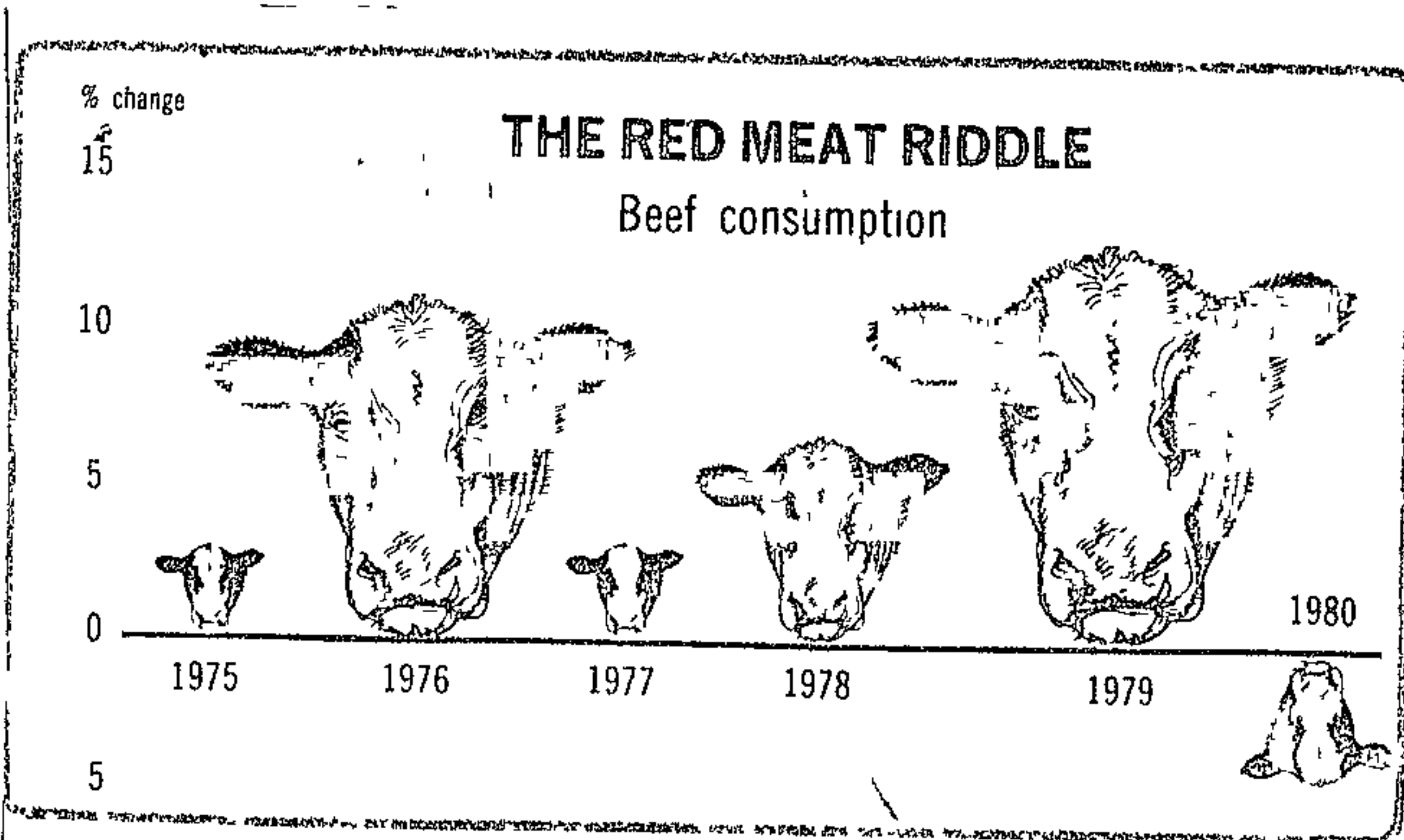
"We need more competitive marketing

in 1975.

Peter Venter, Johannesburg City Council's director of produce markets, points out that there is inadequate market information available to vegetable farmers. What's needed, he says, is an information bureau which will monitor acreages planted with each kind of vegetable in relation to demand trends, and thus give farmers an indication of impending surpluses or shortages.

Producers' costs are of course, climbing sharply. Climatic conditions — first drought, then excessive rain — have played havoc with produce yields in the last two years, thus raising unit costs

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Transport costs shot up during the course of 1979. Overall, they rose by 27%, but running costs climbed by 53%, which would quickly be passed on by hauliers.

This no doubt contributed substantially to the rise in produce prices during 1980, particularly on the Reef which is a long way from its main supply area, the eastern Transvaal lowveld. Apart from Cape Town and Durban, most major markets are a long way from their producing areas.

Not all forms of protein have been equally hard hit. Fish prices rose only 10% last year, though over three years they have been among the biggest movers. But chicken prices rose by about 30% last year as consumers switched from more expensive red meat. Beef rose 49%, mutton 33% and pork 18%. The only controls on red meat prices (administered by the Meat Board) are a floor price and a support price, both of which act to prevent prices falling but are largely irrelevant in the present inflationary climate. The floor price of 140c/kg for super beef is far below the current market price.

The average farmer's return on a 196.5 kg carcass in the third quarter of 1980 was R314.79. From this must be deducted various tariffs, levies and slaughtering costs, totalling R45.38. The farmer then was getting back R14.23 for the offal and R10.52 for the hides and skins, yielding him a net R294.16, or just under R1.50/kg. By the time this reached the consumer the price was nearly double that.

Three products with possibly the largest multiplier effects in the agricultural economy are maize, wheat and oilseeds, because they are so widely used in stockfeed and in manufacturing other food products. Maize went up by 22% last May, contributing to an average increase of grain products for the whole year of 15%. With an election in the offing, there will be pressure from farmers to give another substantial hike to administered prices, particularly of maize and wheat. It's too early to tell whether these pressures will be exceeded by consumer pressures to keep prices down.

"The government has a very difficult

choice," says Tony Bloom MD of Premier Milling. "The politics of food in Africa makes it enormously important to have a healthy agricultural sector. But a high inflation rate at home also has important socio-economic consequences. I believe that the just use of reasonable subsidies is something one has to accept in SA. I don't think you can operate by letting the price find its own level."

Bloom cites the bread (wheat) subsidy as a successful example which has helped to make the country normally self-sufficient in wheat. "The consumer has greatly benefited from the existence of the Wheat Board," he says. "But there are times, he concedes, when anomalies appear. Currently, for example, wheat is being sold in SA at well above world prices, while maize is being exported at lower prices than SA consumers are paying. Maize and wheat account for the bulk of the R250m-a-year currently spent on food subsidies."

Inevitably, when prices take off as they have done, there are calls for increased control by the government in one form or another, calls which may be reinforced by the fact that most vegetables are not at present subject to control, and meat is subject only to limited control. Such calls should be resisted, for the record of the control boards in regulating the supply and prices of various commodities is abysmal.

Increased controls are a sure way to turn the short-term cyclical problems of food production into a permanent feature of the economy.

"The problem is caused by fluctuations in supply and demand," says Tom Snoek, a director of perishables exporter F&R Waring. "Climatic conditions interfere with the supply at times — but that's no reason to introduce another distortion caused by human interference in the marketing process. That would really mess things up."

(12)

are to be no solution to the problem of shadow prices, are difficult to calculate. McKean has concluded problems associated with shadow pricing, the use of these exist may be no more subjective. However, for, there are no markets. Use of costs incurred by in the treatment of illness for example, may be very of the true cost of resources. There appears to be local alternative.

me direct costs of treatment, much cost information is hospitals and clinics but from an economic point of view, systematically. (9) This cost information is arranged describing how much expenditure under categories such pharmaceuticals, dressings, catering, laundry, X rays, duration would be facilitated if costs were accumulated possibility and by types of treatment, although the expenditure presents some difficulty. Throughput data are number of admissions, average length of stay, number of dances (with varying definitions of attendance - rarely number of beds occupied. From this the average cost per calculated. However this is a misleading figure as going to a patient varies according to the nature and a disease. For example, the average cost over all in-erating theatres is assigned to all patients regardless e in medical or surgical wards. Feldstein has indicated tables which need to be taken into account when calculating it - hospital size, casemix, quality of care provided, ing activities. Furthermore, average cost is not a for evaluation. What is needed is marginal cost - which ult to calculate from available statistics. On the great cost, Feldstein points out that if the long run as less than the average cost per case, then admission rates of use might be substantially higher (if doctors and ad-ppreciated this and they generally look at average cost.) (10) rect costs can be determined by collecting information s - finding out the time spent waiting at hospital, the due to ill-health and the time and expense involved in hospital.

n much discussion on the correct way to evaluate the resulting from time taken off work due to ill-health, ngushes between death, disability - the loss of working time/.....

(13)

Transport By Brian Grobber

Another big shipment of imported pilchards

CT 20/2/81 (23) #6 A 74 (186)

WITH South Africa's once vast stocks of pilchards now almost exhausted, this country is now turning to South America for its supplies of canned fish and fishmeal

This is reflected by the announcement this week that Fedfood and Kaap-Kunene has made a joint investment of R6 000 000 in the fishing indus-

try in Chile and that millions of cartons of canned pilchards are already flowing into the country to supplement the limited local production

As reported in this column last week, the Annette arrived from Chile with a cargo of 250 000 cartons of canned pilchards of which 23 000 were unloaded in Cape Town and the

rest went on to Durban to be unloaded and railed to Transvaal for distribution there and in the neighbouring African states

This week, an even bigger cargo of 800 000 cartons of canned pilchards arrived on the Dagmar Skou from Peru. Of this huge shipment, 200 000 cartons were unloaded in Cape Town and the remaining 600 000 will be unloaded at Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban as the Dagmar Skou makes its way up the coast.

But that is only the start. Another one million cartons are expected from South America before the end of April to help feed the masses with one of the still cheapest protein foods available — canned pilchards.

Week to clear

The type of pilchard caught in the cold waters off the west coast of South America — similar sea conditions to those off the west coast of South Africa and SWA/Namibia — is larger than the South African pilchard but reputed to be of excellent quality and extremely tasty.

● A spokesman for the harbour administration said yesterday that the consignment of cartons of pilchards was taking up a whole shed and would take at least one week for the SAR to deliver direct to merchants in Cape Town.

CI 20/2/51

Work stoppage OVER PENSIONS

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH A work stoppage by the entire plant work force at a Port Elizabeth biscuit factory ended yesterday afternoon with the management's assurance that those who resigned to avoid all their pension contribution would be unconditionally reinstated.

Coloured and black workers at the Pyott factory downed tools at the start of the 7 am shift yesterday in protest against proposed government legislation which would prevent employees withdrawing their pension contributions when changing jobs.

A spokesman said the decision to strike was taken at a meeting of about 300 workers in the factory tearoom on Tuesday afternoon.

At a second report back meeting at 11.15 pm, the spokesman relayed a message from the managing director, Mr S. Sherris, urging workers to get up their posts.

They were told that if they returned immediately, they would receive a full day's pay. Those who went home would get half their usual wage.

The spokesman said workers who wished to resign could do

so in March and their pension contribution would be paid in April.

Port Elizabeth workers had returned to their posts and few left the premises.

In a letter from Johannesburg, Mr Tony Bloom, chairman of the F. M. P. of which the biscuit factory is a subsidiary, said workers had threatened strike action only if their demands were not met.

There was never a strike. The stoppage was only to negotiate for the withdrawal of their pension contributions.

2/16/66 1739
Union calls

for boycott of Hulett's

The South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU) — South Africa's fastest-growing black worker body — is to launch a consumer boycott of the products of the giant Hulett's group.

Mr Sam Kikine, SAAWU general secretary, said the decision to launch the boycott was made after negotiations between the union and Hulett's management over the reinstatement of dismissed workers had broken down

The workers, said to be SAAWU shop-stewards, were sacked after taking part in a strike at Warehousing and Shipping Services, a Hulett's subsidiary in Durban a fortnight ago

Mr Kikine said local and international support would be sought for the boycott. Meanwhile about 40 workers at Ace Haniel International, yesterday downed tools in sympathy with the sacked Hulett's workers and over wages

Foot notes

- 1) See CSH annual reports outpatient reports
- 2) Director of Hospital Services CPA Annual reports
- 3) See D.C. Annual Reports.
- 4) Social workers and district nurses have reported serious results of D.C. for the same ailment, far more than

20/2/75
186

Rehiring ends strike

PORT ELIZABETH -- A protest against proposed government legislation which would prevent employees withdrawing their pension contributions when changing jobs.

While 15 worker representatives negotiated with management several hundred workers milled round the factory yard waiting for a report back.

A spokesman said the decision to strike was taken at a meeting of about 300 workers on Tuesday.

"We want to withdraw our money before the government takes over our pensions," he said.

DDC

Annual Reports
Schedule 2
Report states that study
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Finally, the concludes, although data on incidence of silicosis on the gold mines is inadequate, the prevalence of silicosis in gold mining has to a very large extent been eliminated. But a different disease - chronic obstructive lung disease - is still a concern to the authorities and to doctors.

The provisions of the Hulett's Compensation Act and other factory legislation are analysed by Adler (Vol 2). The prevention of industrial disease and industrial accidents has a high priority in South Africa, he argues,

He said Hulett's had bought the company and had agreed to employ the 13 workers but would not take on another six who were committee members of the Sugar and Allied Workers Union and the Stevedore Workers Union yesterday the 13 workers had previously worked for a company belonging to a Mr C G Smith

Call to boycott Hulett's sugar

Own Correspondent
DURBAN - The South African Allied Workers' Union has called a national boycott of Hulett's products in protest at 13 workers, who they understood were to be reinstated at the refinery on Maydon Wharf yesterday being fired for striking

The general secretary of SAAWU, Mr Sam Kikine, said the withdrawal of the secretary provisions in the various Acts covering industrial hearing, the withdrawal of the clause in the Workmen's Compensation Act preventing civil actions for damages by workers against negligent employers. This would allow workers, primarily through their unions, to make employers' negligence a very effective matter, and the award of punitive damages in a few cases would greatly assist the unions engaged in collective bargaining in obtaining safer conditions

- (1) the withdrawal of the secretary provisions in the various Acts covering industrial hearing,
- (2) the withdrawal of the clause in the Workmen's Compensation Act preventing civil actions for damages by workers against negligent employers. This would allow workers, primarily through their unions, to make employers' negligence a very effective matter, and the award of punitive damages in a few cases would greatly assist the unions engaged in collective bargaining in obtaining safer conditions

A different perspective on industrial accidents is provided by Matthysen (*33), who argues that management cannot afford the waste of productive time, depletion of labour force and damaged material and equipment which result from industrial accidents

Let us see, he writes, more than 250 000 South Africans are victims of accidents serious enough to keep them from work for at least a day. 110 000 men, 50 000 feet and 24 000 eyes will be badly injured. 30 000 men and women will be permanently maimed, several hundred will be hurt so badly that they will never return to their jobs. More than 2 000 will be killed. The costs of these accidents are high. Costs of compensation and rehabilitation - the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner and the accident funds approved by him pay out about R43 million a year in compensation, rehabilitation and medical expenses - are only a fraction of total cost. There are further costs related to disruption of production and safety of injury, employees not paid by the accident fund.

He also points to several factors which, in his opinion, lead to accidents. Lack of management control, personal factors (lack of knowledge or skill, improper rotation and physical or mental problems), job factors (such as inadequate or standards design or purchasing standards, normal wear and tear, abnormal usage). These factors provide the opportunity for unsafe acts (operating without authority, operating at 'improper speed', or unsafe conditions, such as inadequate guards, defective equipment and congested) which are the immediate causes of accidents (On the cases of accidents on the wire, see the notes by Hoq, Vol 2).

Matthysen also describes the work of the National Occupational Safety Commission, established in 1951 after an investigation by the Minister of Labour into ways of reducing 'harmful accidents'. He concludes that progress is being made in accident prevention, evidence of this is the lowering of insurance premiums which employers have to pay to the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner.

Two papers, by Levy (*57) and Cooper (*41) examine methods of health care for workers.

The focus of Levy's paper is the use of a 'medical team approach' to the health of workers. He suggests, like Matthysen, that it is in the interests of management to maintain and improve worker health because this leads to increased productivity and efficiency, the reduction of time lost due to ill-health and treatment and the prevention of 'premature passage of trained manpower'

CT 23/2/81 186 (2nd)

Meat industry: Twin inquiry

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Commission of Inquiry into the Meat Industry will begin its hearings in public on March 10 — but the Meat Committee, appointed at the same time by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr P T du Plessis, to inquire into the supply of meat over the long term, will be held privately, and its results or recommendations may never be known. Certain evidence at the com-

mission will be held *in camera* if the chairman, Mr Justice Eloff, feels it necessary.

The committee, which is chaired by Dr A S Jacobs, deputy governor of the Reserve Bank, has called for evidence from interested parties like institutions, firms and individuals to be submitted in writing to him at the Reserve Bank in Pretoria.

Dr Jacobs said at the week-

end that the committee would not have hearings, but would consider written evidence and the results would be handed to the minister, who would decide if they could become public or not.

Applications to give evidence should be made in writing and sent to Mr C D Kruger, c/o the Director, Transvaal Region, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, Private Bag X180, Pretoria.

Meat prime factor in beefing up COL

By HAROLD FRIDJON

THE average year-on-year inflation rate for this year should at least be about the same as it was in 1980, that is between 13.5% and 14%, says the Nedbank Economic Roundup. The key element in the consumer-price index appears to be the price of meat.

Last year the food-price index rocketed in the second half after accelerating only slightly in the first half. Although the rising meat price was not the only reason for the jump in the food index, it was a predominant factor

The Nedbank Economic Unit says the meat factor was not a phenomenon of 1980 only, meat also gave the index a shove from 1973 to 1975. In those years meat prices rose an average of 25% a year and slowed down only in the second half of 1975.

"This caused the food-price index to rise sharply during this period and, apart from the petrol-price increase, was the major cause of the increase in the overall consumer-price index in those years."

It seems that demand-pull forces were responsible for the jump in meat prices. The sharp

increase in wages and salaries, particularly among the lower-income groups was probably the main reason for the sharp rise in per capita meat consumption which went up by 10.4%.

This resulted in cattle numbers dropping by about 10% between 1978 and 1980 to the level of 1974.

If meat prices had not risen as fast as they did in 1980 but had moved up in line with other food prices, the increase in the overall CPI would have been 12% — a rate lower than in 1979.

Looking at the CPI for 1981, the Nedbank Unit says the non-food component of the index should not increase by more than the 12.8% recorded in 1980. Electricity tariffs should not rise by more than 8.5%. Although steel and railway tariffs are bound to go up, they should not rise faster than they did last year, although wage increases could contribute to inflation. These, however, will probably follow the inflation rate not lead it.

An imponderable is the price of petrol, but thanks to the equalisation fund, South Africa has been able to avoid petrol-price increases since the steep rise of 1979.

If this reasoning is right, says Nedbank, the inflation rate in 1981 will to a large extent again be determined by the rise in the food component of the CPI, and particularly by the rise in the meat price.

As consumer spending is not likely to rise at the same rate as last year, the Meat Board expects prices to stabilise at the same level as at the end of 1980. But if the view about consumer spending is wrong a possible increase of up to 20% could be expected. This, however, does not mean that the average rise in the price of meat this year will be between zero and 20%.

"The sharp rise during the last four months means that even if the price of meat does not rise at all above the December 1980 level (the most optimistic probability), the average increase in the price of meat will be 32%, about the same as in 1980."

On the less-optimistic probability the overall meat price increase can be as high as 50%, making at least the same contribution to the inflation rate as it did in 1980.

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Awarded on results of final examinations to the best male student in Land Surveying or Civil Engineering.

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Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize

Awarded to the student with the best classwork in Engineering Drawing.

Mengaldo

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For the first year student obtaining the highest average mark.

L Cragg

AD 24/2/51 (186)
353
152
157

200 lose jobs in EL dispute

EAST LONDON — More than 200 workers who downed tools at Wilson-Rowntree here yesterday said they were told to leave the factory premises because they had dismissed themselves.

The stoppage followed a protracted dispute which has seen more than 350 workers lose their jobs since February 9.

Workers maintained they had been fired but said management contended that by not obeying instructions, they had dismissed themselves.

Yesterday's confrontation followed a meeting held at the weekend when workers decided to down tools until 154 other workers dismissed earlier were reinstated.

Tracing the trouble that led to yesterday's impasse, workers said that the factory's toffee department used machines for which some belts had not been adjusted or replaced regularly.

Some time last year workers were asked by fitters and turners to fit the belts themselves.

At one time in October last year, they said, a belt was not fitted properly and when management learnt it had been fitted by an operator, workers were ordered not to fit the belts.

"On February 9 there was a problem with a machine in the same department and a Mr Stanley Kumm told three workers to fit the belt but they referred him to the October decision.

They asked for written authorisation before fitting the belt.

Mr Kumm rejected this and when the workers again refused to fit the belt he fired them.

The workers said 49 others in the department protested and were similarly fired by the night shift superintendent.

He said the matter was referred to management the same night and the 49 workers were told they should return to work and that they should elect representatives to put their case to management the following day. They were also told the three who had been fired would not be reinstated.

"The workers said they would only return to work when the other three had been given back their jobs."

This had not happened and when time allowed for the workers to return to their jobs or leave had expired, they were told they were trespassing and that by not sending representatives to plead their case, they had dismissed themselves.

At about that time 40 other workers in the moulding department downed tools.

The workers said more trouble started on Thursday, February 19, when 62 day-shift workers were fired when they downed tools and refused to return to work until their grievances about the others had been met.

25/1/61 (186)
Rowntree (152)
S. A. W. U. (124)
work force

downs tools

Labour Reporter

Most of the work-force at the Wilson-Rowntree factory in East London have walked out of their jobs

The dispute arose after the dismissal of several workers, according to union officials of the South African Allied Workers' Union

When workers downed tools in support of their dismissed colleagues this week they were told by management that they had dismissed themselves

Yesterday police baton-charged about 400 people holding an unlawful gathering outside the factory gates. Many of the workers involved were those who had been dismissed

SAAWU has fought with Wilson-Rowntree management over the issue of union recognition

DD 2572/81 (186) (134)
Firm: workers (132)
broke job terms (23)

EAST LONDON — The management of Wilson Rowntree, where 200 workers downed tools on Monday, said yesterday the workers had broken their terms of employment by refusing to return to work and so had dismissed themselves.

More than 350 workers are reported to have lost their jobs since February 9 following a protracted dispute which workers said was caused by conflicting instructions in the toffee department.

In a statement, the company said

"Management has adopted an understanding attitude towards union activities within the factory, as it was obvious that with the new changes in labour legislation, some teething period of disruption and muscle flexing could be expected

"On Monday, the company was presented with an ultimatum by certain workers who downed tools and demanded that the company re-instate those workers who have staged "wild cat" strikes during the past few weeks

"Management will not be influenced by threats of this nature and, therefore, categorically rejected the demand. The workers refused to go back to work, effectively breaking their terms of employment and have thus dismissed themselves

"Those involved were, in the main, the instigators of the irresponsible November 1980 strike and subsequent numerous work stoppages, breaches of discipline, pension demands and unauthorised meetings

"Their blatant disregard for correct channels of communication on all these occasions and the inability of their workers' central executive to exercise control, culminating in Monday's strike, is completely unacceptable, particularly as at a meeting of the Industrial Council for the Sweetmaking Industry, the company's actions were completely accepted and could not be faulted, while the allegations of the three machine operators in the toffee department were disproved" — DDR

27/1/71
Floor price
186
is forecast

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

THE new higher rail rates are expected to lead to a substantial increase in the floor price of beef, according to Pretoria sources.

And yesterday the chairman of the Meat Board, Mr R. du Toit confirmed that the higher tariffs for the transportation of livestock could seriously impair the financial recovery of cattle farmers.

In a statement he said although the position of livestock farmers had improved in the latter half of last year, this could not be regarded as a justification for the rail tariff increase.

In the past four years livestock producers had experienced hard times and had even produced at a loss. This had resulted in many producers quitting the industry. Their financial backlog had accumulated over the years and farmers would need considerably more time to redeem their accrued debts.

In the meantime, cattle farmers were exposed to the effects of inflation like all other consumers.

As a result of the unprofitability of livestock production during the past few years many farmers had liquidated their herds and the national herd had decreased from 9,4-million in 1979 to the present 8,4-million.

Producers need time to regain their confidence in meat production and the increase in rail tariffs will definitely not be conducive to this.

Mr Du Toit pointed out that the increased tariffs would

have no influence on prices in the short term. Farmers would have to absorb this cost themselves.

Meat prices were not fixed but were the result of supply and demand.

"Meat buyers will not suddenly pay more for their meat now that farmers' rail tariffs have gone up," he said.

He added that the increased rail tariffs would be taken into consideration when the floor prices were revised later in the year.

The present floor prices of beef did not even cover the farmer's production costs and were moving at levels far below market prices.

Other agricultural authorities pointed out that the prices of fruit and vegetables as well as the prices of the country's major crops would all be directly affected by the 15,8% hike in freight tariffs.

Meanwhile other sectors of the economy have begun to count the cost of the higher tariffs.

For instance, Iscor estimates its total transport costs will rise by R28-million. The corporation uses 6,4 million tons of coal a year. The higher transport costs will strengthen Iscor's claims for a substantial price rise in July, it was learnt.

And according to Government sources the price of coal is also virtually certain to be adjusted again because of the higher transport costs.

Motor assemblers will also eventually be compelled to adjust prices to take into account higher transport costs.

Claim against Railways over flour

N.M. 27/2/81
186

Mercury Reporter
SASKO has laid a claim against South African Railways for an undisclosed amount after the Richards Bay bread poisoning scare in which it was thought that two people died after eating poisoned bread last month.

In a statement released earlier Sasko claimed that the Railways truck which had transported flour from Durban to Richards Bay last month had carried

drums of highly poisonous insecticide.

Durban analysts found that a consignment of poison, known as Thiodan 35, had been damaged in transit and spillages had occurred.

At least 30 people became seriously ill after eating bread baked by the Richards Bay Bakery with contaminated flour, the statement said.

Mr K Cohen, Sasko's legal representative, told the

Mercury yesterday that a claim had been made against the Railways in terms of Section 60 of the Railways Administration Act.

A spokesman for the Railways in Durban confirmed they had received a claim from Sasko.

'We are still investigating the matter and are awaiting a report from our laboratories,' the spokesman said yesterday.

FISHING (186)
Eldorado's sardinellas

FM 27/2/81

Rumours are rife that further members of the SA fishing "family" in Walvis Bay are looking at prospects of transferring canning lines and boats to Chile, in partnership with local interests

In 1979, after raising about R9m in a rights issue, the Ovenstone (OIL) group transferred there to re-establish connections, after a disastrous engagement 20 years earlier. This week, Fedfood and Kaap-Kunene announced they had invested R6m in a 50% share of a Chilean inshore fishery

The South Africans will provide a number of canning lines, a refrigerated seawater pilchard catcher, and will manage and operate the venture

It is probably no coincidence, too, that the foreign ministry announced the appointment

of Lt Gen Bob Dutton as the Republic's first ambassador to South Africa

After Walvis Bay and the SWA inshore waters, Chile must come as something of a fishing Eldorado. According to SA sources, last year's haul of raw fish was about 2 Mt, about 30% more than the highest SWA harvest in the halcyon years of 1968-69

More important to Chile is the fact that SA catching and canning expertise will doubtless influence the locals to strike a better balance between the portion of total catch that is converted to fish meal, and fish body oil at \$450-500/t (fob), and that which can be canned at double the financial yield while protecting the resource at the same time

What makes the canning option so important to Chile, is the fact that its waters abound with a specie known as the sardinella. It is slightly larger than its SWA cousin, the pilchard, swims faster and deeper, and consequently has firmer flesh and is tastier

To SA fishermen, who have suffered the dire consequences of the commercial extinction of the pilchard in SWA, it seems almost criminal to rip sardinella out of the sea and turn it into meal and oil, instead of canning and selling it to a protein-starved world in the form of edible fish

The Republic alone, which once used to export nearly 10m cartons of pilchard will have to import about 4.5m cartons of sardinella from Chile and Peru this year

The abundance of the resource suggests that with greater investment in canning lines and special trawlers, a pack of up to 30m cartons can be achieved in the next couple of years, implying gross earnings of nearly \$500

Under Chile's new economic management, which follows closely the precepts of the Chicago school, sacrifices made in the interests of attracting foreign direct investment, shows how much importance is attached to luring foreign participation

First, it withdrew from the Andean pact because its absurd regulations impeded the flow of foreign investment. Second it enacted legislation which treats foreign investors on exactly the same footing as locals. And, in a country generously endowed with natural resources, this means a lot

The new liberal foreign investment laws have three objectives: it attracts the technology the Chileans do not have, it creates new markets because foreign companies investing there already have their assured markets, finally, foreign investment supplements savings

According to SA investors, the Chilean government's investment policies are based on three principles. First, foreign investors are treated exactly like domestic investors, with the exception that the foreigner is entitled to transfer abroad his capital and profits but has less access to the domestic

capital markets

Second there is not direction of foreign investment towards sectors of the economy that the government is keen to develop. It is satisfied that the investor should be guided solely by his expectation of the return on capital invested

Finally, procedures of getting approval to invest have been simplified to the point where they are almost automatic

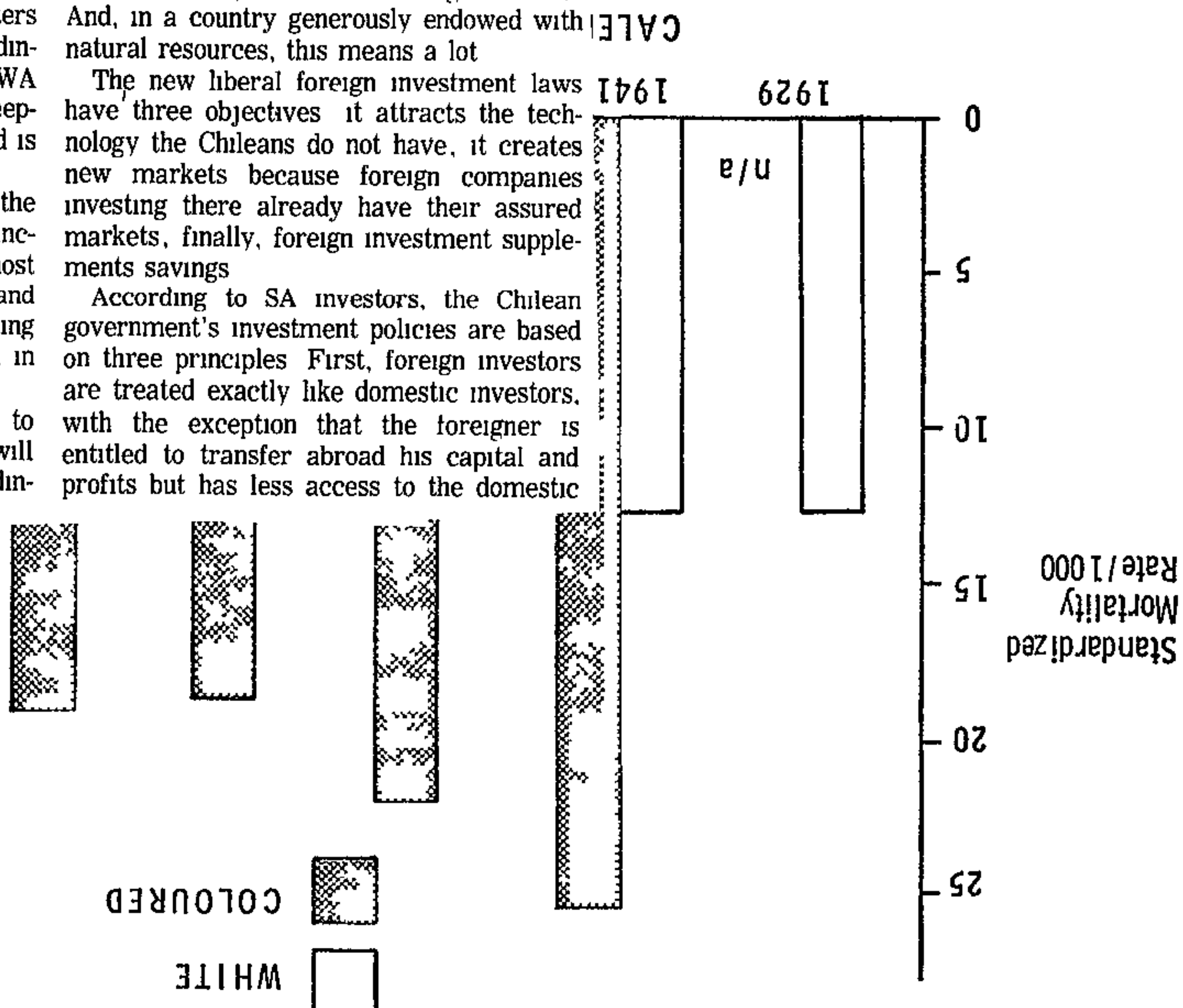


Fig. 3 Standardized Mortality Rate/1000 Whites and Coloureds, 1929 - 1970

Gqweta: we won't sling mud

DD 25/2/81

(137) (152) (181)

EAST LONDON — The South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) would stick to its task of organising and conscientising workers and would not be drawn into a mud-slinging war with the Sweet Workers' Union (SWU), the national organiser of Saawu, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, said in a statement yesterday.

Mr Gqweta was reacting to an attack on Saawu claiming the union had either supported and was behind disturbances at Wilson Rowntree or was unable to control workers' executives, shop stewards and members.

In 1970, ... some form of family planning. The Day Hospitals themselves also provide a family planning service. Since 1972, there

"The SWU should be hanging its head in shame for having suppressed the feelings of workers at Wilson Rowntree for the past 39 years," Mr Gqweta said.

SWU had claimed the union had been involved with organising workers at the factory since 1942 and for all that time had had no strike.

Mr Gqweta said the SWU was never concerned about the protection of black workers and their security at Wilson-Rowntree.

"It only functioned as a funeral scheme for black workers, something in

which workers were not interested because they have their own burial associations."

He said the SWU only extended full membership rights to black workers after being advised of the strength of Saawu at Wilson Rowntree last October to protect individual workers' rights in the factory.

He accused SWU of being a puppet of the company's management.

Mr Gqweta yesterday disclosed there was a meeting between Saawu officials and the personnel manager at Wilson-Rowntree, Mr A

Lightbody, at an hotel here on Wednesday.

The meeting was interrupted when Mr Lightbody had to leave to investigate a report that some workers were attacking others at the main bus terminal, Mdantsane.

Mr Gqweta said the meeting had been arranged to iron out differences between the workers who had been fired and management.

Saawu invited members of the central executive committee of the workers to be present to give them an opportunity to answer criticisms by management — DDR

- to reduce the perinatal mortality rate - that is the rate since the establishment of the rate has declined.
- information about deliveries there has been no mortality rate since 1973 advanced to the stage and are not available.
- 10th hospital deliveries - hospital special care cases, particularly incidence of cephalopelvic disproportion with respect to low-risk pregnancies - the transfer of the case - death of the child - more home deliveries are a percentage of deliveries includes cases of birth before delivery to an institution after hospital and MCUs.)

has been a marked decrease in the number of births to Cape Town municipal residents, particularly the 'Coloureds', (4)

The operational efficiency of obstetric paediatric care has also been improved by MCUs. Neonatal examinations are provided in 3 places.

- babies born at MCUs are seen by the MCUs staff - midwives and paediatric nurses
- babies born in hospital are seen by the professional hospital team
- babies born in the home are seen by private midwives

Well babies are discharged from hospital and MCUs whilst problem cases are either kept in hospital or transferred to hospital from the MCUs. There is thus a concentration of specialists treating those cases requiring the attention of professional teams. Each notified case is followed up by local authority health visitors, and well baby clinics are provided by local authorities.

The impact of MCUs on the cost and efficiency of obstetric care can be seen from the above discussion. While the DHO is responsible for only 2 of the MCUs, it was responsible for the initial introduction of the concept. It has played an important role in improving obstetric care in the Cape Peninsula, particularly in reducing the perinatal mortality rate, a mortality rate which is accepted as being sensitive to the quality of obstetric care.

DD 28/2/81 (186) (152)

Saawu's rise outlined

EAST LONDON — Most workers at Wilson-Rowntree had never known there was a trade union until they were approached by organisers for the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu), the chairman of the central executive committee at Wilson Rowntree, Mr Eric Mntonga, said yesterday.

Mr Mntonga was giving an account of developments at the factory, culminating in the termination of services of workers this week.

"It all started last year when workers saw the need for a representative body to handle their affairs and they learnt of Saawu," Mr Mntonga said.

"When management at Wilson-Rowntree found out that workers had joined Saawu, they went out and canvassed the Sweet

Workers' Union (SWU)

"At the same time they told workers that SWU could also represent black workers, something that was completely new to most workers.

"Management also stated that every employee had a right to join a union of their choice."

"The workers joined Saawu and in a short time had about 900 members."

He said workers learnt about trade unionism from Saawu and clearly saw the difference between Saawu and SWU.

"The SWU was not interested in workers' interests but in seeing to it that they kept management happy." Mr Mntonga said the attitude of management changed when they realised that SWU was losing members to Saawu.

"They started victimising Saawu members and workers were being dismissed with no reasons given."

He said from then on workers began to stand together to protect their interests and stop unfair dismissals.

Mr Mntonga referred to instances last October when workers in one department were dismissed for having complained about treatment meted out by a foreman, Mr Strunk.

He said during all the time that Saawu operated at Wilson Rowntree there had been no open recognition.

"What happened was that in theory we were not recognised but when there was serious trouble we were called in as the central executive com-

mittee for workers to be asked for our view."

"But this was never done before people were fired. It was only after trouble stemming from victimisation that it was considered necessary for us to be called in to talk out matters and usually by that time things had got out of hand and management did not want us to refer them to their own actions which had led to the problems."

He said shop stewards were not recognised but every time there was representation to be sent from the various departments management inadvertently dealt with some of them.

He said the latest impasse had come two weeks after workers had tried to negotiate on behalf of workers fired in two departments — DDR.

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A 2) Gastroenteritis

With the Day Hospital's primary medical treatment nearer to the patients' homes a visit to the factory involves less travelling time and cost. The hypothesis is that people would tend to take their children to see a doctor at an earlier stage of their illness, which would result in deny- dration if left untreated. If children suffering from diarrhoea are receiving earlier medical treatment, a decrease in the number of children admitted to Red Cross hospital with severe dehydration would be expected as would a decrease in the number of deaths due to this illness. Statistics from the Red Cross Memorial Children's hospital were used to examine this hypothesis.

Recognition must be made of the fact that any change in the number of children admitted to the Day Hospital over the period 1967-1977, might not be solely due to earlier consultation owing to the existence of the Day Hospitals. On the one hand, job opportunities and wages have increased and the birth rate has declined meaning smaller families among the blacks and 'Coloureds' and as a result, nutrition is likely to have improved along with better child care in general, leading to a decline in gastro-enteritis. On the other hand, since 1974, South Africa has seen in a recession whilst experiencing a high rate of inflation so that the rise in wages in many cases has not kept pace with the rate of inflation, and unemployment among blacks and 'Coloureds' has increased sharply. This may be responsible for increased malnutrition and an increase in the number of babies suffering from gastro-enteritis.

Furthermore, Red Cross Hospital treats patients from throughout the Peninsula so not all children in the drip room would be from areas where there are Day Hospitals. Any decrease in the number of and the severity of dehydration of patients from the Cape flats may be offset by increases in other areas.

DD 28/1/81 Violence charge

MDANTSANE — Five former Wilson Rowntree workers appeared briefly in the magistrate's court here yesterday on charges of public violence

Mr Zola Kali, Mr Makoko Mbali, Mr Nelson Myoli, Mr Christopher Mahlanyana and Mr Molsin Sindapi were not asked to plead

No evidence was led and all were allowed out on bail and warned to appear in court on March 13

Then appearance was in connection with alleged assault on employees of Wilson-Rowntree — DDR

health pyramid concept. This health pyramid is a...
to Stigler's interpretation of 'the division of labour being
limited by the extent of the market.' (2) In the 'roaring firm',
vertical disintegration is favoured as the benefits of
specialisation increase. Firms contract out their 'high'
cost operations to other firms specialising in these
activities who are able to carry them out at a lower cost.
Similarly in the health pyramid, the larger the area covered
and the number of activities carried out, the more efficient
it is for each level to treat those which it can treat at

because it is correctly
in activity. A hospital
real illness in outpatients,
a health centre. It
contract out treatment
ntres which specialise
ntal to perform those
to which it is best
the same size. It is, be
is more efficient than

and, over size, with the optimal size depending on various
factors - for example, density of population, socio-economic
status of the residents of the surrounding area. Since the
survey sample was not large enough to allow inter-Day hos-
pital comparisons of waiting time and transport cost, no
attempt was made to determine the optimal sized Day Hospital.
~~The more important consideration is what level of treatment should the~~
~~Day-hospitals provide and what should the outpatient-de-~~
~~partments provide?~~

As noted in section (I.2), ideally, the Day Hospitals should
provide only general care, and outpatient departments only
specialist care. This does not happen at the moment. It is
estimated at Groote Schuur outpatient department that
approximately fifty per cent of the patients treated there
could be adequately treated at a Day Hospital. The figure at

other outpatient departments is not high - it is probably less
than at Groote Schuur because of Groote Schuur's 'halo'
attraction - 'they do heart transplants there so they must be
better at treating my hypertension.' (3) Doctors refer a
large number of patients to their nearest Day Hospital for
follow up treatment, but many patients continue to return to
Groote Schuur, despite the fact that the range for total time
spent at the hospital is 1 hour 55 minutes to 6 hours 10 minutes.
(This is due to congestion at the pharmacy - which the hospital
administrators are aware of and have dealt so since 1967 when the
problem first arose (4)). At the moment, no patient is turned
away from any outpatient department even if it is recognised
that the patient could be treated at a Day hospital. If the
outpatient departments were to go so, then such congestion as
currently exists would be removed, but pressure on the Day
Hospitals would be increased. The Day hospitals are currently
operating at full capacity, and could not treat the increased
number of patients without substantial expansion, both of
buildings and employment of doctors.

This gives rise to two questions - 'Why is there such a great
demand for medical care, and how can the capacity of the Day
Hospitals be increased without building a large number of new
centres, in other words, would the employment of nurse physicians
to diagnose and prescribe for patients allow the capacity of
existing Day hospitals to be increased by reducing the work-
load of doctors. An extension of this is the issue of
whether Day hospitals should have their existing form, whether
they should have X-ray equipment and employ paramedical staff.
These are complex issues, answers for which can only come from in-
depth investigation, and here only the direction of argument
can be presented

In South Africa, medical hierarchies ~~de-
termined~~ are not acceptable to the Medical and Dental Council,
but nurse physicians - nurses who receive additional training
in the diagnosis and prescription of drugs - are. Nurse
physicians are only able to cope with the more common diseases

FACILITIES MUST BE UP TO A STANDARD WE CAN BE PROUD OF, SAYS GROUP

LIFE need not always be hell in those hostels housing African workers. And the hostels themselves are not always bleak and squalid dwellings unfit for hu-

man occupation.

Several times in the past the Sunday Express has published reports and investigations exposing the ghastly, inhuman condi-

tions in which thousands of Black hostel dwellers are forced to exist.

This week we present a different picture — and show what CAN be done for the people in those hostels.

Now — the brighter side of those workers' hostels

S. Express
7/3/81
127
186

THE PREMIER Milling Group is spending R1-million in the current financial year in developing and upgrading hostels

Report: BARNEY MTHOMBE
Pictures: MIKE MZILENI

Premier's decision follows the Sunday Express expose last year of squalid hostel conditions on the Reef. The group already has a model hostel complex — complete with underfloor heating and insulated roofs — in Cape Town for African men employed by the group's subsidiar-

ies in the Western Cape. Mr Tony Bloom, Premier's managing director, said that apart from the Western Cape project his group would spend about R500 000 in developing and upgrading hostel facilities in Natal and R120 000 in Johannesburg. The Sunday Express expose

prompted us to have a look at the whole hostel set-up," he said.

"Our basic philosophy is where Premier has hostel facilities, they must be hostel facilities of a standard we will be proud of."

The Sunday Express flew down to Cape Town to have a first-hand look at the group's hostel in Guguletu township.

The structure of the building is a complete departure from the conventional type. It has warmth and almost looks like any ordinary block of flats.

A company spokesman said the only difference between the hostel and a block of flats was that the men were not allowed to stay with their wives at the hostel.

The three-block, double-storey, 360-bed "model" hostel at Guguletu Township was bought from Escom, who had built it for their African employees.

The men work for SA Milling, Epic Oils, Ettwells Bakeries and Epol.

They are generally happy with the standard of accommodation at the hostel, but are bitter at the fact that they are not allowed to stay with their wives.

Previously the men stayed with their families at hostels in Langa. The Langa hostels are controlled by the Administration Board.

There are three to four men to a room and every two rooms share toilet facilities — two toilets, a urinal, two showers, three washing basins and three mirrors.

Each room has built-in lockers, a table and chairs. There is a public telephone in every block.

There is a 126-seater dining hall, with a colour television, which is also used for recreation. The men cook their own food, although the structure of the kitchen was specially made to provide them with meals.

A Premier Milling spokesman, Mr Israel Ntontela, said the structure would be altered because the men preferred to cook their own food. He said the hall was adequate as the men worked shifts. A tuckshop licence is still being awaited.

There is also a well-equipped clinic with a qualified nursing sister. Each block has its own laundry, with tubs and ironing boards.

A Black hostel manager, who is himself a migrant worker from the Transkei, is responsible for the day-to-day running of the hostel. He is assisted by an administrative clerk.

The residents have a say in the running of the hostel through the hostel management committee, which consists of hostel representatives, the hostel manager, the clerk and senior management representatives.

Seven cleaners, two gardeners and four security guards see to the upkeep of the premises. The hostel is situated within easy access of the railway station.

"The men are happy here," said Mr Ntontela.

"But our problem is that a lot of them want to stay with their wives as they did at the Langa hostels. Those are controlled by the Administration Board and the men stayed with their families without any problem."

"However, they loved the idea of moving from those squalid conditions in Langa to Guguletu."

Only 360 of the 420 migrant workers employed by Premier Milling subsidiaries stay at the hostel. The remaining 60 are at the Langa hostels, which have now been converted into family housing units.

Dr Bill Lombard, of Premier Milling, said the company planned to build hostels of similar standards for their employees in Durban and Tembisa, in the East Rand.

The chief director of the Port Natal Administration Board, Mr M M van Zyl, flew to Cape Town to have a look at the hostel after Premier Milling had submitted specifications to the board of a hostel they intend building in Durban.

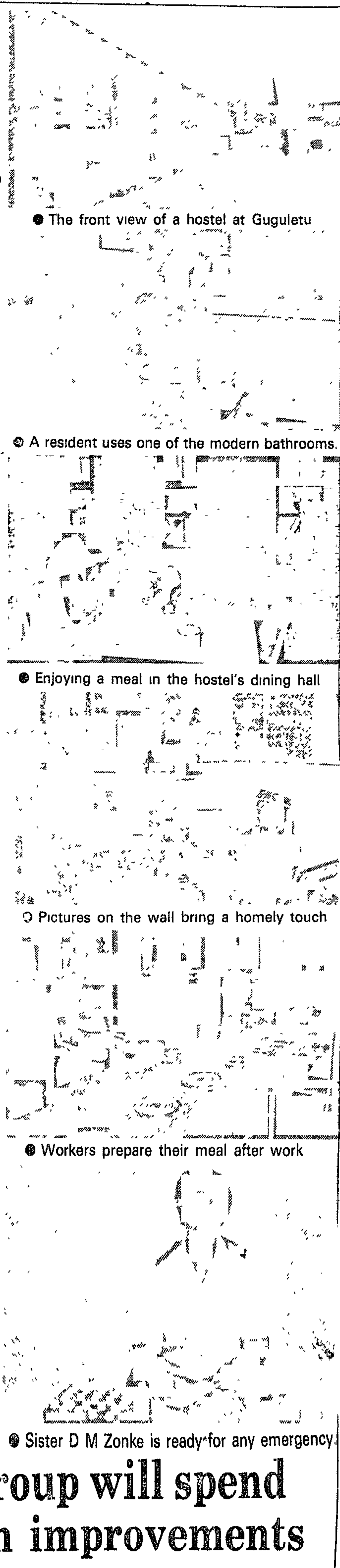
Mr Bloom, head of Premier Milling, said "We're spending R1-million on worker accommodation. We would gladly like to build married quarters, but it's not possible because of the regulations."

"I don't like the migratory labour system any more than you do — and you can quote me on that. But that doesn't mean I should chuck my guys anywhere and forget about them."

"We're trying to make our workers' living conditions as comfortable as possible within the regulations."

"We're not perfect — we have some of our workers staying at Wrab hostels, for instance. But any hostel which has a Premier Milling stamp on it should be of a standard we can be proud of."

"It should be a hostel we would like you to visit anytime."



● The front view of a hostel at Guguletu

● A resident uses one of the modern bathrooms.

● Enjoying a meal in the hostel's dining hall

● Pictures on the wall bring a homely touch

● Workers prepare their meal after work

● Sister D M Zonke is ready for any emergency.

Giant group will spend R1-m on improvements

S. Times
1/3/81

Rich future for powdered milk

186

By Vera Beljakova

POWDERED milk sales, are expected to soar by 22% to R70-million this year.

Traditionalists may find fresh milk tastier, but the powers behind the powdered blends insist that they are all set to grab a mighty share of the milk market.

Now entering the fray is multinational giant Borden Incorporated, with annual worldwide sales of more than R4 000-million.

Borden, producer of the up-market Cremora, has entered the marketing arena with a new and entirely South African developed product, Made O' Milk, which, it claims, "will capture the lion's share of the lucrative milk blend market."

Smiling fresh milk magnates are likely to turn to sour-pusses when they see their sales falling off, say industry insiders.

Though fresh milk sales

reached the R550-million mark last year, housewives are eyeing cheaper, but equally nutritious variations on milk.

Says Borden: Sales in the blended sector alone have rocketed by 75% and sales for Cremora, holding 33% of the coffee creamer market, are already valued at R16-million.

Borden might well have a winner, what with rapidly rising food prices and a predicted increase in milk prices of 15% to 20% between April and June.

"A 20% growth in the powdered skim milk market is expected," says Borden's marketing manager, Jeff Wolvaardt, who sees Made O' Milk capturing 10% in its first year.

With the current inflation rate forecast at 18% this year, we saw a gap in the market for a low cost substitute selling at 28c to 35c a litre compared with 41c to 45c per litre of fresh milk.

Consumer Mail's Questions

MONTHLY SALARY OF HUSBAND NOW	.....	POULTRY	.....
A YEAR AGO	.....	MILK	.....
MONTHLY SALARY OF WIFE NOW	.....	CHEESE	.....
A YEAR AGO	.....	SUGAR	.....
NUMBER OF DEPENDANTS, WHO THEY ARE AND AGES	.....	VEGETABLES	.....
MONTHLY AMOUNT SPENT ON FOOD NOW	.....	BREAD	.....
A YEAR AGO	.....	MEALIE MEAL	.....
RENT NOW	.....	
A YEAR AGO	.....	
TRANSPORT NOW	.....	
A YEAR AGO	.....	
CLOTHING NOW	.....	
A YEAR AGO	.....	

IF YOU HAVE CHANGED TO CHEAPER FOOD STATE WHICH THEY ARE EG INSTEAD OF BUYING RUMP STEAK YOU ARE NOW BUYING CHUCK.

HOW DOES YOUR FAMILY FEEL ABOUT THIS.

DO YOU BELIEVE YOU ARE EATING LESS OVERALL SINCE THE PAST YEAR.

HOW DOES YOUR FAMILY FEEL ABOUT THIS.

WHO DO YOU BELIEVE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS STATE OF AFFAIRS:

GOVT. MANUFACTURERS .. FARMERS
CONSUMERS .. RETAILERS ..

WHICH ARE THE WORST:

HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT MORE FOOD PRICE INCREASES:

SHOULD THERE BE MORE FOOD SUBSIDIES STATE WHICH FOODS.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE GST REMOVED FROM BASIC FOODS:

WHAT ELSE DO YOU THINK SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT THE SITUATION:

WHICH FOODS ARE YOU EATING LESS OF:
MEAT POULTRY
FISH MILK
EGGS CHEESE
MARGERINE/OIL SUGAR
COFFEE/TEA VEGETABLES
FRUIT BREAD
RICE MEALIE MEAL

WHICH HAVE YOU CUT DOWN ON MOST AND GIVE REASONS WHY.

WHICH ARE YOU EATING MORE OF INSTEAD AS A RESULT OF THIS:

had affected them against those in Brixton White City has a high population of unemployed, widows and pensioners

Those who were unemployed told Consumer Mail that their life-styles had been drastically changed by the high cost of living and that they are now literally starving

For example Mrs Almah Mogale, of White City, a pensioner of 69 with 15 dependents, has R750 a month to feed the family

Her two eldest sons are dead and are mostly out of work. The family survives by collecting food out of rubbish bins

Of the 30 people interviewed in White City, only six were employed with the rest either pensioners or unemployed

Black pensioners who at face value appeared to be better off than their unemployed counterparts — receiving R33 a month — said they were battling to eat after paying their rent — R25,75 a month. This left them with a balance of R7,25 for food

The six employed people earning between R85 to R150 a month — had extended families to support and were struggling to feed them. Only five ate meat at all and then never more than once a week

When those who had jobs were asked what they thought should be done about the high prices most said wages should be increased

All 30 said they had been forced to increase their consumption of maize meal — the cheapest food available

Maize meal contains little protein and is nutritionally inadequate unless supplemented by protein-rich food like meat or soya beans

But nearly all those surveyed said they could not afford to buy any basic foods such as meat, fruit, fish, chicken, eggs, and cheese. Their diets consisted of maize meal, cabbage and 'moro' (spinach)

One woman was shocked at being asked if she had cut down on meat purchases because "the last time I had a piece of meat was a year ago"

Of the Brixton sample, 21 blamed the high food prices on the Government (with two who said "no comment" on the question of Government blame)

Retailers were blamed by 17 with farmers and manufacturers collecting a large portion of the blame

Many people blamed "middlemen and control boards", although these terms were not used in the survey

A fair proportion blamed all including consumers. Mr C du Preez, when asked how he felt about further increases, said "Just see what happens if this is going to be before the April election"

Several people in Brixton, expressed concern for those with less than themselves. Mrs W Boshoff of Florida, said "I just feel sorry for the poor"

She also felt there could be more subsidies "for the greater majority of the people"

This was echoed by a nurse who did not want to be named. She said subsidies should be extended to all essentials which affect black consumers, particularly meat because of its nutritional value

And Mrs M Vos of Brixton said "One must just pay more to eat — but it's lucky we have the money, others have less"

Mrs B Morgan, a coloured pensioner interviewed in Brixton, said she drank a lot more water and black coffee to fill the gnawing hole in her stomach

She receives R62 a month

the basic cost structure for many other basic foods such as poultry, meat and dairy products — is expected to rise by a further 20%, with the price of red meat going up by a further 28%

In the Brixton area the sample of 30 — which included coloureds and Indians — had incomes ranging between R62 a month (for a coloured pensioner) to R150 a month

While most of those interviewed said their salaries had gone up over the past year, they said high food prices had forced changes in their eating habits

Eighteen said they had cut down on red meat purchases and as many as 12 of them believed they were eating less than last year

Of the 18, nine said they were substituting meat with vegetables

The rest said they were eating more poultry and fish but some said they had had to cut down on these as well

Most of those interviewed in Brixton wanted to see the abolition of GST. Of the 30, only six thought it should remain. Among their reasons were a resulting increase in income tax

But one man, who did not want to be identified because he works for a State corporation and who earns R1500 a month, said he did not want to see GST removed because "then kaffirs don't pay tax"

He blamed the high prices on both the Government and retailers, and slammed "landlords" as being partly responsible for pushing up prices

has country is rich and large sums of money is spent out by the Government to buy military arms, while half the population is left to struggle and die of starvation

"I wish the people who decide these things (food prices) could come down to this level and see how people actually scrounge to live"

"If more food price increases were brought about, we shall die of starvation. Right now we live on porridge and tea"

THESE are some of the responses to a Consumer Mail survey on high food prices which have shot up 30% over the past year — a boom year

The survey showed that while poor whites, coloureds and Indians have changed their eating habits to buying cheaper proteins like poultry and vegetables, blacks were filling their stomachs almost entirely on maize meal to keep starvation from the door

The survey of 60 people, was conducted predominantly in White City, Jabavu — one of Soweto's poorest areas — and in Brixton, Johannesburg

Results showed that while whites were cutting down on meat — which has increased by nearly 60% over the past year — blacks on the bread-line could no longer afford basic foods such as milk, eggs, fats and oils which they regarded as "luxuries"

And hints are that 1991 is going to hit this group even harder — maize, which forms

Food Prices:

How the poor battle and who blame

RDM 2/3/81

By PAT SIDLEY and SOPHIE TEMA
Consumer Mail

more than she received last year, when she drew R37 a month. Her rent is R20 a month (it dropped R4 since last year) and she spends at least R82 a month to keep herself alive. She is in her own words "constantly in debt and forced to borrow"

Mrs Morgan eats almost no red meat, never any fish and buys a small piece of chicken when it's cheap enough, although she could afford most

of these a year ago. "It's useless grumbling. We have to eat. If you want to live you've got to economise — even on your stomach," she said.

"That's why people suffer from malnutrition — because they don't get enough food."

But Mrs Morgan was better off than most interviewed in White City, Jabavu, where there was a marked contrast of how the high food prices

had affected them against those in Brixton. White City has a high population of unemployed, widows and pensioners

Those who were unemployed told Consumer Mail that their life-styles had been drastically changed by the high cost of living and that they are now literally starving

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One woman was shocked at being asked if she had cut down on meat purchases because "the last time I had a piece of meat was a year ago"

Lombard
first to
face meat
commission

Farming Correspondent

Dr Jan Lombard, general manager of the Meat Board, will be first to give evidence when the Commission of Inquiry into the Meat and Slaughter Stock Industry holds its first public hearing tomorrow

The hearing will start at 9 am in the P C Delpport Hall in the Dirk Uys Building at the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries in Pretoria

Evidence will also be given by consumer bodies, large meat concerns such as Vleissentraal, Imperial Cold Storage and Kanhvm, butchers, supermarkets, meat auctioneers and agricultural unions

The commission will look at stock production, marketing, processing, prices and control measures

Hearings will take place from 9 am to 1 pm and from 2 pm to 4 pm on weekdays

186
5/11/36

New bid to cut SA's RDM 2/3/81 rocketing food costs

Poor hard
~~347~~ 186
hit by
RDM 2/3/81
price rises

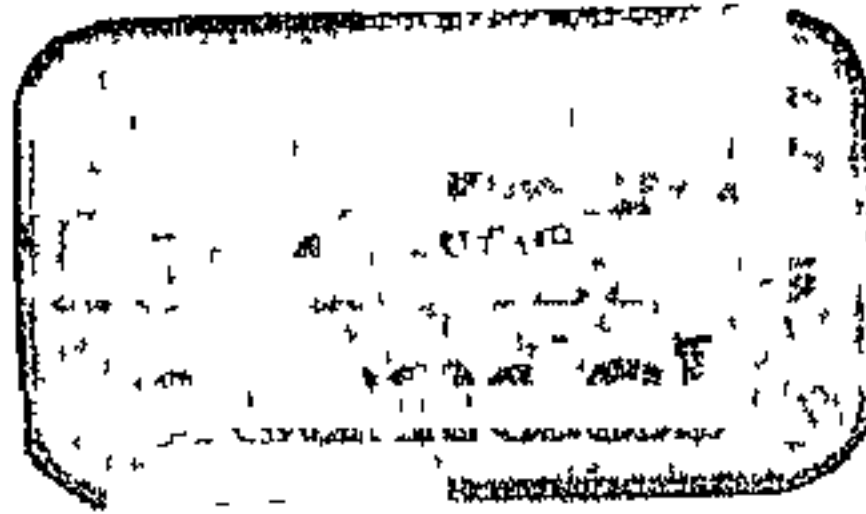
By VITA PALESTRANT
Consumer Mail Editor

EXECUTIVES, economists, consumer bodies and trade union organisations meet today to try to find ways of curbing the Republic's high food inflation rate

The conference, organised by Consumer Mail, followed calls by retailers, manufacturers and consumer organisations — led by Mr Rex Glanville, the managing director of Checkers — for national, round-table talks to try and solve the growing food price crisis

Their call came after the Consumer Price Index showed a 30% increase in the price of food during 1980 — which was almost double the overall CPI

Since the request, consumers are likely to have been even harder hit. The recent Railway budget will almost certainly have a spiral effect on present prices of food



Economists, labour leaders and consumer organisations have expressed their concern on the effect this will have on the low income group — mainly blacks

Mr Glanville said South Africa was facing a potentially volatile situation, given that unemployment was estimated to be about 7% and that the incidence of malnutrition was on the increase

Those attending the all-day conference include major food companies such as ICS, Spar, Kanhym, Tongaat Premier, Tiger Oats I & J, Fedfoods, Cerebos, Pick 'n Pay, Metro

Cash and Carry, O K Bazaars, Checkers, Woolworths and Blackchain

From the agricultural sector, delegates might include the South African Agricultural Union, Vleissentraal the Maize Board, Meat Board, Wheat Board, Dairy Board and Egg Board

Five consumer organisations and labour groups will also be at the meeting

The conference will be chaired by Professor Jan Sadie, of the University of Stellenbosch

Some of the topics which are to be discussed include

- Areas of inefficiency in the food supply and distribution chain,
- Government interference, price control, bureaucracy and inhibiting legislation in free enterprise, and
- Monopolies and collusion throughout the food supply and distribution chain

By PAT SIDLEY
Consumer Mail

MOST poor South Africans have been hard hit by the past year's 30% increases in food prices — and many who were on the breadline have been pushed below it, according to a Consumer Mail survey

For the survey on eating habits, 30 people were interviewed in Brixton and in White City Jabavu — one of Soweto's poorest areas

The survey found that in Brixton people were forced to quit eating red meat and substitute it with vegetables or, to a lesser extent, poultry

The people of White City already could not afford basics like milk, eggs, meat or vegetables and were forced to increase their consumption of mealie meal — which has little protein

Many claimed they were starving, and most people blamed the high prices on the Government

• See Page 9

RDM 2/3/81

186

Poultry and pig food price rise recommended

Staff Reporter

THE Association of Balanced Feed Manufacturers has recommended to its members that the price of all poultry and pig rations be increased by a maximum of 2% from today

According to the association's chairman, Mr Gerhard Scholtemeijer, the decision was taken at a meeting on February 23

The increases "are a direct

result of the 9,6% increase in the price of fish meal, which came into effect on February 1

"Sheep and cattle rations are not, however, affected by the increases", Mr Scholtemeijer said

The chairman of Premier Milling, Mr Tony Bloom, has said he does not think the price of poultry or pork will be affected by the increases

He said, however, that the major drop in the price of poultry during the last few months

— from about R1,85 to R1,40 a kg — and the recent "huge increases in the price of fertilizer and fish meal" should be taken into account if increases in balanced feeds were announced in April

Mr Scholtemeijer expressed concern about forthcoming increases in the prices of other raw materials to the feed manufacturer — such as oilcakes and maize — which are usually announced in April each year

Factory dispute: union plea to headquarters

EAST LONDON — The South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) has sent a telex message to the head office of Wilson-Rowntree in London calling for the reinstatement of workers who have lost their jobs at the South African subsidiary here over the past few weeks.

According to Mr Thozamile Gqweta, the regional organiser of Saawu, over 500 workers have now lost their jobs through the dispute.

In the telex Saawu calls on the Wilson Rowntree head office management to "use your powers and influence on the Wilson-Rowntree management to review its decision and reinstate all dismissed worker."

The circumstances which Saawu claims led to the dispute are recorded in detail and the telex says "The foreman and senior Wilson-Rowntree managerial staff never even used the company's grievance procedure in

effecting the dismissals of the three workers on February 9 and as such all other workers were dismissed on the same basis.

Violence has erupted between newly employed workers and the 500 dismissed workers and three Wilson-Rowntree workers are in hospital as a result thereof."

The telex concludes that only the unconditional reinstatement of all dismissed workers can prevent the disruption of industrial peace in East London.

Meanwhile a gathering of dismissed workers was held in the Victory Cinema yesterday and it was resolved to approach workers in other centres for support.

One of the resolutions passed was that workers should approach their managements and request that they write to the management of Wilson-Rowntree calling on them to settle the matter equitably.

The personnel manager of Wilson-Rowntree, Mr A Lightbody, was not available for comment yesterday but it has been management's repeated stand that by going on a "wildcat strike" all the workers had discharged themselves — DDR

Additional wor	0
'a few'	2 - 3
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	6 - 7

TABLE 42. Distribution of farmers at current wages:

It has often been said that farmers always complain of a labour shortage. The farmers interviewed in this survey are a notable exception: of 31 farmers, 15 said outright either that there was no shortage at current wages or that they personally did not suffer from a shortage; one said simply that there were fewer people asking for work than there had been 10 years ago; 7 said there were plenty of surplus workers around but either they were not prepared to work or they were not 'suitable' (older, reliable, responsible and hard-working); 4 were not prepared to commit themselves and only 4 said they noticed a shortage, of both skilled and general workers. Asked how long it would take to double their labour forces (at current wage rates), 3 farmers said it would be impossible, 8 did not know and 19 gave replies ranging from a few days (to find 5 workers) to 3-4 months (to find 17 workers). However, several farmers added the rider that it would take considerably longer to find 'good' or 'trustworthy' workers. One farmer said it would take him 6 months to find any workers at all. When the question was asked in a slightly different form - 'How many additional workers could you find at current wages?' 11 farmers were:

workers their other could 10 was

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Keep South Africa's food at home, says Ackerman

RDM 3/3/81

~~South Africa's food~~ 186

By MARIKA SBOROS

IT WAS "disgraceful" to export at a loss from South Africa when there were starving people in the country, Mr Raymond Ackerman, chairman of Pick 'n Pay, said yesterday

Mr Ackerman was speaking at the Consumer Mail conference in Sandton on the food price crisis. He spoke on administered prices of agricultural products and marketing boards.

He said where there were surpluses it was far better to reduce the home market price and give the country's public the benefit, rather than increase the home price and export the surplus to neighbouring countries at a low price.

Mr Ackerman pledged a grant of R50 000 from his company towards agricultural re-

search into improved productivity.

He said he saw no need for an extension of the marketing boards. Although he agreed in principle with the boards' main purpose, any further development would be an inflationary move until problems were corrected.

Mr Ackerman recommended that businessmen be invited to join the existing boards to get an idea of farmers' problems, and could also help in investigating whether a certain product should get an increase or not.

He suggested that businessmen serve on the boards without receiving remuneration.

"Agricultural price stabilisation is widely accepted as a prime objective of marketing policy," he said.

In South Africa, approximately 22 commodity boards had been established for over 30 products and product groups, which, together with wine and sugar — controlled under separate legislation — represented nearly 90% of South Africa's farm output.

The inherent danger of agricultural price support was that producers' organisations would seek to solve their economic difficulties by increasing prices as a result of inefficient production, rather than by improving productivity, he said.

The Meat Board could not be blamed totally for the huge rise in meat prices last year, he said.

The support price however, was a wrong principle, and prevented the price coming down,

Mr Ackerman said.

The beef-raising industry in South Africa should be developed as a matter of urgency as 90% of the country's beef came from South West Africa.

With independence, South Africa could lose that entirely.

"There is going to be a chaotic situation if we don't develop our meat industry before SWA becomes independent," he said.

He criticised the Egg Control Board for over-control in the egg surplus last year which has led to an "enormous" present shortage.

"I am a great believer in free enterprise. If we concentrate on improving our farming productivity, we would increase the supply side and we would then be able to bring prices down," Mr Ackerman said.

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Bloom

Staff Reporter

GOVERNMENT intervention and control boards were necessary in food production in South Africa, Mr Tony Bloom, chairman of the Premier Group, said yesterday

Mr Bloom was speaking on Government interference, price control, bureaucracy and inhibiting legislation in free enterprise at the Consumer Mail's Sandton conference on the food price crisis

Mr Bloom said he felt the boards had done a good job in the field of food production, and he would not want to see them legislated out of existence as this would lead to higher prices for the consumer

It was "dangerous nonsense" to say that the panacea for economic problems was the freemarket mechanism, he said

It would be disastrous simply to let the competition take over, he said

Given the specific nature and complexity of South African society, where the vast number of consumers were unrepresented and at the bottom end of the wage scale, Government intervention and responsible regulation of many economic sectors was necessary, Mr Bloom said

He added that he did not approve of all Government intervention.

"This is not to say that the Government should not allow more freedom within those regulation, provided that they operate within predetermined economic goals," he said

Government intervention at this level of the food sector was to the consumer's benefit in the long run and would remain so, he said

Mr Bloom said the Government was faced with the task of balancing two objectives

- To give every possible encouragement to the farming community to produce as much as possible and to produce profitably
- To ensure that all consumers are provided with a consistent supply of high-quality foodstuffs at reasonable prices

Mr Bloom said South Africa's political isolation and vulnerability to threatened boycotts made it essential to be self-sufficient in food production, and it was the Government's "sacred" duty to regulate affairs to ensure this

"I go further and say that this duty extends to encouraging the production of an exportable surplus of foodstuffs, even at a loss," he said

It was important for consumers to accept the costs in this area.

"There is enormous political leverage to be obtained for South Africa through food exports, especially to a starving sub-equatorial Africa," he said

"The figures of food inflation in South Africa must be looked at with a little more intelligence than just simplistically gasping at the alleged 27% rise," Mr Bloom said

He pointed out that meat and fresh produce had a distorting effect on the index of price increases.

"If these two items are excluded, the rise is 10,9%," he said

Drinkers face another price jolt next week

RDM 3/3/81
186

By ROB TAYLOR

DRINKERS — still recovering from the hang-over of last month's 9,5% beer price increase — will also have to dig deeper into their pockets for wine and spirits from next week

This follows the recommendation yesterday by the director of the Cape Wine and Spirit Institute, Mr Riaan Kruger, that the wholesale price of liquor be increased from March 9

The increase on local spirits will be about 6% and the price of standard wine 5%

"The industry has managed to absorb an appreciable part of the past year's general cost increases, but there has been an approximate 10% increase in the minimum wine price which the wholesaler had to pay the primary producer for wine and grapes," Mr Kruger said.

Added to this were increases of 12% in the price of wine spirits and an increase of between 12% and 15% in the cost of packaging material

Mr Kruger said the industry had been pleased with the recent reduction in excise duty on

sparkling wines and fortified wines, and had passed the entire reduction on the consumer immediately

The expectations were that the 1981 crop would be of exceptional quality and the wholesalers foresaw that they would be able to supply the consumer with quality products at reasonable prices, he said

Mr Natie Matsom, chairman of the Transvaal branch of the Hotel, Liquor and Catering Association, said in Johannesburg yesterday that until official notification was received he could not say to what extent the increase would affect prices

"But there will be an increase, you can take poison on it As soon as we know we will sit down and analyse the increase Obviously we will pass it on to the consumer," he said

A spokesman for Western Province Wine Cellars said he could not give a clear indication as to how the increase would affect retail prices because he had not yet received confirmation from wholesale merchants

AD 3/3/81 (157) (152) (186)

Union helps settle dispute

EAST LONDON — The firing of a worker for allegedly forging a work-time card resulted in 350 workers going out on strike and a top level meeting on Friday between Langeberg Co-op management and the African Food and Canning Workers Union (Afcwu)

The General Secretary of Afcwu, Mr Jan Theron, flew in from Cape Town to meet the fruit canning factory's management to settle the labour dispute that closed the factory on Friday

The manager of the factory, Mr J. R. Burg, said the meeting was successful and yesterday the workforce was back in the factory

The dispute started on Thursday morning when a man was dismissed for allegedly forging the card to credit himself with

more time at work

At tea-time on Thursday morning, 350 other workers in the factory walked out, but returned at lunchtime

On Friday, the workers again walked out after morning tea, but did not return and the factory was closed for the rest of the day

Mr Burg said he explained the reasons for the worker's dismissal to Mr Theron and the strike was called off — DDR

20 000 strike

TEL AVIV — Israel's 20 000 engineers went on a one-day strike yesterday, causing a variety of disruptions

The strikers threatened a prolonged strike unless the government agreed to a revision of their wages -- SAPA AP

DO 3/3/81 (127) (128) (129) (186)

Saawu blamed for factory unrest

EAST LONDON — The South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) was accused yesterday, in a telegram from the British parent company, of condoning violence by its members at the Wilson-Rowntree sweet factory here

The telegram, from Sir Donald Barton, chairman of Rowntree Mackintosh Ltd, was addressed to Mr Thozamile Gqweta, the national organiser of the union

Sir Donald's message read

"We have been kept fully informed of the situation in East London and Mdantsane by our management at Wilson-Rowntree who have our complete support

"The unrest in the factory is caused by the escalation tactics of your union and its officials. Prior to your aggressive intervention, community relations were excellent with a long history of improving standards of living, amenities, security and prosperity

"The violence is a direct result of your union's activities. The workers attacked by your members

were not new employees but long service Wilson-Rowntree people

"This was a flagrant attempt, like the three petrol bomb attacks on February 25, to intimidate loyal Wilson-Rowntree employees and their families

"We have very good relations with trade unions around the world but it is not possible to have a relationship with a trade union which condones intimidation and violence by its members and has so little regard for truth"

The telegram added that a letter would follow

The message follows a statement last week by the Sweet Workers' Union (SWU), which is recognised by the company, accusing Saawu members of violent attacks on its members

The SWU blamed unrest in the area on Saawu and said acts of violence by the union were aimed at inforcing workers to join striking Saawu members

It also called on the authorities to restore order and control the

"militant acts" of Saawu members

In turn, Mr Gqweta accused the SWU of being a "reactionary" union used as a "puppet" by the company management

Mr Gqweta could not be reached for comment last night — DDR

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workers. On others, with larger male labour forces, there

house is a major requirement of the farmer in taking on men

few workers — the willingness of the women to work in the

On some farms — particularly those employing relatively

domestic workers in cities.

rates which are probably lower even than those of most

for the farmer (or his wife) and this is reflected in wage

or not working at all. They are a captive labour force

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Saawu blamed for plant unrest

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Labour Reporter

The parent company of the Wilson Sweet Factory in East London has accused the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) of causing unrest at the plant.

The chairman of Rowntree-MacIntosh, Mr Donald Barroon, sent a telegram yesterday to Saawu's national organiser in East London, Mr Thozamile Gqweta

Unrest at the factory which included a worker walk-out and worker assaults was "a direct result of your union activities," the telegram stated

It accused Saawu of condoning intimidation

The general secretary of Saawu, Mr Sam Kikine, today, denied the allegations and described them as a "smear"

He criticised management for its unwillingness to meet with Saawu

The other major union at the East London factory is the Sweet Workers Union which is affiliated to the Trade Union Council of South Africa

The Sweet Union has accused Saawu of violent attacks on its members, some of whom were assaulted in nearby Mdantsane township

Feathers fly on meat price question

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By PAT SIDLEY
Consumer Mail

FEATHERS flew on the chicken front during an angry debate at the Consumer Mail conference on the food price crisis, when Mrs Joy Hurwitz, president of the Housewives League, criticised the support price mechanism on the price of beef

Addressing her comments to Mr Robin Clark, joint managing director of Kanhym — a large beef producing firm — she said on Monday she was "amazed" that beef farmers had not spoken about fertiliser and maize costs which affect the price of meat

Mr Clark said if the floor price was high enough there would be no need for a support price. The support price had helped stop wild fluctuations in the price of meat

The remark drew the wrath of Mrs Hurwitz, who asked "Who gave control boards the idea that consumers don't like fluctuations — we do like fluctuations in price"

Mr Tony Bloom (chairman of Premier Group, one of the largest chicken processors in the country): I'm very interested to hear that, because that philosophy I agree with I want to know why the Housewives

League did not apply it when the price of chickens went up last year.

Mrs Hurwitz: We'll get on to chickens in a moment I've got a whole thing on chickens

Mr Bloom I wonder why that fantastic bonanza wasn't allowed to find its normal price in society. I'm delighted to hear these things. But there seems to be an inconsistency between the league's attitude to meat and to chickens.

Mrs Hurwitz: Not at all. When they imported chickens at a lower cost, you had the audacity to keep your prices up

Mr Bloom I'm delighted to hear this new philosophy of the Housewives League I'm also delighted to hear they accept the findings of this new investigation by the Competition Board into the Balanced Feed Industry and the Egg Industry which have been accused of all sorts of vile monopolistic conditions and have been cleared

Mrs Hurwitz. There have also been hysterical outbursts from the Meat Board and the SAAU It's incredible for you in your position to put forward now — when they're discussing meat — the situation with regard to chickens, which is a disgraceful one

~~3 sugar~~ (186) *Angus 4/3/81*
No truth in sugar price rise rumour

Consumer Reporter
A REPORT that the wholesale price of sugar would rise by 12 percent tomorrow was denied by a spokesman for the South African Sugar Association today.
He told The Argus, by telephone from Durban, that because the price of sugar is controlled, any increase had to be agreed to at Cabinet level.

'We have asked for an increase, which may be about 10 percent, because of our rising production costs,' he said 'But no decision has been announced yet and there will certainly be no increase tomorrow.'
The spokesman said, however, that increases in rail tariff charges which come into effect on April 1 might also cause

the retail price of sugar to go up. The association was concerned only with the wholesale price of sugar.
Supermarket spokesmen said there had been rumours of an impending rise in the price of sugar for some time and were well stocked.
This meant that when the price did rise customers will not be affected

until new stock arrived.
Any increase in the price of sugar will also send up the prices of other products including soft drinks, sweets, cakes and biscuits.
Jams and canned fruits will not be affected for several months, because the present canning season is almost at an end.

Union is accused of condoning violence

RDM 4/3/81

186

4. Common ailments, injuries and social problems
5. Problems in pregnancy and childbirth
6. Emergencies of all types

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS
Labour Correspondent

IN AN unprecedented move, the chairman of a major British company has accused the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) of condoning "violent intimidation" of workers at a South African subsidiary firm.

The accusation is contained in a sharply worded message sent to Saawu by Sir Donald Barron, chairman of Rowntree MacIntosh, parent company of Wilson-Rowntree in East London.

Mr Thozamile Gqweta, Saawu's national organiser to whom the message was sent, said yesterday the matter had been referred to Saawu's lawyers.

He would not comment further, but it is understood the union believes the accusation to be defamatory.

The message is the latest development in a growing row over inter-union warfare at Wilson-Rowntree between the militant Saawu and the Sweet Workers' Union (SWU), an established union recognised by the firm for many years.

Last week the SWU claimed that Saawu members had assaulted other workers and that petrol bombs had been thrown in workers' homes.

Five former Wilson-Rowntree workers appeared in court last week, charged with assault on company employees, and the Security Police detained another former worker who is to

be charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

In his message, Sir Donald said the company had been kept fully informed of the situation in East London and Mdantsane by the local management, which had its complete support.

"The unrest in the factory is caused by the escalation tactics of your union and its officials," he said.

"The violence is a direct result of your union's activities. The workers attacked by your members were not new employees but long-service Wilson-Rowntree people.

"This was a flagrant attempt, like the three petrol bomb attacks on February 25, to intimidate loyal employees and their families," he said.

Introduction

CORRECTION HEALTH CARE IN RURAL AREAS OF MALAWI

DR. A. O. PUGH

The purpose of this article is to summarise the existing system of

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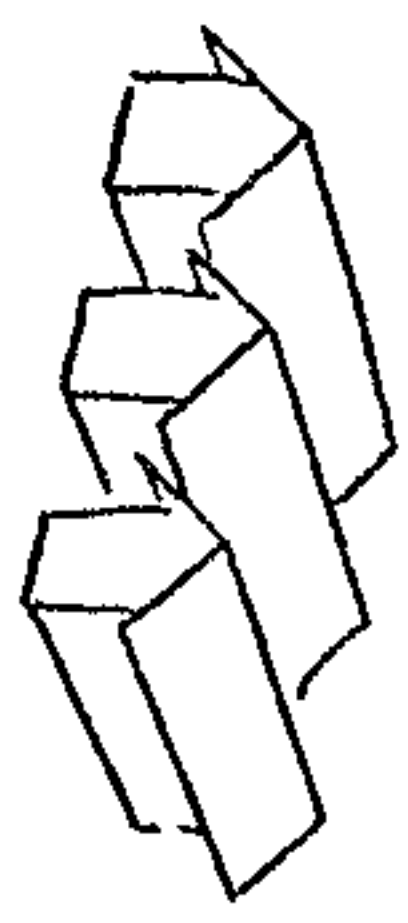
We have analysed the health problems and we know what needs to be done to counteract them. Our challenge is to provide a system of comprehensive health care which will reach the people who need it most in ways which yield the greatest benefits, and yet are within the country's financial capabilities. By comprehensive health service we mean a state of health care (and I quote) which must "react into the communities and homes, and influence patterns of living - the construction of dwellings, the protection of water, the delivery of babies, the feeding of children, the size of families". (Bryant 1971)

For convenience, the description of the system will be divided into the sectors of personal health care, environmental health services and costs.

I. PERSONAL HEALTH CARE

The existing system is represented diagrammatically as shown (Figs. 1)

AP DISTRICT LEVEL (population up to 100 000)



hospital staffed by District Medical Officer or Physician doctor and / or Advanced Clinical Nurse

Nurse, Sister (Community Health)

Senior Health Assistant

AP LOCAL LEVEL (population up to 10 000)



Rural hospital staffed by Medical Assistants

Health Assistant

AP VILLAGE LEVEL



Village Health Workers

4/3/81

186

Gqweta: no comment

EAST LONDON — The national organiser of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), Mr Thozamile Gqweta, yesterday refused to comment on a statement implicating the union in the intimidation of workers who did not down tools at Wilson Rowntree.

The statement was made in a telegram from the chairman of Rowntree Mackintosh Ltd, Sir Donald Barron, to Mr Gqweta.

Mr Gqweta said they had referred the statement to their attorneys and would not comment on it.

Sir Donald Barron had alleged that the unrest in the factory had been caused by the escalation tactics of Mr Gqweta's union and its officials.

He said before the advent of Saawu community relations had been excellent with a long history of improving standards of living, amenities, security and prosperity.

He accused Saawu of activities that had brought about violence, the attack of workers and petrol bomb attacks on loyal Wilson Rowntree employees and their families — DDR.



MR GQWETA

of their work, obvious differences in productivity and the danger than any minimum wage fixing could lead to maximum wages. Not surprisingly, 81 percent of all farmers interviewed by the Unisa researchers were against statutory protection for farm workers because 'the agricultural sector does not lend itself to such protection'. (20)

This looks remarkably like a copy-out; and the reasons given for the 1951 Commission's disapproval of statutory minimum wage fixing — quoted by the Theron Commission without comment — seem weak.

A full discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of such measures would require more space and more expert knowledge than are at the disposal of this paper, but a few remarks seem necessary. The fixing of wages by farmers certainly does seem arbitrary, as the 1951 Commission implies; some farmers may be paying acceptable wages but there is no pressure on them to do so, and it seems a little unjust that workers should have to rely on the farmer's goodwill. Wide differences between farms, regions, districts, provinces, etc. seem to argue more for the need for minimum wage fixing than against it. Wages should clearly not be set without regard to working hours, seasons, etc. which probably do differ widely, but it should not be impossible to lay down maximum hours, and minimum leave periods for various districts and types of farming. A set of uniform values could be established for payment in kind and minimum levels of payment in both kind and cash could be discussed (alternatively, a minimum total payment could be laid down, of which a stipulated proportion, at least, would have to be in cash). The fact that farm and domestic workers have generally low level of education would again seem to be an argument in favour of granting them some statutory protection.

Sugar price RDM 4/3/81 (186) 'will have ~~250~~ (244) to be raised'

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

A SUGAR price rise is certain — but like other Government administered price increases, the announcement is only expected after the elections on April 29

The general manager of the SA Sugar Association, Mr Peter Sale, said the price would have to be raised

There was an annual increase in price to keep abreast rising production costs

He said he was aware of stockpiling by certain big interests in anticipation of the coming price increase

Because of the severe drought, and resultant big drop in overall production this year, surplus exports would drop from a normal 1-million tons to about 430 000 tons.

Mr Sale gave an assurance that the drought would not be a factor in the determination of the local price. The drought losses would be carried by exports.

To help support the big drop of nearly 600 000 tons of export sugar, the association had raised a loan earlier in the

season of R50-million

To compensate for the substantial deficit made up of the amount needed to meet the full costs of production and the allowable return on capital, it was likely that another R46-million would have to be borrowed.

And yesterday, economists warned that the pile-up of post election price shocks could send the inflation rate soaring to 18% by the middle of the year.

Price rises due to be announced soon include, maize and maize products, all dairy products, the floor price of beef, and most dreaded of all by the lower income groups — bread

Replying to the mini-budget debate in Parliament last month the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said if the bread price, was not raised soon the Government's food subsidy bill would rise to R300-million.

This was taken as a certain indication of a price rise almost immediately after the elections. The current bread subsidy is R180-million

Unions Wage All Out Battle

THE gloves are off in the sugar mills as unions battle it out for the allegiance of workers in this key industry.

The Sweet, Food and Allied Workers' Union, affiliated to the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu), is making a strong bid for membership and already claims control of Huletts' Empangeni mill. The secretary general of Fosatu, Alec Erwin, says the union is moving rapidly into the other 16 mills which are controlled by the registered black union, the National Union for Sugar Manufacturing.

and Refining Employees under Selby Nsibande.

Nsibande, an Inkatha man, as are most of his members, is confident of keeping out the new union. "They have no hope of conquering this industry," he says. About 6 000 men or 80 percent of the workforce are members of his union.

However, Fosatu appears to have stolen a march on their rivals by inviting the KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, to address the Empangeni workers. The invitation has been accepted according to an aide of Chief Buthelezi.

registering last year, says Fosatu is trying to gain members by any means and is forgetting that the two unions have a common cause. He says Inkatha and the trade unions are the only organisations that can change attitudes in South Africa. Failure to recognise the common objective of liberation will delay the change.

Nsibande says: "How can a white man fight for the rights of black workers?" He hopes to affiliate his union eventually to the Inkatha movement.

An application by the Sweet, Food and Allied Workers' Union for registration in the Durban magisterial district was turned down after an objection was lodged by Nsibande who represents the workers on the industrial council.

The union tussle poses a problem for employers, who must decide whether to deal with an unregistered union. The recent statement by Barlow's chairman Mike Rosholt, indicates that most mills will deal with these unions.

Huletts has not yet responded to Fosatu's takeover at Empangeni, but it is likely that they will reach a recognition agreement.

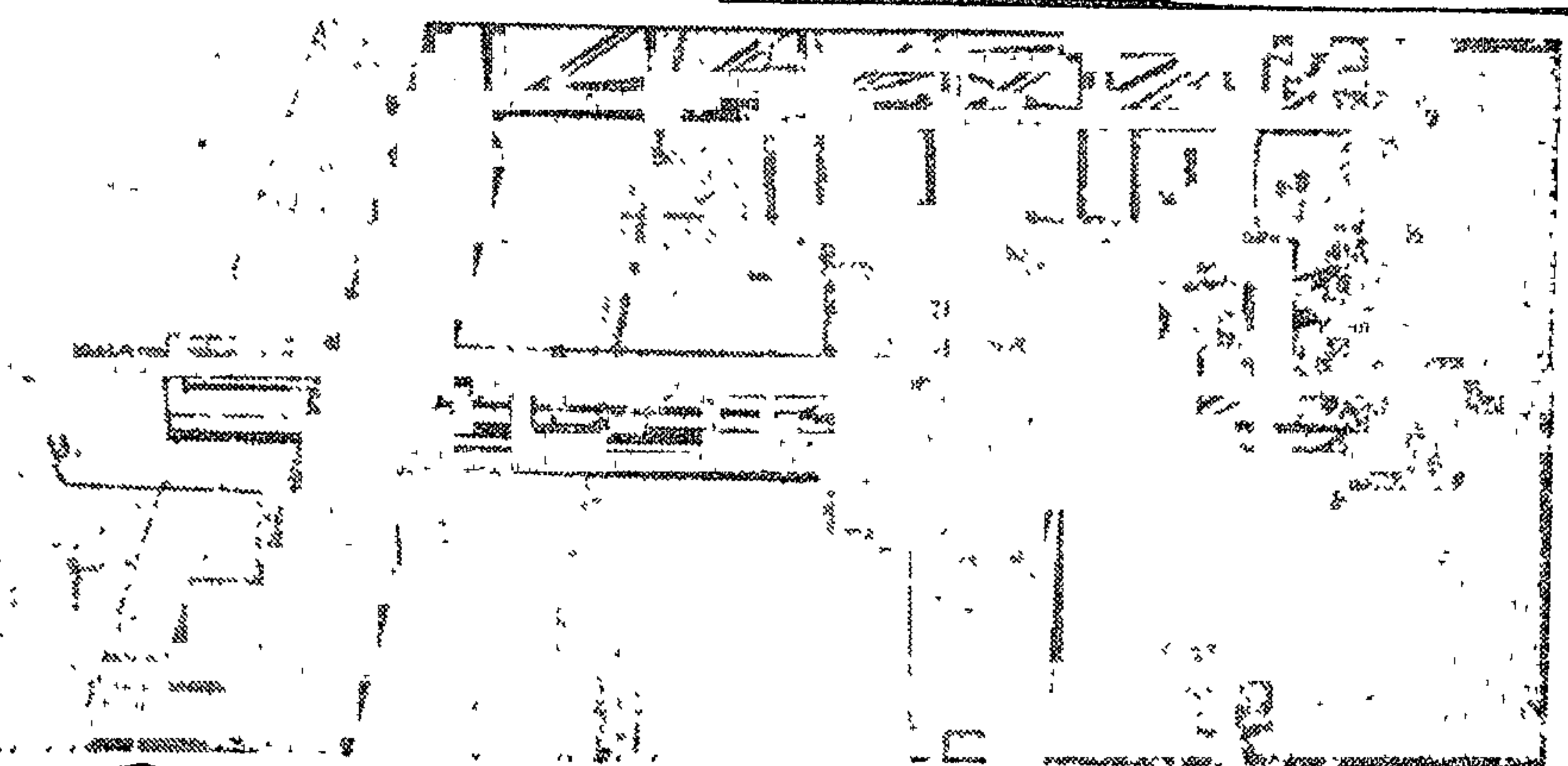
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Mill workers . . . which way will they jump?

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Ex-sweet worker charged

EAST LONDON — A former Wilson-Rowntree worker, Mr Danile Tokwe, appeared briefly in the regional court here yesterday charged under Section 10 of the Riotous Assemblies Act. Mr Tokwe, 41, is charged with using force to threaten people not to go to work. He was not asked to plead and no evidence was led. The case was postponed to April 7, and Mr Tokwe is to be detained in custody — DDR

The table shows that 93 workers (72%) earned R10 a week or less, and 113 (87%) earned R12,50 a week or less. The average of R8,69 a week in cash is startlingly different from averages derived from agricultural census statistics. The census breaks regular employees into white, coloured and African workers in each district (total cash wage bill divided by number employed) are shown below. Comparable figures for this survey by race are: African cash wages, average R8,36 a week; coloured cash wages, average R8,77 a week.

Distribution of workers according to cash wages (R per week)

Wages (weekly, R)	Number of workers	Cumulative %
0 - 2,50	4	3,08
2,51 - 5,00	22	20,00
5,01 - 7,50	34	46,15
7,51 - 10,00	33	71,54
10,01 - 12,50	20	86,92
12,51 - 15,00	6	91,54
15,01 - 17,50	0	91,54
17,51 - 20,00	7	96,92
> 20,00	4	100,00
total	130	
Mean: R8,69		
Range: 0 to R28,62		

TABLE 7

extend simple health care and education into the homes and collect various basic data.

2.4 The community health committee - representing residents of the area is actively involved in Clinic affairs and various health related programmes. The staff are available as a resource, but only attend meetings by special invitation - the committee have direct access to the Hospital Superintendent to discuss problems, complaints or requests of any kind.

3) Patient compliance

Is the nurse's advice taken and are instructions followed? eg. medicines taker follow up visits completing immunisation when necessary etc.

This is being documented and analysed with some comparative studies from "doctor" clinics.

4) Effects on the health status of the community

The record keeping system allows some ongoing assessment in this area - including the pattern of morbidity in Clinic attenders.

Data is available on:

- 4.1 Nutrition status
- 4.2 Use of appropriate health services eg. Immunisation and Child Welfare Clinics, Family Planning Clinics.
- 4.3 Prevalence of preventable disease
- 4.4 TB case finding from the Clinics
- 4.5 Identification of other problems eg. socio-economic with the use of appropriate resources.

5) Study of the cost benefit

Are repeated screening total examinations in children justifiable?

Are we giving too much and therefore ineffective advice in

FISHMEAL **186** FEB 13/81
Rising demand

Fishmeal producers are expecting local demand for their product to exceed by far the 150 000 t used last year. This is be-

cause of the high and rising prices of alternative foods

But there is still uncertainty over the SWA fishing quota and therefore whether they will be able to satisfy demand. Last year the industry produced 91 000 t in SA and a further 56 000 t in SWA which with the carryover from 1979 enabled producers to supply local consumers and to export 18 000 t - at a higher price on average than was obtained locally.



Shapiro catches going well

The SA fishing quota has once again been set at 380 000 t and catches are going very well says Abe Shapiro, chairman of the SA Fishmeal Producers Association. Fishing in SA has been reasonably good lately, he says, and the quota has not changed.

Domestic fishmeal prices have been set at R378 t for the year up from R341 t in 1980.

The SWA quota will be set this month when the Fisheries advisory council meets at the start of the SWA fishing season. SWA was once one of the best sources of the pelagic fish used in the manufacture of fishmeal and exceeded SA in production. But catches in the area and quotas have been falling steadily for some time.

Shapiro says there was little carry-over of fishmeal stocks from last year and producers do not expect to export this year. In fact, depending on the catches, consumers face the possibility of having to import.

We are anxious and
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Hint of an egg shortage

EAST LONDON — Ciskeians and East Londoners can brace themselves for a shortage of eggs between May and July, an egg producer hinted here yesterday.

Mr S. D. B. Ryan said there was no real shortage at present and he was able to supply all his customers.

Mr Ryan said there had been a shortage in December and January and he had difficulty in meeting his orders.

He was, however, expecting a shortage from May to July due to an increase in consumption as a result of red meat price hikes.

Mr Ryan said suppliers were limited to a certain number of laying hens by a government permit system.

Although he applied for an additional permit to keep more hens it was not granted to him, he said.

"As a producer I cannot understand why the government will not allow me to keep additional laying hens for the purpose of egg production to provide for the worsening situation."

"Eggs are and have been imported from America and yet we as South African farmers cannot keep more laying hens".

Mr Ryan said he supplied eggs to the Ciskei, King William's Town and East London.

Yesterday a quick check through two city centre supermarkets showed they were well stocked with eggs. — DDR

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for the farmer (or his wife) and this is reflected in wage

or not working at all. They are a captive labour force

women are faced with the choice of working for the farmer

practically impossible, even if jobs are available, so the

mean that living on the farm and working in the town is

Workers strike RDM 6/3/81 152/186 139 138 over sackings

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS,
Labour Correspondent

BLACK workers at the Irvin and Johnson plant in Benrose went on strike yesterday after their union chairman and a committee member were dismissed.

The workers and their union, the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, claimed the men were victimised.

Later, workers returned to work after the firm agreed to reinstate the union committee member, Mr Lucas Ngwenya

Management also agreed to the formation of a committee consisting of union and works committee members, pending recognition of the union

However, the firm refused to withdraw the sacking of the union committee chairman, Mr Anderson Sithole

Mr Sithole was dismissed

again after a hearing on Wednesday this week. A short work stoppage followed and union members decided at a meeting on Wednesday night to strike in support of a demand that he be reinstated.

Mr Ngwenya was dismissed yesterday for allegedly inciting workers to strike.

A spokesman denied that Mr Sithole had been victimised.

Mr Ngwenya was reinstated as the management felt he had acted at a time when emotions were running high.

He also said union members appeared to be more aggrieved about the fact that they could not negotiate with management than about Mr Sithole's dismissal.

"Accordingly, we proposed the joint committee as an interim measure before formally recognising the union," he said.

Sugar faces fearsome dilemma

By Tony Hudson

THE sugar industry is on the horns of a dilemma — to hedge or not to hedge.

Until the drought disaster last year, combined with rapidly rising world spot prices, the Sugar Association hedged a fair percentage of the crop, ranging from 10% 18 months ahead of shipment to a maximum of 40% to 45% between three and six months ahead.

However, now there is growing pressure within the organisation either to stop selling in the futures market or to reduce the percentage down to very low levels.

The non-futures pundits feel that once the sugar is sold at a prearranged price no advantage can be taken of a rising market, which will result in a book loss for the association. Their opponents say, however, that the converse applies and that profits will be protected on a falling market.

S. Times 2/3/81
Sugar
186

Sugar Association general manager Peter Sale told Business Times this week that the ideal situation would be to sell at the spot price on a rising market and to hedge forward on a falling one.

"But," he says, "it is impossible to judge which is what these days. Operating in the futures market can be like gambling — you can't beat the tables. Why go through the hassles if you only break square in the end?"

And hassles there can be. Sugar is sold forward at a fixed price, and if the spot price rises above the futures price the Sugar Association is required to lodge sufficient funds to cover the shortfall with the commodity clearing houses.

Early last year, says Mr Sale, the association was caught in an open position in the market and had to provide cover of £112-million. And, he says, later in the year the price for a few days rose by the maximum of £20 a ton a day, which meant that about £12-million had to be found every day for several days.

"Luckily, I was in London at the time and was able to cope with the situation," he says. But the exercise cost money, as rates in the UK were running at between 14% and 16% at that time, and the commodity houses do not pay interest on margins.

The Sugar Association ran into trouble last

year well after a fair proportion of the crop had been sold on the futures market.

As up to 75% of the cost of production is fixed, the rapid rise in the spot price of sugar combined with the drop in production from 2.2-million tons to 1.6-million tons — caused by the worst drought in the history of sugar growing in this country — pushed the break-even point well above that calculated for the season.

The result was that the industry took a beating and a close look is now being taken at marketing techniques.

Mr Sale himself is happy to work with either futures or spot marketing as he feels both have advantages and disadvantages.

But, whatever system is eventually decided on, there is no doubt that it will take time for the industry to recover from last year's disaster.

Mr Sale estimates that sugar production for the coming season will be only in the region of 1.9-million tons compared with the average of 2.2-million tons.

8 on Meat
Board with
'big three'

Own Correspondent

Eight members of the Meat Board are in some way involved with one of the "big three" in South Africa's meat industry

This was said in Pretoria today by the general manager of the Meat Board, Dr Jan Lombard, when giving evidence at the first session of the commission of inquiry into the country's meat industry

Dr Lombard said the "big three" who played a major role in the country's meat industry were Vleissentraal, Imperial Cold Storage and Kanhym

As far as he knew, he said, no members of the board were connected with Kanhym and Imperial Cold Storage

But eight members of the board were either directly or indirectly involved with Vleissentraal — a co-operative meat marketing giant

In answer to a question, Dr Lombard agreed that it could be thought that decisions by the board were made by eight bodies and one mind.



Food chief slams price leaps

Argus 11/3/81

114 186

FOOD STORE boss Raymond Ackerman says shoppers are too 'punch drunk' to resist unnecessary increases by some unscrupulous food manufacturers and producers. He says the spiral can be stopped

Consumer Reporter Audrey d'Angelo

SOARING food prices are 'critical — not just serious,' Mr Raymond Ackerman, head of the Pick 'n Pay group said today. He said he was 'stunned' by the rate of increases facing his company daily.

Mr Ackerman claimed some manufacturers and producers were putting up prices unnecessarily because they thought the housewife was too 'punch-drunk' to resist.

He said it was vital there should be no more big increases in farm products such as maize, which would have a ripple effect on other prices

And he believed the inflationary spiral could be stopped if the control boards, producers, manufacturers and retailers all worked together

Meeting

He had great hopes of this after a meeting that Finance Minister Owen Horwood called on March 26.

~~We have already had a meeting of businessmen,~~

he said, but this time the control boards will be represented

The boards are critically involved in the inflationary spiral.

~~I believe we can curb~~ this food price inflation if we all work together, starting at producer level

Mr Ackerman said he was particularly concerned that the maize price should not rise steeply, because this would affect chicken and egg prices as well as maize meal

Ludicrous

There is talk that the maize price might rise by between 18 percent and 20 percent,' he said 'This would be ludicrous in view of the fact that we have a bumper crop'

Mr Ackerman was commenting on the results of a comparison made by The Argus between prices charged in his stores and those of another chain today, and prices charged for the same goods five years ago

This showed that the cost of most basic foods had doubled and in some cases almost trebled since March 1976

The price of coffee had quadrupled.

Sample increases were boerewors, which cost 65¢ for 500 g in 1976 and R1.58 today, eggs which were 19¢ for six in 1976 and 39¢ today and tea bags

(Continued on Page 3, col 4)

Labour Reporter

The labour unrest at the Wilson-Rowntree factory in East London shows every sign of developing into a drawn-out dispute, with everyone the loser.

The parties in the dispute are the company management, the management's head office in England, the Sweet Workers' Union, the South African Allied Workers' Union, the police and 500 unhappy unemployed workers.

The workers were dismissed over one in a series of disputes since late last year, and the SA Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) has demanded their unconditional re-employment.

Management at Wilson-Rowntree recognises the Sweet Workers' Union, which is affiliated to the Trade Union Council of South Africa.

But this union is in conflict with Saawu over membership on the factory floor.

And the Sweet Workers' Union has accused Saawu of intimidating members and, in some cases, assaulting them.

Saawu's general secretary, Mr Sam Kikine, has denied the allegations and says the assaults were the results of bitterness on the part of some dismissed workers.

Saawu and management have met, but the recent

Sweets row
could be a
bitter dispute

dismissal of the 500 workers and their replacement has resulted in a breakdown of talks.

A boycott of Wilson-Rowntree products has been called by Saawu and Mr Kikine said he had written to overseas and local unions asking for support.

The Sweet Workers' Union acting president, Mr Steve Scheepers, has blamed Saawu for unrest at the plant.

And even the chairman of Rowntree-Macintosh in England, Mr Donald Barroon, sent a telegram to Saawu blaming the union for the unrest.

The managing-director of Wilson-Rowntree, Mr Peter Preston, has apparently flown to England to meet Mr Barroon over the dispute — a clear indication that the problem is getting more serious.

His secretary would only confirm that Mr Preston "was overseas".

Police were called in to

disperse dismissed workers outside the factory gates recently and several former workers have been taken to court over allegations of assaulting other workers.

The Sweet Workers' Union has claimed that petrol bombs have been thrown at a member's home.

In response to the allegation about Saawu violence, Mr Kikine said his union believed in consultation and not confrontation.

Saawu claims about half the company's 1500 workers are union members.

Mr Kikine has replied in a telegram to Mr Barroon about his allegations of Saawu's activism.

"We asked him to review the situation and unconditionally re-employ the 500 workers — that is our condition for ending the boycott and holding talks with management," Mr Kikine said.

(121) (186)

Union man held as witness say police

329

am

R6, 38 a week

EAST LONDON — The branch secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, Mr B P Norushe, is being held as a witness in the Security Act trial of Mr Guy Berger and Mr Devan Pillay.

This was announced yesterday by the head of the security police in East London, Colonel A P van der Merwe

He was reacting to a statement by the general secretary of the union, Mr Jan Theron, calling on the security police either to charge or release Mr Norushe, who was detained in Buffalo Flats on June 15 last year under the General Law Amendment Act and later under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

In a statement on behalf of the East London branch, Mr Theron said Mr Norushe was unanimously re-elected branch secretary at their annual meeting here

"This showed the confidence the local branch members have in him Mr Norushe is still in detention, although no longer under Section of the Terrorism Act

"We can only conclude therefore that there is no basis for any charge against him under the Act. It is now eight months that Mr Norushe has been in detention

"Both the union and their attorneys are completely in the dark as to whether or when he is to be charged or released

"A person has been deprived of his liberty. The workers have been deprived of a respected and dedicated trade union leader

"Our members in East London and elsewhere have expressed their fullest confidence in Mr Norushe. We deplore his continued detention and call for his release or that he be charged if there is

any case against him "

Mr Theron said the fact that the authorities still had not brought a case against Mr Norushe confirmed their belief that he was detained for no reason other than his legal trade union activities

Col Van der Merwe, said no call had been made upon him to release or charge Mr Norushe

He confirmed that Mr Norushe was still being held, but said he was not being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act

He said Mr Norushe was being held under Article 12 B, as a result of a warrant of arrest issued by the Attorney-General. He was being held as a witness for the trial of Mr Berger and Mr Pillay, who are being tried in Port Elizabeth

Col Van der Merwe said Mr Norushe's detention had nothing to do with any trade union activities

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mutative %

kind, weekly, R.

TABLE 17

meat, milk, clothing, rations, grazing rights, Christmas presents, and medical payments, translated into weekly terms. In making these calculations, 'unlimited' and 'erratic' milk rations have been entered as average - 15,1 litres of skim milk a week, valued at about 30c. No figures have been imputed where values are unknown. Omissions from these estimates of total payment in kind (and therefore also from estimates of total payment and total family income) are firewood, housing (see p. 41 below) fruit and vegetables grown by the farmer and the value of land lent to workers on which they grow their own vegetables.

CT 12/3/81
186
3
34121

Irregularities are possible — meat chief

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — Irregularities in the Meat Board scheme were possible, the general manager of the board, Dr Jan Lombard, conceded here yesterday in evidence before the Commission of Inquiry into the meat industry.

Where profits were involved there was always the danger of corruption and other irregularities. "If you give a man a gun there is always the possibility of murder."

The Meat Board scheme was unique, and was accepted by agriculturists and economists. The possibility of irregularities, he emphasized, was very small.

Bribery was possible but steps had been taken to rule this out as far as possible.

He could recall only one case of irregularity involving an official of the board, although he was aware of cases where

agents were involved.

Recently four agents investigated by the board had signed admissions of guilt.

Steps which the board could take against convicted agents included a final warning or a cancellation of the agent's registration.

The board official he referred to was a Mr Broderik who was convicted in 1980 after facing charges of fraud and bribery. Mr Broderik, who was a senior official of the board, was responsible for controlling permits on the Witwatersrand. It was found he had submitted false returns to the board.

At the time the permit system was still in a development stage, and as soon as the irregularities were discovered the matter was handed over the police.

Asked if it were not possible

that irregularities were still going on, Dr Lombard said the system was continuously under review and evaluation.

On the floor price of meat, Dr Lombard said this was fixed once a year on a basis of a recommendation to the Minister of Agriculture from the Meat Board.

There were two major aims — the floor price should cover production costs and it should contribute to price stability.

The floor price was an emergency function — to ensure the recovery of production costs in a collapsed market situation.

Asked what happened to the meat bought at the floor price by the board, Dr Lombard said this was sometimes sold to manufacturers or exporters. Any loss suffered in selling the floor price meat was borne 100 percent by the board.

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS,
DIVISION OF
Beattie Building,
Rondebosch
7700



TELEPHONE 69-8531, EXT 117

In reply please quote

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

(WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE SOUTH AFRICAN COLLEGE)

CT 13/3/8
186
Scrap Meat Board's
rules, says beef farmer

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — All the regulations and limitations — barring the hygiene rules — used by the Meat Board to govern the handing out of butchers' licences should be scrapped, according to Mr. Chris Derksen, a representative of the Afrikaner Cattle Breeders' Society

He said this in Pretoria yesterday, giving evidence before the Commission of Inquiry into the Red Meat Industry

Mr. Derksen, who is a beef and maize farmer, described as misleading and monopolistic some of the objections to his own application for a licence

He criticized the fact that the large firms were represented on

the board and were the people who examined the information in the application

"It is not for the Meat Board to inquire into my finances," he said

"How can you submit all this information to the Meat Board on which all the big boys sit, six months before you wish to open?"

He also objected to the idea that a licence would not be granted if it would affect competition in the area

"We are not so socialist that licences have to be distributed in this manner"

Mr. Derksen said his application was granted eventually and he was told by a member of the Meat Board that he was "very lucky" to have it granted

186

200 dairy drivers end one-day walkout

Labour Reporter

About 200 drivers who walked off their jobs at Dominion Dairies in Johannesburg yesterday, have returned to work

They had demanded the sacking of the company accountant over the issue of deductions

The general manager of

Dominion Dairies, Mr P Henning, said today that there had been a "misunderstanding" over deductions for absenteeism on paychecks as well as over the issues of leave and double pay

He said he was meeting members of the drivers' workers committee to resolve the issues

proportion of available labor to them at the expense of those that were less labor intensive, less demanding in terms of the timeliness of attention, or of less importance to the family. Tobacco and cotton were given priority over corn, corn over manioc, and manioc over the small subsidiar' crops.

Fuchs has found for developed countries using three types of data (cross section within countries, cross section among countries, and sometime series) that the negative association between mortality and per capita income is disappearing. However according to Fuchs "the marginal contribution of medical care to life expectancy, holding the state of the art constant, is also very small. Current differences in mortality across and within developed countries are primarily related to 'life-style', diet, exercise, smoking and psychological stress".

S.M. 1961
Farmers
slam quota
system

Farming Correspondent

The Meat Board's cattle marketing rules were criticised today by farmers who testified before the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the Meat Industry in Pretoria.

Mr H J D van der Walt of Witbank said that the present system by which the board controlled the supply of cattle to Pretoria and Johannesburg was inefficient.

Farmers applied for marketing permits without the firm intention of using them. Cancellations caused supply fluctuations and this led to meat price fluctuations.

The board should promote stability by penalising those who did not use their marketing permits.

Dr H J Venter, a farmer from Mooi River, criticised the quota system by which supply was regulated in Natal.

This system worked through the marketing agents, who decided which farmer could or could not send his stock to the abattoir.

Dr Venter said that agents had openly given preference to cattle speculators who could supply the turnover on which the agent's business depended.

A sticky end?

186

A registered in-company union, the Chocolate and Sweet Workers Union (CSWU), which has been active at Cadbury Schweppes (SA) in Port Elizabeth, has come to what may be a sticky end. In a referendum last week, workers at the factory voted in favour of a Federation of SA Trade Union (Fosatu) affiliate — the Eastern Province Sweet Food and Allied Workers Union (EPSFAWU) — which has fought a three-year recognition battle with the company.

In terms of the agreement, negotiated between (EPSFAWU) and the company before the referendum, any union which received less than 20% support would not be recognised. A spokesman for the union says the agreement also included the de-registration of any union receiving less than 20% support, but a company spokesman denies this.

The in-company union received 19.5% support, while (EPSFAWU) received 50%.

The agreement also stated that there had to be a 50% plus poll and that if both unions received more than 20% support both would be recognised.

Fosatu has hailed the referendum results as a "major win for workers on the factory floor." The company has, howev-

er, expressed "disappointment." Says a company spokesman "The union (CSWU) may come back and we may be able to recognise it again."

Fukki Asheen, organiser of Epsfawu, says the company blocked the union's entry into the factory in 1978 on the grounds that it was not registered. Once the union received registration, Cadbury objected to its "racial" constitution. Says Asheen "At the time the law did not allow us to be a non-racial union. Once this was permissible, the union applied for exemption. This was granted last year."

Botha's warning

One issue helped bring the union controversy to a head. "Workers complained they were being forced to work night-shifts. The company had received exemption from Manpower Utilisation Minister Fanie Botha for workers to volunteer for nightshift. We approached the company on behalf of the workers," says Asheen.

The EPSFAWU victory has highlighted the controversial issue of in-company unions. Last year Botha warned managements that they should not foster "sweetheart unions" and should not involve themselves in organising workers.

A company spokesman says Cadbury still believes, in principle, in in-company unions. "The union has been a useful thing for us — the company including the

workers."

But Asheen feels differently. "In-company unions are not true unions. They are completely isolated and cannot call for solidarity from other worker bodies. They will always remain glorified liaison committees."

FM 13/3/81

CHICKEN PRICES

186

Competition bites

After reaching a peak last December, prices for fresh and frozen chicken have plummeted. "There's been a chicken glut," says Pick n Pay's Raymond Ackerman. Three weeks ago, chicken was selling at R1,70/kg. Last week P n P sold at R1,25 to R1,35/kg.

Ackerman expects to sell chicken at R1,40 to R1,50/kg once present stocks are exhausted. He says that Checkers' importation of chicken from the US in December, when chicken was in short supply and prices soared to R2/kg, "had a very healthy effect."

Present reduced prices, reports Ackerman, have had a marked effect on consumption, which shot up from an average 70 000 birds a week to over 100 000 last week when the selling price was below R1,30/kg.

Rainbow Chickens, with a 40% share of the broiler market, sold chicken at R2/kg to retailers at the end of last year. Farm Fare, with a 25% market share, sold at



Premier's Wrighton . wants government to take a stand

R1,90/kg. Now Ackerman expects producers will sell at average prices of R1,50/kg this year.

However, broiler producers aren't happy. "We need at least a 30c/kg margin — which means selling at roughly R1,75/kg — to give an incentive to invest in increased production. To produce an extra 100 000 birds a week requires a R15m investment," says Peter Wrighton, of Premier Group, which owns Farm Fare.

"Over the last five years returns on capital averaged 3,1%. This is unacceptably low."

Wrighton would like "a definitive statement" from government on chicken imports, which he regards as likely to threaten local industry.

County Fair Foods in Cape Town, with a 12% broiler market share, is selling chicken at R1,40/kg, down from last year's R1,85/kg. The sharp fluctuation in market price, says MD Desmond Lurie, is "because during November/December the high price of red meat and an excessive demand for chicken forced prices to climb. Post-Christmas sales have been disappointing. Coupled with the overhang of imported chicken prices have dropped."

Lurie says prices have bottomed out and will remain low "for a relatively short period" before "an upward trend emerges again."

Lurie feels that imports of frozen chicken were "not only unnecessary but unfair to a group of farmers/producers who have built up an industry without government assistance."

Prices came down "to the uneconomic levels being experienced at the moment. If this pattern is to emerge, the industry will have to have a re-look at its projected capital commitments for the coming years, which I estimate will be R30m. If we can increase our production in a planned and responsible way we can in-

crease our labour force and keep costs on a fairly even keel."

Of course, while chicken imports may have forced producers to review their forward plans they were certainly not unfair to consumers and, in general, can only have been salutary. For chicken men will be forced to face the consequences of past investment mistakes and, in the end, should become more efficient if the threat of imports remains.



Some of the black workers who went on strike at Dominion Dairies, Turffontein, in Johannesburg yesterday. A vehicle is parked under a tree on the pavement on the right.

RDM 13/3/81
186

Dairy hit as 200 strike

By MIKE LOUW

ABOUT 200 black drivers and deliverymen at Dominion Dairies went on strike yesterday after their demand to have a white official sacked was ignored by the company's management.

Some of the strikers outside the premises complained that the official, who worked in the accounts section, failed to pay them a bonus which they were promised every month. Instead he made deductions from their earnings without any explanation, they said.

One driver said he earned R275 a month, but was not paid for the past two months. He said he received a cheque for R78 at the end of February. He did not know why he was not paid. An official had earlier told him it was because of shortages noticed when checking his sales.

The driver stressed that he was not shown documents proving the alleged shortage.

The strikers dispersed peacefully and went home while police looked on. There were no incidents.

A spokesman for the company confirmed the workers had demanded that the official should be dismissed. He said he was aware his workers had grievances, but they had not yet been mentioned to him.

The spokesman said the strike had caused affected deliveries. It was not known whether those on strike would report for work today, he added.

Meanwhile, white men were said to have loaded milk containers on lorries and taken out deliveries. A white woman was seen pushing a trolley, and customers arrived to fetch crates of milk.

Workers at the dairy went on a one-day strike in May last year after a pay dispute.

The managing director, Mr Piet Henning, said at the time that the workers had "genuine grievances" and added that they had "acted like gentlemen" during that strike.

207 14/3/81

Striking dairy men return

186

By MIKE LOUW

MILK deliveries to most of the homes, shops and supermarkets of Johannesburg's southern suburbs, have returned to normal after being disrupted by a one-day strike by black drivers and deliverymen of Dominion Dairies on Thursday.

The managing director of the Turffontein company, Mr. Piet Henning, has apologised to clients for inconveniences caused by the strike.

He said that about 250 of his 400 workers arrived at the dairy on Thursday but refused to work. They had demanded that a white official be sacked.

Mr. Henning said the men who were on strike resumed duties yesterday morning, after they had sent a delegation to the firm's management to discuss their problems.

Mr. Henning said it was agreed at the meeting that the demand for the sacking of the white official, and other grievances discussed, would be investigated.

"I do not deny that the workers could have genuine grievances," he said.

Mr. Henning emphasised that it was realised at the meeting that some of the grievances had arisen because of a misunderstanding.

He said problems which might arise in the future would be considered, and solutions would always be sought.

The strikers earlier told the Rand Daily Mail that they had demanded that a white official be dismissed.

They claimed that the official, who worked in the accounts section, failed to pay them a bonus which they had been promised every month.

Instead he made deductions from their earnings without explanation, they said.

Sugar industry

S. Tribune 15/3/81

set to expand

186



...and thousands

of new jobs will be created

THE Government is looking at the possibility of a substantial expansion of the sugar industry which will create thousands of new jobs and expand milling capacity.

An announcement is expected soon on the appointment of a committee of inquiry to look into the problems involved in expanding the industry. The last major expansion was in 1964.

At present the output is about 2,2-million tons of sugar a year of which half is consumed in the country and the rest is exported, earning around R400-million.

A larger output will boost exports and there could be problems if the International Sugar Association re-imposes quotas on member countries to counter falling world prices.

No comment was

By **JACK BRICKHILL**
Finance
Editor

available from the South African Sugar Association but an industry source says the committee will comprise outsiders who are expected to take a broad view of the issues involved.

The Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers, has been lobbied to authorise expansion in the Eastern Transvaal. A prime reason for the move is to create a developed buffer zone on the Mozambique border.

Also involved is the ethanol lobby which wants to convert a large proportion of the output

for fuel production. This will to some extent take care of the export problem.

The present mill at Malelane will be expanded or a new mill, costing at least R100 million, will be built in the Transvaal. Construction will take several years.

The committee may decide to recommend that estates be established in KwaZulu, Venda and other black areas.

It will have to decide on the question of dividing the spoils between millers and growers, and the modifications needed to accommodate new entrants to the industry. The extent of the expansion will have to be determined.

The sugar industry will take a back seat in the inquiry because its only criteria for expansion is economic and not strategic.

Farmers slam permit system

S. Tribune 15/3/81
~~Meat~~ 186 ~~Scout's board~~

Tribune Reporter

COMMISSION TOLD OF FALSIFIED FIGURES

THE application and allocation of the meat permit system was roundly slammed during the first week of the meat probe hearings this week.

Amid talk of falsified figures, incompetence and deliberately misleading statements, the public sessions of the Commission of Inquiry into the Slaughter Stock and Meat Industry started this week.

It became clear that the permit system — by which most of the supply of meat is now regulated — is going to come under close scrutiny as the commission gathers momentum this week.

Chris Dercksen, a representative of the Afrikaner Cattle Breeders' Society, said cattle farmers objected to the preference given to feedlot owners in the allocation of permits in times of marketing pressure.

When slaughter stock was in short supply, farmers sold cattle to feeders at prices above their meat value. Then it paid the feedlots to fatten farm cattle and sell them as super grades.

In times of surplus,

however, feeding profitably was difficult and feedlots offered farmers prices below the meat value of their cattle. In these times farmers would prefer to sell directly to the abattoirs but were prevented from doing so by the Meat Board, which gave permits to the feeders rather than the farmers.

On the strength of past marketing the feedlots had the permits and could in times of low prices force the farmer to sell at a loss.

The feedlots had been kept in business at the expense of the farmer, said Mr Dercksen.

A Withank farmer, Mr H J D van der Walt, criticised the way the board applied the permit system.

Farmers applied for marketing permits without a firm intention to use them. Cancellations caused supply fluctuations which in turn caused price fluctuations.

The board should promote stability, Mr van der Walt, said, by penalising farmers who did not

use their permits.

A Potgietersrus farmer, Mr J. van der Woude, said that one of his permit applications had been thrown out by the board because somebody had fraudulently changed the number of cattle on his application form, which had been sent to the board through an agent.

Mr van der Woude accused the board of giving preference to feedlot-owners, forcing farmers to sell their cattle at a loss on country auctions.

The general manager of the Meat Board, Dr Jan Lombard, said the permit system was initially done on an ad-hoc basis. Permits were freely issued until the market was well supplied.

He said the board had gradually gained experience in making its permit administration bribe proof, and an efficient inspectorate was developed.

Now that the marketing pressure had eased, the permit system should not be scrapped.

Feathers still fly in chicken dispute

(186) S. Tribune 5/3/81

By TICKS CHETTY

FEATHERS again flew in the uproar over Rainbow chickens not being halaal (pure) this week when the Cape-based Muslim Judiciary Council said they had no objection to chickens being slaughtered by machines.

The council's statement conflicts directly with stands taken by other South African Muslim organisations who have called for a boycott of Rainbow chickens in Muslim countries throughout the world.

The Jamiatul Ulama of Natal has already withdrawn the halaal certificates it issued to Rainbow. It maintains that since Rainbow introduced a new machine to slaughter chickens, the chickens are now haraam (forbidden) to Muslims.

But despite the worldwide campaign by the Jamiatul Ulama and other Muslim bodies here to stop Muslims eating the chickens, a senior member of the Muslim Judicial Council said he found the attitude adopted by the objecting organisations difficult to understand.

"Chickens have been slaughtered by machines in the Cape for more than five years and nobody has raised a word of objection. I have, also not heard of objections being raised by Middle East countries, Pakistan and India, which import large quantities of chicken, to machine slaughtering, said the council member, who asked not to be identified.

"As far as I am concerned machines can do a better job than men.

"What I would also like to ask those objecting is if the machine can't say the prayer, can the knife say it? Our Holy book does not say we must use a knife. I believe that even a sharp piece of glass can be used to slaughter chicken."

Mr Yunus Patel, secretary of the Jamiatul Ulama, said machine-slaughtering was not acceptable to his organisation.

He said in terms of Islamic laws relating to the slaughtering of animals and birds, the use of motor-driven saws, knives or blades is unlawful.

Union calls ^{16/3/81} ^{ROY} for ~~178~~ ~~186~~ ~~187~~ ~~188~~ 3-prong boycott

By SUE DENNY

THE Durban branch of the South African Allied Workers' Union yesterday called for a country-wide boycott of Wilson-Rowntree, Hulett's and Rainbow Chicken products

The call, made at a SAAWU meeting attended by church organisations and trade unions in Durban, follows the dismissal of workers at Warehousing Services, a Durban subsidiary of Hulett's, and at Wilson-Rowntree's East London factory

The meeting resolved that Rainbow Chickens would also be boycotted until it produced halaal birds

In a statement after the meeting, Mr Sam Kikine, general secretary of SAAWU, said it was resolved that Hulett's products would not be bought until 19 workers, dismissed by the firm, were reinstated unconditionally. Wilson-Rowntree products would also not be bought until the company reinstated the 500 workers it had dismissed, the statement said

There have been several work stoppages at the Wilson-Rowntree factory during the last few months, and Hulett's workers went on strike last month

The meeting condemned the Springbok rugby tour of New Zealand and resolved that the Government should abolish pass laws, work seekers' permits, the migratory labour system and the child labour system

It was agreed that letters should be sent to national and international labour, church and other organisations, calling for solidarity

Mr Kikine claimed last week that Durban and East London workers had been boycotting Wilson-Rowntree and Hulett's products for several weeks

CT 16/3/81
186
2 meat
3 ~~meat~~ board

Beef producers call for stable market system

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Three beef producers have called for more stability in the marketing system of beef so that they can plan ahead more effectively

They were critical of the quota and permit systems of marketing which applied in their areas

(The quota system is used in Natal and allows the agent a quota of animals that he may slaughter, acting on behalf of a farmer. The permit system, introduced after complaints about the quota system, gives the farmer permission to slaughter a specific number of cattle)

All three were giving evidence at the Commission of Inquiry into the red meat industry in Pretoria on Friday

Dr H Venter, a breeder/producer and veterinary surgeon of Mooi River in Natal, said agents had cancelled his quotas a day before his cattle were due to be slaughtered and he had had to sell them in a sale. His agents, Stockowners, had then bought five of his seven batches in the sale for 45c a kg. This, he alleged, was so that it could be sold to speculators, for whom the agents were using the quota

The speculators, he said, then put the cattle on a train for slaughtering the next day. The explanation from his agent was that they had "to give the speculators preference"

"These animals I had taken through for 2½ years. I had taken the risk for 2½ years. Just as I was to market my animals, they chopped my legs from under me and said, 'Sorry you can't'," he told the commission

Dr Venter said the producer was dependent on the breeder and appealed for the authorities to "get their priorities right"

Mr J van der Woude, a cattle farmer from Durbanville, said the erratic granting of permits and frequent unexplained or irrational refusals for slaughtering permits had made it impossible for him to run his farm and plan for the future

He had applied for permission to slaughter 30 head of cattle a week through his Vleissentraal agent. This had been refused. When he sought an explanation from the Meat Board, they said he had applied for 230 a week when he had only 245 head on his farm

It was agreed that the "2" was fraudulently inserted, but he never got to the bottom of whether this was done by the agent or somebody at the Meat Board

He resented feedlot operators like Kanhym who seemed to get all the permits to market during the surplus, when he could get rid of none

rules, used by the Meat Board to govern the handing out of butchers' licences to be scrapped

Citing his own application for a licence in Kroonstad, he said some of the objections were misleading and monopolistic. He criticized the fact that three large firms were represented on the board and examined the mass of "unnecessary" information in the application

"It is not for the Meat Board to inquire into my finances," he said. "How can you submit all this information to the Meat Board on which all the big boys sit, six months before you wish to open?"

His application was granted eventually and he was told by a member of the Meat Board that he was "very lucky" to have got it

Saawu in call for food boycott action

r Farms, whose

Included

only received

Labour Reporter
The South African Allied Workers Union has called for a consumer boycott of products from two major food groups.

At the weekend meeting in Durban Saawu's general secretary Mr Sam Kikine, said people should boycott produce from Wilson-Rowntree and Huletts.

The boycott call was made against the Wilson-Rowntree sweet business as the result of the mass dismissal of about 500 workers following a recent

dispute at the East London plant.

The Huletts dispute is over the dismissal of 19 workers at Warehousing Services in Durban which is a subsidiary of Huletts.

Mr Kikine has called for the unconditional reinstatement of workers in both disputes or the companies will face a continued consumer boycott.

He said he had appealed to local and overseas unions to support the boycott.

no bonus

The 22

> 40

Bonus, R per year	Number of workers	Cumulative %
0 - 5,00	22	16,92
5,01 - 10,00	11	25,38
10,01 - 15,00	23	43,08
15,01 - 20,00	14	53,85
20,01 - 25,00	12	63,08
25,01 - 30,00	22	80,00
30,01 - 35,00	7	85,38
35,01 - 40,00	13	95,38

Distribution of workers according to bonus received, R per year.

TABLE 9

according to annual bonuses received.

The table below shows the distribution of workers

(b) Bonus:

in cash.

mountains near Beaufort West who earn more than R25 a week of four workers on a horse-breeding farm in the Nieuwveldt

The survey average is drawn upwards by the inclusion

for a difference of this size.

'Keep meat market sound'

RDM
17/3/81
186
3/10/81
246

KIMBERLEY — Consumers would have to realise that it was in their and the country's interest that red meat producers be kept in the market on a sound basis, Mr J Cronje, director of the South African Co-ordinating Consumer Council, said in Kimberley yesterday.

Addressing a national meat congress organised by the South African Agricultural Union (SAAU), he said 1980 had been a year of "many movements" in the meat industry.

Drastic increases in prices had been a shock to consumers and a good thing for producers, a group had called for a red meat boycott, but the consumer council had distanced itself from what it termed an "emotional call".

Mr Cronje said consumers should remember that if they did not make it possible for farmers to continue producing meat, the consumers would ultimately carry the costs.

It had also to be remembered that if meat became too expen-

sive, the farmer would face grave problems.

The consumer council remained opposed in principle to price and product control, but conceded that in South African conditions it was sometimes necessary, said Mr Cronje.

Producers had a duty to act responsibly in their decisions.

"I think of the delivery of the best products at the most reasonable prices, by using research to apply the most efficient production methods," he said. Producers also had to make their product known and market it through the most efficient organisation.

Consumers needed guidance in the buying and utilisation of meat.

"Producer and consumer organisations must grab each others hands and not move away from each other."

Mr J Lombard, general manager of the Meat Board, said statutory interference in the marketing of red meat was not only justified but essential.

He came to this conclusion against the background of these elements of the broad agricultural marketing policy in South Africa:

- Production uncertainties. Because of dependence on climatic factors, farmers could not control supply in order to bargain effectively for a price;
- Production characteristics. Red meat production had a long term cycle which tended to be seasonal, and made use of biological technology rather than mechanical technology;
- Demand characteristics. The demand for red meat in the short term was typically unelastic, which meant a small surplus could cause prices to collapse, while a small shortage could cause prices to rise sharply;
- Nature of the product. The producer had a small choice of products, and it was highly perishable;
- Bargaining power. A relatively small number of sellers competed with a small number of buyers;
- Low profit yield. Because of social pressure and the nature of red meat production, the industry yielded lower profits than other enterprises — Sapa

Meat price in interest of SA

CT 17/3/81
17/86
3/1/81

KIMBERLEY — The consumer would have to realize that it was in his own and his country's interest that the producer of red meat be kept in the market on a sound basis, Mr J Cronje, director of the South African Co-ordinating Consumer Council, said in Kimberley yesterday.

Addressing a national meat congress organized by the South African Agricultural Union, he said 1980 had been a year of "many movements" in the meat industry. Drastic increases in the meat prices had been a shock to the consumer and a good thing for meat producers.

A group of women had called for a boycott of red meat but the Consumer Council had distanced itself from what it termed "an emotional call".

Mr Cronje said consumers should remember that if they did not make it possible for farmers to continue producing meat, they would ultimately carry the costs.

At the same time it had to be remembered that if meat became too expensive the farmer would also face grave problems. The Consumer Council remained opposed in principle to price and product control, but conceded that under conditions prevailing in South Africa it was sometimes necessary, Mr Cronje said.

The producer had a special duty to act responsibly in his decisions. "Here I think of the delivery of the best products at the most reasonable prices by using research to apply in this way the most efficient production methods," he said.

The producer also had to make known and market his product through the most efficient organization. The Meat Board provided guidance in this regard.

The consumer needed guidance in the buying and utilization of meat and needed to get an insight into the problems of the meat industry.

"The producer and consumer organizations must grab each other's hands and not move away from each other," he said.

● Statutory interference in the marketing of red meat was not only justified but essential, the general manager of the Meat Board, Mr J Lombard, said.

Delivering a paper at the conference, Mr Lombard said he had come to this conclusion against the background of the following elements of the broad agricultural marketing policy in South Africa:

● Production uncertainties — because of their dependence on climatic factors farmers could not control their supply in order to bargain effectively for a price.

● Production characteristics — red meat production had a long-term cycle which tended to be seasonal and made use of biological technology rather than mechanical technology.

● Demand characteristics — the demand for red meat in the short term was typically unelastic which meant that a small surplus could cause prices to collapse while a small shortage could cause prices to rise sharply.

● Nature of the product — the producer had a small choice of products and in addition his product was highly perishable.

● Bargaining power — a relatively small number of sellers competed on the market with a relatively small number of buyers.

● Low profit yield — because of social pressure and also because of the nature of production of red meat the industry yielded lower profits than other enterprises — Sapa

RDM 17/3/81

Farmers attack board's ties with meat industry

3 meat 3 control boards 186

By PAT SIDLEY
Consumer Mail

CATTLE farmers have attacked the Meat Board for its close ties with the giant meat co-operative, Vleissentraal, and expressed dissatisfaction at their lack of effective representation by the South African Agricultural Union — the official representative body for farmers

They were giving evidence at the Commission of Inquiry into the Meat Industry yesterday in Pretoria

Mr Charles Ratley, a farmer from Senekal, called for a "meat Sampr" — a reference to the recent breakaway of maize farmers from their official representative organisation which they claimed was politically loaded

Mr Ratley said both Mr "Flip" du Toit and Mr Fante

van Rensburg held high office in Vleissentraal and on the Meat Board

There were in total eight members of Vleissentraal on the Meat Board, he said

"The Meat Board was not created for agents or large firms, but for farmers out of their needs," he said

Mr Ratley described apparent collusion between the Meat Board and Vleissentraal when he applied for permits to market 24 head of cattle

The letter from the Meat Board informing him that the permits had been granted was dated the 18th of the month, while a letter from Vleissentraal, which noted his successful application was dated the 17th of the same month

Referring to the sharp increases in the price of beef last year, Mr Ratley asked how the

price could rise in six weeks from 140c a kg to 240c a kg

"My client is the housewife and if she's dissatisfied, then I'm in trouble," he said

Mr Dirk van Reenen, a cattle farmer and feedlot operator from Marquard, also drew attention to the high proportion of Vleissentraal representatives on the Meat Board

He was critical of the partnership between one of the major meat firms Imperial Cold Storage, and Vleissentraal. They had purchased Bull Brand together in 1976

He, too, asked how prices had risen from 140c a kg to 240c in so short a time and said that during that time they had applied for an increase in their permits to market cattle but had received a very small and inadequate increase

Mr Van Reenen criticised the

system of loans granted by co-ops. He said the decisions of how much would be allocated and to which farmers was made by directors of the co-op, who were in a position to grant themselves loans too

The loans were the subject of a complaint by Mr Karel Landman, a Natal farmer

He said the cheap Land Bank loans were granted to the co-operative which in turn made a loan to the farmer, who then had to agree to market his cattle through the co-operative

The co-op then charged a commission for marketing the cattle, which meant the farmer was paying about 19-20% for his loan to the co-op

Mr Johannes Burger who wound up the day's evidence, complained that agents received a double commission — first from the farmer, then from the speculator

Saawu calls for boycott of firms

THE South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) has called for a consumer-boycott of the products of two major food groups.

At a weekend meeting in Durban, Saawu's general secretary, Mr Sam Kikine, said people should boycott produce from Wilson Rowntree and Huletts.

The boycott call was made against the Wilson-Rowntree sweet business as the result of the mass dismissal of about 500 workers following a recent dispute at the East London plant.

The Huletts dispute is over the dismissal of 19 workers at Warehousing Service in Durban which is a subsidiary of Huletts.

Mr Kikine has called for the unconditional reinstatement of workers in both disputes or the companies will face a continued consumer boycott.

He said he had appealed to local and overseas unions for support.

Bakers lifts

Aug 18/3/81

profit 30 pc

(86)

BAKERS South Africa increased its after-tax profit for the six months to December by 30 percent to R4,04-million over the year-ago period.

The company reports an increase in turnover of 42 percent to R62,3-million. During the six months the group acquired the remaining 50 percent share capital of Wimpy Restaurants (Pty) for R700 000. This is expected to increase group taxed earnings by about 12 percent for the year to June.

The group also bought a 95,24 percent stake in Packo (Pty) for R2,44-million. An increase in earnings of about seven

percent is expected from this acquisition.

From January, the company became a subsidiary of Anglo-Transvaal Industries. This has delayed the declaration of an interim dividend.

● Dugson Holdings un-audited group profit before tax was R655 000 for the year to December, more than double the previous year's R326 000. Earnings a share were up from 36,9c to 76c. No dividend will be paid.

Shannon Sherry

TOTAL NO. OF WORKERS	WAGE (R)							No. in family
	2,51-	5,01-	7,51-	10,01-	12,51-	15	>15	
1	6	4	5	2	1			
2	4	1	4	2				
3	3	4	1	1	1			
4	1	7	4	6	2			
5	2	8	3	1				
6	2	2	2	5				
7		3	2	1				
8	1	2	3		2			
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Distribution of workers by number in family (x) and cash wage (y)

TABLE 36

RDM 18/3/81.
Butcher objects to
licensing decisions

By PAT SIDLEY

A BUTCHER who applied unsuccessfully to the Meat Board for another butcher's licence told the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the Meat Industry that he believed the application might have been turned down because one of the board members was a competing butcher in the area

Mr Djon Van der Spuy Swanepoel of Grabouw, who operates five butcheries in Grabouw and Villiersdorp, applied in February last year to operate a butchery from a supermarket in Grabouw

He told the commission that a Mr Nothnagel had applied two months after him for a licence for a butchery not far away from the premises Mr Swanepoel wanted to use

The two applications had

been heard simultaneously by four members of the Meat Board, five months after Mr Swanepoel had applied

His application was unsuccessful while Mr Nothnagel's succeeded

Mr Swanepoel told the commission he had asked for reasons from the Meat Board, asked his representative body to find out the reasons, and written to the Minister of Agriculture requesting an explanation — all in vain

He said a Mr Liebenberg who was one of the board members, operated seven butcheries, and was a competitor of his

Mr Swanepoel said he believed the community would have been served had his application been successful

In reply to a question, Mr Swanepoel said that Mr Noth-

nagel, the successful applicant, had been a detective in the South African Police at the time he applied and had not had a licence before. He had been a blockman before he joined the SAP

Mr Swanepoel agreed that there should be some limit to licensing but said he objected to the way in which the limits were applied

Mr Swanepoel said he was not implying anybody on the Meat Board had been bribed 'with R10' but he thought it was probable that a personal relationship between a board member and an applicant could be used to influence the outcome of an application

Earlier, a Pretoria lawyer who farms in the Free State told the commission that he had been unable to get permits to market his cattle after the grazing lands on his farm had been burnt out

He had sold the cattle, however, to a feedlot operator. Some of the cattle had stayed there six months before slaughtering, and some three months — but they had all come from his farm

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Allister Sparks. John Ryan. Len Menge. Bernardi Wesels. Newsbills by Peter Burkell. Headlines and sub-editing by Paul Hulroyd. Cartoons by P.J. Connolly. All at 171 Main Street, Johannesburg

Food CRISIS group set for action

By VITA PALESTRANT
Consumer Mail Editor

A TOP-LEVEL committee, formed earlier this month to seek means of curbing high food prices and consisting of leading business executives and consumers, will meet tomorrow to decide on its frame of reference.

The committee, elected at Consumer Mail's national conference on the food price crisis, will be convened by the Editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Allister Sparks.

A chairman will be elected to head the committee.

The conference, described as "historic" and attended by leading members of the food industry, economists and consumers from all over the country, dealt with major issues in the food sector.

This included monopolies and collusion in the food supply and distribution chain, administered prices of agricultural products and marketing boards, GST and subsidies, areas of inefficiency in the food chain and Government interference and price control in free enterprise.

The conference was organised in an attempt to locate and curb inflationary areas in the food sector.

It was chaired by Professor Jan Sadie, head of the Bureau of Economic Research at Stellenbosch University.

The latest Consumer Price Index shows food prices are continuing their upward spiral.

In the 12 month period ending in January, food increased by 28.4% — almost double the overall CPI — with meat alone increasing by 51%. In the period December to January, the food index increased by 1.3%.

At the conference, special attention was given to the price of maize, staple food for over 80% of the population.

It is also the starting point for increases in other products such as meat, poultry, eggs and dairy products. Maize has gone up by 71% over the past three years.

Many delegates expressed concern for those on the breadline and examined steps that could be taken to prevent them from falling below it.

Although key marketing boards, the SA Agricultural Union and Vleissentraal, the large meat co-operative, were invited to attend the conference to put the views of the agricultural sector, they declined.

Those attending tomorrow's committee meeting are Mr R Stevens, chairman of Tongaat Foods, the Grocery Manufacturers' Association (which will choose a manufacturer to represent it), Mr R Glanville, managing director of Checkers, Mr Raymond Ackerman, chairman of Pick 'n Pay, Mr S Matus, executive director of Spar, Mr C McLeish, director of Metro Cash and Carry, Mrs J Hurwitz, president of the Housewives' League, and Mrs S Motlana, president of the Black Housewives' League.

DD K13/8 (186)
Saawu call (142)
for boycott (142)
~~3-16-67~~

DURBAN — The South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) has called for a boycott of Wilson-Rowntree, Huletts and Rainbow Chicken products, following disputes with the companies

At a Saawu meeting, attended by church organisations and other trade unions, the union also condemned the Springbok rugby tour of New Zealand — SAPA

Health', recorded 15 Nov. 190 ; ^{minutes of} City Deep Ltd., 30 Nov. 1910; Mines and Works Regulations, 1911, 143(2) Union Acts, Miners' Phthisis Act, No. 19 of 1912, 25(2)(b).

(166) Figures given in Fraser and Irvine, op. cit., p.31 table X; Irvine(a), op. cit., pp. 14-15.
 (167) Figures given in Fraser and Irvine, op. cit., p.31, table X.

(168) PTC 1903, p.19, qq.5, 6-64, evidence of Dr. L. Irvine; PTC 1910, v.2, p.263, evidence of Dr L. Irvine; BRA, Crown Mines Ltd. Chief Medical Officer's Annual Report 1916.

(169) Transvaal Mines Department Half Yearly Report of the Government Mining Engineer ... ending December 31st, 1902, p. 11, Transvaal Mines Department report of the Government Mining Engineer for ... the year ending Jan. 1st, 1902, pp.8-9.

(170) PTC 1903, p.19, q.63, evidence of Dr L. Irvine.
 (171) Ibid., Appendix F.

(172) BEA, H.E., v.244, file 107H, 20 Oct. 1904, 'Report received from Commissioner of Native Affairs on Health; Irvine and Macaulay, op. cit., p.355.

(173) FMRC 1910, v.1, p.154, par.18.
 (174) Burke and Richardson, op. cit., p.15.

(175) See, for instance, minutes of City Deep Mine, 1910-1911, 16 Feb. 1911.

(176) BRA, Rand Mines Ltd. 1st Annual Report of the Department of Sanitation for the year 1915. Figures for the total African mining population quoted from Fraser and Irvine, op. cit., p.30, table X.

(177) BRA, Crown Mines Ltd. Chief Medical Officer's Annual Report, 1916.

(178) Fraser and Irvine, op. cit., p.30, table X.
 (179) Irvine and Macaulay, op. cit., p.365, FMPC 1910 p.50; CMA, WLF, Memo of Mr B. Wade, 1912; R.A, Rand Mines Ltd. First Annual Report of the Department of Sanitation for the year, 1915; Cref, op. cit., p.53, G.P., 5.8072 1937, Union of South Africa: The Prevention of Silicosis on the Witwatersrand (Johannesburg, 1937), p.4.

(180) Irvine and Macaulay, op. cit., p.365; Finbrodt, H.J., 'The Influence of Dust Elimination and the Effects on the Development of Pneumoniosis', in Shapiro (ed.), op. cit., pp.300-301.

(181) MIC 1897, p.43, evidence of F. Way.

(182) FMPC 1910, v.1, p.50.

(183) Grey, op. cit., p.118; Katz, op. cit., p.350.
 (184) Grey, op. cit., pp.113-114. See also Irvine and Macaulay, op. cit., pp.348-349.

(185) Irvine and Macaulay, op. cit., p.354.
 (186) Ibid., p.344.

(187) G.P., S.8072, 1937, p.4.

(188) FMPC, p 20, q 69, evidence of Dr L. Irvine.

(189) Katz, op. cit., pp.72-76 passim.

(190) Truscott, S.J., The Witwatersrand Goldfields: Basket and Mining Practice (London, 1893), pp.288-338.

(191) CMA, WLF, 14 Feb. 1912, H. Eckstein and Company 1912.

(192) Minutes of the City Deep Ltd., 29 May 1913.

(193) Ibid., undated minutes, probably August 1913.

(194) Grey, op. cit., no.194-195.

(195) BRA, H.E., v.244, file 107H, G. Farrar to H 1904.

(196) Merriman Correspondence, 1912, No 98, 'Mine

(197) BRA, H.E., v.244, file 107H, Memo of Sub-Committee Doctors', 9 May 1904. See also Irvine and Irvine, op. cit., pp.358-359.

(198) Ibid., W.H. Brodie to Secretary of the WMLA.

(199) BRA, H.E., v.244, file 107H, 'Report of Mortality Employed on the Mines of the Witwatersrand'.

(200) Cartwright, op. cit., pp 31-43 passim; Simons, R.E., Class and Colour in South Africa 1950, p.95.

(201) Cartwright, op. cit., p.137.

(202) Girdwood, A.I., 'The Medical Examination of Native Labourers on Engagement at the Gold Mines of the Witwatersrand', in ILOSC 1930, op. cit., No.12.

(203) Ibid., p.4.

(204) Ibid., pp.5-7.

(205) Ibid.

(206) Crenstein and Webster, op. cit., p.325

(207) Irvine(a), op. cit., pp.3-5. Africans who were referred to the Bureau were identified by fingerprints. See ibid., p.5. A well-known specialist, who does not wish to be identified, has told me that the examination of the physique of a miner is tantamount to a 'well-informed guess.'

Six workers get bail

MDANTSANE — Six former employees of Wilson Rowntree sweet manufacturing company in East London were granted R50 bail each in the regional court here yesterday on charges of incitement

to March 26 when a trial date will be set for a special regional court. The men are Mr Mongezi Didiza, Mr Government Tuze, Mr Selby Tyanda, Mr Thobile Fana, Mr Sipho Vumindaba and Mr Mlungisi Mkiva — DDC

The case was postponed

AD 19/3/81 (186) (191)

Food crisis group targets maize price

RDM 19/3/81 (244) (186) 30/3/81

By VITA PALESTRANT
Consumer Mail Editor

THE high price of maize and its effect on the food price index will top the list of priority projects to be tackled by the newly-formed pressure group to fight high food prices.

The group, elected at Consumer Mail's conference on the food price crisis, was formed earlier this month by concerned businessmen and consumers.

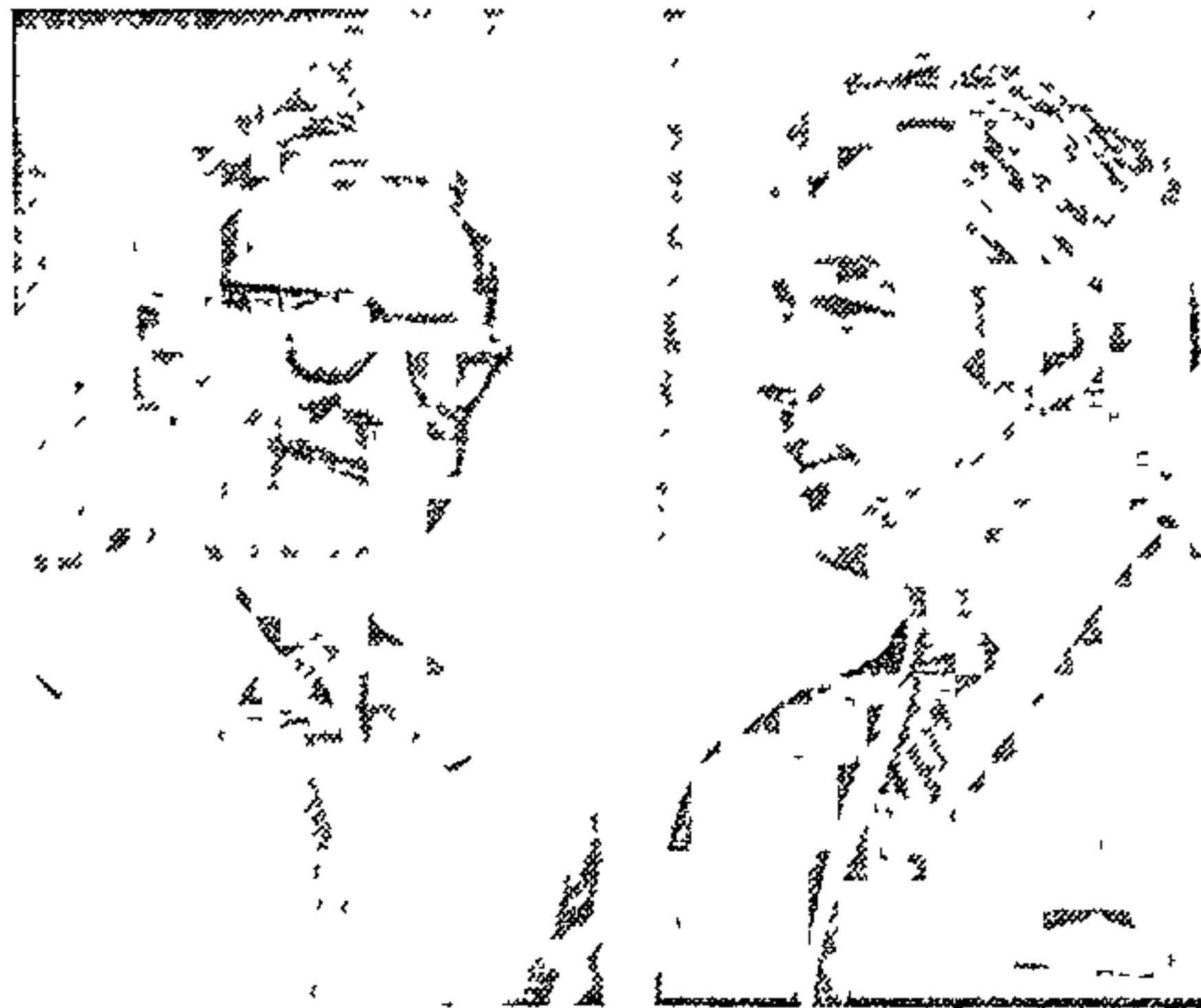
It met for the first time yesterday to decide on its frame of reference and elect a chairman.

The conference was first called for by the managing director of Checkers, Mr Rex Glanville, when the food price index shot to almost 30% at the beginning of the year — almost double the general Consumer Price Index of 15%.

At the time he called on all those involved in the food industry to get together for round table talks to find means of putting the brakes on high food prices. "With at least a 7% unemployment rate and a high incidence of malnutrition, we see the South African situation as very volatile."

The conference was described as "historic", as it was the first time the food industry — representing some of the most influential companies in the country — had come together in joint discussion of inflationary areas.

Yesterday's meeting was convened by the Editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Allister Sparks, who appealed to the group to show free enterprise was prepared to do something tangible for all South African



Mr Russell Stevens, chairman of the food price pressure group, with the Editor of the "Mail", Allister Sparks



Mr REX GLANVILLE
... first called for food talks

consumers, particularly those on the breadline.

Mr Russell Stevens, chairman of Tongaat food and animal feed interests, was unanimously elected chairman.

After the meeting, which lasted two hours, Mr Stevens said "Our goal is to curb, in the short term, rapid increases in food inflation, and to isolate the major causes which have, in recent times, accelerated the food price index."

Mr Stevens said he could not divulge the terms of reference of the group as it first had to refer back to other interested parties who were present at the food conference.

"We will go back to them with our terms of reference to get their support on the specific areas we have discussed. The meeting was constructive and

those present felt a sense of urgency about getting down to the nitty-gritty.

"Our short-term programme, however, will be to take a look at the maize price. This will have to be done within the next few weeks, before the new price is set.

"It is of concern to all of us, and if the expected increases come through — between 16% to 18%, bringing it to R145 a ton — it will continue to accelerate the food price index and lead to further hardships for those on the breadline."

Mr Stevens said it was a worrying factor that the food price index was 13% above the general Consumer Price Index.

In previous years the index had been running between 3% and 4% ahead of the general CPI — which is the norm in

other Western countries — now it was running 13% higher.

"If the expected increases go through, we can expect another snowball effect in the food price index. We believe a radical view should be taken. Farmers have had a bumper crop this year — 30% higher than it has been in the previous years," he said.

Others in the group are Mr R Glanville, managing director of Checkers; Mr R Ackerman, chairman of Pick 'n Pay; Mr S Matus, executive director of the Spar Group; Mr K McLeish, director of Metro Cash and Carry; Mrs S Motlana, president of the Black Housewives' League; Mrs J Hurwitz, president of the Housewives' League; and Mr J Hele of the Grocery Manufacturers Association.

Journalist gives name of source

Mr Justice Eloff, chairman of the Commission of Inquiry into the Meat Industry, today allowed a journalist to give evidence in camera to protect her sources from embarrassment.

On Thursday Miss Charlene Beltramo, a journalist of The Star, refused to reveal to the commission all the sources who gave her information about the illegal distribution and sale of meat to

controlled areas.

She was contacted by the secretary to the commission on Friday and told to telephone Mr Justice Eloff today

The judge said there would be no need for her to appear before the commission and she could give evidence in camera by telephone

Miss Beltramo gave the judge the name of a source who had agreed to being named.

186
143

Surviving children per mother

Ciskei	2,64	4,07	3,06
Transkei	2,24	3,86	2,32
Basutoland	2,02	4,00	2,28
Mean ..	2,28	3,95	2,45

Survivors as percentage of children born

Ciskei	47,6	52,3	58,3
Transkei	57,6	43,9	51,7
Basutoland	41,6	75,2	70,8
Mean ..	55,0	57,0	54,0

Child mortality per 1 000 live births

	1 year or under	2 years or under	18 years or under
Ciskei	164	141	374
Transkei	284	373	557
Basutoland	140	160	290
Mean ..	152	227	508

Strikers meet with management

Union leaders met with management early today as the strike at the large Tongaat group in Durban went into its second day.

More than 500 workers went on strike yesterday after making demands for higher wages and protesting the dismissal of 17 colleagues earlier in the week.

Mr Selby Nsibande the general secretary of the Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Employees Union met with Tongaat management yesterday to present workers demands which include double time for Sunday duty and improved working conditions.

A Tongaat spokesman said there were fewer strikers today. A representative of the KwaZulu government was attending the talks.

Management hoped the dispute would be over by the end of today.

The Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Employees Union is an unaffiliated union. In the past it has been accused of being a company union.

500 sugar
CT 20/3/81
workers
186
down tools

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Maintenance work came to a halt at the Tongaat sugar factory yesterday when about 500 workers downed tools in support of 17 of their colleagues involved in a dispute with the factory management

A company spokesman said yesterday that the stoppage had affected only the sugar division of the group and workers were not demanding an increase in wages or an improvement in working conditions

He said that last week 17 workers had been asked to change jobs in the plumbing section of the factory

"In spite of the fact that they were told the change would not mean a decrease in wages or status and that they would not lose their jobs, the workers resisted the reorganization," said the spokesman

He said the 17 had been given a written warning last Wednesday that they had to comply with the instructions from management or face disciplinary action

Three groups dominate

RDM 20/3/81 2nd floor 186
232
3rd floor 6000

By PAT SIDLEY
Consumer Mail

THE general manager of the Meat Board, Dr Jan Lombard, has told the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the Meat Industry that it is dominated by three large groups, all of which are "vertically integrated"

He defined "vertical integration" as ensuring growth and profit, with secondary and primary insurance against risk, reducing competition, and giving control over raw materials — with a certain amount of control over the market

Vertical integration, he said, could lead to price maintenance, cartels or "oligopolies", but quasi-monopolistic institutions tended to be "so-called" socially responsible

It was "well known", he said, that the three groups were Vleissentraal, Imperial Cold Storage and Kanhym/Karoo

But he condemned a Rand Daily Mail report last year illustrating the extent to which the three groups dominated the market. He said it was sensational, some deductions unfounded, and the authors ignorant

He said that last March the former Minister of Agriculture had asked the Meat Board for a report on vertical integration

It was handed in to the commission, but because the Minister requested that it should not be made public, its contents had not been made available to the Press or public at the commission's hearings

Dr Lombard handed in a

schedule showing the extent of the vertical integration in the three large meat groups throughout the industry

He said it contained only those undertakings which had to be registered by the Meat Board

On the Witwatersrand, Vleissentraal had two retail outlets, three wholesalers, two factories, seven agents and two hides and skins curers and brokers. In the same area, ICS had six retail outlets, five wholesalers, two factories, three agents, a curer and broker. Karoo had nine retail outlets, three wholesalers, one factory, four agents and a hide curer and broker

Dr Lombard said Vleissentraal was not a monopoly.

He said the competition between all three firms prevented any of them becoming a monopoly.

He denied there could have been a question of manipulation by the three firms to account for the sudden price increase last year

Questioned about abattoir agents, Dr Lombard said the three firms had the largest share of the market, though this had dropped slightly, but did not control the markets

He was questioned on the controversial support price system and the floor price, and said the floor price was the minimum price paid to the farmer, and the support price a marketing mechanism designed to reduce price fluctuations in the short term

5. Future Directions.

Between 1970 and the end of the century projections indicate that the South African population (including all the ex-Homelands) will have almost doubled, and growth in the Black population will have contributed most of this increase (36). Maintaining the standard of health services at their present level will not be too difficult, since this only requires an increase in the supply of beds and doctors of 2,5 per cent per annum, and at this rate of expansion, expenditures on health as a percentage of GNP would probably continue to decline.

There are, however, some forces which may operate to increase the relative amount of resources allocated to health care. The first of these is the high income elasticity of demand of Blacks for health service (37), which together with rising incomes will lead to an increase in the demand for medical care in Black Urban areas, and this may lead to the development of a private sector serving these needs. Rising levels of education and the spread of medical aid benefits will add impetus to this development. Secondly, the proportion of expenditure of Whites is not likely to fall, for although the income elasticity of demand of high income groups has been found to be low, changing tastes usually serve to increase the demand for health services as incomes rise. (38)

(36) J.L. Sadie *op.cit.*

(37) P.A. Black, "Income Distribution and the Composition of Final Demand in South Africa," *S.A.J.E.*, Vol. 45, No. 4, December 1975, pp. 400, 401.

(38) P.A. Black, *op.cit.* for White income elasticity of demand for medical care. Klaarman reports that in the U.S.A. the proportion of income spent on health has either risen or remained constant over time, despite low income elasticities. H.E. Klaarman *op.cit.*, pp. 25-31. Expenditure of White urban families rose from 2,9 per cent of income in 1955 to 3,0 per cent in 1975.

Thus rising incomes are likely to increase the amount of private expenditure on health care. Government has also shown concern over the racial distribution of health services and this could lead to an increased level of expenditure on Black services. Moves to eliminate wage discrimination will also add to current expenditures in the public sector, although this will not in itself increase the supply of services.

Vertical integration, he said, could lead to price maintenance, cartels or oligopolies, but said quasi-monopolistic institutions tended to be "so-called socially responsible". He said it was well known that the "Big Three" were Vleissentraal, Imperial Cold Storage and Kanhym/Karoo. But he condemned a newspaper article from September last year which had illustrated the extent to which the three groups dominated the market. Dr Lombard said the report had been sensational, some of its deductions unfounded, and its authors

ignorant. He told the commission that in March last year the previous Minister of Agriculture had asked the Meat Board for a report on vertical integration, which they had completed. This report was handed in to the commission but because the minister had requested that it not be made public, its content has not been made available to the press or public attending the commission's hearings.

Mr Lombard said that on the Witwatersrand, Vleissentraal had two retail outlets, three wholesalers, two factories, seven agents and two hides and skins, curers and brokers.

ICS had six retail outlets, five wholesalers, two factories, three agents, a curer and broker in the same area.

Karoo on the Witwatersrand had nine retail outlets, three wholesalers, one factory, four agents and a hide curer and broker.

Asked whether any of the large firms worked together or had undertakings in common, Dr Lombard said Bull Brand was jointly-owned by Vleissentraal and ICS.

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The 'Big Three' of meat industry

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The general manager of the Meat Board, Dr Jan Lombard, has told the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the Meat Industry that the industry is dominated by three large groups, all of which are vertically integrated.

Dr Lombard defined vertical integration as ensuring growth and profit, with secondary and primary insurance against risk. It also reduces competition, gives control over raw materials and a certain amount of control over the market.

Vertical integration, he said, could lead to price maintenance, cartels or oligopolies, but said quasi-monopolistic institutions tended to be "so-called socially responsible".

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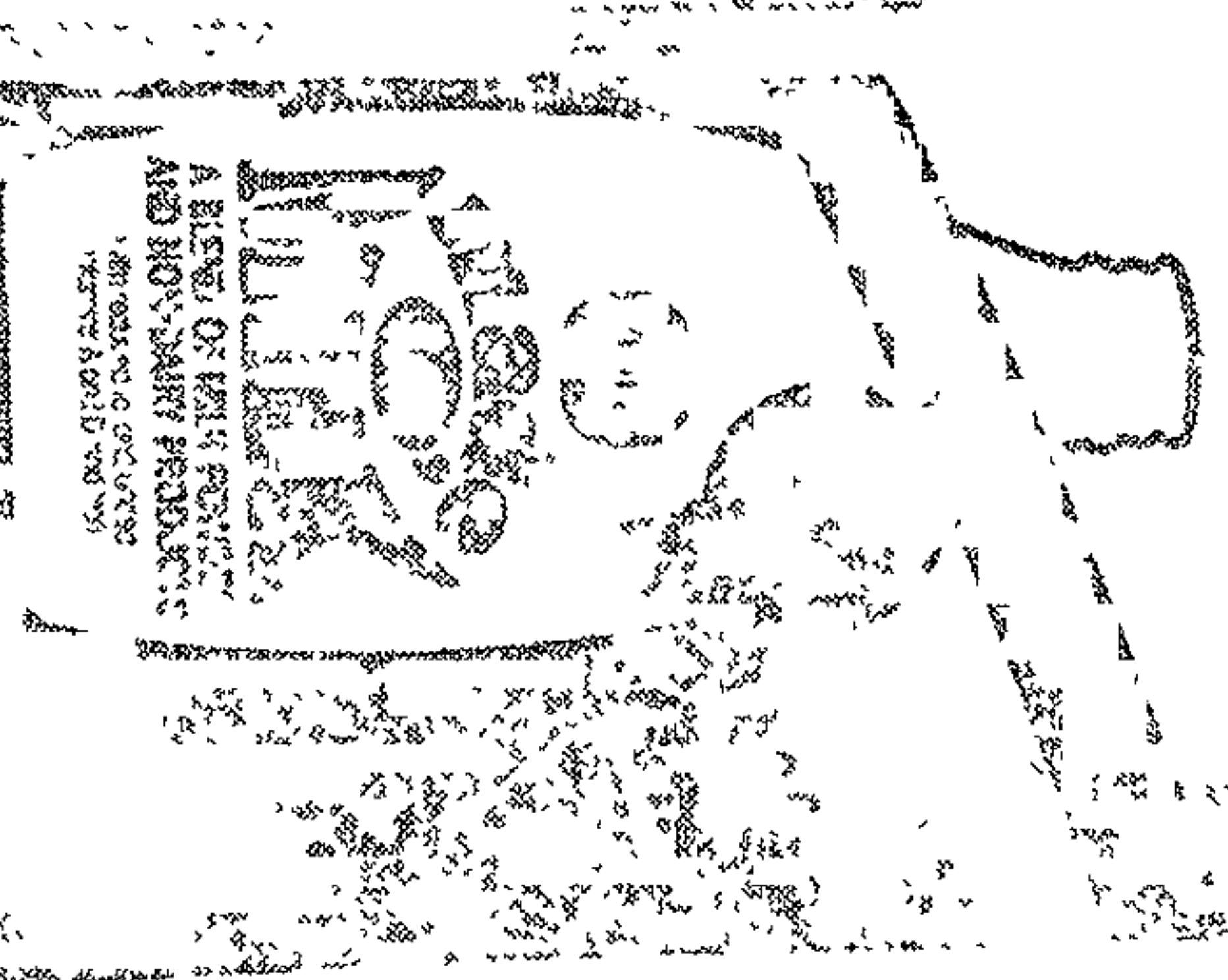
doctors to the whole economy will increase annually by only 3,6 per cent between 1974 and 1985, falling far short of the annual required growth of 6 per cent. It is also unlikely that the supply of beds will grow at the rate necessary, and Homelands will probably show the slowest rate

(40) *ibid.* p. 439. These projections do not seem to take account of the high emigration rate of doctors.

186 22/3/81

ADVERTS AND PACKAGING ARE MISLEADING, SAYS DAIRY FOUNDATION

MILK POWDER FROM THE BOTTOM



THE South African dairy industry has accused some milk-substitute manufacturers of misleading the public by giving the impression their products are as good as fresh milk.

The Dairy Foundation which represents dairy producers throughout the country, charged that some products are packaged and advertised as if they have the same nutritional value and chemical composition as fresh milk.

especially to those who have heart ailments. The foundation based its claims with the conclusions of the nutrition division of the National Research Institute for Nutritional Diseases of the Medical Research Council — that non-dairy products are potentially a greater threat to coronary heart disease sufferers than dairy products are.

While most milk-substitute manufacturers refused to comment on the claims, those who did denied they misled the public. One manufacturer said they did not advertise their product in question and did not say it was as good as fresh milk. Another said their product contained the necessary goodness of fresh milk.

By Ticks Chetty
The managing director of the Dairy Foundation, said: "We are not against people manufacturing these products. What we are concerned about is the manner in which some of these manufacturers advertise their products."

He said there were also other products on the market which appeared to have a coconut content. Made O Milk denied this claim. The Marketers of Kremel refused to comment. Jean Vincent, of Carrington in Durban, did not respond to three messages left for him to contact the Sunday Tribune to comment on the claim.

Mr Krutinger also accused Borden Foods in the Transvaal — the marketers of Made O Milk — of misleading the public by depicting a milk bottle on the Made O Milk packet.

"Milk is advertised as a product and by having a drawing of a milk bottle on the packet these people could give consumers the impression that it is equivalent to fresh milk," he said.

It was pointed out to us this week that while the Made O Milk packet does have a large drawing of a milk bottle on it, it is clearly stated on the packet the product is a blend of milk powder and non-dairy products. Answering the claims by the Dairy Foundation, Borden Foods said in a statement that like milk, Made O Milk, contained saturated fats, since it was made from skimmed milk and non-dairy products.

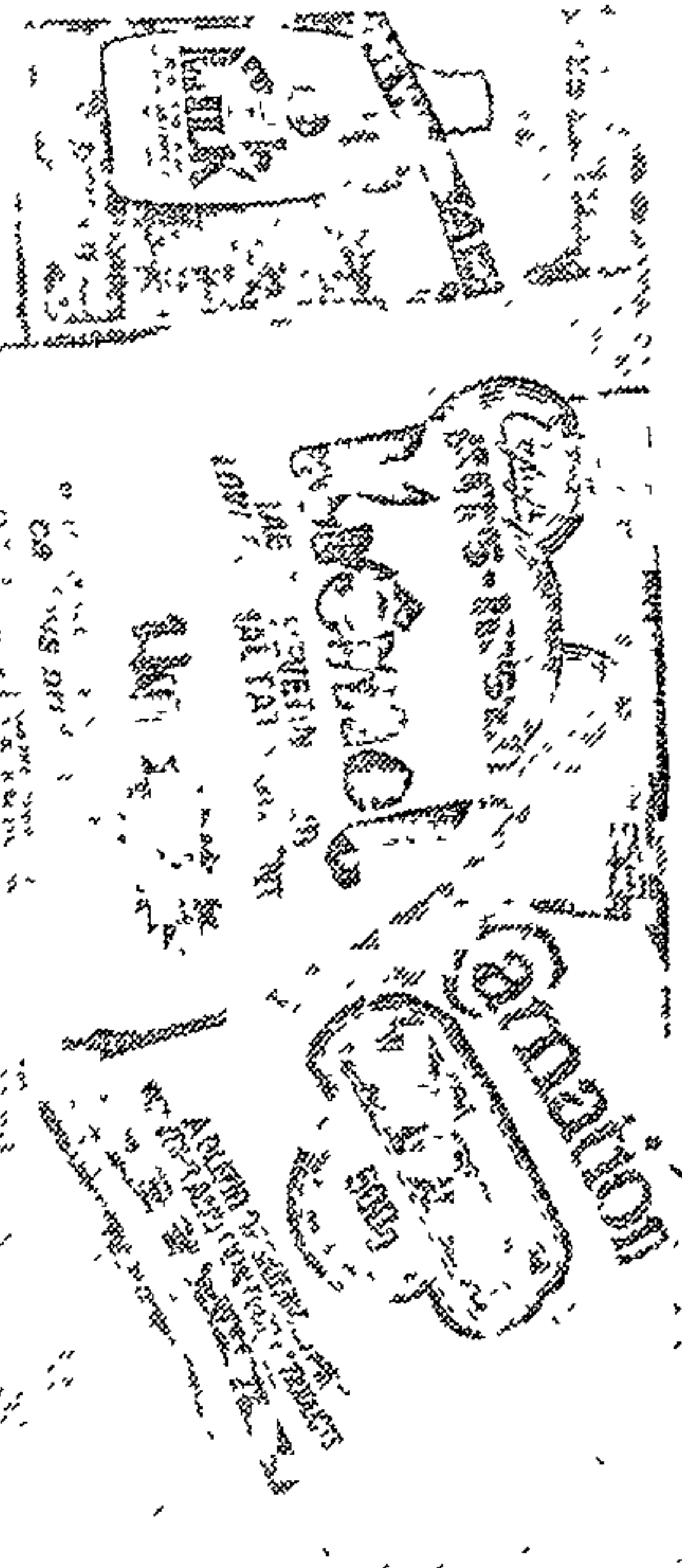
However, it has only half the saturated fat content of full cream milk. This is possible because Made O Milk contains more than 70 percent skimmed milk powder. It retains more than 70 percent of the protein of fresh milk," the statement read.

Jan Krutinger, of Kremel, said they did not advertise their product. He also said the packet containing Kremel did not indicate that it was equivalent to fresh milk. Carnation Blend, which is described as a blend of skimmed milk powder and non-dairy products, is marketed in a packet without drawings on it.

The Dairy Foundation is objecting to the milk bottle depicted on this packet:

A BLEND OF MILK POWDER AND NON-DAIRY PRODUCTS
MADE O MILK
NET WT 100g (3.5oz)
BEST BEFORE DATE 12/12/80

These and other products have come in for criticism from the Dairy Foundation



Union claims good support for boycott

STIML 23/3/51 (22) (1st) (S)

Labour Reporter

The Eastern Cape boycott of Wilson-Rowntree, Huletts and Rainbow Chickens entered its second week today

The consumer boycott was launched by the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) as a protest against recent worker dismissals at the three food groups

A strike at Wilson-Rowntree has seen violence and the mass dismissal of about 500

workers at the East London plant Management at Wilson-Rowntree has refused to comment on the unionist

The Huletts dispute involves the dismissal of 19 workers at one of the company's subsidiaries and the Rainbow Chickens dispute also involves the lay-off of staff

Mr Sam Kikine, general secretary of Saawu, said there was a "good public response" to the boycott call

By PAT SIDLEY
Consumer Mail

THE Housewives League has warned that if further integration among the three largest meat concerns takes place there will be an almost complete monopoly of the market place.

The three groups are the giant co-operative Veissentraal, Imperial Cold Storage and Kanlym/Karoo.

The warning was made by Mrs. Yvonne Forshaw, vice-president of the League, who testified before the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the meat industry on Friday.

She said the function of any meat marketing scheme was to obtain the best possible deal for both producer and consumer.

"Therefore the League is strongly opposed to the development of vertical integration."

The producer was placed at a disadvantage in that his agent was competing with him (the producer) by selling his own stock

RDM 23/3/81 (186)

League warns of meat monopoly

RAND DAILY MAIL, Monday, March 23, 1981

Consumers were dissatisfied with the unavailability, quality and price of offal.

Among the recommendations the League made were

- The commission should investigate in depth the degree of vertical and horizontal integration with the Big Three.
- The scrapping of the support price system.
- Applications for permits should be simplified
- Allocation of quotas to agents should not allow them to compete with their customers
- Licensing of agents should not be restricted
- Agents should not be associated with other aspects of the meat industry and their quotas should be reduced to 5%
- A wholesaler should not be entitled to compete with his customer through his own retail stores
- The commission should report fully on the excessive increase in prices over the last 12 months

the hands of only feedlot producers and large operators.

She said the system should ensure that the allocation of permits or quotas to farmers was not placed in the hands of anyone who was a buyer or seller of meat.

Agencies were sometimes owned by the meat wholesale groups. "This is a most disturbing situation as this means the farmer must despatch his cattle to his agent who in turn may sell to a wholesaler who may well be himself."

Mrs Forshaw said the Offal Pool was controlled by the Meat Board who delegated this control effectively to the Big Three

"This clearly shows collusion as the purpose of this joint buying is to eliminate competition for the lower grade meat."

"A further classic example is the running of the Offal Pool at City Deep where competitors hold hands to earn joint profits and keep other legitimate competitors out of the market," she said.

Mrs Forshaw said the food index of the CPI was well ahead of the inflation rate. Meat prices rose by 57% last year.

She said higher income groups could afford higher prices but they were a small proportion of the total population.

Referring to the permit and quota systems she said that, with complications in the new permit system, permits could end up in

to himself (the agent).

In addition to vertical integration the industry was also "horizontally integrated".

Kanlym had recently bought Karoo and there were joint operations between Veissentraal and ICS.

"The danger exists that should further integration take place among the Big Three, there will be an almost complete monopoly of the market place."

A company called the Compound Pool at the City Deep abattoir buys the meat requirements for the mine contracts held by the Big Three.

AS A PERCENTAGE OF 'EMPLOYABLE' MEN

	'Employable'	%
	17 125	7,9
	3 392	8,3
	14 784	15,9
	23 637	9,3

be chronic invalids.

...to assume that all the other women (those re housewives from choice, particularly since many income categories where the incentive to combine cash-earning job is strong; and it is not clear d be described, if they are not to be considered

...y active' men, less those aged 0-14 and less than t column in Table 2) are added to those officially 'probably unemployed' men is reached. Expressed as n in the area less those aged 0-14 and less than or yable' men) these figures are :

S. I. M. 23/3/81
SA to import S American pilchards

Own Correspondent
DURBAN — Pilchards, one of the largest volume sellers in tinned food lines and a very high source of protein are to be imported from South America to ease the current critical shortage. A supermarket chain ex-

ecutive, Mr. Alan Gardner said recently that food stores had been on an allocation from suppliers for some time now because of the shortage. But negotiations had been made to import a large consignment from South America and the

situation was expected to improve in the next few months. Mr. Gardner said pilchards were a huge volume seller and the largest single item in the tinned food line after vegetables like beans, peas and sweet-corn. The price had risen

steeply in the past 10 years. A 430 g tin which sold for 11c now cost 59c in most stores. The recent shortage in South Africa has been blamed on overfishing, particularly by Russian trawlers off the SWA/Namibia coast.

Source of meat info named

RDM 24/3/81

~~Source~~
186

By PAT SIDLEY
Consumer Mail

A JOURNALIST who is giving evidence at the Eloff Commission inquiry into the red meat industry has been allowed to name a source of information to the commission "in camera" over the telephone so as not to embarrass her source

Mrs Charlene Beltramo was questioned last week by the commission as to her source of information for an article about butchers who were illegally selling meat obtained from uncontrolled areas in controlled areas

She had refused to disclose her source, but was allowed to ask the source permission to give the name. The judge agreed to accept this evidence on the telephone and in camera

Also giving evidence in Pretoria yesterday was an auctioneer and abattoir agent, Mr J B Heckrood of Kimberley, who said his licence to act as an agent was delayed, and was jeopardised as a result of the Meat Board's composition

He could not see how his application for a licence could succeed when representatives of the large meat firms - Vleissentraal, Karoo and Ochse - were members of the Meat Board

He had been granted a licence to operate as an agent, but then received no quotas to slaughter calves or sheep

This was because he had to build up enough of a reputation with the board

He complained that it was therefore "difficult to get into the game if you are new"

He said there had been an inquiry by the Meat Board into the permit and quota system in Kimberley in 1979

"Carloads of documents" had been taken away to Pretoria, but nothing had come of the investigation

on whom had no jobs will be in more plausible registers encountered Appendix (9) ver, official work-seekers staff Reinet said to thought there et a job even in the munt- a job without t first having est, at least) amilies were 180 sub-economic houses! O families and tting list for including 30 ilies are waiting

open to most of the farm workers su But however many jobs are available figures. tricts) quoted in the 1970 census o in either accepting unemployment fi 2 contains an attempt to point out statistics on unemployment are not on the books for the entire Karoo that in February there were only 1 was unemployment in the towns and if they can get a house. None of It may in fact be difficult for m cipality will employ a man unless first having a house. In a job, and it may be equal it is difficult to get a co It seems that in some waiting for two and three- houses for coloured people in Middelburg there was a up to 21 people were livi in Fraserburg the waiting two years; squatter families. Some for houses in the munici in Beaufort West at least

established the extent of the official housing shortage: Conversations with town clerks in three towns

make his choice, taking into consideration which medical practice will suit his realm of acceptable possibilities.

Medicine today needs flexibility especially in the training to meet the needs of patients from all walks of life. The future scientific doctor needs a liberal education intended to increase his capacity to accept the patient as a total individual bringing social, psychological and physical aspects to the therapeutic relationship.

Vleissentraal no villain, SAAU tells meat inquiry

Farming Correspondent

The co-op meat giant, Vleissentraal, was no monopoly — it was the extension of the meat production set-up of its farmer members

Mr Basie Snyman, executive member of the South African Agricultural Union (SAAU), giving evidence before the commission of inquiry into the meat industry in Pretoria today said the meat producer had a basic right to sell his stock to whom he liked. He had the right to carry the handling and processing of his product as far and as near to the end consumer as he could

Nobody had ever objected against Sasko co-op storing, handling and milling the farmers' wheat, baking bread and delivering it to the urban housewife

Why was Vleissentraal now being made into a villain because it took its members' beef carcasses right into their own polony factory or their cows' hides into their own tannery?

It would be the opposite of free enterprise to force the beef producer to sell his products at any stage to a state protected middleman, he said

To disqualify producer-members of the Meat Board because of their possible connection with a producer meat co op would be equally foolish, Mr Snyman said

Both Vleissentraal and the Meat Board were farmer organisations and a leading stock farmer would almost certainly be a prominent member of some stock marketing co op affiliated to Vleissentraal.

NO FAULT

Previously Mr Snyman had said the sharp rise in meat prices was in no way the result of the meat control scheme. The SAAU was strongly in favour of the present meat scheme

He admitted the sharp increase in meat prices during 1980 had caused much discontent. But this was the result of supply and demand at the time

The meat scheme as such was not a factor

Another source of criticism had been the Meat Board's policy of controlling supplies by way of marketing permits issued by the board

Supplies had to be controlled because only a certain number of stock could be handled at the abattoirs, Mr Snyman said

A part of their training to familiarise themselves since most of the endemic discover how to motivate to improve the

prevention and interception of disease patterns, will continue to draw clients from this area of psychological illness. In the remote village areas traditional medicine would persist in its original forms.

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Gelfand, M. An African Religion
Field, M.J. . Search for Security
Kiev, A. : Magic, Faith and Healing

Traditional medicine has persisted in the area of chronic or psychosomatic ills where scientific medicine has either failed to produce equally good results or has simply ignored the need for systematic attention research. The functional scope of each medical system has been mainly determined by its ability to get

Botha predicts food will become scarce

DD. 26/3/81

186
~~211~~

Penguin Books 1977
Limits to Medicine
I. Illlich, I.

10. Wyndham, C.H. in press

JOHANNESBURG — The government's anti-inflationary conference opens here today with dire predictions and new revelations on the price of food

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, opened the 150th Cape Show at Goodwood with the prediction that food would become scarce and expensive in the 80s as oil had been in the past decade

In Johannesburg, Opposition consumer affairs spokesman, Mr Horace van Rensburg, disclosed that control boards — which had played a major role in the 30 per cent food price increase last year — cost the country an additional R7 million to run compared to the previous year.

He said the cost of running the boards rose by an astronomical average of 28,5 per cent during the past year. During 1979/80, they cost R28 million to run compared with R21 million the year before

Mr Van Rensburg said the government should take a large measure of responsibility for the soaring inflation rate which pushed up food prices 30

per cent in a year

The millions spent by control boards were a major contributory factor in this inflation spiral, as these costs were carried by the public, Mr Van Rensburg said

His statement follows repeated opposition calls on the government to curb unnecessary spending on apartheid policies as the most important single remedy for bounding inflation that could reach 20 per cent before the end of the year

Quoting Opposition figures, Mr Van Rensburg said the amount spent on the Dried Fruit Board rose by a massive 181 per cent, while the Dried Bean Board's costs rose by 121 per cent. The money spent on what, meat, egg, fruit, and other boards also rose considerably

The Meat Board's budget had increased by 31 per cent to over R5 million making it one of the top-spending control boards in the country while many ordinary people could no longer afford to eat meat, he said.

And the Dairy Board's expenditure had doubled following its merger with

the Milk Board in a "rationalisation" effort

The 30 per cent increase in food prices during 1980 was a "calamity" for many South Africans "and indications are that the position in 1981 is going to be even worse," Mr Van Rensburg said

He accused the government of holding an early election to avoid the political consequences of the "huge economic problems" that lay around the corner

His accusations come against a background of increasing concern among economists that only drastic measures can slow down the country's vicious price spiral

The Minister of Finance, Mr Horwood, is expected to use the conference today to urge industry and commerce to keep a tighter reign on prices and to moderate salary increases

Mr Botha said South Africa was continuing to increase production and export of food and comparative statistics also showed that South Africa had the cheapest food in the world

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186 (51) 327

Ex-sweetworkers in court

MDANTSANE — Eleven former employees of an East London sweet manufacturing firm, Wilson Rowntree, appeared in three separate trials in the Special Regional Court, charged with public violence and incitement

The cases were postponed to April 9 and they were not asked to plead

No evidence was led

Charged with incitement were Mr Selby Tyanda, 34, Mr Government Tuze, 42, Mr Tobile Fana, 26, Mr Mongezi Didiza, 26, and Mr Sipho Vumindaba, 30, Mr Mlungisi Mkhiva, 30

The following were charged with public violence Mr Herbert Kale, 45, Mr Makoko Mbali, 42, Mr Mluleki Myoli, 34, a 17-year old youth and Mr Skwintshi Sibawu

All are out on bail. —
DDR

animals among those 52 workers who kept them.

The table below shows the distribution of grazing

workers.

spread of disease, but in a sense it forms a free service to

probably mostly to protect the farmers' flocks from the

or shearing time along with their own animals. This was

supervise the workers attending to them) at dosing, dipping

cattle, the farmers would generally attend to them (or

where the workers were allowed to keep goats, sheep or

farmers' own animals.

tended to interbreed with, and reduce the quality of, the

not be kept separate from their own flocks and herds and

than sheep, goats or cattle, which, the farmers said, could

to and from the towns, seem to be more acceptable to farmers

them. Donkeys and horses, which workers use for transport

forbid workers to keep grazing animals, tend to discourage

on the farmers' land. Most farmers, where they do not

Seventy-eight workers (60%) had no animals grazing

(v) Grazing rights.

are reasonably accurate.

Table 6. Reasons given for making a subsequent choice

	No.	%
1. Dissatisfaction with treatment	21	60
2. Nearer, or first choice now too far	9	26
3. Cheaper	3	9
4. Not worth money (1 + 3)	1	
5. Undefined	1	

i.e. towards doctors. Women of working age were the main clinic attenders.

Those who had chosen to go first to the clinic did so for family planning or gynaecological reasons or because it was cheaper, or nearer, or because they considered their ailment to be minor. There was also a feeling in some women that clinics could cope adequately with children's diseases out that for their own they would prefer a doctor.

4.2.3. Table 5: Subsequent choices

	Iddo	Kirkwood	Suurberg	Bersheba	Total
No subsequent choice.	42	21	13	11	87 (70%)
No. of cases where subsequent choice made.	12 (29)	6 (22)	12 (48)	8 (42)	38 (30%)
Clinic	5		1	4	10
Nearest doctor	3		6	4	13
Doctor elsewhere	3	4	5	4	16
Hospital	1	1		2	4
No treatment or home care	2		3	2	7
Other practitioner	1			1	1
Total subs. choices:	14	6	15	16	51

1. Referral was not counted as a subsequent choice.

2DM 27/3/81
Cadbury
 186 64
expects growth

By SUSAN DALLAS

CADBURY Schweppes expects further growth in sales of both confectionery and soft drinks in 1981 after a sales increase of 38% in 1980.

In his report for the year ending January 3, 1981, the chairman, Mr Charl Cilliers, says that against an expected background of continued economic expansion, the company anticipates another good year.

It will continue its policy of marketing only those products which have a high sales potential and will add new products only if they offer major growth potential.

The sugar confectionery market was responsible for 75% of the company's 47% increase in taxed profit for the year.

Soft drinks contributed the remaining 25% of total profits.

Mr Cilliers says the company aims to maintain profit growth by expanding its share of the market.

At 96.4c a share, earnings are 46% up on 1979 earnings of 65.6c.

Dividend payment has risen by 56% to 36c a share (23c), which at today's share price is a healthy dividend yield of 8%.

'Subsequent choices' are analysed because they give some clues as to the reasons why people change their

choice far more 'subsequent

reports were classified as to whether relief was permanent, temporary, or permanent when on continuous treatment. Although the last two categories are objectively the same they reflect a different attitude towards their illness and the treatment on the part of the patient.

Table 7. Outcome of treatment Patients' report

27/3/81

Sugar industry inquiry

PRETORIA — The appointment of a committee of inquiry into the Sugar industry was announced here last night by the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers

Its terms of reference are to inquire into, report and make recommendation on: The expansion of sugar production in South and Southern Africa with due regard to its geographical distribution and economic, social and strategic factors

- The effectiveness of the local marketing system with special reference to whether there is justification for the continued application of the existing price regulating measures within a free economy

- The system of marketing sugar abroad

- The basis on which the division of proceeds formula should be adjusted from year to year for changing price levels

The six-member committee will be chaired by Dr A J V Rorich, general manager of Imperial Cold Storage — Sapa

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186
**Sugar probe
team named**

RDM 27/3/81
THE appointment of a Committee of Inquiry into the sugar industry was announced in Pretoria last night by the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, Dr Dawie De Villiers. The committee will be chaired by Dr A J V Rorich, and the other members are Prof W E Kassier, Dr P D F Strydom, Dr H C Eggers, Mr J K Siertsema and Mr M J Els
- Sapa

By Ticks Chetty

CONTROLLERS of the multi-million and milk-substitute manufacturing industry came out fighting this week against the Dairy Control Board and the Dairy Foundation in defence of their products. And as the dispute over claims that some milk-substitute manufacturers are misleading the public by giving the impression their products are as good as fresh milk heated up, the board and the foundation were accused of lacking efficiency and of lacking in marketing expertise.

Milk substitute manufacturers said their products probably received adverse publicity because they were cheaper than those marketed by the boards.

Mr Bill Stewart and Mr John Vincent, directors of the American-based Carnation Company said: "It is painfully obvious that certain products are being highlighted by the board and the foundation because of the threat they pose to the products marketed by their organisation."

The row over milk-substitute products erupted last week when the Dairy Foundation charged that some milk-substitute products are packaged and advertised as if they have the same nutritional value and chemical composition as fresh milk.

The foundation said tests had shown that some milk-substitute products probably contain a percentage of coconut-oil, which is harmful, especially to those who have heart ailments.

NEW 'MILK' BOSSES TURN SOUR ON BOARD

27/3/81
186
Tubino 29/3/81

Explaining why their products were being criticised, the Carnation Company men said "When yellow margarine was first introduced to South Africa, the dairy industry controlled the amount of margarine the manufacturers could market for fear of hitting the butter market. And at that stage a number of adverse articles appeared on the health aspect of margarine as against butter."

"The next problem was the introduction of non-dairy creamers and the continual unfavourable articles about these products by the dairy industry."

"And now we have the all-out war against milk-substitute products that are appealing on the market now."

Mr Stewart and Mr Vincent said it was important to note that all

these products had been accepted and passed by health authorities in South Africa and in other countries.

The Carnation men denied they used coconut oil in their milk-substitute products.

Mr Eddie Roux, manager of the board, bluntly told the milk-substitute manufacturers that if they persisted in giving the public the impression their products were as good as fresh milk "we will fight you with everything we have."

"Refrain from using dairy terms such as cream, creamer, dairy, milk as well as milk bottles, cream or milk cans in the packaging and advertising of your products and the dairy industry and the control board will let you be on your merry way," Mr Roux said.

Striking Natal sugar men face threat of dismissal

By Drew Forrest

More industrial unrest has hit the Natal sugar industry, with a strike by the entire African workforce of the Union Co-operative Bank and Sugar Company in Dalton, near Maritzburg

About 450 workers at the sugar manufacturing and processing plant walked off the job on Tuesday in protest against the withdrawal of the traditional rations system, said a spokesman for the Fosatu-affiliated Sweet, Food and Allied Workers' Union

The dispute is still unresolved and management has told the strikers to report today or be dismissed.

The company had refused to deal with the union as it did not have majority representation at the plant, the spokesman said

He said an elected workers' committee and union officials would seek talks with management before today's deadline

Union Co-operative is seeking membership of the Industrial Council for the sugar industry and has just paid the 17

percent increase for lower categories of workers laid down in the current industrial agreement

But the simultaneous withdrawal of rations for the workers, which had traditionally been part of their wages, had left them "worse off than before", the union spokesman said

He said the mood at many other Natal sugar plants was "tense" Two weeks ago, 500 workers struck at the Tongaat group's factory at Maidstone, north of Durban

Union Co-operative management declined last night to comment on the dispute.

between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement.

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framework of medicine in limited geographic areas merely gives emphasis to the far more important feature of the general exclusion of blacks in the control and design of the national system of health care.

It has been argued first that medicine in South Africa generally has been ineffective in improving the health of the population as the important factor determining the health of the population is socio-economic development and not the application of medical technology. Second, it has also been argued that there is a particular social organisation attached to South African medicine. These two broad features conditioning and characterising South African medicine are interconnected and reinforce one another. Together they point to the existing model of medical services being in need of radical revision.

What is currently and urgently needed is a systematic analysis and evaluation of the efficacy of South Africa's existing health care delivery system. To my knowledge the last comprehensive attempt to analyse the South African health care services and make concrete

future development was that of National Health Services, which recommended the establishment of detailed changes, such as that which would promote health workers in which the doctor would be the health worker. Other members of the health workers who were to undertake health care. Subsequently a health education & health assistant programme was undertaken, particularly for farm workers who established training courses for such assistants. The major recommendations of the Gluckman Commission were never fully acted upon and the health assistant scheme failed due to poor funding and a variety of other factors uncorrected with the need for, or the adequacy, of these workers. Subsequent to this 1974 Commission medical planning appears to have taken place only on a departmental basis and other than the setting up of a newly developed comprehensive health scheme in the Homelands no significantly new national plans for the health care system in South Africa have been implemented or considered. Consequently the complex questions of whether South Africa has a medical services delivery model appropriate to its needs, or one which is achieving its targets, has not been seriously evaluated.

The deficits of the existing system of health care clearly suggest that a new health care model is needed. Any new model could best be constructed by first clearly identifying the inadequacies of the present one - with its emphasis on services directed towards Whites and urban areas, its stress on curative rather than preventative medicine and on high technology medicine in hospital settings. As a second step I believe that detailed consideration should be given as to how the whole practice of medicine could become integrated into a multi-disciplinary community development programme. The TB of the Ngutu area and the malnutrition around Ealharos cannot be eradicated by doctors and nurses acting in a hospital setting. What is needed to attack these problems is a multi-disciplinary approach to disease in which medicine, housing, agriculture, education and economic programmes co-operate to build up community facilities to combat such disease. South African medicine at present concentrates excessively on treating disease in isolation from the setting and environment in

Price
DOM 31/3/81
of offal
likely ¹⁸⁶
to rise ²⁴⁴
by 30%

Consumer Mail

PRICES of offal, the food of the poor, are going up on April 7 - probably by between 30% and 40% according to retail sources.

This means ox heart, which costs about R1,98 a kg now, could cost as much as R2,77 a kg this month.

Ox liver, about R2,99 or more a kg at present, will cost about R4,19 a kg, making it more expensive to buy than chuck. A spokesman at the Rand Offal Pool - the company which sells all offal on the Reef - said yesterday he knew of no increase.

But the Meat Board later confirmed that an increase is expected, but were unable to give details of how much because the matter was still under discussion.

Offal prices are not set by public auction, or controlled by the Meat Board. They are established by, and the profits accrue, to the Offal Pool. The Offal Pool's shareholders are the Big Three in the meat industry - Vleissentraal, Kanhym/Karoo and Imperial Cold Storage. The Housewives League who gave evidence at the commission have questioned how the profits are distributed and how the farmer is paid out. They have also criticised the minimal amounts the farmer is paid for his offal.

Last night, Mrs Yvonne Forshaw, vice-president of the League said: "The increases are shattering and quite frightening."

health care delivery. One need only look to the states which border on South Africa to view a variety of attempts to reshape or create new health care systems. Turning to Botswana, Lesotho and Mozambique, a range of interesting developments in the health field are being undertaken, all of which have relevance to South Africa and which can be briefly detailed.

1) Mozambique

On independence, Mozambique was left with less than 100 doctors, almost all of whom were based in the urban areas, and with a heavily lopsided health service which favoured urban areas over rural ones. The government's first priority was to establish rural health services which had been virtually non-existent under the Portuguese regime. In June 1975, for example, the Lourenco Marques area, with a population of some 750 000 had about 50 doctors while the Northern Province of Vila Pery, with a

Argus 2/4/81
~~177~~ ~~33~~ ~~129~~ ~~186~~
Homes firm strikers go back to work

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN — All 2 300 strikers from the Phoenix and Queensburgh depots of Ilco Homes (Pty) Ltd and a further 700 from three other branches have today gone back to work

The other three branches at which workers struck yesterday were at Isipingo, Cavendish and Mayville

Mr Jos Demmers, general manager of the company, said today that they had prepared the strikers'

pay-outs yesterday, but that today they were given a final warning

'Early this morning I gave the strikers an ultimatum. Either come back to work today, or you will be paid off immediately,' he said

Mr Demmers said that a referendum would be held tomorrow on whether the workers wished to be paid monthly or fortnightly

He said he was not aware that branches in Soweto and Cape Town

had also considered striking

He confirmed that a British television company would be arriving at the Phoenix depot to interview the strikers — 'although I don't know what for,' he said.

Mr Sam Kikine, the general secretary of the South African Allied Workers' Union, said that he commended Mr Demmers for the step he had taken.

The 460 African workers of the Dalton Sugar and Bark mill, who struck yesterday and on Tuesday, had not returned to work early today.

The management of the Union Co-operative Bark and Sugar Mill was negotiating with the workers

Mr B A Chariton, personal assistant to the managing director, said the workers had come out on strike after a free meal had been stopped when they had received higher wages.

Huge rises in price of sugar and offal

CT 3/4/81

~~247~~

3/4/81

186

Staff Reporter

THE PRICE of two major food items — sugar and offal — is going up. Sugar will be 11 percent more expensive from today and offal, a major source of nutrition for the lower-income group, could cost the consumer almost 80 percent more next week.

A Meat Board spokesman in Pretoria confirmed yesterday that the price of offal was being adjusted "in order to keep pace with the price of beef"

The abattoir price would go up by 52 percent on Tuesday, but butchers warned yesterday that once wholesalers had "added their slice", offal could cost consumers as much as 80 percent more

The increase in the price of sugar, announced by the South African Sugar Association yesterday will have a ripple effect on all other foods with a sugar content, such as cakes, confectionery and mineral water, which can be expected to increase in price accordingly

The price increase is expected to compensate for the industry's higher production costs and the increase in the price of fuel which came into effect at the beginning of the month.

Unjustifiable

City butchers reacted angrily yesterday to the offal announcement. They described the increase as "astronomically high and unjustifiable"

Mr Chris Joubert, a Sea Point butcher, said "We are not happy with the increase. We would have understood an increase in the more sophisticated offal like the tongue, tail and liver, but to increase the price of the cheaper offal is totally unreasonable."

He said there was no justification for an increase in the price of a commodity that sometimes had to be dumped or given away

The increase was ordered by the Meat Board, which adjusts the price of offal every six months.

Another angry butcher was Eskay Butcheries' manager, Mr Ebrahim Kaspar, who commented: "When one takes into account the slice that the wholesaler puts on the offal the increase will be 80 percent by the time it reaches the butcher. How will the poor be able to afford those prices?"

Beyond means

He said the poorer section of the community would be particularly hard-hit because they turned to buying offal when the price of red meat rocketed beyond their financial means last year

"Because of this I can foresee a surplus of offal developing"

He said butchers, no matter how hard they tried, would not be able to absorb the increase. An example of how the price of



CT 19 (186) 3/14/21 From page 30

offal would be affected was that liver costing R1,90 yesterday would by Tuesday cost R2,98

Mr D C Joubert, chairman of the Cape Offal Board, said there was an agreement between the Meat Board and the Offal Board that the price of offal would increase or decrease percentage-wise in accordance with the increase or decrease in the price of beef

The price adjustment took place every six months

He said the price of beef had increased by "more than 52 percent in the past year" and that the profits reaped by the Offal Board went to the producer

The increase was the price the "offal pool" — an organization which runs the distribution of offal on behalf of the Meat Board — charged the trade and would be followed by an increase in the price for the producer

Importation

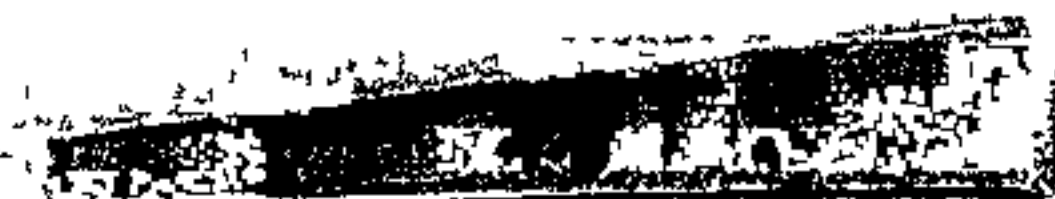
He said there was not enough offal to cope with the demand and some people were even thinking of importing the commodity

According to the chairman of the Sugar Association, Mr I G B Smeaton, the effects of the drought which the industry had just come through had not been passed on to the consumer but had been absorbed by the industry

Of the 11 percent increase, 7,2 percent would go to the industry to cover higher production costs, one percent to cover increased packaging costs, 1,3 percent would go to retailers and 1,5 percent would represent the average increase in rail costs

The spokesman for Spar Foodliners, Mr Brian Bevan, said last night that the 11 percent increase on a one-kilo-gram packet of sugar would be in the region of four cents more, and a 2,5 kg packet about 10 cents more

Handwritten notes at the bottom left of the page.



Police swoop on Natal sugar strikers, jail 270

3/4/81

186 229 182 187 STRIKE

By Drew Forrest
 In one of the toughest reactions to industrial unrest this year, police yesterday arrested about 270 strikers at the Union Co-operative Bark and Sugar Company in Dalton, Natal. The workers were re-

portedly dismissed when they failed to meet a management deadline to return to work. Shortly afterwards, police arrived 'in force' according to union sources.

Confirming the arrests, the District Commandant

for Greytown, Major H J Harris, said the workers would appear in court today in New Hanover on charges of trespassing after being held overnight at three police stations in the area.

The strikers, who had

gathered on the company's football field next to the mill, had 'submitted voluntarily' to arrest he said, and there were no incidents.

REFUSAL

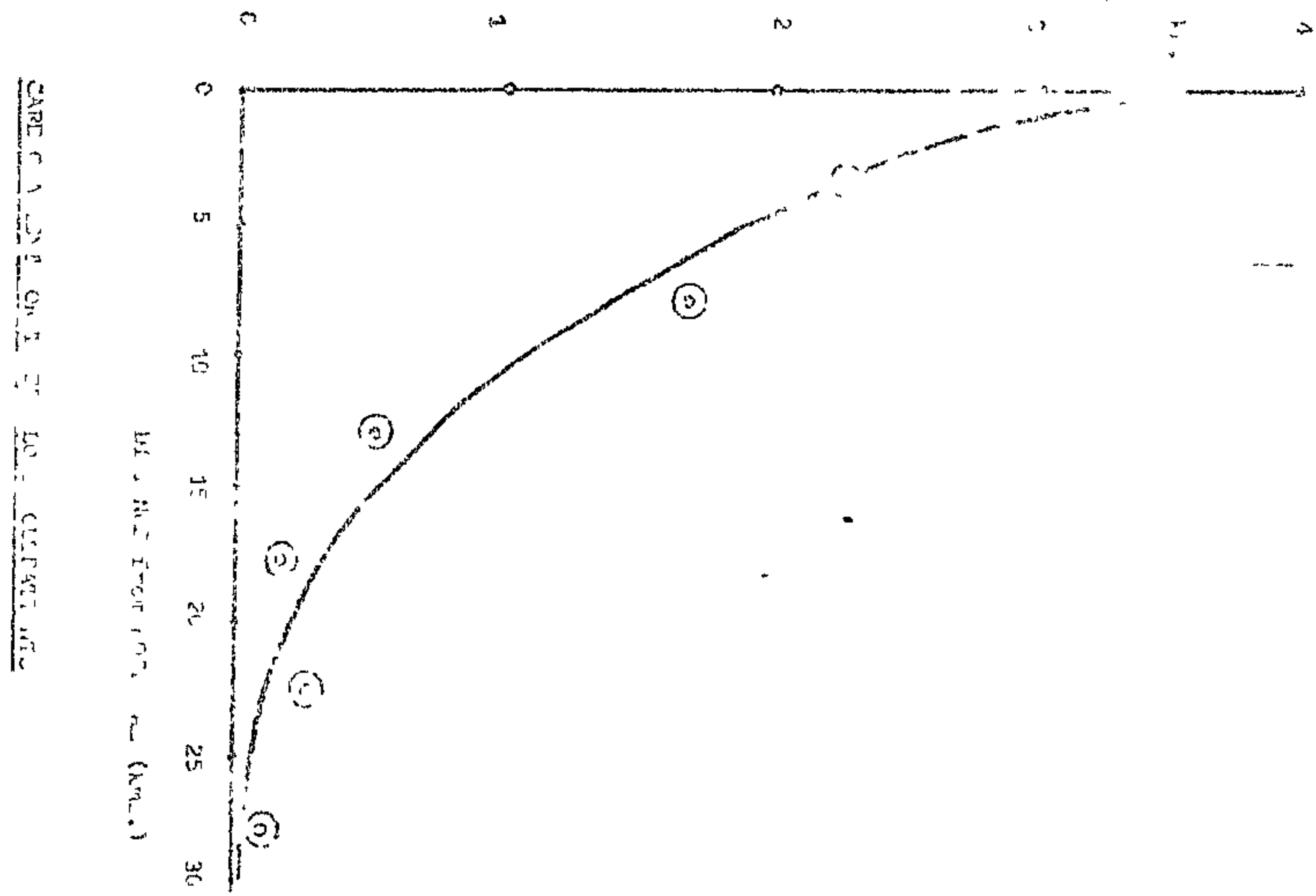
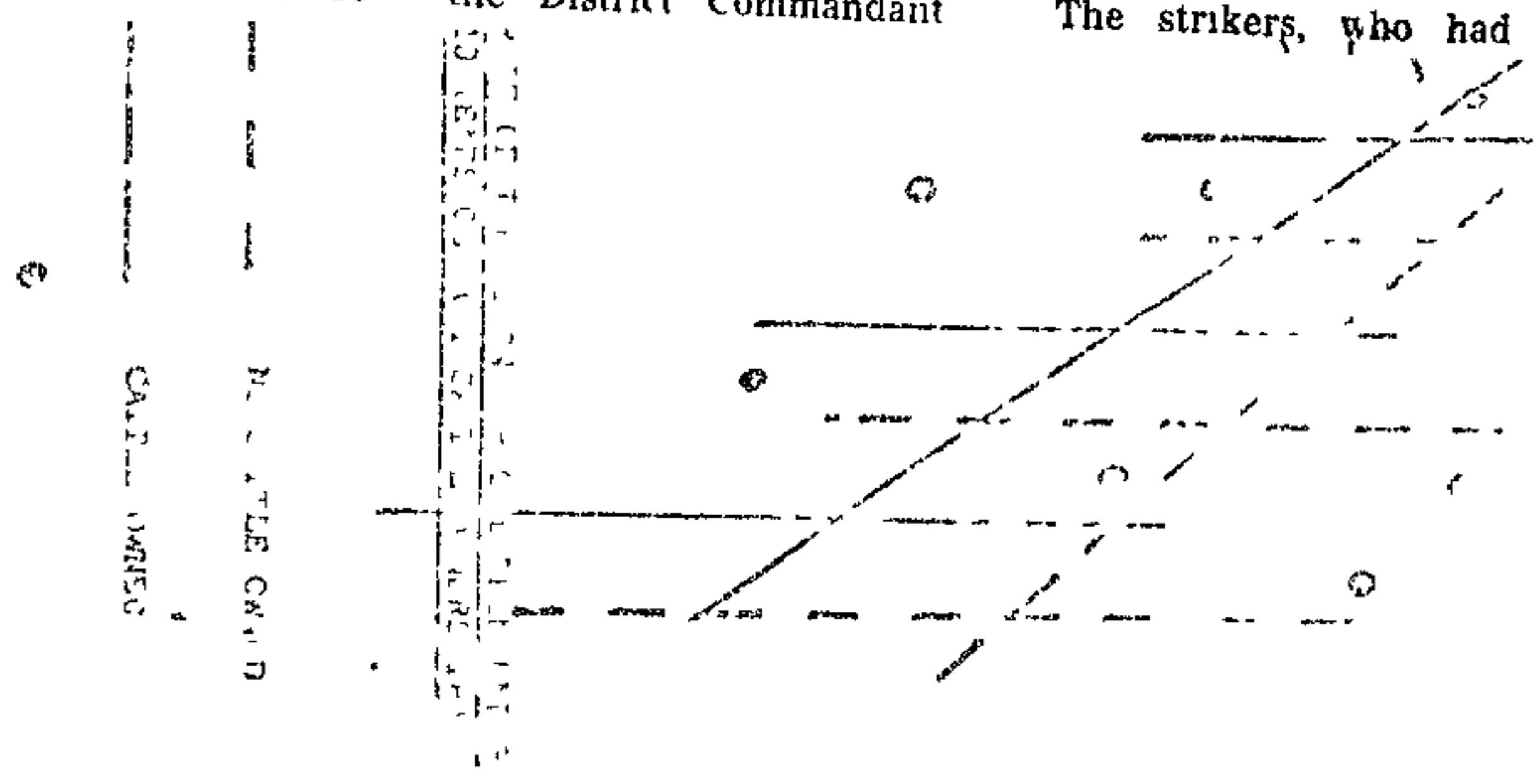
According to a spokesman for the Fosatu-affiliated Sweet, Food and Allied Workers' Union, management had been asked by workers to meet union officials before the 2 pm deadline but had refused.

He said management had earlier tried — and failed — to negotiate a settlement with an "in-company" union, the Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Employees' Union.

The strike was sparked on Tuesday after the company had raised wages by 17 percent but had simultaneously withdrawn the workers food rations.

The loss of rations had effectively nullified the increase, the spokesman said and the 450-strong African workforce had demanded financial compensation.

Union Co-operative management was not available for comment.



Arsonists bomb two Mdantsane homes

DD 3/4/81
(295)
(186)
(139)

MDANTSANE — The homes of two Wilson Rowntree workers were petrol bombed here while they were on night duty

The family of Mr Wilmot Mgcini Deliwe fled in their night clothing through the front door of their Zone 2 house because their kitchen door was tied with wire. Two bombs were thrown

His 70-year-old mother, Harriet, and sister, Ethel, were treated at the Cecilia Makiwane Hospital for shock and discharged

His father, Mr Issac Deliwe, 78-year old urban representative in East London of the Imiqhayi tribe under Chief Bangilizwe Jah, said the blaze caused thousands of rands damage to furniture and two dogs suffocated

He said his son had heard of threats from former workmates because he did not go on strike when they downed tools last month after a dispute

They did not know where they were going to sleep as all their beds and blankets were destroyed

At the Zone 7 home of Mr Griffiths Ntlose, his wife, Nombeko, and eight-day-old baby girl were

awakened by a loud bang on her bedroom window and saw curtains burning.

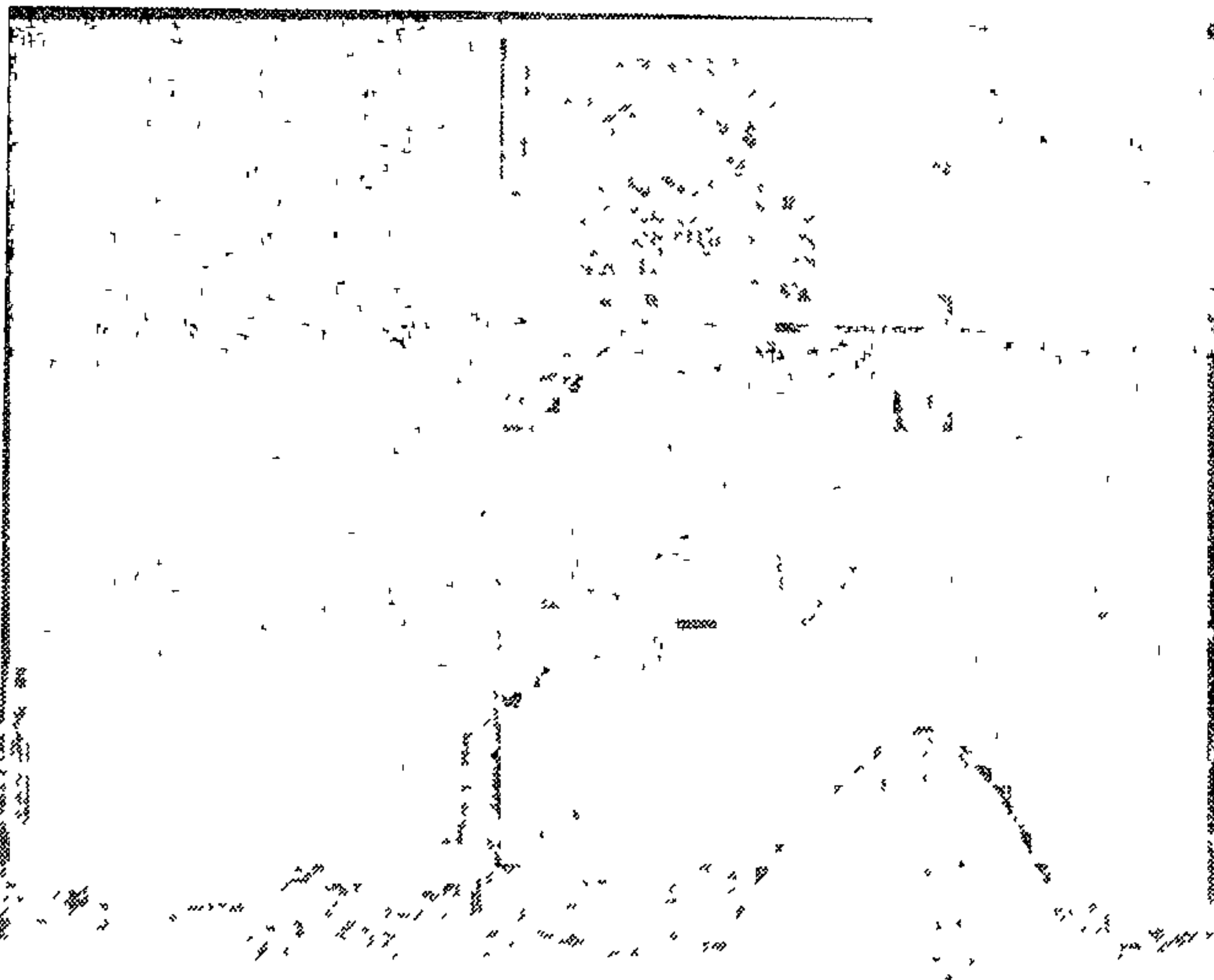
She took her baby to the lounge and together with her sister-in-law ex-

tinguished the fire with buckets of water.

All panes in her bedroom window were broken. Curtains and a radiogram and sideboard

were scorched by the fire

She later found a broken bottle closed with a piece of cloth. The house smelt of petrol for some time



Mr Isaac Deliwe next to the broken lounge windows through which two petrol bombs were hurled.

pe Town

Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE AFRICAN
POPULATION OF SOUTH AFRICA BY
AGE, SEX AND REGION-1972
1960, 1970 AND 1980
C.E.M. Simkins
Saldru Working Paper 15, 32

January 1981

MEAT FM 3/4/81

Odd Irish story (186)

A shipment of 1 000 t of raw canning grade beef from the Republic of Ireland has helped a SWA/Namibian canner to hold on to its export markets in Europe

Damara Meat Packers, which operates canneries in Windhoek and Otavi, was granted a once-off dispensation earlier this year to import a small slice of Ireland's beef mountain in the form of lesser quality hindquarter cuts to overcome a lethal situation that had developed on the home market

Damara faced a total shutdown, a fate that had already befallen the Oshakati

facility of Enok, the government development agency, because canning grade beef could only be obtained at prices which would have placed bully beef in the same category as lobster tails

The first quarter of a new year is traditionally the period in SWA/Namibia when ranchers hold back production from the market to assess prospects against the amount of rain that falls

Presumably because very little rain has fallen in the territory since last November, the market hold-back has been ex-

tended The quantity of beef that is coming on the market is being consigned almost exclusively to Maitland abattoir in Cape Town, where average prices last week settled at 199c/kg, far in excess of levels at which SWA/Namibian canners can hope to hang on to their bully beef markets in Europe Clearly, the ranchers perceive their short-term interests better served in Cape Town than in Europe

As the final shipments of the processed Irish beef were being prepared for re-export, Damara contemplated an uncer-

tain situation in SWA/Namibia The current drought is the most severe since someone in the German colonial office began recording rainfall in the territory in 1891

Ranchers in the eastern sector are understood to be negotiating permits to ship their cattle to SA in search of grazing In the west and the north-west, where hundreds of head are dying daily, stock strong enough to move will doubtless be converted to canned meat because increased offerings on SA markets in the past few

weeks have depressed prices to the point where the SA Meat Board has intervened at the floor price

There are indications, however, that SWA/Namibian ranchers and the authorities are taking a hard, realistic look at their meat industry, and that the outcome could spell even higher prices for their beef in SA Nearing completion at Gobabis is a R12m abattoir and canning facility with a capacity of about 500 head of cattle a day

This means that a major portion of SWA/Namibian beef that does go to SA will no longer go on the hoof What this will do to the viability of SA abattoirs is not clear But in view of the fact that up to 90% of SWA/Namibian livestock exports finds its way to the Maitland abattoir, the outlook is not attractive to Cape Town

Meanwhile, it does seem odd, market forces and local conditions notwithstanding, that 1 000 t of Irish beef can be shipped 6 000 miles and then processed packed and shipped all the way back to Europe and presumably sold at prices which contractual buyers in Europe find acceptable and which presumably yield some sort of return to the exporter

Either the Irish meat surplus is far more serious than anyone can see, or SWA/Namibian taxpayers are subsidising local cannery throughputs Perhaps they should be told

KOM 3/4/81
Price of
sugar up
by 11%
today

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — From today the cost of refined sugar will increase by an average of 11% throughout the country

The increase, announced by the South African Sugar Association yesterday, will have a ripple effect on all other foodstuff with a sugar content

The price increase is expected to compensate for the industry's higher production costs and the recent rail increases which came into effect at the beginning of the month

According to Mr I G B Smeaton, chairman of the association, the effects of the drought which the industry had just come through had not been passed on to the consumer but had been absorbed by the industry.

Of the 11% increase, 7,2% would go to the industry to cover higher production costs, 1% to cover increased packaging costs, 1,3% to retailers and 1,5% to represent the average increase in rail costs

This is price havoc — Boraine

Augus 3/4/81 (186)
~~3 Meat~~

Staff Reporters

INCREASES in the price of sugar and offal would have a devastating effect, particularly on poorer communities, the chairman of the Progressive Federal Party's federal executive, Dr Alex Boraine, said today.

Dr Boraine, MP for Pinelands, was reacting to announcements that sugar would go up 11 percent today and abattoir prices of offal 52 percent next week.

The sugar increase would push up prices of cakes, biscuits and soft drinks

Maize blow

Moreover, with the Government expected to announce an increase of about 15 percent in the price of maize to the farmer before the end of the month, another ripple will push up the prices of poultry, meat and eggs

'The exorbitant increase in the price of offal, which is part of the basic diet of the very poor, is going to be a very hard blow with no acceptable substitute,' Dr Boraine said.

Price increases in food-stuffs were coming at an alarming rate and would force certain groups of people to cut down on the amount of food they provided their families.

Paradox

'This is an unacceptable situation in a country which is experiencing a boom,' said Dr Boraine. 'Surely South Africa must be unique in that the bigger the boom, the greater the hardship.'

He said the frightening increases just announced highlighted the relevance of the PFP's campaign concerning the plight of the poor and the battle by more and more people to make ends meet.



DR ALEX BORAINÉ . . . 'devastating effect'.

Food prices rose by 30 percent last year — and present trends indicate that a similar rise can be expected this year.

The price of jams and canned fruit should escape the sugar increase for several months because the 'canning' season is almost over

Supermarket chains and some other retailers, anticipating the sugar increase, stockpiled. They say they will not have to pass on the increase for at least a fortnight, until new stock arrives on the shelves

The South African Sugar Association asked the Government to approve the increase because of rising production costs

An increase in rail tariffs, which came into

effect on Wednesday, has also increased delivery charges.

A Meat Board spokesman in Pretoria said yesterday that the price of offal was being adjusted to keep pace with the price of beef

Butchers fear that the effective increase will be as much as 80 percent after the wholesalers have increased their price

A Durban report says eggs could break the R1 a dozen barrier in the next few weeks

A new oil seed price is expected in the order of 15 percent which means vegetable cooking oil and margarine will jump in price and butter can be expected to follow.

(News by T O Hagan and A d'Angelo, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town)

'Like slaves' claim workers

WORKERS at an Ottery poultry farm claim they are contracting illnesses because they are working under unhygienic conditions, and say they are treated like 'slaves.'

Cape Herald
9/14/57
137
136

Mrs Jamiela Fick who was employed for three weeks at the Golden Grove Poultry Farm in Ottery said 'When we started there we had to undergo a medical examination, but if I should undergo an examination now I am sure I will find many things wrong'

She worked at the farm for three weeks, earning an average wage of R24 a week before she walked out after allegedly being sworn at.

Mrs Fick went on 'We were treated as casual workers. We were fined 20c if we were late for work. And we worked irregular hours'

Mrs Sarah Solomons, who has worked at the farm for about two years, is

in hospital expecting a baby.

Both Mrs Solomons and Mrs Fick complained that conditions in the factory were unhealthy.

They blamed their regular headaches and colds on the dampness and cold there

Replying to the allegations, a Mr Carter of Golden Grove said he was unable to throw much light on the problems because the person in charge was away on leave.

He said that the business wasn't covered by the Factories Act

An employee of the firm, dealing with the slaughtering section of the business told Cape Herald that they were in fact a factory and not

a farm and their workers were treated as factory workers

'We operate under a farm system and we are in fact a farm,' he explained.

He admitted that the workers were allowed only a half hour lunch and two 10-minute tea breaks

Referring to complaints of irregular hours, he said 'Sometimes the line does work late but this does not happen often'

He added that he was prepared to arrange for a meeting with the Department of Manpower Utilisation to thrash out the grievances, and said he would allow Cape Herald to be present

More pay for workers after Herald probe

C. Herald 4/4/81

186

AN ATHLONE factory owner has agreed to raise his workers' wages immediately and to back-pay them a wage increase and allowances due to them eight months ago, after a Cape Herald investigation proved that they were being underpaid.

A spokesman for workers at Gihwala's Eastern Gem Products in Athlone Industria complained to Cape Herald that

- They were being paid very low wages. They showed us pay packets for R9,81 (for 27 hours' work), R12,72 (for 35 hours) and R15,75 which they claim was their pay for a 46 hour week

- Boys under the age of 16 were being employed as casuals to load and work on delivery vehicles for R12 a week and were being paid 25c in overtime pay for working up to 8 pm.

RUDE

- Even though they stopped work at 4:30 pm on a Friday they were often paid as late as 6 pm

- The owner's sons who work in the business were rude to workers, especially the boys, swearing at them, and occasionally manhandling them

- They had to pay for their overalls which the owner bought cheaply and sold to them at a large profit and that they had to clean the overalls at their own expense

- The room used for filling bottles of methyl-

ated spirits had as its only exit, a door which was kept closed. 'If a fire breaks out in there we'll all be finished,' a worker said

- The only changeroom for the women was an open shelter in the yard and that there was no separate toilets for women.

COMMENT

We approached the owner, Mr I T Gihwala to comment on these allegations

Despite the evidence of the pay packets Mr Gihwala said that he was paying his workers R19,60 a week which he claimed was the legally stipulated minimum pay for grade IV female workers in terms of the Wage Determination 385 for the Food Industry which came into effect on July 20, 1979

However, Mr N J Hechter, Divisional Inspector of Manpower Utilisation disagreed when we spoke to him last week

He said that the R19,60 a week applied only 'during the first year after the determination becomes binding'

This means that workers should have been paid R21,60 a week as a minimum wage since the end of July 1980. Mr Gihwala immediately agreed to pay his workers the correct amount from last week and also agreed to back-pay them the increase for the last eight months

'The problem is that we interpreted the agreement incorrectly,' he said

On the issue of employing boys under the age of 16, he said that he preferred to employ them because 'they do not steal'

LETTER

'However, I only employ them if they bring a letter from their parents first,' he claimed, showing us a letter as evidence

Mr Hechter disagreed once more. He said that boys under the age of 16 were only permitted to work in 'very rare instances' even if letters from parents were obtained

Mr Gihwala denied that he was paying the boys 25c as overtime pay. He was in fact paying them 50c and taking them home if they worked late

He has decided to employ only 'big people' as full-time labourers from now on

LATE

He said that workers were paid late because so many of them borrowed money from him every week that it took him a long time to get his money back from them once he had paid them. This resulted in a delay for others further back in the queue

He said he was surprised that his workers complained about swearing because they used foul language all the time. 'So we have to speak to them like that too,' he said

He denied that workers paid for their overalls but when we asked if they were being paid the 30c a week cleaning allowance as stipulated in Section 11 of the Wage Determination he said he had never heard about it.

He has now agreed to pay his workers the cleaning allowance and to compensate them for all the time that this allowance was not paid

He said that the methylated spirits filling room was not dangerous. 'It has

a sliding door without windows and the health and factory inspectors have passed my place'

He showed us plans submitted to the Council last year for building a change room and toilets in his spice packing department where most of the women work

'We have been in business for a long time and have never had any problems before. We don't hesitate to put things right when we find out that they are wrong,' he said

of people per bed in the principal urban areas was 92 for Whites and 109 for Blacks, as against a ratio in smaller urban and rural areas of 109 and 191 for Whites and Blacks (32). The average of persons per bed for homeland areas was, however, higher at 233, and varied between 527 for Ka Ngwane, to 154 for Bophuthatswana (33). The racial distribution of medical personnel for similar regions cannot be obtained, but in the 13 largest urban areas the ratio of people to doctors was 969, leaving a ratio of 7612 people per doctor in the rest of the country (34). The average in the Homeland was 23 037 persons per doctor, and this ratio ranges from 10 000 in the Orange Free State to 40 000 in Qwaqwa (35). The spread of medical services is therefore uneven, and the distribution of hospital beds is uneven, with some error since the number of patients are unknown in some regions. The regional supply.

The picture which appears is the one in which White needs are well supplied in both the private and public health care sectors, and in addition a large proportion of the White population benefits from medical aid schemes. The Black population consumes a very small proportion of privately supplied

(32) Calculated from the Hospital and Nursing Yearbook of South Africa, 1970, op.cit., and South African Statistics 1974, op.cit., Tables 1,23 and 1,24. All beds are included.

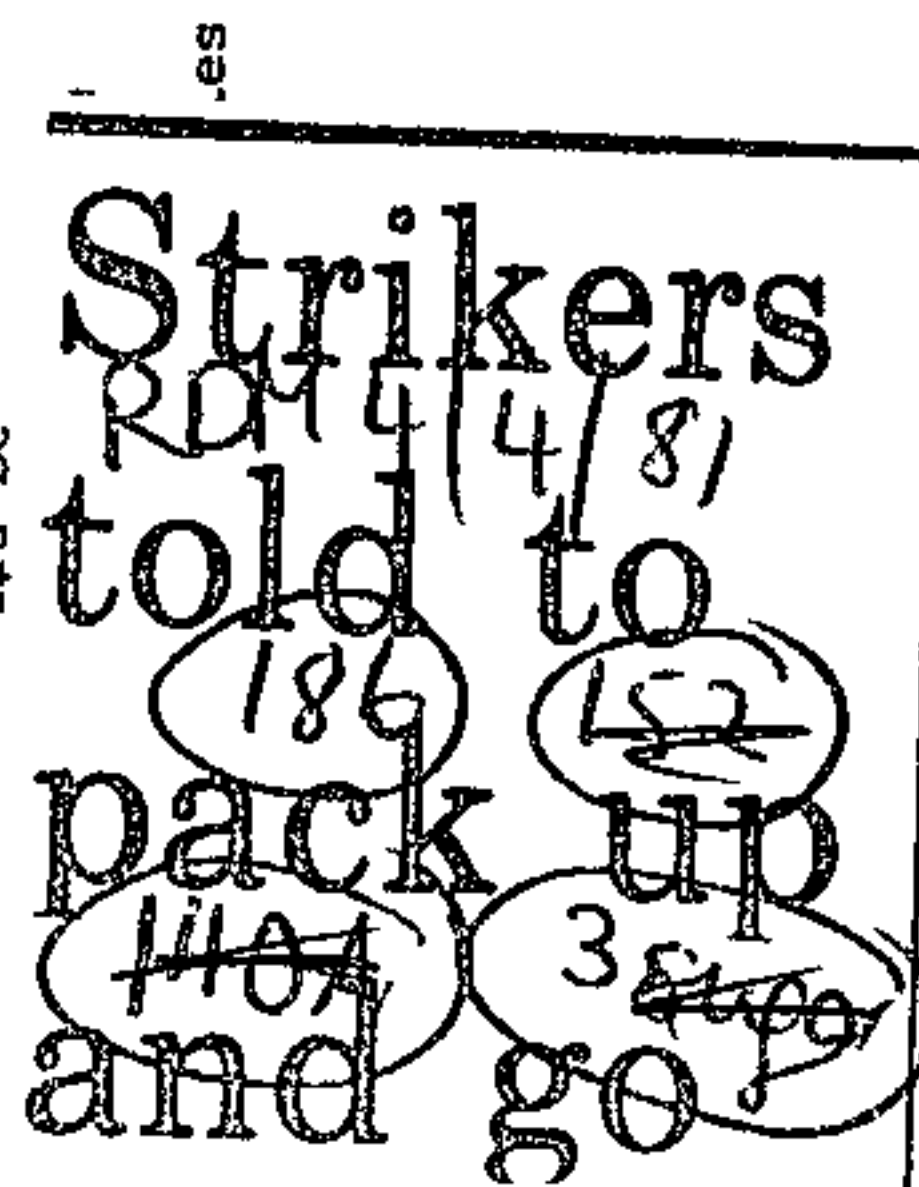
(33) Black Development in South Africa, Benbo, 1976, p. 203

(34) Calculated from Census of Health Services 1972-1973, op.cit., Table 1,2 and South African Statistics 1974, op.cit., Table 1,23.

(35) Black Development, op.cit., p. 203.

medical services, and this is explained by their lower income levels. By 1974, the racial proportion of general hospital services supplied by government and aided institutions was almost equal to the racial composition of the population, but the needs of Blacks as indicated by health standards and the smaller quantity of private services available require that this proportion should be even higher if racial equity is to be achieved. In addition, the services provided to Blacks are of inferior quality in relation to those supplied to Whites. Moreover in the rural areas and Homelands where the need for health services is

the supply is at its most deficient level.



By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

ABOUT 400 striking workers at Union Co-Operative Sugar Mills at Dalton in Natal are likely to be deported back to KwaZulu, say union sources

A spokesman for the Sweet, Food and Allied Workers Union said last night that workers understood that they were to be transported back to the homeland

He described the situation outside the mill as 'tense'

This followed a management instruction to workers to leave their compound housing by late yesterday

Workers were gathered on a company soccer field last night

Earlier 414 workers appeared in court for a hearing in connection with the strike. No bail was set, and the workers were released with a warning to appear in court on May 6

The workers were arrested outside the mill on Thursday

They have been on strike since Tuesday in protest against a management decision to cut their food rations. They allege that they have not been compensated adequately

Management at the mill has refused to discuss the strike with the Press, except to confirm that it refuses to negotiate with the union

A union spokesman said last night the contract workers had returned from court to be told to collect pay and leave their compounds. Police arrived

A spokesman claimed that late yesterday it was understood that management had ordered buses to take the men back to homeland areas such as Swinburne and Stanger

'This is a totally unacceptable method of resolving strikes. Management has consistently refused to negotiate with the union on the workers' grievances. It has fired them, and now seems set on forcing them to return to the homelands,' the union spokesman said

the labour pools of the economy are the most inadequate, although the urban industrial labour force is provided for more adequately. Even in the urban areas, the racial segmentation of the supply of health services has allowed a lower quality of services to be supplied to Blacks, and wage discrimination in the public sector has further reduced the cost of providing this care. Influx control and the migrant labour system ration the demands which can be made on the better urban facilities.

A bad year for sugar, but groups profit

By Tony Hudson

DESPITE a disastrous year for sugar two of the three Natal sugar giants expect improved results this year.

Both Hulett's and Tongaat whose financial years ended on March 31 say that while sugar earnings have taken a heavy knock because of the drought and unexpected price fluctuations profits from other divisions will lead to overall increases in group profits.

Tongaat financial director Ted Garner said this week that earnings should be 115 cents on the pre-split basis and 97 cents on a post-split basis.

It seems that despite the bad sugar season the group will meet its objective of 25% growth for the last financial year.

Based on last year's figures this will put gross turnover in the region of R375 million and after tax profit at around R21 million.

This proves, says Mr Gar-

ner that diversification pays. We believe that Tongaat as a company has benefited almost more than any other company in South Africa from diversification. We have not had a drop in earnings since 1969.

There is no doubt that the boom has helped Tongaat overcome the drought problems. The huge demand for bricks not only did away with Toncoro's R50-million brick stockpile but also caused a number of plants that had been closed to reopen.

The acquisition of Hebox Textiles and H Lewis and the expansion programme at David Whiteheads also played their part in keeping growth at expected levels.

Hulett's managing director Dr Kees van der Pol told Business Times that despite the

heavy drop in profits from sugar revenue from other sources increased. This would give the group overall growth for the financial year just ended.

He said earnings from Hulam should more than double for the year and that the company is very happy with the results from the Zimbabwe operation at Triangle.

The project was allowed to repatriate 50% of profits during the year and a further dividend is expected.

As for the current year Dr Van der Pol expects the total size of the sugar cake to increase by about 10%.

He said Hulett's was hard hit as its operations suffered a two-and-a-half year drought.

Current rainfall figures while up on last year's by a considerable margin are still low.

5/4/81

186

Strikers herded and dumped

S. Tribune 5/4/81 186 182 184

to allow them to remain there for the weekend to complete their packing and find ways to get back to the Transkei and Zululand.

"The police were called in to clear the compound. It was agreed that management would provide buses to some places.

"The workers were to be paid money owing to them before they left, but after a fracas with police, during which workers refused to accept their dismissal, they were herded onto the buses and dumped at the various points without even having the opportunity to collect all their belongings. Neither were they paid the money owing them."

Friday.

The 460 workers were brought back to the compound late on Friday afternoon, after spending Thursday night in crowded police cells and then having to appear in court — for which the agricultural hall in New Hanover was used — and being warned to return to stand trial on May 6 on a charge of trespassing.

Alec Erwin, general secretary of the Federation of South African Trade Unions told the Sunday Tribune yesterday.

"Fosatu provided buses to transport them from New Hanover to Dalton, but when they arrived at the compound, management refused my request

ARMED police crammed hundreds of striking sugar mill workers at Dalton near Pietermaritzburg onto buses on Friday night and dumped them at various points in Natal to find their own way back to their homelands.

The workers, all employed by the Union Co-Operative Bark and Sugar Company, were not allowed time to pack or make their own travel arrangements. Management insisted they immediately vacate the company's compound when the strike, which began on Tuesday, was still unresolved on

British capital was heavily involved in ocean transport through commerce and land speculation from the early nineteenth century and through minerals and gold-mining from the century's end. United States capital entered South Africa in the Anglo-American Corporation (1917), and financed motor assembly plants from the 1920s. After 1933 there was renewed foreign investment in mining, and to some extent in manufacturing from after the Second World War such foreign capital moved increasingly into manufacturing

185

MARILYN HASSICK

133

SECONDARY INDUSTRY IN SOUTH AFRICA

189

industry. In the 1960s the bulk of this foreign capital was British. In the last 20 years the contributions from the United States and West Germany have been significant. The 1960s saw the entry of the United States and West Germany into the South African market. The 1970s saw the entry of the United States and West Germany into the South African market. The 1980s saw the entry of the United States and West Germany into the South African market.

In the early stages of industrialization there were significant and continued capital that remained the basic structure of the economy. The 1960s saw the entry of the United States and West Germany into the South African market. The 1970s saw the entry of the United States and West Germany into the South African market. The 1980s saw the entry of the United States and West Germany into the South African market.

to the typical medical undergraduate. Certainly my impression is that the training of both the teaching staff and also graduates of the University of Natal Medical School in this area was not particularly good and I suspect was often largely absent. Very recently a Department of Community Medicine has been established at the Medical School and hopefully in the future graduates will get more effective grounding in social, preventive and family medicine, including reference to effective ways of educating people and changing their attitudes and behaviour. The medical practitioner should be able to direct, and stimulate, communities to work in this area, and should be able to direct and help community nurses and health educators.

Meat Board defends ^{SIMC 2/4/61} new system ^(18th)

Consumer Reporter

The Meat Board has denied a claim by the Livestock and Allied Industries Federation (LAIF) that the new meat grading system will increase the price of red meat.

A Meat Board spokesman said the new grading system would be entirely to the benefit of the consumer.

"It will be a simplification of the present system and will enable the housewife to choose the exact quality of meat she wants. For example, the new grades will tell her whether the animal was young and fat or young and lean," he said.

REDUCTION

"The grading system has not yet been announced so it was out of place and premature for the Livestock Federation to comment on it," he said.

Mr Dennis Caine, president of the LAIF, claimed that the new grading system would increase the meat price, because it would effectively reduce the livestock on the market by 37 percent.

This was also denied by the Meat Board.

from malnutrition was two-fifths. Half the doctors saw the handling of malnutrition as involving not only the treatment of the individual, but trying to educate him — (and very often this meant trying to educate the parents of a child) — about the causes of malnutrition. Advising patients about the best cheap diets available was seen as important. One-fifth of the doctors felt that the training they had received at Medical School in regard to malnutrition and handling it was inadequate. The main reason for this was the view that preventive medicine had been very skimpily handled during their training, and that as students they should have been given far more practical experience in the townships.

The mean estimate for the proportion of patients encountered who suffered from pellagra was a figure of one-fifth. However

the estimate varied very widely from over one-half to under 10% of the patients, varying at least in part with the type of patients and area in which a particular doctor worked.

3. THE STUDY OF A SAMPLE OF STUDENTS FROM THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

3.1. A Brief Indication of Some Characteristics and Backgrounds of the Students Interviewed

The average age of the medical students in our random sample was 22½ years, with a tendency for the African students to be some three years older than the Indian or Coloured students. Over four-fifths were male, with most of the female students being Indian rather than African or Coloured. Two-fifths of the students were oppidani living at home with parents or relatives, — the majority of the oppidani students were in fact Indians who had parents or relatives in Durban. The majority of students were from cities. Almost two-thirds were from Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Johannesburg and Pretoria combined. The Africans came mainly from Johannesburg and Pretoria, with the Indians largely from Durban and Pietermaritzburg. Relative to the educational level of the general population of Africans and Indians, the fathers of students at the Medical School were fairly well educated. The mean educational level of the fathers of African students was Standard 7, of Indian students Standard 6, and of Coloured students Standard 8.

3.2 Motivations of Students

The reasons for which students come to Medical School are relevant to the question of how the staff of the Medical School should try best to motivate their students and socialize them into what is deemed to be the appropriate professional mould. We did not get at deep-lying motives, and so can only comment on the general responses given during the interview. Thirty-five percent of the students said that they had always wished to become a doctor, without indicating really why they had wished to become doctors. The next largest group amounting to 29% of the sample said that medicine offered the opportunity of service to humanity, or to their particular people. Linked

7/18/81 Sign
New PE strike threat ~~1/10/81~~ 182 186

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The threat of a full-scale strike hangs over yet another Port Elizabeth factory from workers' protest against the dismissal of eight women employees

When the eight workers were allegedly dismissed from the Cadbury-Fry chocolate and sweet factory on Friday after refu-

sing to work nightshifts — which they under took were voluntary — the factory's workforce decided to down tools yesterday until the women were reinstated

Another strike was averted today when the factory's management agreed to negotiate with representatives from the Federation of South African Trade Unions

Drivers on strike in transport row

East Rand Bureau
About 70 delivery men at Eley's Bakery, Benoni — a subsidiary of the Fattis and Monis group — have gone on strike.

The strike, which entered its second day today, follows a deadlock between workers and management over a new transport arrangement for drivers and deliverymen in Daveyton.

The strikers allege they have to assemble at Daveyton Station at 3 am to be picked up by a specially hired taxi. This, they claim, is contrary to the initial arrangement of being fetched at their homes.

Mr Popo Mahlolo said: "We live very far from the station and there is no transport from our homes at that time of night."

Another striker said it appeared management wanted them to risk their lives by walking to the station so early in the morning.

Bread has been delivered very late at shops as a result of the strike. Lorry drivers have to go out without deliverymen.

A manager of the company refused to be interviewed and a spokesman for the Fattis and Monis group said he did not know about the strike.

1966
2/4/66
153
STRIKE

The mother's and mother figures were asked to itemise the exact diet of the child on the day prior to admission or being seen at well baby clinic.

54, of all the children were on a diet of predominantly carbohydrate. (61% were malnourished; 39% were not malnourished)

26, of all the children were on a diet which combined carbohydrates and protein. (76 had malnutrition; 24% were not malnourished)

20 of all children were on a diet which included carbohydrates, protein and fat. (100% were not malnourished.)

The figures reflected a correlation between the type of diet and occurrence of malnutrition but not exclusively so.

During the course of the investigation a great deal of attention was focussed on the method of feeding and preparation of artificial feeds;

Factors that were evaluated included

- i) how is the baby fed,
- ii) type of milk used for the bottle feed
- iii) method of measuring milk powder
- iv) water supply for bottle feeds
- v) number of feeds per day

No significant correlations were noted with regard to the method of preparing bottle feeds and the occurrence of malnutrition

Food taboos were also investigated but were not found to be of any significance. None of the householders were bound by taboos which would influence a child's diet.

In an effort to determine the mother's or mother figures understanding of health matters a number of simple questions were posed to the mother or the mother figure. The responses are summarised below.

Cause of the disease	Percentage of total	Percentage of maln.	Percentage of non maln.
Child not sick	22		100% (Well Baby Sample)
Starvation	16%	87%	13%
Incorrect food	8%	75%	25%
"Deaf child"	4	100%	
Inherited weakness	16%	75%	25%
Does not know	16%	62%	38%
Other	13	30%	62%

Workers reinstated after strike

The management of Cadbury (Pty) Ltd in Port Elizabeth is to reinstate eight dismissed coloured workers after a strike on the issue by its entire workforce last Monday

Between 400 and 500 workers at the sweet factory downed tools, said the secretary of the EP Sweet, Food and Allied Workers Union, Mr V Ah Shene

The four hour stoppage came after the dismissal of eight women who said they could not work night-shifts, he said.

After negotiations with the union during and after the strike, Cadbury management had agreed to reinstate the workers, Mr Ah Shene said

Mr Ah Shene also revealed that his union yesterday signed a formal recognition agreement with the company

What do you do if your child gets diarrhoea (Table Forty Two)

Nothing	16%	75%	25%
Give enemata	50%	68%	32%
Sorghum porridge	2	100%	
Medicines	30%	13%	87%
Other	2%		100%

Households routine with regard to giving enemata (Table Forty Three)

No enemata	4%	100%
Enemata when child is ill	38	64%
Enemata routinely	53	35%

1st 4th 15th
Dairy man in
court over
dismissals

A director of a dairy was charged in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court today with illegally dismissing three employees for participating in the formation of a liaison or works committee

Mr J D Nel of Nel's Dairy, Rustenburg Road, Victory Park, pleaded not guilty to contravening the Manpower Utilisation Act

The State alleged that Mr Nel unlawfully dismissed Mr Isaac Kanva, Mr Albanes Sefanyetsa and Mr Jairus Mosine in March last year

The three alleged victimisation for their part in the election of a liaison committee

In a surprising development, the magistrate, Mr C A Alcock, said the Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg had received a letter in which the writer objected to Mr Nel being allowed to sit alongside his legal representative"

(Proceeding)

UTICO (186) FM 10/4/81
Winds of change

Activities: Holding company with interests in manufacturing and marketing tobacco products and snack foods Carlton Cigarette (Texan), and Willards Foods are wholly-owned subsidiaries UK-based BAT Industries owns 72,7% of the equity

Chairman E A Rankin

Capital structure: 4,5m ordinaries of R1, 1,5m def ords of R1, 1,5m A ords of R1, 0,5m A def ords of R1, 0,3m 8%

cum prefs of R2, and 0,5m 6,5% second cum prefs of R2 Market capitalisation R24 8m

Financial Year to December 31 1980 Borrowings long- and medium-term, R1,6m, net short-term, R1m Debt equity ratio 6,7% Current ratio 2,2 Net cash flow R7,3m Capital commitments R547 000

Share market. Price 310c (1980-81 high, 345c, low, 195c, trading volume last quarter, 128 000 shares) Yields 31,2% on earnings, 8,1% on dividend Cover 3,9 PE ratio 3,2

	'77	'78	'79†	'80
Return on cap %	102	148	156*	31
Turnover (Rm)	700	715	867*	1045
Pre-tax profit (Rm)	28	57	94	146
Gross margin %	59	104	105	147
Earnings (c)	40	405	590*	967
Dividends (c)	—	—	145*	25
Net asset value (c)	374	404	455	523

† 15 months
 * Annualised

Since balance sheet date virtually all the mechanics for the sale of BAT Central Africa and the reconstruction of Utico's share capital have been complied with Subject to ratification at the April 23 agm and consequent confirmation by the Supreme Court the proposals will be implemented

The re-structuring is significant in terms of its immediate effect on earnings and net worth but more so for long-term implications BAT Central Africa, a Zimbabwe-based company, has been sold to a BAT (UK) associate, Westanley Trading Westanley was the beneficial holder of 1,5m ord and 500 000 deferred ords in Utico These have been converted into "A" class ords which are entitled to the 1980 dividend plus an extraordinary dividend in the form of an award in specie of the BAT Central Africa shares

These shares will thereafter not be



Utico . less dependent on tobacco

entitled to dividends or any return of capital and will be cancelled for no consideration at the next Utico agm

The 1980 accounts include a pro forma balance sheet and income statement showing that had BAT Central Africa been stripped out in 1980 sales would have risen to R94,2m and attributable earnings would have been R6,6m and not R7,8m The reduced issued capital structure, however, would have resulted in earnings being 12c higher than the 97c actually achieved

So in the shorter term, what has been lost in potential income from Zimbabwe has been for Utico shareholders more than regained by the reduction in the number of issued ords

A crucial factor in this transaction is not the arithmetic of the deal nor its consequences but the motivation Zimbabwe's internal political strife appeared to have ended and it could have been

argued that Utico would stand to gain considerably The considered opinion of the controlling shareholders, however, apparently is that relations in southern Africa are likely to continue deteriorating to SA's disadvantage Thus the start of moves aimed at distancing Utico and the Zimbabwe operation

It is not unlikely that, for political reasons and from BAT (UK)'s point of view expansion and new market growth will be centred in Zimbabwe certainly so if the African market is the target And the ending of the trade agreement between SA and Zimbabwe could seriously affect the export to SA of Texan cigarettes the sole business of Utico's remaining Zimbabwe operation, Carlton Cigarette

In SA the group is now left with the tobacco business and the snack food division Predictions of low growth in the cigarette market combine with a steady build-up of the anti-smoking campaign in SA and it appears as if Utico has taken the decision to strengthen its food base A controlling stake has been bought by Willards in Fresh-up Pure Fruit Juices

All in all, growth this year could be restrained because of the removal of BAT and the restriction on dividend flow from Carlton, but chairman Enrique Rankin is likely nonetheless to get his "satisfactory" earnings improvement

Capex requirements are high in the competitive tobacco business but they will be higher still if HQ is cooking up a major foray into the food market So cover is unlikely to be much reduced from current levels

A reasonable dividend growth expectation is about 20% putting the share on a prospective yield of 9,7% That is attractive for a share which may be undervalued on earnings

Jan Muir

... from that ... to force ... a subordinate position ... political rights are with limited access to economic advancement

111

dispersal of political power among ... of South Africa ... federal ...

AFRICAN CHIEFTAINS AND THE NEGROES IN THE VANDERBILT COUNTRY

AFRICAN CHIEFTAINS AND THE NEGROES IN THE VANDERBILT COUNTRY

Before the arrival of Europeans in southern Africa, large areas of the sub-continent were ...

The ... government was a slow ... European settlement in southern Africa, extending back ...

Charge of unlawful dismissal of workers

A 15 minute chat with a former employee who threatened to kill his boss cost a dairy worker his job, a Johannesburg industrial tribunal heard yesterday

Mr J D Nel, director of Nels Dairy (Pty) Ltd, pleaded not guilty to a charge of unlawfully dismissing Mr Janus Mosime and two other members of the Food Beverage Workers' Union

The State alleged that in March last year, Mr Nel illegally dismissed Mr Mosime, Mr Albanes Sefanyetso and Mr Isaac Kanya for participating in the formation of a liaison committee

Mr Nel told the court Mr Mosime had lost his job because of his association with a man who had threatened to cut his throat

Mr Mosime alleged that Mr Nel had objected to a liaison committee being formed after the workers had signed a petition requesting such a committee

He told the court that an unsuccessful election had been subsequently held

"We walked out of the meeting because Mr Nel insisted on electing the people he wanted," Mr Mosime told the court

Mr Mosime alleged he was summarily dismissed without sufficient notice pay

was a sudden, ...

The Great Trek was ... (and particularly ...)

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fact was with the ...

The ... began with a struggle for hegemony ... The ... and Nyane chieftains had emerged as politically ... dependent ...

The ... and the Great Trek (which resulted in the ... of European settlement into the highveld and Natal) led to the radical

45 Davenport, op cit, p. 10.
46 Ibid, pp 10-11

43 Leonard Thompson, "Co-operation and Conflict ... The Oxford History of South Africa, Volume 2, op cit, p 430

44 ...

ALLEGED

Meat fraud all

RDM 11/4/81 (186)

By TONY STIRLING
Chief Reporter

MEAT Board officials in Johannesburg are investigating alleged irregularities involving millions of rands of meat sales to the mines by subsidiaries of major South African meat suppliers.

A spokesman for the board in Johannesburg confirmed to the Rand Daily Mail this week that an investigation into the alleged irregularities was taking place

But he declined to name the firms concerned or to give any details of what the alleged irregularities involved.

However, according to information obtained by the "Mail", the irregularities involved the inflating of the amounts of "dirty" offal — heads, intestines and dirty tripe — supplied by certain firms to mining compounds

As a result, rebates were allegedly acquired by these companies in terms of a special discount scheme operating on offal supplies to the mines

According to "Mail" informants, the investigations concern three companies — all of them belonging to major meat groups — which have been acquiring substantially larger amounts than they are due under the discount system by claiming on far more offal than has actually been supplied.

The "Mail" has the names of three firms involved in the investigation. However, the Meat Board in Pretoria and its officials in Johannesburg refused to name any of those involved

A spokesman for the Meat Board in Pretoria confirmed yesterday that an investigation was under way "in the offal division" on the supply to the mines by certain contractors

"It is alleged there has been a breach of certain contract regulations," the spokesman said

"We are still investigating and obviously will act accordingly, depending upon the results of the investigation"

According to information obtained by the "Mail" from officials in Johannesburg, the inquiry should be completed within about 14 days

Under normal procedure, the findings would be handed over to the police for further investigation if necessary

A senior board official in Johannesburg said. "There will be no cover-up"

According to an informant, investigations may have to extend to cover the past five or six years of supply to the mines by certain companies and the amounts involved could run to millions of rands.

The sums would reflect strongly on the profitability of some companies because heavy rebates were payable on offal supplied to mine compounds — up to 50% on the producer's price.

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In the case of one firm, the amount involved over the past two years was between R300 000 and R400 000, he said

According to investigations by the "Mail" the irregularities do not involve offal supplied directly to the mines by either the Offal Pool or the Compound Pool, but relate to transactions involving wholesalers with contracts to supply the mines

The Offal Pool is a company which buys and sells the offal produced in areas controlled by the Meat Board. Its shareholders are the major wholesalers of meat on the market

The Compound Pool is a company formed by two meat concerns for joint buying of low grades of meat to supply the mines

However, the supply of "dirty" offal to the mines is not dealt with by the Compound Pool, which buys from the Offal Pool, but through wholesalers with contracts to do so

became involved, interested and enthusiastic and grasped the subject so well that we felt that some of them could perform the task that the sisters were doing competently, if they were properly trained.

The MEDICAL ASSISTANTS (or NURSING AIDES) have long been the backbone of the medical service in Rhodesia. They have a basis of seven years of schooling and three years of basic nursing training in hospitals (usually in mission hospitals). Generally they provide basic preventive and minimal health-care services, dispensing analgesics, antibiotics and treatment for minor ailments. A very intensive course was designed to upgrade some of the medical assistants enabling them to run clinics in the way that sisters had done previously. This introduced a new category of Grade A nurses (running clinics on their own). The Grade B nurses would continue to assist the sisters and doctors.

The Grade A nurses are trained to: inform and motivate people about family planning; prescribe oral contraceptive and Depo Provera; monitor the use of these methods; treat any complications within their competence and make appropriate referrals. They are actually trained to do pelvic examinations and recognise the normal from the abnormal but they are not trained to insert intrauterine devices.

During 1977:- 60 state-registered nurses, 44 Grade A and 113 medical assistants B Grade were trained.

In Rhodesia the FAMILY PLANNING FACILITIES are provided by the Ministry of Health, local government authorities, African councils, missions, commerce and industry, and the Family

Planning Association, and they number 620. Attendances for 1977 to 1978 were 497 962.

Recently seven rural clinic centres have been established - most of them in the war-torn area. One of these has a permanent nurse and the balance are served by peripatetic staff who visit on a 3-weekly roster.

Kanhym forecast profits jump 50%

By Geoff Shuttleworth *STAN*

Kanhym taxed profits for the year ahead are forecast to rise by 50 percent over the immediate past year — equivalent to 130c a share on the increased share capital.

Over the past 15 months it earned 159,4c a share (on a weighted average of shares). The increase arose out of the acquisition of the Karoo Meat Exchange

Dr Wim De Villiers, chairman, said in the annual review that due to the smaller contribution by crops to the group total income group profits are not as vulnerable to weather conditions as in the past

Last year trading and farming produced 46 and 48 percent of Kanhym's profits, respectively while coal mining only contributed 6 percent

The coal mining division should however be making an announcement soon in regard to a large project with BP and the profit by division ratios should change "significantly"

From 1986 onwards managing director Mr Harold Kramer forecasts Kanhym will derive 50 percent of

pre tax profits from trading and the remainder evenly split between farming and mining

Capex for the year ahead is estimated at R24-million but shareholders will not be asked to fund this as Kanhym has sufficient funds available from the rights issue of November 1980

The bulk of this capex (R17-million) will be taken up by Karoo but a great deal can be funded off the balance sheet, Mr Kramer said

Borrowings to total capital employed moved up to 0,41 percent from 0,30 percent the year before while debt to total assets has declined from the 1979 ratio of 49,55 percent to 44 38 percent last year

Return on shareholders' funds in the 15 month review period was 20,7 percent notwithstanding the Karoo acquisition, against 18,6 percent the year before

In Rhodesia the method acceptance is as follows:

Depo Provera	73%
Oral Contraceptives	24%
IUD and others	3%

Workers' hearing delayed

S. Tribune 12/4/81

186 ~~182~~ ~~187~~

By MAUREEN GRIFFIN

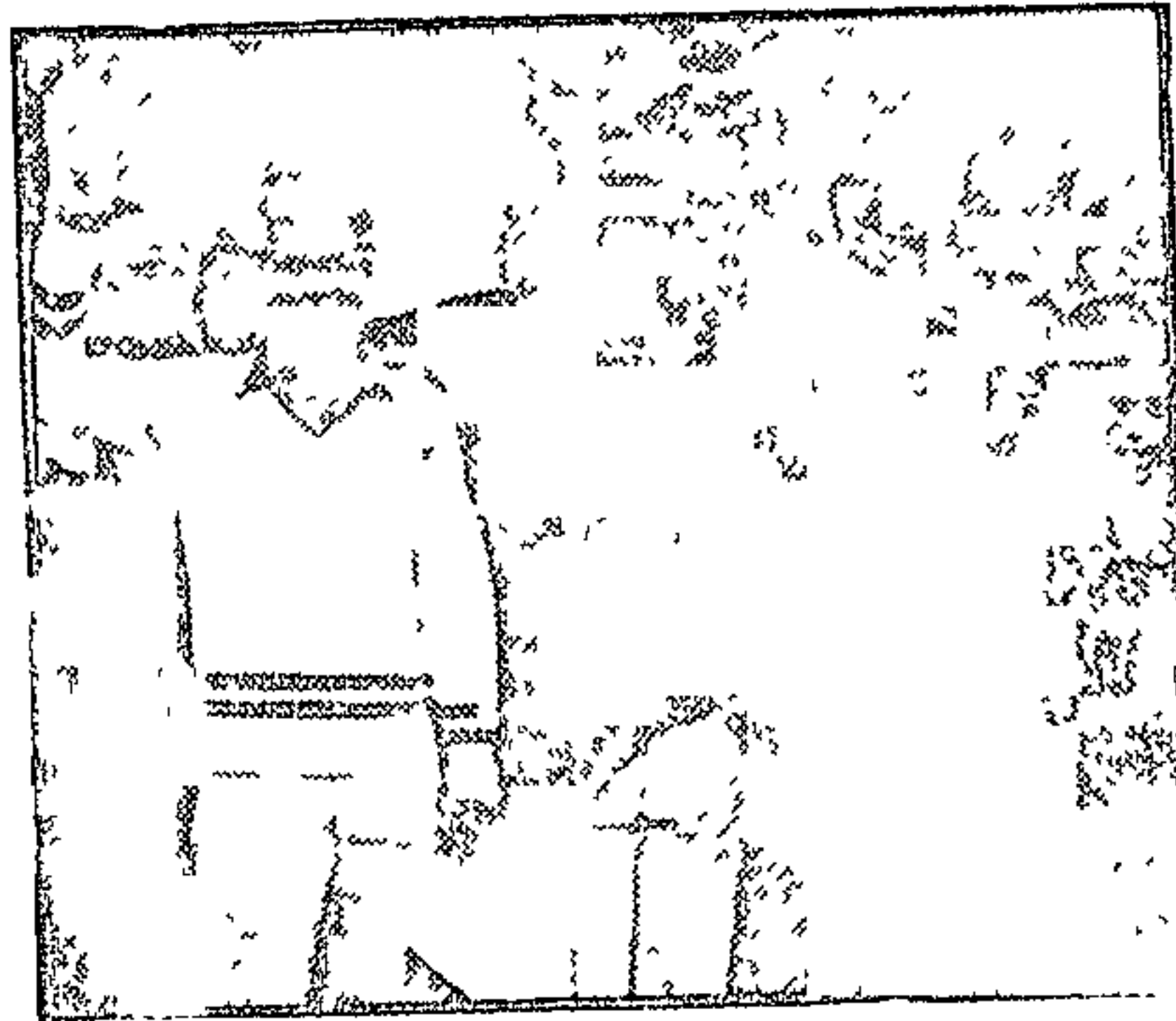
AN urgent Supreme Court application by homeless workers to be allowed to move back into a compound from which they allege they were ejected by armed police, was this week delayed for 14 days because the judge said he needed evidence that the loss of their homes had inconvenienced the men and their families.

The men, one of whom had travelled from Transkei to attend the hearing in Pietermaritzburg this week, had to return to their homelands again after Mr Justice Mark Kumleben ruled that their affidavits must include the statement that they had been prejudiced by their loss of accommodation in the compound.

The court application was brought by the Federation of South African Trade Unions on behalf of 45 workers who were among 460 involved in a labour dispute at the Union Co-Operative Bank and Sugar Company in Dalton, Natal, last week.

All 460 workers were ordered to vacate the company's compound and married quarters when they refused to work after food rations they'd received from the company were stopped.

The hearing this week concerned only an application for an interim order to have accommodation restored to the 45 workers pending the outcome of the full application to declare their dismissal null and void because it allegedly constituted a lockout.



Some of the workers who travelled from Transkei for the Supreme Court hearing in Pietermaritzburg

An affidavit by one of the workers, creditors clerk Cyprian Ngweni, stated that he and his family shared a three-bedroom house with another family in the married quarters at the sugar mill.

"Since I was first employed by the mill in 1975 I have been provided with dry rations consisting of mealie meal, samp, beans, salt and stew every week. I was also provided with 0,70 kg of meat twice a week."

He said in January workers were told the rations were to be discontinued. They asked management to pay them an additional R24 a month as compensation but this request was refused. Instead, management brought forward to March a proposed increment due in April.

The increment of

between 14 percent and 17 percent has nothing whatsoever to do with the compensation for the abolition of rations. It is a general increment which has been made payable to the sugar industry as a whole."

When they received no compensation in their pay packets at the end of March, they stopped working. Management ordered them off the premises two days later, and when they refused to leave, the police were called in and they were arrested. After spending the night in various police cells and prisons, the 460 workers were the following day charged with trespassing.

The workers' application was opposed by Union Co-Operative Bank and Sugar Company, which asked for time to prepare affidavits in reply.

Control of Bakers passes to ATI

180
180
5 APR 1951

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — An overwhelming majority of shareholders in Bakers, the 130-year-old Durban-based biscuit-making and bakery group, voted yesterday to hand control to Anglo-Transvaal Industries

Three meetings held yesterday set in motion the complex arrangements under which ordinary shareholders in Bakers will first surrender their shares in exchange for redeemable preference shares and then redeem them at 1535c each

The resolutions have still to be confirmed by the Durban Supreme Court on April 21, but that is expected to be a formality

The scheme of arrangement, which will make Bakers a wholly-owned subsidiary of Anglo-Transvaal Industries, was announced last December 12 and had the full support of the Baumann family, which has guided the group since its formation in 1851

The family had the support of shareholders and the seven special resolutions passed yesterday had "yes" votes of about 98 percent

2. cont.....

- (1) Plot this demand curve as accurately on graph paper.
- (2) Now suppose that over a period of 6 "crop" amounted to outputs of 80, 60 and 70 million bushels respectively. The gross value of the crop in each of the years scheduled above was the demand curve.
- (3) Calculate the average annual gross value for each of the outputs in the demand curve, and the output and price which would give the gross value of the crop in each year.
- (4) Construct a schedule showing what price would be paid for each of the outputs in the demand curve, and the gross value of the crop in each year.

CADBURY SCHWEPPEES
Bubbling over (186)
 From 1974-1981
 on the activities. Manufactures chocolate, sugar confectionery and foods. Holds 9,4% of Amalgamated Beverage Industries, which bottles and distributes beverages under the Schweppes and Coca-Cola labels. Cadbury Schweppes (UK) holds 66% of the equity.
 Chairman C Cilliers, managing director D S Wood
 Capital structure: 5,1m ordinaries of 50c. Market capitalisation R24,5m. Financial: 53 weeks to January 3 1981. Borrowings long- and medium-term, R4,8m, net short-term, R2,2m. Debt equity ratio 41,1%. Current ratio 1,5. Group cash flow R5,9m. Capital commitments R2,2.
 Share market: Price 480c (1980-81 high, 575c, low, 260c, trading volume last quarter, 68 000 shares). Yields 20,1% on earnings, 7,5% on dividend. Cover 2,7. PE ratio 5,0.

	'77	'78	'79	'80
Return on cap %	15.1	16.7	24.7	27.2
Turnover (Rm)	28.1	31.5	36.8	50.8
Pre-tax profit (Rm)	2.3	2.7	4.8	7.4
Gross margin %	14.4	13.1	16.1	16.6
Earnings (c)	32.0	35.3	65.8	96.4
Dividends (c)	12.5	14.5	23.0	36.0
Net asset value (c)	230	260	331	426

Riding on the back of sharply higher consumer spending, Cadswep had a particularly good year in 1980. And, according to MD David Wood, the current year has started off equally well.

Sales in the soft drinks division, Wood says, have shown "substantial volume growth" since end-December, while confectionery sales are currently as much as 45% ahead of this time last year. Admittedly, Wood expects a slowdown in the rate of growth later, but it is becoming increasingly evident that the downturn in private sector expenditure is going to be considerably more gentle than was originally expected.

The group also expects to increase market share in its current product lines and will continue to concentrate efforts on the

development of recently-introduced sugar confectionery products. This range was introduced only in 1979 and is seen as having major growth potential.

Wood adds that the group is currently looking at new export opportunities in South American markets — certainly not the only local company to do so — and he believes that the group's sugar confectionery lines should have some distinct product advantages in terms of shelf life.

The increased levels of consumer spending had their effects on profitability as well, and operating margins widened to 16,6% (16,1%). Group cash flow, at the same time, increased strongly from R2,4m to almost R6m, and Wood says there should certainly be no problems with liquidity this year.

The group has capex commitments of around R3m this year, of which about R1m will be spent on the start-up of a new welfare and training block, and the rest on upgrading production capacity. Wood adds that there is also further scope for extra shiftwork in the group's factories if additional production is required.

A further R1m is due to be spent on the training facility next year. All this will be financed internally and, Wood says, there are no plans to take up additional finance in the current year.

Over the past year, the financing structure of the group was altered to take advantage of the lower interest rate structure which prevailed during most of the period, but the effect of this on the moderate debt equity ratio was minimal.

Stocks grew fairly rapidly over the year, from R6,1m to R8,9m, against a

turnover growth of only 38%, and most of this growth was in raw materials. Cocoa prices were slightly lower last year and, Wood says, the additional stockholdings were taken up in anticipation of price increases in other raw materials.

Wood is not yet prepared to indicate a possible dividend for this year, but with little demand for additional retentions, and with consumer spending holding up somewhat better than expected, steady growth seems assured.

This would indicate a payout between 48c and 50c which offers a prospective yield of up to 10,4% at the 480c share price. The counter is fairly well down on its year's high at the moment, and offers a moderately attractive entry into consumer-orientated sectors.

Scott Hauker

GENE

Ballot win
secures
position
for union

By Drew Forrest

An independent trade union has won an important victory in a tussle for dominance with an "in-company" union at Cadbury (Pty) Ltd in Port Elizabeth

The company last week signed a recognition agreement with the Eastern Province Sweet, Food and Allied Workers Union (EPSFAWU), an affiliate of the Federation of South African Trade Unions

This followed the union's clear victory in a ballot held last month at the company, in which the EPSFAWU was pitted against the "in company" Chocolate and Sweet Workers Union

Controversy has surrounded the latter since its formation in 1977. It was claimed that it had been created by management in an attempt to keep the EPSFAWU at bay and to defeat the collective bargaining process

But according to EPSFAWU secretary Mr Fookie Ah Shene, the in-company union has steadily lost ground this year among Cadbury's black and coloured workers despite gaining official registration last year

The recognition agreement provides for a new grievance procedure and negotiations with the union on wages and working conditions

The first negotiations between the union and the company took place last week

S.M.L. 20/4/61 (15/6/61) (15/7/61) (15/8/61)

Fired workers in test case

An application — which may strengthen the position of contract workers involved in labour disputes — has been brought in the Natal division of the Supreme Court

The application has been sought by 45 workers who were among the 460 dismissed from the Union Cooperative Bark and Sugar Company in Dalton, Natal, after a strike two weeks ago

They are being assisted by the Sweet, Food and

Allied Workers Union, an affiliate of the Federation of SA Trade Unions (Fosatu)

The workers have asked for a spoliation order, requiring the company to restore them to its compound and married quarters from which they say they were evicted by armed police after their dismissal. They argue that they were unlawfully deprived of accommodation

Most are contract labourers from northern

kwaZulu and Transkei, where they were deported after the strike

An application for an interim order restoring their accommodation will be heard on April 24

The full application, which will ask the court to declare their dismissal null and void because it constituted a "lockout," will be heard next month

The action may establish a precedent that employers wishing to evict their employees must follow the due process of law — a lengthy process — rather than forcibly removing them

SAL 1981 — richer maybe but hungrier

2000 (188) 21/4/81

From VITAPALESTRANT
JOHANNESBURG

Rocketing prices have forced South Africans to cut down on their most basic expenditure — that of food

Although the population has risen by millions over the past few years, official statistics show that food consumption has slumped since 1976

And what makes this fact even more startling is that the situation has arisen amid one of South Africa's greatest booms

The latest Food Price Index is 30 percent higher than this time last year — almost double the Consumer Price Index — hitting low-income groups hardest

Department of Agriculture figures on per capita consumption show there has been a decline in many basic foods

For example, consumption of maize and maize products between 1970 and 1979 declined by

13 percent, red meat by 11 percent and milk by as much as 33 percent

Cheaper protein foods increased in consumption, with eggs going up by 27 percent and chickens by 22 percent

And in all probability last year's figures will show greater declines because of last year's massive food price increases

The price of maize, which is the staple food of the majority of South Africans, has increased by almost 150 percent since 1975 (and could go up by a further 15 to 20 percent later this week)

This has sent the price of other basic foods such as meat, poultry, dairy products and eggs rocketing

Maize alone makes up as much as 70 percent of the cost of poultry and egg production and a substantial percentage of meat production

Since 1975, many basic foods have doubled or almost doubled — brown bread — 61 percent,

white — nearly 100 percent margarine — nearly 60 percent, eggs — nearly 74 percent, milk — more than 60 percent, sugar — 214 percent, chicken — 100 percent, tea — 93 percent, coffee — 211 percent

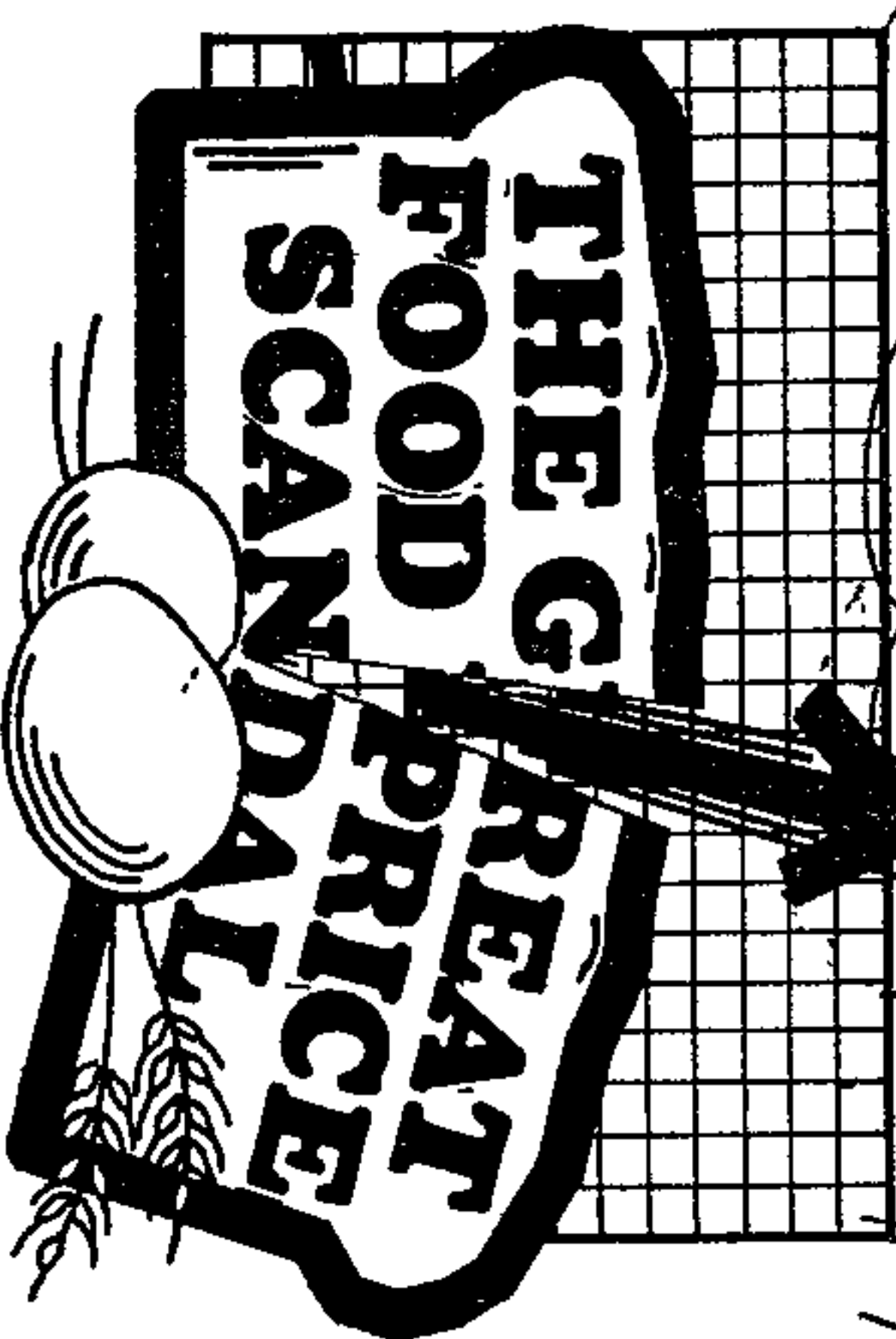
And during the past year alone the price of meat has increased by 57 percent — and met with consumer resistance

During the last three months of last year, beef consumption dropped by 16 percent compared with the previous year

Meat comprises more than a third of the CPI-food index and any increase in the price of meat heavily influences the food index — which in turn has an impact on the overall CPI

Since 1970 the overall CPI and the food index have followed a very similar pattern

But this trend changed dramatically for the first time at the beginning of last year when food prices started to overtake



ever food sales in both these sectors showed the reverse — a marked decline

And in the manufacturing sector, the same interesting trends emerge — while manufacturing production increases by about 10 percent, food manufacture decreased by 3 percent

So while the boom is being reflected in most other areas — food is showing a negative picture

Given the majority of consumers buying food are blacks, it is safe to assume the boom has not only been of little benefit to them, but that inflation and the high cost of food has if anything resulted in a marked decline in their living standards

While the overall CPI is now running at 16 percent, that for low-income groups or those earning below R2 000 a year and the vast majority of South Africans, is 20.4 percent

Both manufacturing sales and retail sales figures (excluding food) for last year reflect the upswing in the economy

How-

However, economists believe the CPI to be a conservative figure, as it measures expenditure in the major urban areas where prices are keenest and salaries are highest

Thus, if the CPI were to include rural areas, the picture would be far worse

According to the official CPI, 36 percent of low income expenditure goes on food (while in middle and higher income groups it is 29 percent and 19.7 percent respectively) but a 1976 Bureau of Market Research report estimates food expenditure to be as high as 48 percent in the homelands

The burden on blacks has been twofold — inflation and unemployment

Some labour experts claim that levels are now only marginally better than they were in 1976

But once again, since 1976, 3 percent more young blacks have entered the labour market annually

A recent survey of 50 households conducted in one of Soweto's wealthiest suburbs has shown that over a period of 2½ years, their living standards declined, pushing many households below the Household Effective Level on to the breadline

Dr Jeremy Keenan, senior lecturer of Social Anthropology, at the University of the Witwatersrand, who conducted the survey, believes the boom has widened the gap between haves and have-nots

Although most of the households surveyed attempted to keep abreast of inflation by working overtime, increasing the number of household members in employment — and even shedding their dependants — 60 percent of the households experienced substantial declines in their standard of living

Similarly (94) the competence of the heavy machinery to transport particles.

that the influence of toxic gases may diminish the competence of the heavy machinery to transport particles (93)

foreign bodies may be neutralised thereby maintaining the sterility of the lungs (96)

as such as phagocytosis. In these ways inhaled foreign bodies may be killed, digested, detoxified or neutralised thereby maintaining the sterility of the lungs (96)

earlier parameter to the parameter of a dust cloud.

then conveyed to certain (88) dust

substances, bacteria and viruses are deposited. From nodes fore and aft of the lymph nodes, toxicous substances, dust, and particles are carried into lymph nodes. Within the lymphatic system, particles are carried to lymph nodes. Inside the lymphatic system, particles are carried to lymph nodes. Inside the lymphatic system, particles are carried to lymph nodes.

Meat industry's reaction to buyers' resistance

By Ann Crotty

The merger of the meat interests of Kanhym and Asokor with those of Karoo was the basis for the strong growth experienced in the six months ended December 31 and is expected to help maintain the growth in profit of the past five years.

In his chairman's report Dr W J de Villiers said that the increase in meat prices as well as the expansion of the group's activities resulted in an increase in turnover to R294-million for the six-month review period from R304-million for the year ended June 30, 1980

Income before tax as a percentage of turnover increased from 1,9 percent for the year ended June 30, 1980 to 2,4 percent for the six months ended December 31.

INVESTMENT

The increase in net profit percentage was attributed to greater efficiency after the merger of the various meat companies

For the six-year period ended 1979, meat prices increased by about 33 percent whereas the prices of farming requirements increased by 98 percent and consumer prices by 76 percent. As a result of the slow increases in prices from 1977 to 1979 producers, and breeders in particular, supplied meat at prices which did not compensate them for their capital investment and other input costs.

Long-term planning would have protected the producer as it would have ensured a more gradual increase in prices. The one-time price adjustment

after six years resulted in consumer resistance and does not compensate the producer for losses sustained over the years.

The various meat price increases from January 1980 to December 1980 were estimated at: beef — 87 percent; mutton — 59 percent; lamb — 57 percent; pork — 27 percent.

Whites spend only 5,2 percent of their earnings on meat, with the rest of the population spending 9,6 percent and more money was spent on liquor than on meat in 1978. Furthermore, the meat industry is estimated to represent only approximately 3 percent of the economy and this indicates that the effect of the increase in prices cannot be as great as alleged.

STIMULANT

Consumer resistance to high prices and production shortages resulted in an estimated 30 percent reduction in meat consumption.

For the future Dr de Villiers sees the increase in meat prices as a stimulant for producers. However, the long production cycle makes it difficult to adjust production to market fluctuations and tends to produce a cobweb type supply and demand function

4 detainees in hospital

EAST LONDON — Four of the 21 former Wilson Rowntree employees detained under the Ciskei emergency regulations are in hospital after going on a hunger strike, the Secretary for the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brig Charles Sebe, confirmed yesterday

Brig Sebe, who returned to his office yesterday after being away for three days, said he did not have the names of the men with him but had received a report that the men were in hospital in Mdantsane

There was nothing special about their admission to hospital, he said

"As a matter of routine we always take prisoners who are on a hunger strike to hospital," he said

Brig Sebe said charges were being preferred against the men and they would all appear in court soon

The men were detained four weeks ago — DDR

DDR 1/5/81 524 (4) (186)

BBC film on EL LABOUR

Dispute Slammed

By IAN FOLDS, Editor
Dispatch London Bureau.

A BBC television report on the strike troubles at the East London subsidiary of the British confectionery giant, Rowntree - Mackintosh was described yesterday as biased and unfair.

The BBC programme 'Newsnight' said the company's 'legalistic approach' to the two months long 'strike' by nearly 500 blacks at Wilson Rowntree had led to a confrontation of 'enormous political significance' for South Africa, and ultimately threatened white power.

In a statement released yesterday, the Rowntree - Mackintosh headquarters at York said they fully supported the action taken by their South African management team in East London.

The statement said the actions of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) were political and it was not a true union.

A company spokesman said the dismissed workers at the Wilson Rowntree subsidiary were not on strike but had dismissed themselves by walking out and had now been replaced.

The spokesman said the subsidiary had an exemplary employment record that conditions were well above the Common Market code of practice and the men the BBC called 'strikers' had been given repeated opportunities to air their grievances.

He claimed there had been intimidation and violence against non-strikers.

About 20 of the men who originally walked out were among those claiming they were victims of intimidation and they were against working for the company.

The spokesman said

that, following investigations, they concluded there were no grounds for strike action by the members of Saawu. It was now the company's duty to stay in business and guarantee employment for its 1,600 employees.

The Rowntree-Mackintosh statement said:

'The BBC programme, 'Newsnight', broadcast a one-sided and a very pro-Saawu view of what in reality is a very complex situation affecting Wilson Rowntree.

'Wilson Rowntree already have a recognised multi racial sweet workers union representing its black, white, coloured and Asian workforce.

'The company explored with Saawu ways in which Saawu might have a place in the company's industrial relations structure.

'However, Saawu, which has only black members, was not prepared to sit down with any other union.

'Its condonation of violence and intimidation of employees in furtherance of political aims discredited it as a genuine trade union with the interests of the Wilson-Rowntree workforce at heart.

'Statements issued from Saawu cannot be relied upon. Since October 1980, Saawu has caused 17 strikes or stoppages and 45 disputes on the basis of alleged grievances which, on investigation, were found to be groundless and were not pursued.

'Physical attacks on employees and petrol bomb attacks on their

homes have been part of the more recent developments.

'Wilson Rowntree's record as an employer with enlightened policies is second to none. Its parent company is fully informed of developments and fully supports the local South African management.'

The BBC introduced its 20-minute film report on the Wilson-Rowntree troubles, made by a TV journalist, Mr Ian Smith as a study of the progress of black power in white industry in South Africa.

The introduction said hardline blacks seeking more control were increasingly joining unofficial unions and forcing white employers closer to recognising them.

Mr Smith said the East London-based Saawu, which already claimed 15,000 members, was the union management most loved to hate.

The demands they were making, he said, may ultimately threaten the power of white South

Africa much more than even the massive public demonstrations in favour of freedom and political rights of the early 1960s.

He said East London white top black wage earners still received only marginally more than the low £1 paid whites earned five years ago was a fruit full burning ground for Saawu.

Conditions and wages had improved under pressure from foreign-owned companies but now were not enough to overcome 'the pent-up tide of black resentment.

He said Saawu had regularly proved it had the majority of workers behind it.

He said that in its dealings with Saawu, Rowntrees had been careful not to do anything illegal, but the company's 'legalistic' approach to the unregistered union had created 'a confrontation with enormous political significance.

Mr Thozamile Gweta, Saawu's national organiser, who was imprisoned and then released three times last year, was the dominant figure in the report.

Thozamile Gweta, Saawu organiser - a storm around his head.

to "tell the bosses and anybody else what the workers actually say".

Mr Smith said the burying down of the houses of some of the Rowntree workers after the start of the strike gave the Ciskei authorities "just the stick they wanted with which to beat Saawu".

Eighty members of the strike committee were arrested on the orders of Brigadier Charles Sebe of the Ciskei security police.

"But I think that before one enters that stage one has to take cognisance of what people are saying or desiring.

A period of conflict or a form of conflict is probably unavoidable, though I foresee further significant changes taking place.

I say this because it seems to me the level of expectation of those people not participating in the system at the moment is growing, probably at the same speed as government is prepared to make concessions.

So I foresee in the next several years an increasing level of participation, but also maintenance of the gap between expectations and willingness to let people participate.

Mr Pereira concluded: 'Until such time as people are capable of participating on an equal basis as everybody else in the whole process of the industrial mechanism there are going to be strikes and a degree of unrest.

That does not mean I am suggesting that when there is total and full participation there is necessarily going to be industrial peace, because I think one will then start looking at possibly the degree to which people have been excluded in the past and the degree of redistribution almost that has to be made for that.

Mr Gweta's last word was that black workers themselves had to participate fully in democracy.

"They must not think that Saawu is going to liberate them," he said. "In fact Saawu is the workers themselves."

If Saawu had succeeded in raising the workers' consciousness and in trade unionising them in general, "they shall be able to look after themselves."

Mr Fred Pereira, director of industrial relations at the Fore Motor company in Port Elizabeth, said in the film: "I think there is a necessity in South Africa to negotiate and I don't believe the acid test necessarily has to be how representative particular people are.

The more important aspect in my view is to play a willingness to negotiate and to recognise that people aren't necessarily totally representative.

"The question of representation does come in though when one enters the legal area to settle disputes or negotiate national agreements.

Brigadier Sebe said he had not detained Saawu members as trade

There would be chaos," he said. Investment would be frightened off and this was why "we are putting our foot down on this exercise of criminal elements by Saawu".

Brigadier Sebe said he had not detained Saawu members as trade

There would be chaos," he said. Investment would be frightened off and this was why "we are putting our foot down on this exercise of criminal elements by Saawu".

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1/5/81
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pays (186)
same

By SUSAN DALLAS

MONIS & Fattis Industries is optimistic that it can improve profitability on the strength of its results for the year to January 31.

Operating income after interest payments, but before tax and extraordinary items, was almost 200% higher at R1 003 858 for the year to January 31 compared with last year's R253 000 on a turnover of more than R33-million — 13% higher than last year.

However, with higher tax and significant losses from extraordinary items on the balance sheet, attributable income dropped to R465 000 — 75% lower than the previous year.

Earnings a share before extraordinary items were 14c higher at 21,2c (7,2c).

the dividend is again 12,5c.

According to the directors' report, an improvement in the ratio of current assets to current liabilities reduced the group's total borrowings to 85% of shareholders' funds against 96% the previous year.

TIGER OATS^{FM}
Inflation problems

1/5/81 (186)

Activities. Diversified food group. Controls the Oceana group of fishing companies and the Adcock-Ingram pharmaceutical group. Major investments include Imperial Cold Storage, Metcash and J Bibby of the UK

Chairman. R L Frankel

Capital structure 11,4m ordinaries of R1, 555 000 5,5% cum prefs of R2, 1,9m autom convertible prefs of R1, 11,3m 12,5% red cum prefs of 10c, 660 000 variable rate red cum prefs of 10c. Market capitalisation (ords plus conv prefs) R246m

Financial. Year to December 31 1980. Borrowings long- and medium-term, R50,4m, net short-term, R84,6m. Debt equity ratio 40%. Current ratio 1,4. Net cash flow R51m. Capital commitments R32,7m

Share market. Price 1900c (1980-81 high, 1950c, low, 1350c, trading volume last quarter, 74 000 shares). Yields 17,1% on earnings, 4,4% on dividend. Cover 3,9. PE ratio 5,9%

	'77	'78	'79	'80
Return on cap %	17,7	17,7	16,1	16,8
Turnover (Rm)	551	773	941	1 175
Pre-tax profit (Rm)	42,8	56,4	61,9	73,0
Gross margin %	9,1	8,6	7,7	7,1
Earnings (c)	202	232	288	325
Dividends (c)	52	58	66	83
Net asset value (c)	1 291	1 622	1 921	2 394

For the fourth consecutive year Tiger has suffered from inflation. Last year, caught between price control and food control board inefficiencies, the group suffered a 0,6 percentage point drop in the gross margin to 7,1% and margins are now about one-third down on the level of 1976.

Over the same period, turnover grew by an annual compound rate of almost 20%. This means that, if the effect of inflation is stripped out, the real growth appears to have been adequate. However, as the margins show, turnover growth has in part been achieved at the expense of marginal profit.

The medium-term outlook for inflation is not good and Tiger's retention policy will be of crucial importance. In fact, if current cost accounting were used it is likely that the group has been adding little more than a few percent a year to net worth. The existing historical costing basis suggests net worth has grown by an average 22,3% compounded annually.

Last year's 3,9 times dividend cover was about average for the past five years. The group does not equity account associate companies. If this were done, last year's earnings would have been 392c and cover a healthier 4,7 times.

However, on the basis of likely stock holding costs this year, and sharply increased replacement and expansion costs, even that cover may need to be increased.

To help overcome this problem, certain

subsidiaries adopted LIFO stock valuation in 1980 which improved cash flow by R3m. The earnings benefit is being postponed as a like amount has been provided for deferred taxation.

Apart from edible oils and derivatives and the fishing operations, all of the group's divisions improved sales and profits. Those singled out by chairman Rudi Frankel are maize and wheat milling, animal feeds and agri-business, bulk handling and shipping and Adcock-Ingram. Tiger marginally increased its stake in this company to 68%.

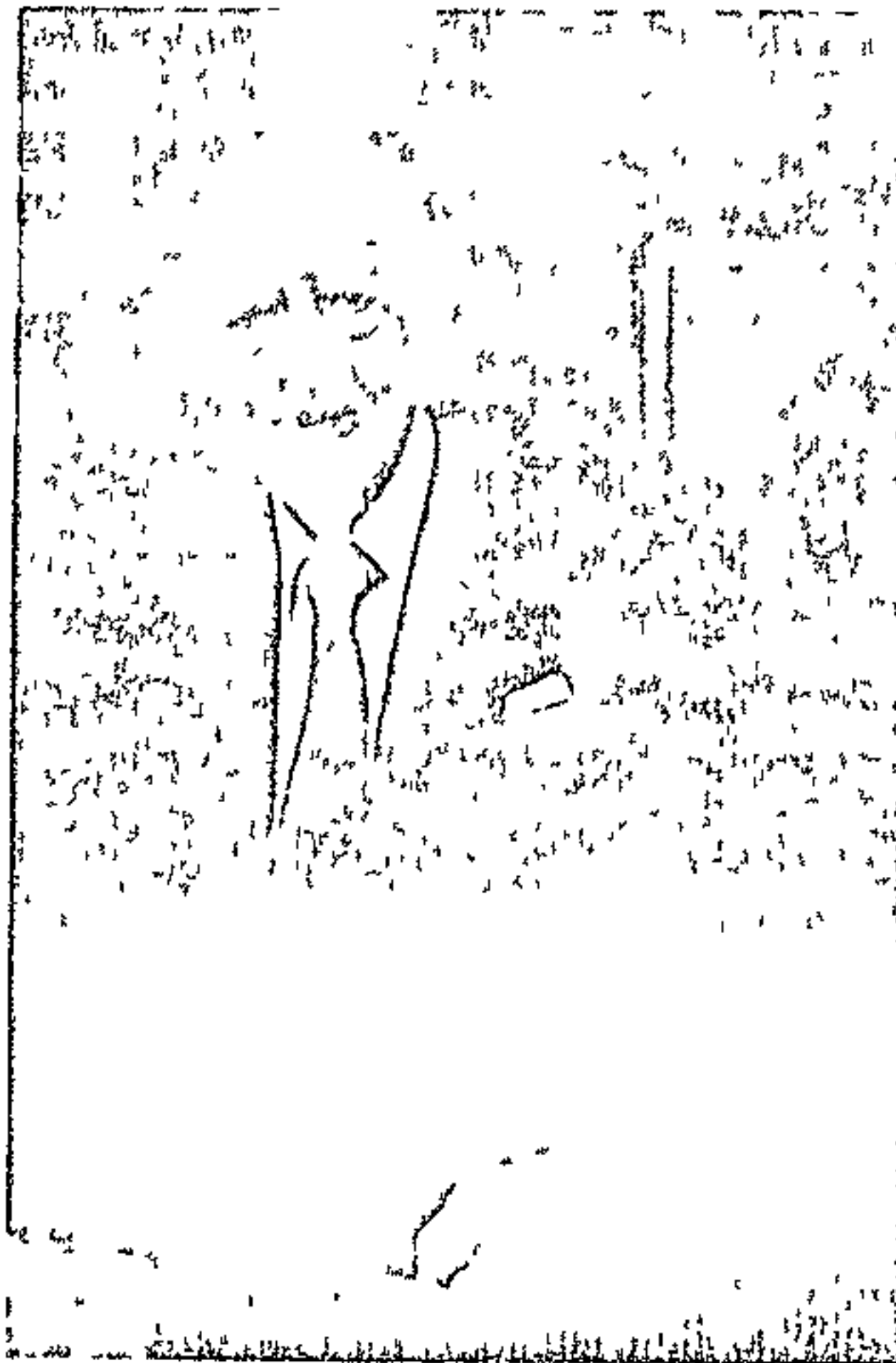
Thanks possibly to a red meat bungle by the Meat Board - which resulted in heavy increases in meat prices - substitute protein products benefited and Tiger's maize, wheat, oats, barley and grain sorghum division increased the pre-tax profit contribution from 19% to 28%. Most of the improvement came from wheat and oat milling (successful marketing boosted

fits are possible if the Oceana cash is invested in the higher-interest short-term market.

This year, economic growth should be at a slower rate than in 1980. And, as Frankel warns, food companies will be aggressively competing for bigger shares of what may be a static market, pointing to a possible further drop in margins.

That need not daunt institutions and bottom-drawer investors, as the current yield is not low in view of the group's potential to maintain its excellent long-term growth trend.

Ian Muir



Tiger's Frankel... struggling with margins

Jungle Oats' dominant position) and the bakeries division, which benefited from consumer resistance to higher maize prices.

Adcock-Ingram, the second largest contributor, weighed in with 18,7% of group profit. It is relevant that the market is again speculating on the possibility that Tiger would benefit by taking out Adcock-Ingram minorities, thereby considerably bolstering group cash flow.

The fishing operations now constitute the smallest profit centre, having dropped from a contribution of R10,4m to R6,1m. Frankel has said that these cash-rich companies are looking for investment outlets and the direct investment in fishing is likely to be allowed to dwindle. In the short-term, however, considerable bene-

KANHYM
 FRI 1/5/81
 Changing profile 186

Activities Vertically integrated farming and meat trading group Karoo Meat Exchange is a 51% subsidiary Also has extensive coal reserves and a coal mine Gencor holds 52,3% of the equity

Chairman Dr W J de Villiers, chief executive H Kramer

Capital structure 9,4m ordinaries of 50c Market capitalisation R118m.

Financial 15 months to December 31-1980 Borrowings long- and medium-term, R26m, net short-term, R29,7m Debt equity ratio 89,6% Current ratio 1,3 Group cash flow R14,8m Planned capex R24m

Share market: Price 1 250c (1980-81. high, 1 405c, low, 690c, trading volume last quarter, 86 000 shares) Yields 110,2% on earnings, 13,5% on dividend Cover 2,9 PE ratio 79,8

	'77	'78	'79	*'80
Return on cap %	14,0	10,8	20,4	↑14,7
Turnover (Rm)	44,1	49,8	59,4	359,4
Pre tax profit (Rm)	2,2	3,5	5,3	19,5
Gross margin %	12,5	9,7	10,4	6,2
Earnings (c)	32,8	48,5	63,3	↑127
Dividends (c)	15	22	30	↑44
Net asset value (c)	248	258	298	362

* 15-month accounting period † annualised

Acquisition of the meat trading interests of the Pickard group last year changed the structure of Kanhyim significantly But as far as the income statement is concerned, the full effects will only be felt this year

As from July 1, the group's meat trading activities were merged with those of Karoo and Asokor, with Kanhyim holding 51% of the enlarged Karoo The balance sheet at December 31 clearly reflects the increased emphasis on trading, but the divisional breakdown of profits for the 15-month accounting period (which includes six months with Karoo as a subsidiary) shows a relatively modest increase in the proportion attributable to trading

Perhaps the most striking indication of the change in group structure is that equity funds now finance only 22% of total assets compared with 52% previously And even if minorities are included, the total permanent capital base is now the equiv-

	1979	1980	1980	1980
Farming	2,4	9,3	35	48
Mining	0,7	1,2	13	8
Trading	2,2	8,0	42	46
Total	5,3	18,5	90	100

emphasising the extent to which the enlarged group is now invested in meat trading

The main effect of the merger on the income statement so far has been to lower the gross margin on turnover considerably At 6,2%, this ratio is at an historical low for the group and reflects the narrower margins of the enlarged trading division

A probability, therefore, is that the margin on turnover will dip further this year as Karoo makes its full contribution to results, unless rationalisation benefits compensate

Another probability is that interest payments will be sharply higher Last year, the group paid only R2,8m on a year-end debt total of R53,7m, giving a low average interest rate of 5,3% This, of course, reflects the fact that Karoo's borrowings were in for only six months But it is nevertheless clear that if debt is maintained at the present level, the total interest bill could double

Regarding the future, chairman Wim de Villiers forecasts that taxed profits this year will be 50% higher than the annualised figure for last year But as earnings will be calculated on the full issued capital, instead of a weighted average, earnings are expected to amount to only some 130c — not significantly different from last year's annualised 127c

Past forecasts, however, have traditionally been on the low side and it is my guess that the company will continue to perform beyond expectations I would look for earnings of 150c and a 50c dividend But even this represents a prospective yield of only 4% at the current 1 250c market price, indicating that investors are already discounting to a large degree the development of the group's coal resources

Brian Thompson

alent of only 38,5% (53%) of total assets

The total asset base increased four-fold to R156m (R36m), excluding goodwill of R16,7m (R2,4m), while total shareholders' funds were up from R19,1m to R60m But the capital base of the group itself, at R34m, was less than twice the previous figure of R18,8m, even after last year's one-for-two rights issue

From this, it is obvious that there has been a very large increase in borrowings These now total R53,7m (R9,2m) and have taken the debt equity ratio to almost 90% (48%) While this is not inconsistent with the new emphasis on trading, it is a marked departure from the group's traditionally conservative financial structure Last year's sharply higher dividend cover of 2,9 is, therefore, likely to be maintained until the ratios of previous years are re-established

The increase in borrowings is entirely attributable to the consolidation of the very highly geared Karoo This company's latest balance sheet shows a debt equity ratio of 187%, and its borrowings of R53,3m represent over 99% of the Kanhyim group total This means, in effect, that Kanhyim's other operations are virtually ungeared

Of interest, total assets of Karoo, at R115m, account for 67% of the group total,

Dis 2/5/81
~~4~~ back in
~~detention~~
detention

EAST LONDON -- The four former Wilson Rowntree workers who were in hospital following a hunger strike had been discharged and were back in detention, the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, confirmed here last night

He said everything was back to normal -- DDR

Crisis week for union in East London dispute

S. Tribune 3/5/81

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THE black South African Allied Workers' Union, holding its second annual congress in Durban this weekend, faced major crises during the week

④ Four of its detained 23 members in the Ciskei went on a hunger strike

④ The home of one of its senior office bearers was fire-bombed

④ And the union was the centre of a row in Britain over a BBC film on the Wilson Rowntree labour dispute in East London

The head of the Ciskei central intelligence services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, confirmed that the four men on hunger strike had since been released from hospital and that everything was back to

Tribune Correspondent

normal with the detainees

Police also confirmed they were investigating arson after the home of the East London branch secretary of the union, Sisa Njikelana, was petrol bombed. Hundreds of rands of damage was caused but nobody was injured. Mr Njikelana was on his way to Durban for the congress at the time.

He and the national organiser of the union Thozamile Goweta, said yesterday such acts would not intimidate them.

Mr Gqweta said: "We have a history of such harassment. My home was bombed, our general

secretary, Sam Kikine, had his car taken from the airport in Durban and burnt and now Sisa's home is bombed

"We realise we will be the victims of such acts in the future but they only make us more committed in the black struggle"

Mr Njikelana said: "I am not prepared to boast that I am prepared to die, but the march must go on and such acts expose the fact that our cause is a good one

"I don't see the attack as one on me alone. It is an attack on the workers' struggle and I can only speculate it is because I am committed to this struggle"

In London, the confectionary firm Rowntree-MacIntosh described a BBC film on its East London subsidiary's dispute with the union as biased and unfair

The company said the union's condonation of violence and intimidation discredited it as a trade union and that the company's East London subsidiary was right in the action it took in hiring other workers when union workers dismissed themselves by walking out

Mr Gqweta said the Wilson Rowntree issue, where 500 workers had already lost their jobs in the dispute, would be cussed at the congress and the union would release a statement later.

Monis and Fattis are recovering

STIRN

186

14/5/61

By Ann Crotty

Although progress was a little slower and full attention has not been given to all areas Monis and Fattis chairman Mr J J Moni is satisfied that the group is well on the way to a healthy recovery.

The results from the chemical operations and certain bakeries were very disappointing especially in the light of the continued efforts that were made during the year to eliminate their causes and to regain profitability.

However Mr Moni said that he was very pleased to announce that during

the last few months of the financial year the company had been able to dispose of the unprofitable chemical companies and a bakery division which had been the cause of great concern.

Mr Moni said that several steps had been taken in the implementation of the planned reorganisation programme following on which the group objectives have now taken on a clear perspective.

The company's immediate objective is to concentrate on improving and extending its profitable food operations.

Traders may be compelled' to boycott

Staff Reporter

TRADERS affiliated to the Western Cape Trade Association (WCTA) would be 'compelled' not to stock Wilson-Rowntree products if the 500 dismissed workers were not reinstated by the end of the month a spokesman for the WCTA said yesterday.

The executive of the WCTA had decided in principle to support a boycott of the products, but the final decision would be taken at the general meeting to be held at the end of the month he said.

"At this 11th hour we ask the management to reinstate the workers or force traders to take their business elsewhere," he said.

The workers who all belong to the South African Allied Workers' Union (SAAWU) lost their jobs in February after demanding the reinstatement of three workers dismissed over a dispute.

"With the trade unions and the university students supporting the boycott, it won't be long before the consumer will force the traders not to stock the products," the spokesman said.

Boycott call

Last week, the two strongest unions in Cape Town the Food and Canning Workers' Union and the General Workers' Union gave their support to the call to boycott all products of Wilson-Rowntree.

Support for the boycott also came from students at the University of Western Cape and the University of Cape Town on Friday.

According to one of the dismissed workers Mr Johnson Ndidwa, who addressed students at the two universities last week the dispute which led to the dismissal of all the workers arose when three workers refused to fit belts that had come loose.

They refused because they had been warned last year to leave such jobs to the fitters, he said.

At that time they had to sign reprimand slips agreeing not to fix the machines.

Dispute

Mr Ndidwa said that on the night of the dispute the workers had demanded written authorization to go ahead and repair the belts because they feared dismissal. They had also asked to be paid for doing work which was not their job.

"After the three had to leave, 49 others downed tools followed by another 40 workers, demanding the reinstatement of the three. All were dismissed," he said.

After two weeks, the rest of the workers downed tools and they were dismissed.

The workers and SAAWU were demanding the reinstatement of all those presently dismissed, he said.

Trespass
charge
since AP
withdrawn

A charge of trespassing brought against about 140 workers who went on strike at the Union Co-operative Bark and Sugar Company in Dalton, Natal, has been withdrawn

The workers were dismissed last month when they failed to meet a management deadline for a return to work. They were arrested by armed police after gathering on the company's football pitch, and were later charged with trespassing.

According to a spokesman for the Sweet Food and Allied Workers' Union 200 of the workers have applied to the Natal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court for an order requiring the company to restore them to the compound from which they were evicted after the strike.

Hunger-strike union men to appear in court

By Tony Davis
Labour Reporter

A hunger strike by 21 detained labour union members in the Ciskei has ended and they are expected to appear in court soon on criminal charges.

The men are members of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) and were detained about a month ago after a wage dispute at the Wilson-Rowntree sweet factory in East London.

They went on a hunger

strike last week to protest against their detention without formal charges being laid, according to Saawu spokesmen.

Last week, four of the men were admitted to the Mdantsane Hospital.

The head of the Ciskei security police, Brigadier Charles Sebela, said today the four had been returned to jail and that they had been sent to hospital as "a matter of routine".

A criminal docket was being drawn up against the men. He said they

were not being held because they were Saawu members.

"They will appear in court on criminal charges for their activities in Mdantsane," Brigadier Sebela said.

The dismissal of about 500 workers at Wilson Rowntree this year was followed by clashes among workers and petrol-bombing of houses of employees who refused to support the strike.

○ See page 9 Union challenge to the Ciskei

Court's ruling may add to worker power

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

THE bargaining power of hundreds of thousands of migrant workers — particularly in key industries such as the mines — have been increased markedly by a recent decision in the Natal Supreme Court lawyers say

They say the decision means that employers cannot evict fired contract workers from their compound housing without a court order

This would make it virtually impossible for an employer to replace workers before winning such an order

Last week, Mr Justice Page granted an interim order against a Natal sugar mill, Union Co-Operative Mill, instructing it to restore the compound housing of Mr Cyprian Ngewu, whom it dismissed after a recent work stoppage

After the stoppage, the company fired workers and sent them back to KwaZulu

The applications of 44 other workers for this relief were dismissed on a technicality, but will be reintroduced in court later this week — with those of 140 others

The case — which has attracted widespread employer interest — is continuing, though the order reinstating Mr Ngewu's housing is only temporary

However, a lawyer involved in the case said it set a legal precedent which meant that employers of contract workers "will not simply be able to evict workers from their accommodation unless the

workers leave voluntarily"

If a company wanted to evict a contract worker from a compound before his contract expired, it would need a court order

Lawyers and unionists point out that this will increase the bargaining powers of contract workers, particularly during a strike

It would make it much more difficult for employers of contract workers to simply dismiss them and send them back to the homelands

Because employers will need a court order to evict workers from compounds, they will face a period in which they cannot recruit new workers because accommodation will still be occupied by strikers

This unionists argue, will increase pressure on employers to negotiate rather than simply dismissing workers

It is understood that the decision has caused widespread concern and interest among Natal employers, such as those in the sugar industry, who employ migrants

It would also have implications for industries such as the mines

Observers also point out that the circumstances in the Union Co-Operative case are remarkably similar to those in last year's municipal strike in Johannesburg

A lawyer acting for the Union Co-Operative Workers said that though Mr Ngewu had won only an interim order, the decision had "far-reaching consequences"

He based this on the fact that

Mr Justice Page had granted the interim order in the face of "strenuous" opposition from the mill's lawyers. The judge had also said that Mr Ngewu had a strong chance of winning a final order from the court

Though employers could still evict contract workers, they could not do so automatically, the lawyer added. They would have to win a court order and would thus have to show cause why a contract worker should be evicted

This would "presumably" apply in the case of individual workers who were dismissed, as well as strikers, he added

In the action now before the court, Union Co-Operative workers have asked for an order declaring that the stoppage was a lockout, and one to order the mill to restore to workers their compound housing

The workers also asked for an interim order reinstating their housing until the court delivered judgment on the other points

This was granted to Mr Ngewu, who is now once again occupying his compound accommodation, though the company no longer employs him

Meanwhile, about 300 former Union Co-Operative Workers have returned to face charges of trespassing flowing from the strike. The charges were dropped in court on Tuesday, but they are still in Maritzburg

According to the Federation of SA Trade Unions, the workers are being housed temporarily in a hall in the Maritzburg area

Charges

against

414 workers dropped

"MERURY"

7/5/31

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Pietermaritzburg Bureau
CHARGES of trespassing
brought against 414 strikers
from a Dalton sugar com-
pany were dropped when
the men made their second
appearance in court
yesterday

The men, who first ap-
peared in the New Hanover
agricultural hall as no
courtroom was large
enough to accommodate
them, were charged with
trespassing after they failed
to leave their company's
premises after a strike last
month

Although the men were

discharged on the trespass-
ing charges a Supreme
Court case in which some
of them are claiming they
were unlawfully ejected
from their quarters by the
Union Co-operative Bark
and Sugar Company is due
to start tomorrow

A spokesman for Fosatu
— the Federation of South
African Trade Unions —
confirmed yesterday that
the case would take place

At least 186 affidavits
had been collected from
workers bringing the ac-
tion, she said

Anatomy of a labour dispute

A view from the outside

By ALLEN HIRSCH, lecturer in Economic History, UCT, and PHILIPPA GREEN, researcher, South African Labour Development Research Unit

FOR nearly three months now, 500 workers from the Wilson Rowntree Factory in East London have been out of work after downing tools in protest at the dismissal of fellow workers.

The dismissed workers and their union, the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu), have called for a boycott of all Wilson-Rowntree products in support of their demands for reinstatement and recognition of their workers' committee.

The dispute began on February 9 when three workers on night shift were dismissed for refusing to repair a machine — a job usually done by skilled workers. According to Saawu workers were formally reprimanded in October last year for damaging a machine which they had been asked to repair. Consequently the three night shift workers were reluctant to undertake machine repairs. They asked the foreman instructing them for written permission from management and for skilled rates of pay, if they did the job.

The foreman refused to agree to this and after consulting with management dismissed the workers for "refusing to carry out instructions".

After negotiation between the (formally unrecognized) Saawu workers' committee and management on the reinstatement of the dismissed workers had failed, a total of 500 workers who department by department had protested about the dismissal, were in turn dismissed.

Saawu then sent a telex to the management of the parent company in Britain, Wilson-Mackintosh (Pty) Ltd appealing to them to intervene. In his reply, the company's chairman Sir Donald Barron accused Saawu of intimidation of the workers.

This dispute at Wilson-Rowntree has been the culmination of an involved series of struggles between workers and management.

The issue has been complicated by disputes between two unions — Saawu and the Sweet Workers' Union (SWU) a Tswana affiliate.

Although the SWU claims to have been operating in Wilson-Rowntree for almost 40 years, Saawu claims 90 percent membership of the workers. Subsequent events seem to confirm the substantial support enjoyed by the Saawu-organized workers' executive committee.

Workers claim to have been victimized because of their Saawu membership. Although management has negotiated with this workers' committee

or at least four occasions it still has not recognized them officially.

Dispute over the dismissal of workers in the moulding, tuffee and gum departments at different times last year were settled after management had negotiated with the unrecognized workers committee.

Wilson-Rowntree workers also reacted strongly to the government's controversial proposed legislation on pensions. Again management negotiated with the Saawu committee and workers' pension contributions were refunded in December 1980.

Since the re-opening of the factory this year, after the Christmas break, the workers' executive committee and management have been negotiating about official recognition for the union. Management said it would recognize only a black workers committee. The workers rejected this as they organize on a principle of non-racialism.

It was in the midst of these negotiations that the three workers were dismissed on February 9.

But it is important to understand these disputes in the context of the history of the Saawu in East London.

The Saawu was born in March 1979 after a controversial conference of the Black Allied Workers' Union (Bawu). It was decided to dissolve the black consciousness union, in favour of a new non-racial union, Saawu. It emerged first in Durban and then in East London in November.

Since March 1980, when its offices were established in East London with Mr Thozamile Gqwetha and Mr Sisa Njikelana as principal officials, the Saawu has grown rapidly. Its leaders attribute its growth to the success of its "democratic factory committee policy" and the frequent popular mass meetings it organizes for the East London workers.

The Department of Manpower Utilization has been concerned about Saawu's rapid rise to popularity because of its militance and its stand against the State's current labour dispensation. The Saawu has refused to consider registration under the Amended Industrial Conciliation Act, even when promised recognition by employers under those conditions. It regards the system as a form of state control of trade unions.

The government's "concern" has taken several forms. In October last year, the Minister of Manpower Utilization flew down to East London to encourage employers to "hold out" against Saawu until new legislation was introduced that would assist them. The department has also intervened in strikes in

There have been calls by some trade unionists for a boycott of the products of Messrs Wilson Rowntree following a labour dispute at the firm's East London plant. Here is the story of the dispute as seen by outside observers and by the management of the firm.

an attempt to counter the Saawu.

More serious has been the frequent harassment of Saawu officials and shop stewards by the police. Both the South African and the Ciskei security police have detained Saawu officials and members under security legislation. Charges of incitement to strike were laid against Mr Gqwetha and others last year. However, in February this year the State withdrew the case before evidence was heard.

In spite of the open antagonism of various departments of the South African state the Saawu in East London has had a great deal of success. By February this year estimates of membership varied from 10 to 20 000,

spread over 22 industries. Furthermore, it has been officially recognized by two firms in East London — SA Chloride in November last year and Johnson and Johnson in April this year. Referenda held at the factories showed that over 90 percent of the workers favoured Saawu.

These companies, both subsidiaries of international companies, represent the exception today. Most firms in East London are wary of Saawu's growing strength and are following Mr Fanie Botha's recommendation to "hold out".

Wilson-Rowntree's uncompromising attitude in the February dispute was the first sign of an employers' offensive against Saawu. The Wilson's example has been followed by another East London firm. Everite first refused to recognize a workers' committee, formed by Saawu workers and then dismissed about 230 workers who struck during a dispute over the dismissal of two workers.

The situation in East London is clearly an explosive one. On the one hand there is a militant trade union which has immense popular appeal little more than a year after its foundation, and on the other, there are some hardline managers who refuse to negotiate with unions or committees not of their own choosing.

In a final attempt to get management to back down on its uncompromising stand, the Saawu and the workers have organized a boycott of Wilson-Rowntree products in East London. A call for support has already gone out to other major centres. And now the possibility of another national boycott looms.

The view of management

MESSRS WILSON-ROWNTREE, East London responded as follows when asked for their comments.

THE FACTS are: The three workers were never dismissed and the 500 workers (out of 470) workers were never dismissed. They walked off the job and broke their contracts and the allegations made by the machine operators in respect of what they were asked to do are completely false. We have evidence both written and on tapes to prove this and we are prepared to produce this evidence. The facts are not as stated by Saawu and the three workers.

This was not by any means the first incident in which the employees were concerned, many of whom had been involved in some 17 strikes or work stoppages and 45 serious breaches of discipline during the four months from the Saawu's appearance in September last year until February 1981.

There is no doubt that these were attempts at contrived confrontation aided and abetted by the Saawu's executive.

Wilson Rowntree is an apolitical company and has a multi-racial work force. Indeed it is a founder and prime mover in enlightened industrial relations practices. The Saawu's disregard for other ethnic groups at Wilson-Rowntree particularly the coloured people as evidenced in the first strike of last year is both repugnant and disconcerting from an industrial relations point of view.

The article claims that the South African Allied Workers Union represents the workers at Wilson-Rowntree. This is incorrect. It should be stressed that our 350 coloured employees receive, supported or participated in the strikes and confrontations indeed they see Saawu as a threat to their job security.

The article claims that workers have been victimized for joining Saawu. No Wilson-Rowntree employee has ever been victimized for joining any trade union or association. This company believes in freedom of association.

We have evidence that Saawu intimidated and coerced many of its claimed members at Wilson Rowntree into joining its ranks which the victims did as a form of insurance to protect themselves and their families.

We will not comment on the subsequent bombings and violent attacks on loyal Wilson-Rowntree employees and their houses as these events are awaiting adjudication by the criminal courts.

The article claims that Wilson-Rowntree management will not recognize Saawu. The company at the time of the incident had given de facto recognition to the workers' central executive committee and was exploring ways of including Saawu in the negotiating process. Again the company has written evidence if it is required.

This was in spite of Saawu's refusal to deal with or even talk to the SWU (the Sweet Workers' Union). The SWU is a multi-racial union which we officially recognized in 1972. Currently its membership consists of 36 percent of the white employees, 94 percent of the coloured employees, 72 percent of the Asian employees and 83 percent of the black employees of Wilson-Rowntree.

We would gladly have accepted Saawu had Saawu adopted a different and non-racialistic approach and taken into account our coloured, Asiatic and white employees. Our philosophy basically is that it does not matter whom we negotiate with. All we want to do is reach agreement with the true representatives of all race groups knowing that the agreement we have established is valid, binding and equally enforceable on all parties.

Mr Steve Scheepers, deputy vice-president of the Trade Union Council of South Africa has gone on record as saying "I think Wilson Rowntree went out of their way to meet the demands of Saawu — but they were demands that couldn't possibly be met by any reasonable management."

"I blame the Saawu leadership entirely for the workers losing their jobs and believe that Wilson-Rowntree showed considerable restraint in their dealings with strikers."

We believe our efforts to improve the future of all employees are substantial and in the best interests of both management and workers. A senior employee of the company would be happy to go to Cape Town to give you any further facts or figures you require, if you feel this would help us to get a fair and honest hearing.

We believe the boycott as referred to in the article, is completely unwarranted and prejudicial to both employer and employees. This company has an international history of sound industrial relations since it was established.

The section of the article commencing "the Department of Manpower Utilization" and continuing until "Mr Fanie Botha's recommendation to hold out" describes issues and events and State views and expressions of persons and organizations not connected with our company and we object to being associated with these comments.

The remainder of the article which implies an uncompromising attitude on the part of management is totally incorrect. On the contrary, it was the uncompromising attitude of Saawu in not being prepared to sit down and talk with the Sweet Workers' Union and hammer out some form of agreement and whereby all (black, white, coloured and Asiatic) employees have proper representation which led to the current situation.

Support for sweet boycott claimed

FAST LONDON - The boycott of Wilson Rowntree products has become a national issue, according to Ml Thozamile Gqweta, the national president of the South African Allied Workers Union.

Mr Gqweta said here yesterday that he was pleased with the support that the boycott had received from organisations in other centres, especially in Durban and Cape Town.

Organisations which were supporting the boycott included the SRCs of the Universities of Natal, Durban, Westville, Cape Town and Western Cape as well as the Food and Canning Workers Union and the General Workers Union.

Mr Gqweta said he could not gauge at present what the effect of the boycott had been on sales of Wilson-Rowntree products.

"That information can only be obtained from Wilson Rowntree and we think it is unlikely they will release it."

The personnel manager of Wilson Rowntree, Mr Alistair Lightbody, was unavailable for comment yesterday.

The Wilson-Rowntree boycott was called after the dismissal of about 500 workers at the firm's plant here in February. DDR

Natal compound case will affect thousands of workers

(203/147) 186/
SIML 9/5/81

By Drew Forrest

Judgment has been reserved in a crucial Supreme Court action which may significantly strengthen the position of tens of thousands of migrant workers who live in compounds.

More than 180 former employees of the Union Cooperative Bark and Sugar Company in Dalton, Natal, are seeking an interim order to return to the company living quarters which they say they were forced to leave after

a strike in March.

They have argued in the Natal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court that they were forced from the compound at gunpoint by police and that the company acted unlawfully by not obtaining a court order of eviction.

A similar application was granted in the case of one worker last week but lawyers stress that neither this nor success in the present action would

create new law. They say, however, that their combined effect may be to "create a climate in which existing law is enforced."

They point out that the course of last year's Johannesburg municipal workers' strike might have been very different if the City Council had followed the due process of law — a lengthy one — in removing workers from compounds.

More than 400 migrant workers at Union Co-

operative were sent back to their homelands after the strike and many have returned to Maitzberg on successive occasions for court hearings.

Their legal travelling and other costs have been born by the Fosatu-affiliated Sweet Food and Allied Workers' Union.

A second action, in which the workers will allege that their dismissal was null and void because they were illegally locked out of the mill, will be heard later this month.

Boycott of sweet company urged

CT 9/5/81 (176)

Staff Reporter

WESTERN Cape pupil representatives yesterday called on their parents and all traders to support the boycott of Wilson Rowntree products

At a meeting of the Inter-Regional Students' Representative Council representing 60 Western Cape schools and other educational institutions they decided to boycott all products in support of the 'struggle of the workers in East London'

In a statement issued after the meeting, they said they supported the struggle of the workers

'We call on all SRCs to discuss the strike and the boycott and to spread the word in the community,' the statement reads

'Our fight for a democratic South Africa can only come about through the unity of workers, communities and

students

Support for the boycott has already come from Cape Town's strongest trade unions, the Food and Canning Workers' Union and the General Workers' Union, as well as the Universities of Western Cape and Cape Town

The executive of the Western Cape Traders' Association (WCTA) has in principle decided to boycott all Wilson-Rowntree products, but the final decision will be taken at its general meeting

The traders have called on the management of Wilson-Rowntree to reinstate the nearly 500 dismissed workers or 'force the traders to take their business elsewhere'

The workers who all belong to the South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU) lost their jobs in February after demanding the reinstatement of three dismissed workers

Saawu alleges Ciskei favours sweet union

DAICV DSP 16/5/81

CAPE TOWN — The vice-president of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu), Mr Sisa Njikelana, has alleged here that East London sweet workers belonging to the union are being forced, while in detention in the Ciskei, to join the rival Sweet Workers Union

Mr Njikelana was speaking at a rally of 400 students at the University of Cape Town held in support of 500 workers who have been dismissed by Wilson Rowntree in East London

The rally, which was punctuated by clenched fist salutes and "freedom" slogans was also addressed by Ms Zora Mehlemakulu, of the General Workers Union, and Mr Tony Karron, a member of the UCT Committee, supporting the dismissed workers

Mr Njikelana said the Ciskei Security Police, the South African state and Wilson-Rowntree management were working together in an effort to crush Saawu. He alleged that an anonymous memorandum detailing methods of undermining Saawu had been distributed to all East London employers, and that Wilson-Rowntrees management had given the Ciskei security police a list of workers they wanted detained. Twenty-four workers are in detention

Saawu an unregistered

trade union which claims a membership of 75 000, has become a powerful force among East London black workers over the past year

The present dispute arose after three workers were dismissed for refusing to fix a machine

Wilson-Rowntree management insists the workers dismissed themselves

Mr Njikelana strongly denied this

"Where would you get people dismissing themselves in an area of massive unemployment such as East London, he told the UCT rally. "That would be suicide. The workers were arbitrarily dismissed by management"

He said Wilson-Rowntree had also accused Saawu of intimidating workers into joining the Union. He said Saawu considered this allegation in a serious light and had referred the matter to its lawyers

He said three large British trade unions were to meet with Wilson-Mackintosh, the Wilson-Rowntree parent company, on Monday to pressurise the company into reinstating all the dismissed workers, unconditionally

The three British trade unions are the Transport and General Workers Union, the General and Municipal Workers Union and the Shop Distributors and Allied Workers

Union
Brigadier Charles Sebe, the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, denied the allegations, saying that charges of sabotage and arson were being investigated against the 24 detainees

"There will be a docket on the desk of the Attorney-General next week in which the charges against these men will be spelled out," he said. "What connection do we have with the Sweet Workers Union? Why should we interfere in their affairs? There is no logic in that"

Brigadier Sebe said he was not interested in whether the detainees were members of Saawu

He said Saawu were not trade unionists, but were hiding behind the cloak of trade unionism

He denied the Ciskei was working hand in hand with Wilson Rowntree management and the South African state

"There is no joint venture to crush the upheaval which has resulted from the activities of Saawu. Mr Njikelana is speaking out of his lips not out of his brains," he said

The Wilson-Rowntree management in East London were approached for comment yesterday on Mr Njikelana's remarks. They said a statement would be issued — DDC DDR

S Tribune 10/5/31

Black labour on the march

Tribune Reporter

WHILE more than 300 black workers marched to the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court on Friday, employers throughout the country anxiously awaited the outcome of their labour dispute being heard there.

The workers, from Dalton's Union Co-operative Bank and Sugar Company, had elected to stay in the city since Tuesday when charges of trespass brought against them by the company were dropped. They, too, were waiting to hear whether or not the court would uphold their application to return to the compound which, they claim, they were unlawfully forced to leave after a three-day work stoppage at the beginning of April.

If they win, this could mean the breakdown of the compound system and ultimately the migrant labour system as workers could no longer be simply sent back to their respective homelands when there is a dispute. A ruling in their favour could mean that employers would not be allowed to evict fired contract workers from their compound housing without a court order, making it virtually impossible for an employer to replace workers before winning such an order.

Already one of them has been granted an interim order instructing the mill to restore his compound housing. This week an urgent application was brought before Mr Willem Booysse in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court for 186 others. He will give his judgment next week.

Evictions

judgment is crucial

EVICTED
1/15/51

186

JUDGMENT has been reserved in a crucial Supreme Court action which may significantly strengthen the position of hundreds of thousands of migrant workers who live in compounds.

More than 180 former employees of the Union Co-operative Bark and Sugar Company in Dalton, Natal, are seeking an interim order entitling them to return to the company living quarters from which they say they were removed after a strike in March.

They have argued in the Mautzberg Supreme Court

SOWETAN REPORTER

they were forced from the compound at gun-point by police, and that the company acted unlawfully by not obtaining a court order of eviction.

A similar application was granted in the case of one worker last week, but lawyers stress that neither this nor success in the present action will create

new law. They do say, however, that their combined effect may be to 'create a climate in which existing law is enforced'.

They point out that the course of last year's Johannesburg municipal workers strike might have been very different if the city council had followed the due process of law — a lengthy process — in removing workers from compounds.

More than 400 migrant workers at Union Co-operative were sent to the homelands after the strike, and many have returned to Mautzberg on successive occasions for court hearings.

Their legal, travelling and other costs have been met by the Fosatu-affiliated Sweet, Food and Allied Workers' Union.

A second action in which the workers will allege that their dismissal was null and void because they were illegally locked out of the mill, will be heard later this month.

First bakery school in SA

CT 2/5/51
Staff Reporter

A BAKERY school, the first of its kind in South Africa, is to open its doors on June 2 in Salt River.

Its establishment comes after the Cape Bakers' Association and the Bakery Employees Industrial Union had got together under the umbrella of the Industrial Council to combat a shortage of skilled bakers which has been highlighted by the country's recent economic upswing and consequent increase in the purchasing power of consumers.

At the centre of efforts to get the school off the ground has been 37-year-old Mr John Wheateroff, a graduate from the College of Bakery Education in Britain, who has been in this country for 18 months.

In the baking industry all his life and a former bakery advisor, Mr Wheateroff will run the school himself and for the first six months or so will be the only teacher.

Between June and December, he said yesterday, the school would run three nine-week courses. Twenty per cent of each course would be theoretical, with students learning more about the raw materials of their trade—wheat, flour and yeast—why eggs are preferable to milk in certain cases, although both are 'wet' ingredients, and so on.

The rest of the time would be spent acquiring the art of making Vienna bread, rolls, tarts, scones, pies and all sorts of

other delicacies, not forgetting, of course, the plain old ordinary brown, white and wholewheat loaves.

With each course catering for only nine students, all three are already fully booked.

I hope that by Christmas, with increased facilities, we'll be up to 16 per cent course, said Mr Wheateroff, adding that till the year end the school would borrow the facilities of a bakery in Durban Avenue, Salt River. By then, hopefully, it would have permanent facilities of its own.

Bakery employees

The students themselves, he said, would not be taken straight from school but from various bakeries to which they were already attached and to which they would return on completion of the course.

Had the stomachs of Capetownians suffered, did he think, because of a lack of any such school in these parts before?

'No, I think baking here is good when one considers that it is done with local wheat, which is not as good for bread as some overseas wheat. You must remember that bakers overseas can shop around for the best wheat they can find, whereas here bakers must use the local product.'

Mr Wheateroff said he hoped the school would do something about the present lack of formal training for bakers in South Africa.

CT
14/5/81

Protest over abattoir plan

~~14~~
186

Staff Reporter

PINEVIEW residents have called a meeting to protest against the building of an abattoir in Grabouw

Community organizations and the local management committee say that the town council did not consult them before the land was sold to a private company, but the town clerk, Mr V A Dudley, said that the Grabouw Municipality had no obligation to consult residents as the land was in an industrial zone

The Action Committee and the Pineview Ratepayers Association have called a meeting to oppose building an abattoir. In a statement, the committee said

it would do "everything in its power to stop this abattoir"

"It is our people that will have to suffer the inconvenience and yet our feelings are being ignored. The abattoir will undoubtedly cause a stench and attract flies to the area

"It will also result in an increased number of trucks passing along the old national road on which the abattoir will be built"

Mr Dudley said that the project could not now be stopped. There was about R700 000 involved in the project

The issue will be discussed in the Gerald Wright Memorial Hall tonight at 8pm

Wilson-Rowntree's reply was misleading



From **ALAN HIRSCH** and **PHILIPPA GREEN** (Economic History Department, UCT, Rondebosch)

THE REPLY from Wilson-Rowntree management published alongside our article on the labour dispute in East London (Cape Times May 8) disturbed us. We feel it is misleading and inaccurate and wish to use your columns to set some issues straight.

Wilson-Rowntree went through our article and disputed it point by point. We wish to follow suit with regard to some disputable points they made.

Firstly, they dispute our use of the phrase "dismissal of workers". They argue that the

workers "walked off the job and broke their contracts". What in fact happened, to our knowledge is that after two weeks of negotiations at which Wilson-Rowntree refused to reinstate the original three sacked workers, another 470 stopped work in protest. They were immediately given an *ultimatum by management* to resume work or leave. They did the latter. As far as we are concerned that constitutes a dismissal.

Secondly, SAAWU is accused of being a racialistic union. This is contrasted with Wilson-Rowntree's philanthropic reputation and the policies of the Sweet Workers Union. Wilson-Rowntree, in fact, refused to recognize the SAAWU committee unless it called itself a black works committee. SAAWU refused to sanction a separate works committee for African workers precisely because it would have been racially constituted. Moreover, SAAWU has repeatedly publicized its non-racial stance on trade unionism.

The Sweet Workers Union, on the other hand, having been established at Wilson-Rowntree in 1942, had still neglected to open its union to Africans at the beginning of 1980. They limited African workers' participation to a funeral benefit scheme.

Reputation

We can't dispute Wilson-Rowntree's good reputation. We only question whether they are putting that into practice at present.

Thirdly, as for Wilson-Rowntree believing in freedom of association, it has been alleged that workers employed there now are compelled to sign SWU membership forms as a

condition of employment. SWU membership figures are questionable in this light, particularly as most SAAWU members are no longer employed in the factory.

Finally, Wilson-Rowntree in their reply dissociated themselves from the uncompromising stand encouraged by the Department of Manpower Utilization. They instead accuse SAAWU of being uncompromising by refusing to sit down with the SWU in negotiations. The latter point is not entirely incorrect and apparently stemmed from SAAWU's reluctance to divide the workers along racial lines between the unions. However, Wilson-Rowntree will have to try harder to dispute the coincidence of their behaviour in the dispute and the hardline attitude encouraged by the state.

Whether they are following instructions or not is beside the point. The point is that the dispute has become a flashpoint in an unstable East London. Wilson-Rowntree's actions over the last few months seem to have done little to settle the dispute or establish more peaceful industrial relations in the area.

CT 15/5/81
400
students
at rally

Staff Reporter

SWEET WORKERS belonging to the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) were being forced to join the rival Sweet Workers' Union while in detention in the Ciskei, the Saawu vice-president, Mr Sisa Njikelana, alleged yesterday

Mr Njikelana was speaking at a rally of about 400 students at the University of Cape Town. The rally punctuated by clenched-fist salutes and freedom slogans was held in support of about 500 workers who have been dismissed by Wilson-Rowntree in East London.

The rally was also addressed by Ms Zora Mehlomakulu of the General Workers' Union and Mr Tony Karron, a member of the UCT committee supporting the dismissed workers.

Saawu is an unregistered trade union in East London with a membership of about 75 000.

The present dispute arose after three workers were dismissed for refusing to fix a machine.

They refused because they were reprimanded in October last year for damaging the machine while repairing it.

They insisted on written permission to fix the machine, which was refused.

Wilson-Rowntree management insists that the workers dismissed themselves, but Mr Njikelana denied this.

He said three large British trade unions were to meet representatives of Rowntree-Mackintosh, the Wilson-Rowntree parent company, on Monday to press the company into unconditionally reinstating all the dismissed workers.

The three British trade unions are the Transport and General Workers', the General and Municipal Workers, and the Shop Distributors and Allied Workers'.

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PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

Decision on migrants

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

JUDGMENT is expected today in a court case with major implications for employers and contract workers

In the case 180 workers at a Natal sugar mill Union Co-Operative Bark and Sugar Company, are asking for an interim order instructing the company to restore their compound housing

The workers were fired after a work stoppage at the mill. They were allegedly removed from their compound housing and sent back to the homelands

The recent decision of Mr

Justice Page to grant such an order to one former Union Co-Operative worker Mr Cyprian Ngewu was seen by labour lawyers as one holding major implications for employers in key industries such as the mines as well as hundreds of thousands of migrants

Lawyers say the decision means employers can no longer remove their workers from compound housing unless they obtained a court order or the workers contracts had ended. This would significantly increase the bargaining power of contract workers they argue

This they said could apply

not only in the case of work stoppages but also in cases of individual dismissal

While Mr Ngewu was awarded an order the application of 45 other workers was dismissed because of technical defects in their submissions

These workers together with about 140 others have now returned to the court to ask for the same interdict as that granted to Mr Ngewu

Meanwhile unionists report that the powerful Geneva-based International Union of Food and Allied Workers had been briefed on the dispute and was expected to take action in support of dismissed workers

Women as an Economic Force in Southern Africa.

RD: 15/5/81

Canned foods price shock

Argus
15/5/81

186

~~244~~

Consumer Reporter

BAKED BEANS will soon cost nearly 50c a can, and a wide range of other popular canned goods will soar in price next month and in July.

Langeberg Co-operative, who markets its goods under the brand name of Koo, and H Jones and Co, makers of All Gold, IXL and Silverleaf products, have announced price increases of between 10 percent and 16 percent for tinned spaghetti, tomato puree and vegetables.

Price increases for most fruit and jams will be only a few cents to cover increased rail tariffs which came into effect in April, because the main fruit canning season is over.

85 PERCENT

But fruit being canned now, such as guavas and grapefruit segments, will cost substantially more.

Langeberg Co-op and H Jones and Co are believed to supply about 85 percent of the national market.

A spokesman for Langeberg said the increases were necessary because of high sugar and vegetable prices and increased rail tariffs.

But in the Western Cape a substantial section of the market is supplied by the local firm of Gants, of Somerset West, whose prices will rise by an average of only five percent.

'UNREALISTIC'

A spokesman for Grand Bazaars said his firm expected to buy more from Gants and other small local manufacturers, and less from Langeberg and H Jones, whose prices he described as 'unrealistic'.

A spokesman for Checkers, however, said that canners were paying high prices this season for vegetables, particularly peas and beans, because of shortages caused by the drought and the floods.

The position regarding fruit is not so bad, he said.

Most supermarket chains have big stocks of canned goods and expect to be able to hold prices at their present level until stocks are used up.

'Vital role' for students in SA

Arguo 15/5/81
152 145A
186

Labour Reporter

STUDENTS had a vital role to play in the struggle for genuine democracy in South Africa, the vice-president of the SA Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) said at the University of Cape Town yesterday.

Mr Sisa Njikelana was speaking on the three-month long strike by more than 500 workers at the Wilson-Rowntree factory in East London.

He said it was not enough for students to share in the struggle for democracy. They had to make sacrifices and intensify the struggle.

DECISIONS

Saawu stood for non-racialism — 'the only way to establish and maintain racial harmony for the future South Africa' — and for the masses to share in decision making.

'We believe that before you are a member of a trade union, you are a member of society as well. Whatever affects you as a worker will also affect you as a member of society.'

He said it was argued by management at Wilson-Rowntree that the striking workers had dismissed themselves.

'The workers ask the question: are they insane to dismiss themselves in view of the massive unemployment in East London, where they won't get jobs for a year or more?'

The students resolved to support Saawu in its struggle by continuing to boycott Wilson Rowntree products.

1961
Canned food:
16 percent rise

LANGEBERG Co-operative, South Africa's major fruit and vegetable canner, is to increase the prices of certain canned vegetable, tomato and jam products by an average of about 16 percent

In a statement issued by the co-operative in Cape Town yesterday, Dr J A Mouton, chairman of Langeberg, said "We are absorbing a number of cost increases ourselves, but it is unavoidable that some of these must be passed on to the consumer"

He said Langeberg, which adjusted its prices once a year, would absorb the April 1 rail tariff adjustments of between 12 and 15 percent until June 15, "when the co-operative's new retail price list becomes effective"

Dr Mouton said among the most important reasons for the price increases were acute local shortages of certain items such as beans, tomatoes, peas and potatoes, and increased costs of packaging — Sapa

Big delay in sacked sugar workers' case

Labour Correspondent

JUDGMENT might be delayed, for several months in a Natal court case which may have major implications for employers and contract workers

Mr Justice W Booysen called for oral evidence before deciding an application by 186 former workers at the Union Co-Operative Bark and Sugar Company in Natal, for an order instructing the company to restore their compound housing and restoring their jobs

The workers were allegedly removed from the compound

and sent back to the homelands after a recent work stoppage

The company has filed a counter-application asking that their dismissal be confirmed

A judge recently granted an order to a former worker, Mr Cyprian Ngewu, restoring his accommodation

Labour lawyers said this meant employers could no longer remove workers from compound housing unless they obtained a court order or the workers' contracts had ended — strengthening the bargaining position of thousands of contract workers

RDM 16/5/87
Costs of
canned
foods
to rise

By VITA PALESTRANT
Consumer Mail Editor

CANNED fruit and vegetables will go in price by an average of 16% in mid-June, according to South Africa's major canners, Langeberg Co-operative

And the president of the Housewives League, Mrs Jov Hurwitz, has predicted that housewives will resort to their grandmothers' recipes and can their own fruit and vegetables rather than pay high prices

"It's ridiculous. All cost increases are merrily passed on all down the line to the poor consumer, who is at the bottom of the pile. Housewives are not buying as much canned stuff as they used to because they can no longer afford it."

Mrs Hurwitz wanted to know what Langeberg had done to rationalise their operation to bring prices down

In a Press statement yesterday, the general manager of Langeberg, Dr J A Mouton, said the co-operative was deeply concerned about the welfare of consumers and the negative effects of raising food prices.

He said Langeberg was doing its utmost to contain costs and keep price increases to a minimum. "We are absorbing a number of cost increases ourselves, but it is unavoidable that some of these must be passed on to the consumer."

"Langeberg will absorb the April 1 rail tariff adjustments of 12% to 15% until June 15, when the co-op's new retail price list becomes effective," he said.

Among the most important reasons given by Dr Mouton for the increase were the "acute local shortage" of items such as beans, tomatoes, peas and potatoes, because of unfavourable weather, and increased costs of packaging and other materials used in manufacture.

The marketing director of Checkers, Mr Harold Greenstein, said that while the increase appeared to be reasonable, one question still had to be raised.

"It's all very well blaming the increase on this season's shortages — but if we have surpluses next season, will prices come down accordingly?"

Some increases are: canned peaches by about 2%; canned guavas by 16%; strawberry jam about 20%.

186 Dalton strikers must go to court

By the Mercury 16/8/51

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE 186 Dalton strikers who brought a court action contesting their eviction from factory owned lodgings will have to appear in court personally to make their claims.

The decision to refer the matter for hearing was made by Mr Acting Justice Booysse yesterday when he gave judgment on an urgent application by the men who contended that they had been forced to vacate the married quarters at the Dalton Union Co-operative Park and Sugar Company's premises after a three-day strike.

The dispute began shortly after the company had joined the Industrial Council, the Judge said.

Because they could not afford the minimum wage paid by more profitable companies, they were granted a differential pay rate 15 percent below the minimum, Mr Acting Justice Booysse said.

However, the company subsequently agreed to pay the higher wages but informed labour they could no longer supply free rations.

But because the average increase would be about R59 and the subsidised food cost about R24 per man, they

would be getting an effective increase of R35 a month, they were told.

The men appeared to have accepted this, the employers said, but on March 31 had demanded a 20% increase over and above the increases. When this was refused they had gone on strike.

After three days they were warned to leave the premises, and when they failed to do so were arrested by police.

Almost the entire labour force of 114 appeared in court on the charges which were subsequently withdrawn.

Because there was a dispute over the facts of the case this should be resolved before the action went further, the Judge said.

The men should appear personally to give oral evidence on their affidavits which ran to 112 pages, he said.

The case was adjourned to a date to be arranged.

The awarding of costs for the original application was reserved until the hearing had taken place.

Fedfood's income ⁽¹⁸⁶⁾ up by 54,7 percent ^{STAR 18/5/81}

By Ann Crotty

Fedfood has increased attributable income by 54,7 percent to R16,7-million (R10,8-million) for the year ended March 1981.

This was earned on a turnover which increased by 39,4 percent to R433,6-million (R318,2-million)

After-tax income was up 59,1 percent to R21-million (R13,2-million)

Despite a successful rights issue during the year, which increased the total number of shares in issue by 20 percent, comparative earnings a share were increased by 26,8 percent to 78,1c from the previous year's earnings of 61,6c.

From this a total dividend for the year of 34c a share will be paid, comprising a 15c interim dividend and a 19c final dividend. The total dividend for 1980 was 29c a share. This year's dividend is covered 2,3 times.

Historically the group has maintained a very low dividend cover, and an important objective is to increase this to at least 2,5 times over the next two years.

The group's primary objective is to provide shareholders with a reasonable return on investment over the long term. Attainment of this objective is, however, subject to the maintenance of maximum profits over the short term and financial stability and growth over the long term.

The directors reported that despite declining profits in the fishing division and the problems encountered in the newly acquired Riviera Foods, the group achieved objectives.

The most important changes in group structure and activities consisted of the acquisitions of the

trade marks, assets and liabilities of Table Top Foods and Riviera Foods

A 25 percent holding in Simba, initially granted to the sellers of Riviera in exchange for the net assets acquired, was re-bought during the latter

part of the year and is once again a wholly owned subsidiary of Fedfood.

The 14 percent investment in Irvin and Johnson was sold and a profit of R2,4-million realised

Second-half gallop for Fedfood

RDM 19/5/81
 (279) (186)

By DAVID CARTE
 Deputy Financial Editor

FEDFOOD surged ahead in the second half after an indifferent interim to realise the directors' forecast that profits would improve.

Sales in the year to March rose 39% to R443 631 000, pre-tax profit 56% to R30 789 000 and taxed attributable profit 55% to R16 728 000.

Because of a 27% rise in the number of shares in issue after acquisitions and the one-for-five rights issue in July, earnings a share were 27% better at 78,1c (1980 61,6c).

At the interim, earnings were only 2,6% ahead at 31,4c. Second-half earnings were a 51% improvement, and taxed attributable profit was 82% better.

A final dividend of 19c has been declared, making 34c (29c) for the year, a 17% improvement.

A company spokesman said the results were satisfactory but not unexpected.

"The mix of the group has changed and profits are more seasonal now. Low-margin divisions, such as maize milling, are relatively more important in the first half and the higher-margin divisions, such as snack foods, come through more strongly in the second half."

The result was achieved in spite of disappointing fishing and snack-food profits. With

quotas cut to ribbons, fishing, once the group's major interest, contributed 8% to profit against 22% in 1980 and 36% in 1979.

The company spokesman confirmed that reasonable shoals of long-absent pilchards had been spotted recently off the Cape and Namibia, but said this would not help profits until quotas were improved. The group held hopes for its recently expanded white-fish division and, with Kaap-Kunene, was building a fish factory and a cannery in Chile.

Table Top, the recently acquired frozen food company, had an excellent maiden year, exceeding targets. Simba increased sales substantially and, although raw material costs rose in some cases by 30%, satisfactory results were achieved.

The 25% stake in Simba, initially given to the sellers of Riveira, was bought back. This was the main reason minorities' slice of profit last year soared 78% to R4 427 000.

I am told Fedfood expects its tax rate to rise from the low 31,3% and this could hamper earnings in the medium term.

Fedfood is also to increase its dividend cover from 2,3 to 2,5 in the next two years.

Group liquidity at the year-end was "largely unchanged" on last year when debt was 54% of equity. This was in spite of

the need to finance a much greater volume of business and was achieved by the rights issue.

Vegetable oil producers, Nola Industries, was the star of the group and of the grain-processing division, enabling profit growth here in spite of reduced demand for maize in the wake of last year's 20% price increase.

Thanks to improved efficiency, the bakeries made progress in spite of "modest margins". Not included in the results was a capital profit on Fedfood's 14% stake in Irvin & Johnson, which was sold during the year.

The company has not disclosed how much new acquisitions added to earnings, but these were clearly a major factor in growth.

COMMENT: At 490c, Fedfood yields 6,9%, compared to Premier's and Tiger's 4,6%. Premier commands a PE of 6,9, Tiger 5,6 and Fedfood 6,3.

Considering that next year there will be no impetus from new acquisitions and that a higher tax rate and dividend cover could slow earnings and dividend growth, Fedfood looks fully priced.

But if they turn around from present depressed levels, the fishing companies could give Fedfood and Tiger an edge on Premier in the longer-term earnings race.

is VANT DER HORST, WOMEN AS AN ECONOMIC FORCE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA.

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19/5/81

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Wilson-Rowntree rejects 'untruths'

From Mr. H. PRESTON
(Managing director of
Wilson-Rowntree (Pty)
Ltd, on behalf of the
Wilson-Rowntree (Pty)
Ltd board):

ALLEN HIRSCH and Philippa Green in their further comment published on May 15 have compounded the inaccuracies and untruths of their initial article. The management of Wilson-Rowntree did not accuse Saawu of being a racialistic organization. We said that Saawu in its activities at Wilson-Rowntree had behaved in a racialistic way. Draw your own conclusions from the following facts:

- 1) Saawu appointed a workers committee consisting of 34 shop stewards and officials at Wilson Rowntree — none of these 34 was coloured, Asian or white.
- 2) The election of the Saawu officials at Wilson-Rowntree was carried out at a meeting at which no coloureds, Asians or whites were present.
- 3) Saawu produced its membership list to Wilson-Rowntree — no coloured, Asian or white names appeared on the list of members.
- 4) Saawu refused to have discussion with the multiracial Sweet Workers' Union, even though they knew it represented inter alia over 90 percent of our coloured and Asian employees and 35 percent of our white employees.
- 5) The first strike contrived by Saawu was in September last year when Saawu claimed, without justification, that preference was being given to coloured employees.
- 6) The Saawu claim that it represents all of our work force is without foundation. None of our coloureds, Asians or whites partici-

pated in the strikes, less than 40 percent of our blacks did. Management certainly did not insist that the workers committee be called a black workers committee. Mr Hirsch's and Ms Green's reference to the fact that in early years African workers were not admitted to the Sweet Workers' Union displays ignorance of the fact that only since Wichahn have blacks been allowed to join a registered union.

We stress again that their version of the circumstances in which a large number of workers lost their employment is false and readers are referred to our comment in your issue of May 8. There is no substance in the allegation "that workers employed there now are compelled to sign SWU forms as a condition of employment." Mr Hirsch and Ms Green accept such allegations with no attempt to verify the truth thereof.

Finally, persons with their qualifications and profession should know better than to make inaccurate and untrue observations using expressions like "to our knowledge" and "it has been alleged". Have they carried out a fair and impartial investigation?

This company and the Sweet Workers' Union are two of the parties to a three-cornered issue and the remarkable truth is that neither have been approached by Allen Hirsch or Philippa Green. How can they possibly hold themselves out as unbiased observers? Ill-informed public comment must bear some responsibility for the misconceived support for the boycott which is being canvassed in the Cape area.

Management has expended considerable time and patience in replying to a series of allegations and considers that the time has come to close this correspondence.

Union calls on masses to boycott Rowntree products

STAR
21/5/81

BB
K2
FASA

The consumer boycott campaign against Wilson Rowntree products has moved to the Witwatersrand

The boycott, which is being spearheaded by the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu), is the latest of series of black consumer boycotts

The Wilson Rowntree boycott is a natural sequel to the Fattis and Monis and the red meat boycotts

The dispute originated in East London and resulted from a strike at the Wilson Rowntree plant there in February

About 500 workers were dismissed — many of them supporters of Saawu — and the boycott began in an attempt to force the company to reinstate the workers

The strike itself saw an escalation of tensions and even violence between

The South African Allied Workers Union's call goes out this week for a consumer boycott of Wilson Rowntree products The Star's Labour Reporter, TONY DAVIS, examines the move and the industrial dispute from which it arose.

Saawu and the Sweet Workers Union, which was recognised by Wilson Rowntree

The boycott is being promoted by distribution of pamphlets and stickers and mass community rallies. Traders and other unions, including international unions, have been called on for support

Wilson Rowntree products are identified in pamphlets and an abbreviated version of the dispute is given

Saawu's vice president, Mr Sisa Njikelana, recently travelled throughout the country discussing boycott plans with local "boycott co-ordinating

committees" which quickly sprung up

Local support has been voiced by the African Food and Canning Workers Union and the General Workers Union which are both unregistered

"Only consumer pressure will make traders boycott Wilson Rowntree products" Mr Njikelana said, "and we expect the support of the masses"

Speaking at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg yesterday, Mr Njikelana told students that he had travelled throughout the country

The boycott was already

"snowballing" and relief funds were being raised for unemployed former Wilson Rowntree workers, he said

Mr Njikelana also said that two workers had already been arrested in Natal for distributing or carrying boycott pamphlets

Wilson Rowntree management has been reluctant to discuss the boycott and the earlier strike. In the midst of the dispute the chairman of the parent company in England, Rowntree-MacIntosh, wrote to Saawu and accused the union of causing violence

Saawu is confident that their campaign will succeed and that Wilson Rowntree will unconditionally reinstate the strikers

But whether the boycott will be as successful as earlier boycotts remains to be seen

Tiger's cheap loans from subsidiaries

186
RDM
21/5/81

By DAVID CARTE

Deputy Financial Editor

TIGER Oats has borrowed R26-million from its cash-flush fishing subsidiaries — between 39% and 66% of their total assets — at building society rates of interest.

The loans, one of R13-million by Sea Products SWA and the other of a similar amount by Lamberts Bay, are disclosed in the annual reports of Tiger's fishing subsidiaries.

The rate of interest on Lamberts Bay's loan is not disclosed, but on the Seaswa loan last year it was "between 8,75% and 10%".

Last year Tiger Oats, which is paid 20% a year by the Government for holding wheat and maize stocks, earned 17% before interest and tax on total funds employed.

Lamberts Bay returned 12,9% compared with 21,3% the previous year and Seaswa 11,2% (21,9%).

Almost 39% of Lamberts Bay's assets and fully 66% of Seaswa's are in their respective loans to Tiger.

Mr Abe Shapiro, managing director of Lamberts Bay, told me Tiger was paying building society rates on the borrowings, which were renewable annually at going rates.

He said the fishing companies could not invest the funds more profitably in the short

term than at building society rates.

Mr Shapiro said these rates would rise sharply in line with building society rates in the current year.

(Institutions claim they are receiving 15,5% on building society deposits today.)

Asked why the fishing companies had not deployed their funds in diversified activities offering a higher return, in the way that Federale Food has done so effectively, Mr Shapiro said the companies had been looking at diversification opportunities for some years, but had found nothing suitable.

Lamberts Bay and Seaswa are to enter a joint venture fishmeal and fishoil plant in Chile with Swafil and Sarubar of South West Africa and Camelio of Chile.

But this will not entail large capital investment — only the relocation of plant in Chile. The size of the investment has not been disclosed.

With fishing profits declining and interest rates rising, interest receipts could be the most important income contributors for the fishing companies in the current year.

Mr Shapiro told me that the outlook for the fishing companies at present was confused and shareholders would have to wait until the interim report in August for a forecast.

In a liquid group, Lamberts

Bay is particularly liquid. After paying its final dividend and offsetting short-term loans, it has R2 864 000 net cash in addition to its R26-million loan to Tiger.

This gives net cash of roughly 340c a share compared with net assets of 470c and the share price of 250c.

Seaswa has short-term loans of R1 600 000 against its R13-million loan to Tiger. This gives net cash after the dividend has been paid of 270c, compared with net worth of 384c and the share price of 220c.

COMMENT. Tiger could not have obtained these loans more cheaply. They have clearly been far more beneficial to Tiger than to the fishing subsidiaries, whose minorities have a right to be peeved at the arrangement.

I would say it is an indictment of management that it has been unable to employ these large funds more imaginatively.

That said, fishing shares are discounting the worst and that is often a good time to go in.

Lamberts Bay yields 11,2%, Seaswa 16,5% and United Oceana 8,7%. Seaswa stands to gain most by a 40% rise in interest rates, but is more exposed to the political uncertainties of Namibia. Lamberts Bay looks the best bet.



Claims about Saawu beside the point

From Dr DAVID E KAPLAN
(Observatory)

I WAS very interested to read the articles on the Wilson-Rowntree dispute published in the Cape Times.

The management of Wilson Rowntree alleges that Saawu is racist and responsible for the victimisation of the company's workers. But, management allegations concerning Saawu are beside the point.

If the company supports the principle of freedom of association as they insist that they do, it is surely for the workers alone to decide on the nature of the union and whether or not they wish to be represented by the Saawu.

Who does represent the workers at Wilson Rowntree? That is the sole relevant question. Management makes claims on behalf of the Sweet Workers' Union. Let us examine this claim.

Misleading

The sentence "The Sweet Workers' Union is a multiracial union which was recognized in 1942" is misleading, and one can only assume, deliberately so. According to the 'Trade Union Directory, 1979/80' published by the Trade Union Congress of South Africa, to which the SWU is affiliated, that union had just 298 members in 1980. Of that number, 76 were white and 222 coloured. There were no African members at all.

The union had no members outside of East London, and since Wilson-Rowntree is the only significant employer of sweet workers in East London, it seems fair to draw the following conclusions. First, in 1980, the SWU had just one-quarter of the Wilson-Rowntree workers as members, and even among the coloured workers barely 60 percent were members. (Wilson-Rowntree's reply refers to 350 coloured workers.)

Some suspicion

Second, given the absence of any African members at all, in 1980 the SWU was not a "multiracial union."

Consequently, claims by Wilson-Rowntree that their employees have been adequately represented in the past must be regarded with some suspicion, and the sudden increase of SWU mem-

bership this year even more so.

One is left to conclude that counter-allegations, to the effect that the SWU is simply a company union to which workers have been recently signed on, have considerable substance.

Heavy-handed

What also seems undeniable is that Wilson-Rowntree management has been very heavy-handed throughout the dispute in effecting mass dismissals and making very serious allegations concerning Saawu (to the extent of linking the union with violent attacks upon the firm's employees).

This uncompromising policy and the sponsoring of an unrepresentative company union can only serve to create a climate which is not at all conducive to the maintenance of industrial peace.

ICS kills three birds . . .

Dom
22/5/81
186

By DAVID CARTE
Deputy Financial Editor

IMPERIAL Cold Storage, Tiger Oats' giant meat and cold storage associate, reports sales of nearly R766-million and pre-tax profit of R32 780 000 in the year to March.

But the group has switched to the lifo method of stock valuation and this knocked a nominal R7 554 000 off pre-tax profit, reducing this to R25 226 000 and saving tax of R2 556 000.

Lifo reduces pre-tax profit growth from 38% to 6%.

With the tax rate up from 38% to 40%, taxed attributable profit before lifo was 29% better at R16 845 000 against R13 087 000 in 1980.

After lifo earnings were R11 868 000, a decline of 9%.

Earnings a share before lifo were 29% ahead at 71,2c (1980 55,3c), but after lifo they were 50,2c.

Once again the group has raised dividend cover. The final dividend of 13,5c makes 18c for the year, a 12,5% improvement on the 16c paid last year.

COMMENT. The group could improve its communications with shareholders. It refrains in its preliminary report from describing trading or explaining its miserly dividend.

Lifo serves to illustrate that

earnings growth was entirely inflationary, in fact that earnings "really" declined.

This kills three birds with one stone. It placates consumer activists, who have accused the meat companies of profiteering. It could cut ice with the Price Controller and, of course, it saves tax.

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Boycott planned of sweet firm

By DIAGO SEGOLA
 A CAMPAIGN to boycott products of the East London sweet company, Wilson Rowntree, has been launched in Johannesburg after the firm's demand of striking workers.
 A boycott of the company's products started at the end of March and has already drawn support in the Eastern Cape, the Western Cape and parts of Natal, sponsored by the SA Allied Workers Union which is organising the boycott, said yesterday.
 A support committee has been set up in the Transvaal and plans to launch a publicity campaign to make people aware of what is happening in East London.
 The committee is drawn from about 10 broad based organisations. Thousands of posters and stickers have been printed and letters have been sent to trade unions and other organisations.
 Meetings to publicise the campaign are planned for the next few days at the request of the Union in Johannesburg. Action is planned at the moment in the Western Cape.

The campaign is for about a public...
 The Wilson Rowntree plant in East London has been the centre of labour unrest for the past few months.
 The dispute arose after the closure of several workers, Mr. Thabana said.
 When workers downed tools in support of their dismissed colleagues they were told by management that they had dismissed themselves.
 Wilson Rowntree's managing director, Mr. Peter Preston and the company's industrial relations manager (manager) Mr. Alastair Lightbody, were not available for comment yesterday.

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S. Herald
**Boycott
backed**

23/5/81
A SUPPORT committee has been formed in the Western Cape in response to a call to boycott all Wilson-Rowntree products after 500 workers were dismissed from the East London sweet factory in February

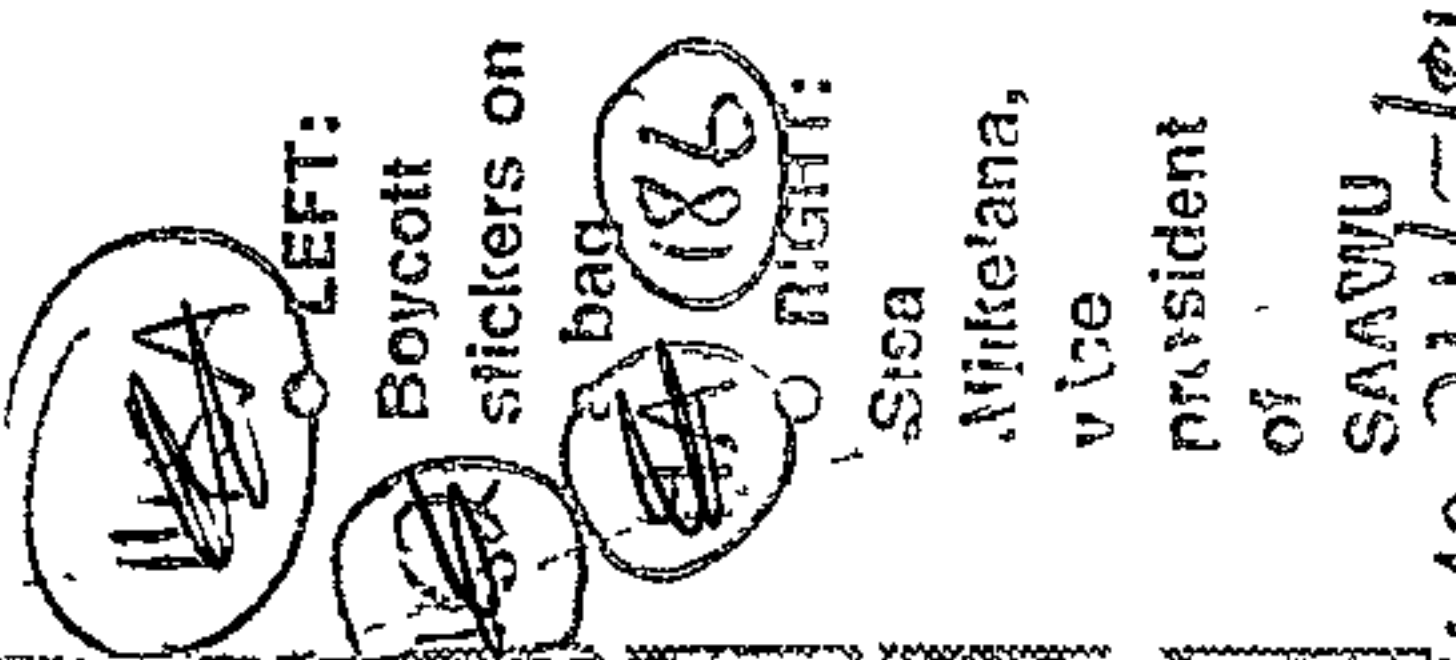
The committee was formed at a meeting attended by representatives of 16 organisations, including trade unions, community youth organisations, colleges, universities and schools

In a statement after the meeting the committee said 'We, as representatives of the above organisations and institutions, demand the immediate unconditional reinstatement of workers who were illegally dismissed at the Wilson-Rowntree factory in East London

'We pledge our full support for the workers of Wilson-Rowntree under the leadership of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) and support a boycott of all the firm's products'

SACKED IN EAST LONDON...
NOW WORKERS' CAMPAIGN
AGAINST WILSON-ROWNTREE'S
HAS SPREAD TO DURBAN...

IT'S A BITTIER-SWEET



LEFT: Boycott organizers on bag (186) RIGHT: Sisa Mikelana, vice president of SAAWU

ROME 24/5/81

BOYCOTT



By David Midrie

THE Wilson Rowntree sweet boycott went national this week.

Already dubbed the "bitter sweet struggle" by worker-support groups, the campaign to boycott Wilson-Rowntree's sweets has spread to Durban, Cape Town and Johannesburg.

The campaign follows months of labour discontent at Wilson Rowntree's East London factory climaxing in February with the sacking of 500 black workers.

Since then Sisa Njikelana vice-president of the SA Allied Workers Union which represents the sacked workers has been tramping the country to may-may support for a boycott campaign almost identical to the campaign against Fatti's and Alton's products in 1979.

Support groups have been established in East London, Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg to spread the word on the boycott with pamphlets, posters and stickers.

'We won't buy Wilson-Rowntree's' stickers have appeared on handbags, briefcases, cars and shops in Cape Town and Johannesburg.

And when Mr Njikelana left Cape Town this week the local support committees had been proposed support by 15 organisations including the Western Cape Trades Association which gave support to the Fatti's and Alton's campaign.

Disputes at Wilson-Rowntree's factory began last year although many complainants could not shop-floor workers' conditions, they almost invariably developed into campaigns for better wages. The SAATU linked the workers' complaints and the SAAWU is to be in the forefront.

Recognition

With more than half the black workers in the union SAAWU spent most of the last few months of 1980 negotiating with Wilson-Rowntree for formal recognition.

Union support in the factory was sufficient to force management to call in elected workers' committee officials to resolve all short-term disputes. But management made it clear it was unwilling to deal formally with either the committee or with the union levels and registration. SAAWU.

In February three workers were dismissed for refusing to repair a machine they claimed they were not entitled to work on — they received a written demand-for damage-

(Conversion Course — March 1981 : 22 marks — 20 minutes)

In February three workers were dismissed for refusing to repair a machine they claimed they were not entitled to work on — they received a written demand to repair the same machine in a repair operation in October.

Other workers in the public department were dismissed for the same reason. Some of the three workers were sent home for the night.

Workers in other departments were also dismissed. Two workers were repaid for the loss of their wages. More than 300 had been ordered off the premises. Management said they had 'dismissed themselves' by refusing to work.

Dismiss

"How could anyone dismiss themselves in an area like East London where there are more than a quarter of the workers are unemployed, and where there are 100 jobs to be had? Mr Njikelana said used this week. The workers were demanding that the right to organise, not that they should be dismissed themselves."

Since then, Wilson-Rowntree has recruited new labour in London and East London is sprawling black township. But SAAWU officials claim that because they have the trade union and the workers' many have even with Wilson Rowntree for between 10 and 25 years — production in the factory was down.

"Night shift to work was made to work through from this day to good Friday over the latter weekend which they had been advised to try to solve problem from designers. Mr Njikelana told at Johannesburg conference in Johannesburg.

Wilson Rowntree's first attack from within in the two of February in the best trade union in the country and General Workers' Union and the General and Municipal Workers' Union are pressuring the parent company Rowntree Mackintosh — 1981 now solely owned by SAAWU — for recognition of its trade union work force and recognition of SAAWU.

Schlebusch warns on African poverty

186 RDM 25/5/81

CAPE TOWN — There was a growing view that unless economic and social decline in Africa was arrested soon many of its people might be condemned to a state of permanent deprivation and hopelessness, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch State Vice-President said last night

He was addressing delegates to the fourth World Meat Congress in Cape Town

He said 150-million people in sub-Saharan countries were facing serious food shortages or

starvation

"South Africa, however, believes that Africa has great potential and that it is as little in the interest of South Africa as in that of any country on this continent that Africa should stagnate instead of achieving prosperity"

South Africa had a great deal of experience in dealing with the problems endemic to the continent and had always been willing to co-operate with the rest of Africa to the benefit of all

Mr Schlebusch said that South Africa, the only country in Africa defined by the United Nations as industrialised was well equipped with infrastructure and technology to become a catalyst to economic growth in Southern Africa

"The policies of the South African Government are aimed at achieving, however not only a just economic dispensation but also a just political dispensation

"The South African Government from a profound appre-

ciation of the dehumanising effects of poverty is stretching its resources to equip black Africans, Asians and coloureds with better education and training more and better employment opportunities, better housing for the underprivileged, encouraging respect for fundamental rights and freedoms for all and more meaningful political rights

"South Africa has long been in a state of continuous political, economic and social progress — Sapa

No race bars for meat congress

ROM 26/5/81

186

CAPE TOWN — About 1 500 people, including Cabinet Ministers from many countries are attending the fourth world meat congress in Cape Town

Dr Elho Ragno, president of the International Permanent Meat Office (Opic) said there was political pressure against having the congress in South Africa, but the number of delegations was a record

"Representatives from 57 countries — 12 from Africa — are here

"We are not a political organisation and the decision to hold the congress in South Africa was taken after nine African countries requested it be held here," he said.

"All big meat producing countries are represented and there has been no official objection by any Opic member"

Communist countries were not officially represented, Dr Ragno said, but private delegates were present

"The congress is representative of the industry aimed at promoting usage of protein," he said

"One of our organisation's main aims is protein production in the Third World

"We promote free trade between all countries. Meat is no luxury, it is essential. One of our aims is to try to get the prices of meat down"

Opic secretary-general, Mr Jose Paramo, said the organisation was not political but did try to affect and change world opinion

He said recent rapid increases in the meat price had affected consumption drastically "There is a definite consumer resistance in view of the radically increased prices of meat recently

"A more efficient meat production system has to be formulated so that the high prices can be brought down through better efficiency"

The State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, will open the congress today — Sapa

Meat 'like world oil crisis'

Algo

26/5/81

186

THE problems of the world meat industry could be compared to the oil crisis, the president of Opic, Dr Elio Ragno, said yesterday

Speaking at a Press conference in the city at the fourth world congress of the international meat organisation, Dr Ragno said in 20 years the world would reach the end of its energy resources

The meat industry was also facing a production and price crisis.

PRESSURE

Opic general secretary, Mr Jose Paramo, said the organisation aimed to promote free trade so meat could be produced more cheaply 'for the benefit of consumers all over the world'

Asked why the congress was being held in South Africa, in spite of considerable political pressure, Mr Paramo said Opic was not a political body.

The International Labour Organisation had asked Opic to hold the congress elsewhere

The decision had caused a few countries to boycott the congress but that none of the major meat producers in the 'free world' had stayed away.

42 COUNTRIES

Opic has 42 member countries and there are about 1 500 delegates from 57 nations at the congress.

The organisation saw itself as a 'missionary of meat' which helped fight

famine and malnutrition by influencing the direction of decision-makers.

Two-thirds of the world's meat supply was consumed by one third of the world's population. The organisation would work toward the redistribution of these supplies.

The congress would discuss a uniform veterinary qualification.

WAR

Dr Ragno added that unless economic disputes were ended and all the countries of the world co-operated, the danger of war would increase.

He warned that when hatred and unequal sharing increased, rich countries would merely become richer and the poor ones poorer.

'Bearing this in mind, Opic, the biggest private organisation in the agricultural and zoo-technical field, calls upon all politicians and decision-makers to formulate a new international policy founded on co-operation and aimed at improving the trade, increasing the meat consumption and enhancing the production.

Especially in those regions where the survival of the whole population is at stake,' said Dr Ragno.

● Dr Ragno said a protest pamphlet from the General Workers' Union in the Western Cape would be discussed by his board

The pamphlet outlined last year's dispute in the local meat industry and urged Opic to contribute to 'sounder labour relations'

Trade union letter to delegates disappears

CT 26/5/81 (86) #45

Staff Reporter

FIFTY copies of an open letter from a trade union to delegates at an international meat congress being held at the Good Hope Centre, drawing their attention to last year's labour dispute in the meat industry, have disappeared without reaching delegates at the conference

The letter written by the Western Province General Workers Union told delegates of the International Permanent Meat Office (Opic), who have just started their congress at the Good Hope Centre, that they were 'drawn into the issue whether (they) like it or not'

At a press conference held at the Good Hope Centre yesterday afternoon, the secretary-general of Opic, Mr Jose L Paramo of Spain said he had not seen the letter

He was aware of the dispute because the International Labour Organization had asked Opic to change the venue of their conference after the dispute

The president of Opic, Dr Elio Ragno of Italy through an interpreter agreed that 'somebody had probably thrown the letters out'

History of dispute

The letter had outlined the history of the dispute as seen by the union and included copies of press cuttings during the strike and boycott

It said "You are being graciously hosted by South African meat employers. Impressed as you may be by their hospitality and graciousness to yourselves it is our duty to inform you of recent events in the meat industry which reveal a singular lack of such behaviour toward their workers

"You as delegates to this conference in Cape Town are drawn into this issue, whether you like it or not. The eyes of the international labour movement are focussed on you. The eyes of the local community are watchfully intent to see if you sanction this behaviour of the meat managements of South Africa and the pens of the press are waiting to see if you attempt to encourage the meat employers in the direction of sounder labour relations

'The most basic aspirations of the meat workers, and the most internationally accepted standards, have been flagrantly ignored by the Cape Town meat managements'

The letter, signed by the union's branch secretary Ms Zora Mehlomakhulu, added that aspirations had still not been met and managements had tried to intimidate workers

Last night, a union organizer Ms Di Cooper, said she had delivered 50 copies to the registration desk and asked for them to be distributed

It was 'not acceptable' that they had not been

Meat congress begins in City

OPIC — the International Permanent Meat Office — are "missionaries of meat" who wish to see it more equally distributed in the world to help eliminate starvation

The organization is holding its Fourth World Meat Congress in Cape Town, because South Africa, alone in Africa, was an example of how meat could be produced on the continent on a vast scale

The organization's president, however, did not know, and had not been told, that there was malnutrition in South Africa

At a press conference at the opening of the congress at the Good Hope Centre, the president, Dr Elio Ragno, said meat was as important a commodity in world trade as oil

Oil was scarce and meat was going through a crisis period in its production as well. There was malnutrition in 1981 in the world, he said

Industrialized countries produced surpluses of meat and it should be a priority to review this situation with a view to redistributing meat among the nations of the world

When asked if he knew there was malnutrition in South Africa, Dr Ragno said

By PAT SIDLEY

he did not and asked for a figure

The secretary-general of Opic, Mr Jose Paramo of Spain, also speaking at the



press conference said that 14 million tons of meat were produced each year throughout the world

Two thirds of this meat was consumed by one third of the world's population

He said 20 percent of the world's cattle were in Africa, yet it only produced 4,6 percent of the world's meat

Dr Ragno said a new infra-

structure had to be created to redistribute meat

"South Africa has shown that Africa can produce vast amounts of meat. For this reason the congress was held in Cape Town. Opic could be called missionaries of meat," he said

In contrast to local meat spokesman, who have said red meat is a luxury and would never be cheap again in South Africa, Mr Paramo said meat was "no luxury at all"

"It is essential for human beings. It is physiologically important for human beings to get red protein — but it is becoming more expensive to produce"

On the question of political pressure, both Dr Ragno and Mr Paramo said Opic was a non-political organization and although pressure had been applied they had not responded to it. All the major producers in the world had attended

Opic, however, has no communist-bloc countries as members and none are present among its delegates at the conference

Free market

A corner stone of Opic is its belief in the free market, stated often throughout the press conference

They aim to produce more meat for everybody — at a profit

Asked how consumers in Spain would react if meat prices rose almost 60 percent in a year as they had done in South Africa, Mr Paramo said "They would stop eating meat."

Both during the press conference and in a conversation afterwards, Dr Ragno was at great pains to stress that Opic was not a political organization and only wanted to spread the gospel of meat around the world — producing it for the betterment of starving human beings

Opic could do this by influencing leaders and Third World countries would be influenced indirectly by changing international meat policies

President to speak

ALMOST 1 500 delegates from the 57 countries expected, including various cabinet ministers, have arrived in Cape Town for the Fourth International Meat Congress being held by Opic — the International Permanent Meat Office — at the Good Hope Centre

The congress will discuss livestock production, meat processing and industrialization, trading distribution and marketing, international meat policy and hygiene

It is to be officially opened today by the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, and will be addressed later in the day by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr P T C du Plessis

Delegates told of meat strike

26/5/51
A DOCUMENT on the strike by about 800 workers in the Cape Town meat industry last year has been made available to delegates attending the International Meat Conference at the Good Hope Centre, Cape Town.

The document, issued by the Western Province General Workers' Union, to which the striking workers belonged, consists of a letter to delegates, a 10-page memorandum on the background and course of the strike and Press cuttings.

The strike began on May 19 last year, when workers throughout the Cape Town meat industry held a one-day strike in protest at the refusal of management at Table Bay Cold Storage Company to recognise a non-racial, democratically elected workers' committee.

In the letter, the union says meat workers play a critical role in ensuring the production and distribution of meat. Sound labour relations would be an integral party of any discussion of the meat industry in Cape Town.

'Yet the most basic aspirations of the meat workers, and the most internationally accepted standards, have been flagrantly ignored by the Cape Town meat managements.'

The union notes that it has again begun organising the meat workers at their request "only to find the managements attempting to intimidate the workers and threatening them with instant dismissal."

"By having your conference in Cape Town, you are forced to decide for yourselves and to act on that decision — do you stand for upholding internationally accepted labour standards in the meat industry or not?"

Union gets ^{STAR} 27/5/81
recognition ~~(73)~~

Labour Reporter ~~(73)~~ (BL)

Irvin and Johnson has recognised the unregistered Food Beverage Workers Union at its plant in Springs

The recognition agreement was signed yesterday and Irvin and Johnson announced the union had proved it had more than a 50 percent membership at the plant

The union has applied for registration. It is an affiliate of the Council of Unions of South Africa

Labour ^{57/2}
27/5/21
court case
may be ~~held~~
held over ¹⁸⁶

Labour Reporter

The court case against the Union Co-operative Bank and Sugar Company in Natal is likely to be postponed to August.

Workers were dismissed last month after a dispute over free rations.

Management allegedly removed the workers from the compound after a work stoppage.

The Sweet Food and Allied Workers Union took the company to court.

If Mr Justice Booysen decides in favour of reinstatement of the workers it would create a precedent for the rights of migrant workers in urban areas, labour lawyers said.

The judge has called for oral evidence from the 186 workers.

Union officials now fear the case will be held over until August.

Last week a committee of former workers approached management and requested that all the workers be taken on without victimisation and that negotiations with staff be opened.

Management rejected the offer and said there were no jobs available, according to a union spokesman.

Cheaper food plea to farmers

By PAT SIDLEY
MEAT producers must learn to produce meat milk and eggs at a lower cost for consumers, to help feed the world's population, says the commissioner for the State of Florida USA Mr Doyle Conner

As president of the Fourth World Meat Congress, he welcomed delegates at the official opening in the Good Hope Centre, Cape Town, yesterday

He said huge gains in efficiency had been made in developed countries

particularly in poultry, eggs and milk production. These might be exportable to those countries most in need of protein in their overall diet

But less success had been achieved in the production of pork and beef

The world consumption, per head, of meat in 1977 was 30kg — but this would increase to only 33,5kg by 1990

Mr Conner said

Giving figures on the large imbalance in animal agriculture in the world, he said the US consumed four times the world average in animal protein while the USSR consumed double

"Obviously consumption on a per capita basis in other areas" could be increased, he said

Mr Conner said North

Americans ate 66 grams a day of animal protein. But only 14 grams were consumed in the Near East, 11 in Africa and eight in Asia

In developing countries, animals provided only 12-35 percent of protein. This must be supplemented by plant protein, often leading to malnutrition

Less developed countries had about 70 percent of their

world's livestock. But they produced only about 21 percent of the world's milk and only 34 percent of the meat

They also used poor-quality feeds — using two or three times the amount of feed to produce the same gains

In order to achieve a really tremendous payoff in livestock production, grain con-

sumption should be reduced to save money and energy, Mr Conner said

At the same time, "effort is needed to unlock" the use of "woody plants" for their cellulose which would ensure an inexhaustible supply of feed

He believed disease was a threat to all nations, and attempts to ease the passage of

travellers between infected countries must be stopped

"Some authorities believe hoof-and-mouth disease is the greatest barrier to the meat trade"

In developed countries, it was estimated that annual meat production was limited to about 50 percent of its potential by disease and pests

In those countries, animals were smaller, had reproductive losses and yielded less meat and milk than in countries where diseases were absent or controlled

Minister wants 'global strategy'

By PAT SIDLEY
Staff Reporter

THE Minister of Agriculture, Mr P T C "Piethe" du Plessis, has warned that food prices will continue to rise as an "inevitable part of the scene" during the 1980s

And he has called for "concerted action" internationally and nationally to form a "global strategy" in livestock and agricultural production

Mr Du Plessis was addressing the 4th World Meat Congress of the International Permanent Meat Office at the Good Hope Centre in Cape Town yesterday

"Cognizance will have to be taken of the fact that in all likelihood there will have to be a period of adjustment in world agriculture to slower economic activity, a growing

demand for animal protein and a slower growth in agricultural production

Food production and efficiency would have to increase and there was an urgent need for international and national action for a global strategy concerning livestock production

Earlier in the day, the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, officially opened the congress

Addressing delegates, he said meat had played an im-



International
Meat Congress

portant political, social and economic role in the development of South Africa

A low standard of living was coupled with a high carbohydrate intake. Meat was low on the list of priorities when people were underfed

"It is only when living standards improve that meat plays an increasing part in the diet"

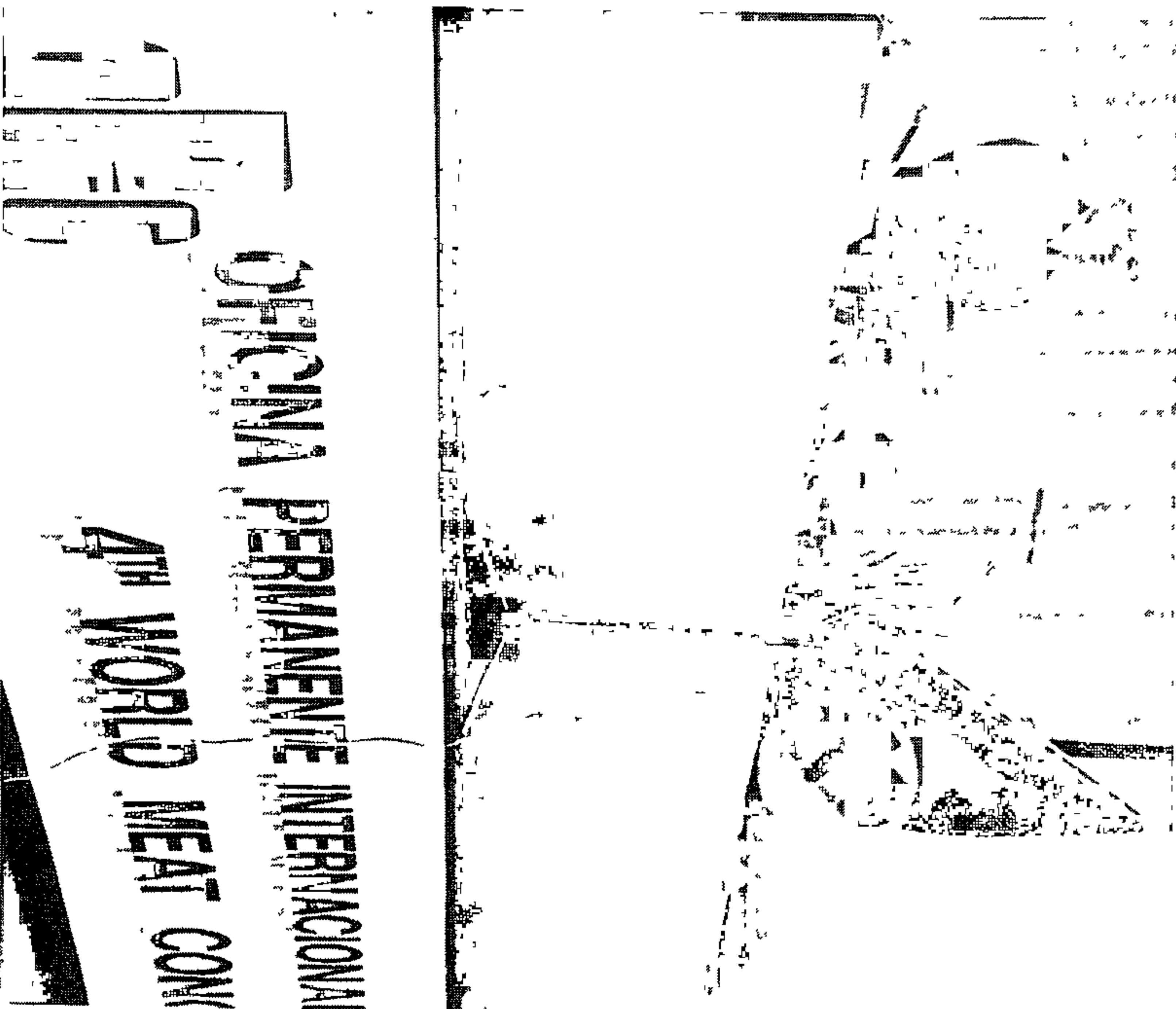
Mr Viljoen said there was a direct relationship between meat consumption and the standard of living

The world population was growing, but meat demand was not necessarily following

Mr Viljoen also said there should be international coordination when national surpluses "resulting from stabilization measures" were sold on the world market

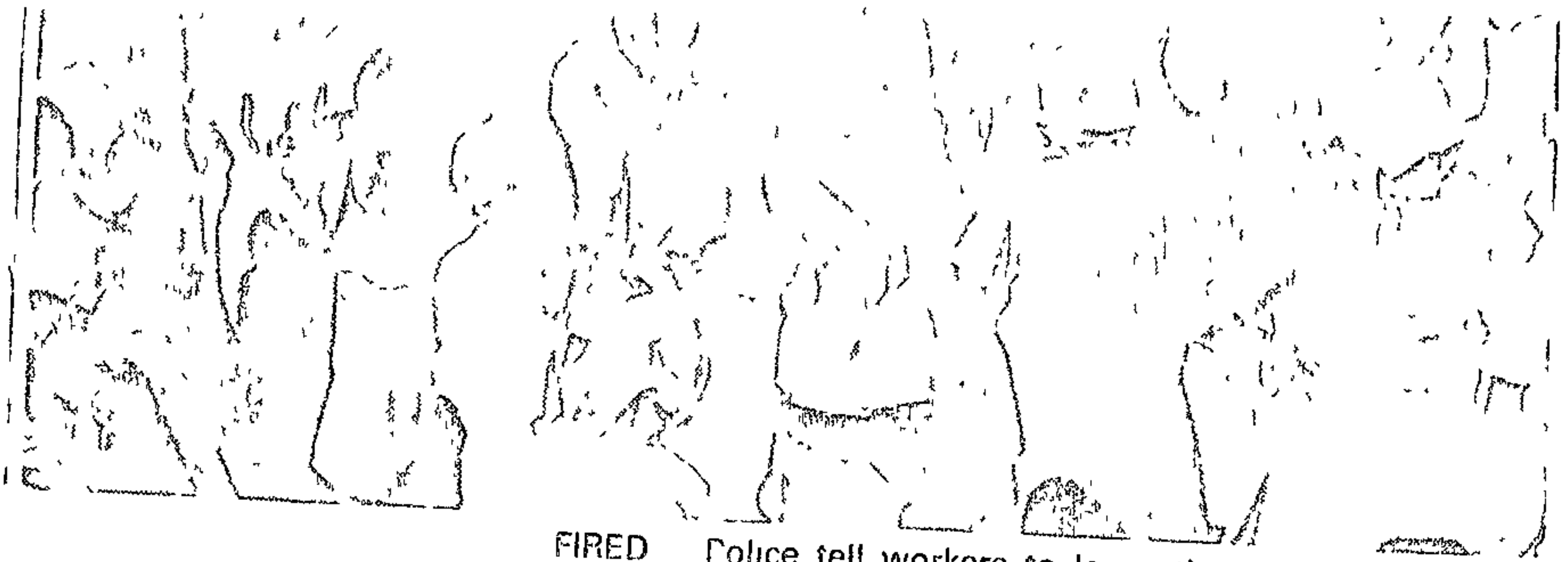
These surpluses were sold at low prices and great losses to the detriment of traditional exporters, he said

In another call for international action, the president of Opic, Dr Elio Ragno of Italy, called for a "new international policy" founded on "co-operation" to improve trade, meat consumption and production, particularly in under-developed countries where "the survival of the whole population is" at stake



OFFICINA PERMANENTE INTERNAZIONALE
4TH WORLD MEAT CONGRESS

The State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, officially opens the International Permanent Meat Office's (Opic) Fourth World Meat Congress at the Good Hope Centre yesterday



FIRED Police tell workers to leave the premises

'Sit-in'

NATAL MERCURY

27/5/81

186
127
127
127

women fired

Workers dissatisfied with R16-a-week pay

Mercury Reporter

SIXTY-TWO workers from Fine Foods (Pty) Ltd in Rosehill, Durban, were fired yesterday when they refused to work until the company had negotiated a wage increase.

The women workers claimed they were not on strike but were merely staging a peaceful sit-in until the management of Fine Foods listened to their grievances.

The women who cook in the food processing company, are paid R16 a week and were asking for R50 a week.

Mr Mathew Oliphant, general secretary of the National Federation of Workers, said the workers had called his union on Monday and asked them to negotiate between manage-

ment and their workers committee.

'We then tried to approach the manager but he refused to see us and instead asked us to come back next week,' he said.

'The workers felt this was a delaying tactic as they had been trying to get management to listen to their demands for the past three years.'

Comments

Representatives of the department of Manpower Utilisation were called in. They told the workers the strike was illegal and if they did not go back to work they would be arrested.

When the workers did not go back police were called to remove them from the premises.

They were then told that

they had been fired and that they should return today to collect their wages.

The manager, Mr J P Bello, could not be reached for comment but his wife said 'It's not worth commenting at this stage, not until we see what happens.'

Our Pietermaritzburg Bureau reports that most of a 1300-strong Estecourt Burhose factory labour force was dispersed with teargas 'for their own good' police said yesterday.

Workers, who downed tools over a pay dispute, had gathered in the road outside the factory and were a hazard to themselves in the pie-dawn according to Capt W Moon.

Most of the workers were still out on the second day

of the stoppage yesterday, said Mr I Posniak, managing director of the firm.

He said workers were demanding double their present wages in what seemed to be a 'political strike' timed to coincide with Republic Festival celebrations.

Rehiring

There was 'nothing wrong with workers wanting more money but it would be necessary for them to lodge their grievance through a negotiating committee elected by the workers.'

Mr Posniak said rehiring would start today.

Burhose were not prepared to negotiate with the National Union of Textile Workers, of whom about 900 of their workers were members until they had negotiated an agreement of recognition with the company.

'We're not prepared to negotiate with them over this strike because that would be giving them de facto recognition,' said Mr Posniak after accusing the union of 'trying to muscle in' on the strike for publicity.

Most of the women workers were earning between R15 and R21 a week according to Mr John Copelyn, branch secretary of the union.

Our interest is in the workers who are members of the union, he said.

Agus
27/5/81
Union is recognised

186
~~187~~
~~188~~

Labour Reporter

IRVIN AND JOHNSON management yesterday signed an agreement recognising the unregistered Food Beverage Workers' Union at its processed food factory in Springs.

The agreement covers negotiating rights, access, check-off, strikes and lock-outs, union-management meetings, union facilities at the plant and conflict handling procedures.

Algo 27/5/81

48 students arrested at city demo

POLICE today arrested 48 students who were demonstrating outside the Good Hope Centre where the World Meat Congress is being held. The 18 men and 30 women were standing with placards on the steps of the centre at 9 am when uniformed police moved in.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, Brigadier D B Nothnagel said the demonstrators were arrested on charges of holding an illegal gathering in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act.

He could not say whether they would appear in court today but it is believed they will do so.

The students — thought to be from the University of Cape Town — were taken away by policemen at about 9 am, minutes after the demonstration had begun.

About 50 policemen in 11 vans arrived at the Good Hope Centre almost simultaneously with the students.

One of the placards confiscated from the students read 'Democracy before you meet.'

For publications obtainable from the Centre for Intergroup Studies, c/o University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, Republic of South Africa, 7700

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PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

Protestors arrested at meat congress

CAPE TOWN — About 40 demonstrators were arrested yesterday morning outside the Good Hope Centre where the World Meat Congress is taking place

At least 50 policemen were on the scene and the placard-carrying demonstrators were forcibly removed from the area and bundled into police vans

It is understood the protest was against the Republic Festival celebrations, as well as the World Meat Congress taking place in Cape Town

The Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier D D Nofke, confirmed that the protesters were arrested and taken to charge offices

"At this stage I can only say that these young people were arrested for carrying placards and congregating outside the Good Hope Centre," he said

Mr Jose Paramo, secretary-general of the International Meat Office, organisers of the congress, said his organisation was not aware that anybody was arrested

"We are prepared to talk to anyone who approaches us, but we have not been approached by any organisation or person yet"

Meanwhile, discussion at the congress yesterday concerned the agricultural sector's contribution towards a higher economic growth

The Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr A G Jacobs, said the agricultural sector had to find measures and methods to increase its productivity

He said this was the contribution agriculture could make "to fight the disease of inflation that had been inflicted on the economies of the world"

"I agree, however with the view of farmers that governments should not deliberately maintain agricultural prices at unrealistically low levels as a means of fighting inflation. The effects of such a policy on the agricultural industry are more lasting and severe than the burdens that have to be shared as a result of the anti-inflationary measure"

Dr Jacobs said that the well-being of farming in general was greatly affected by developments in the international business cycle and the attendant monetary forces

However, despite the restrictive monetary and fiscal policies being pursued by governments at present, it was expected that unacceptably high rates of inflation would continue to prevail during 1981, he said

Augus 28/5/81

Tswanas plan to be meat leaders

Consumer Reporter
BOPHUTHATSWANA had the potential to become one of the foremost livestock and meat-producing countries in Africa, President Lucas Mangope told the fourth international meat congress in Cape Town today.

Opening the afternoon session of the congress, President Mangope said that exciting developments were being planned for his country's livestock and meat-processing industries. Some had started to take place.

'What we from Bophuthatswana expect from a congress such as this is the information and expertise which we need for our future planning,' he said.

DIET

More than half the world population did not have access to or could not afford a well-balanced diet.

'As many as 500 million people are, in fact, suffering from one form of malnutrition or other, or suffer from physical lack of food to the point of starvation.

This state of affairs, as well as the ever-widening disparity in incomes and economic development between the industrialised countries and the countries of the Third World has, over the past few decades, led to increasing world tensions,' he continued.

OBLIGATION

President Mangope said he thought the developed countries had a moral and legitimate obligation to help the developing countries in their quest for true economic independence, self-reliance and self-sufficiency in food production.

The developed countries had exploited the natural resources of the developing countries almost exclusively to their own benefit.

President Mangope said that 11 years after the Lusaka meeting of the non-aligned states and in spite of massive injections of aid, the developing countries were still facing such frustrations as economic stagnation, depression and the ever-

widening economic disparity between them and the developed countries.

The challenge to OPIC (International Permanent Meat Office), the organisers of the congress, was to avoid setting itself up as an international bureaucratic organisation or allowing itself to be used to promote the interests of its most powerful members.

It was for OPIC 'to focus the attention of its more affluent members on the practical solution of the problem of meat production facing the countries of the Third World'.

● Meat: Call to cut costs
—Page 11

Meat men *Agenda 28/5/81* 'show little concern'

DELEGATES to the fourth World Meat Congress have made heart-rending statements about world hunger but seem 'blissfully unconcerned' about the plight of local meat workers, the University of Cape Town's SRC president, Miss Sarah Cullinan, said today.

She said the student picket outside the Good Hope Centre yesterday morning was aimed primarily at the delegates to the congress.

'By attending this conference they are lending tacit support to the Cape Town meat industry's intransigence in the face of workers' demands for basic rights

DISMISSED

'Last year in Cape Town 800 meat workers came out on strike, demanding democratically elected representatives. They were dismissed and some "deported" to the Bantustans.

'Today conditions are no better and the meat workers are still prevented from organising democratically.

'Representatives from the meat industries in countries that have come out strongly against the

South African regime have ignored international pressure to hold the conference elsewhere,' Miss Cullinan said

A spokesman for the Western Province General Workers' Union, representing the meat workers, said the union had also tried to draw the attention of delegates to dispute in the meat industry.

The apparent disappearance of the union's letter to the delegates and the reaction to the picket showed the embarrassment of the meat bosses and the State in making their labour practices known to the international community, the spokesman said

The failure of delegates to comment on the dispute gave the impression that they supported 'the flagrant disregard for workers' rights exhibited by the meat bosses'

48 UCT Students granted R30 bail

THE 48 UCT students who were arrested during a demonstration outside the Good Hope Centre early yesterday, were each granted R30 bail when they appeared briefly in the Cape Town Regional Court.

Before they appeared, the students, 30 women and 18 men, chanted and sang as they were being led into the cells adjoining the courtroom.

They were not asked to plead to a main charge of holding an illegal gathering, alternatively attending an illegal gathering.

Those who appeared are: Mandy Jacobson, 19, of Rondebosch; Mignon Relief, 18, of Rondebosch; Andrew Turner, 20, of Phelands; Alan Barker, 21, of Observatory; Ann Thesen, 23, of Observatory; Terence Moll, 20, of Observatory; Gavin Evans, 21, of Observatory.

Gary Minkley, 20, of Observatory; Bridget McKay, 20, of Constantia; Ian Kevin Grey Skinner, 19, of Observatory; Cathrine Mathews, 24, of Gardens; Paula Soggot, 18, Mowbray; Tessa Botha, 23, Observatory; Patricia van Heerden, 21, Observatory

Richard Good, 20, Claremont; Christopher Giffard, 20, of Rosebank; Julia Lamberth, 19, Rosebank; Susan Longnigg, 22, of Newlands; Anton Richmond 19, Camps Bay; Mark Estment, 20, of Rondebosch; Jill Thorne, 19, of Claremont; Nicholas Chethwin, 22, of Observatory; Lora Greendbio, 21, of Rosebank; Clare Verbeek, 21, of Observatory; Louis Stoman, 22, of Observatory; Theresa Kate Phillips, 21, of Observatory
Jane Dederick, 23, of Observatory; Joanne Bloch, 20, Observatory; Andrea Olivier, 19, of Rondebosch; Anthony Karon, 20, of Observatory; Jane Carlisle Coombe, 19,

of Observatory; Max Oznsky, 18, of Newlands; Maure Aronson, 23, of Cape Town; Kevin Gold, 19, of Kenilworth; Guy Bloch, 21, of Rosebank; Michael Evans, 22, of Observatory; Janet Green, 20, of Sea Point; Candy Postlethwayt, 19, of Observatory

Annette Greessel, 22, of Observatory; Ilana Korber, 18, of Camps Bay; Catherine Kell, 22, of Observatory; Julia Leyden, 18, Gardens; Diane Sandler, 21, Claremont; Margot Lynn, 21, of Rosebank; Charles Kent, 18, Rosebank; Jane Cherry, 19, Newlands; Odette Geldenhuis, 21, Mowbray; Elizabeth Green, 18, of Newlands

Their appearance follows a demonstration against the fourth World Congress of OPIC — the international Permanent Meat Office
The case was postponed to August 19 for trial



International
Meat Congress

CSI 28/5/81
(186)

'Gloomy' 1981 for agriculture

THE well-being of the farmer and the farming community was determined by the consumer, the Deputy Governor of the SA Reserve Bank, Dr A S Jacobs, said yesterday when he addressed the 4th World Meat Congress on the problems of inflation and the farmer

Dr Jacobs, who heads the recently government-appointed committee investigating the production of red meat, said the reaction of the consumer would have an effect on the farmer

The economic environment for agriculture was rather depressed, and farmers in those circumstances often insisted on protection from governments to shield them from "burdens imposed by anti-inflationary" measures

This protection, however, would impair the proper functioning of the market and the South African Government had refused therefore to subsidize farmers, preferring, where necessary, to subsidize consumers

Many countries applied import controls to protect local agriculture

In a reference to the controversial price-support system, Dr Jacobs said "price-support mechanisms were in operation to protect producers against undue price fluctuations"

And, on the equally contro-

versial tax benefits that South African farmers receive, he said that "in view of the peculiar risks to which farming is exposed, governments often have special tax dispensations for farmers like in South Africa, where farmers may elect to pay income tax for a particular year at the tax rate determined by their average annual income from farming for that year and the preceding four years"

During periods of low economic growth, high inflation and declining standards of living, demand for agricultural products suffered

Dr Jacobs foresaw a "gloomy" 1981 ahead economically for major industrial countries, adding that he expected "unacceptably high rates of inflation (to) continue to prevail during 1981"

Inflation, he said, increased nominal prices of farm products, stimulated farmer purchases of equipment, increased the wealth of those who owned land and strengthened the relative economic position of wealthier and higher income people in buying land

Dr Jacobs prescribed that the government should not deliberately maintain agricultural prices at "unrealistically low levels as a means of fighting inflation"

Blockmen may get the chop

BOXED-BEEF, or prepacked "primal cuts" like whole rumps or silversides could soon be the only way South Africans will be able to buy their meat

The days of butchers' blockmen who will cut the beef from a carcass are numbered. And in the future, grocery stores may not sell meat

Although only 20 years ago almost all beef in the United States of America was sold in "hanging carcasses", two thirds of it today is sold in prepacked "boxed beef" form, according to a US economist, Dr E Wilson, who spoke on the future of meat at the World Meat Congress in Cape Town yesterday

Same way

And according to a director of one of South Africa's three largest meat firms, Imperial Cold Storage, Dr H Lombard,

who was interviewed after the speech, South Africa is going the same way. His own firm has started packing beef this way and other firms would follow, he said

During his speech, Dr Wilson said "The next step down the road is to actually prepare consumer ready packages at a central specialized location and so save on labour costs at the grocery store"

Consumer convenience was an important factor, Dr Wilson said, and quoted an advertised "60-minute frozen steak lunch"

'As exciting'

"My own feeling is that while we might see some slower growth rates between now and the year 2000, technological challenges and developments will be at least as exciting as in the past few decades," Dr Wilson said

US plane crash victims bred cattle in SA

BOTH the South Africans killed in a light aircraft crash in Moulton, Texas, yesterday were well-known cattle breeders who were on a cattle inspection tour of the United States, Mr Rex Butler, a delegate to the International Meat Congress in Cape Town, said yesterday

The dead men were Mr P R "Tok" Erasmus of Christiana and Dr S L Minne of Pietersburg

The third South African involved in the crash, Dr Hermann Venter, a lecturer in agriculture at the University of Pretoria, saved the life of the pilot of the plane, Mr Butler said

The two South Africans were killed and two other men injured when their light plane hit a television antenna, lost a wing, and grazed a mobile home before crashing and bursting into flames yesterday, authorities said

Dr Venter, who was apparently only slightly injured, had been seated in the front of the four-seater aircraft. When the plane crashed, he hauled the pilot out of the aircraft which burst into flames shortly afterwards

Dr Venter was the academic protégé of Professor J C Bonema, a speaker at the congress

48 students in court after congress picket

CT 28/5/81

Staff Reporter
FORTY EIGHT University of Cape Town students yesterday appeared briefly in the Magistrate's Court after a demonstration in the City.

The students were not asked to plead to a charge of convening or alternatively attending an illegal gathering outside the Good Hope Centre where the Opic Fourth World Meat Congress is being held.

The students were Mandv Jacobson, 19 of Rondebosch, Mignon Retief 18 of Rondebosch, Andrew Turner 20 of Pinelands, Alain Baker, 21 of Observatory, Ann Phesen, 23, of Observatory, Terence Moll, 20, of Observatory, Gavin Evans, 21 of Observatory, Gary Minkley 20 of Observatory, Budget McKay 20 of Constantia, Ian Skinner 19 of Observatory, Catherine Mathews 21 of Gardens, Paula Soggot 18 of Mowbray, Tessa Botha 23 of Observatory, Patricia van Heerden, 21, of Observatory.

Richard Good, 20 of Claremont, Christopher Gifford 20, of Rosebank, Julia Iambeit 19 of Rosebank, Susan Longigg, 22, of Newlands, Anton Richmand 19 of Camps Bay, Mark Fstment 20, of Rondebosch, Jill Thorne 19 of Claremont, Nicholas Chethwin, 22 of Observatory.

Laura Greenblo, 21 of Rosebank, Clare Verbeek 21, of Observatory, Louise Sloman 22 of Observatory, Theresa Philip 21 of Observatory, Janc Dederick, 23 of Observatory.

Joanne Bloch, 20, of Observatory, Andrea Olivier 19 of Rondebosch, Anthony Karon 20, of Observatory, Jane Coombe 19 of Observatory.

Max Orinsky, 18 of Newlands, Maure Aronson 23 of Cape Town, Keven Gold 19 of Kenilworth, Guy Bloch 21 of Rosebank, Michael Evans 22 of Observatory, Janet Green, 20 of Sea Point, Cindy Postlethwait 19 of Observatory, Annette Griessel 22 of Observatory, Ilana Corber 18 of Camps Bay, Catherine Kell 22, of Observatory.

Julia Leyden 18 of Gardens, Dine Sandler 21 of Claremont, Margot Lynn 21 of Rosebank, Charles Kent 18 of Rosebank, Jane Cherry 19 of Newlands, Odette Geldenhuis 21 of Mowbray and Elizabeth Green 18, of Newlands.

Bail of R30 each was paid by the Students Representative Council and the students filed out of the court singing songs. The case was postponed to August 19.

The appearance of the students was a sequel to a demonstration to draw the attention of delegates to the congress to a strike of meat workers in the Cape last year.

About 9am 11 vans with about 50 policemen arrived soon after the demonstration began. Police arrested 30 women and 18 men and bundled them into the vans. Some students were searched.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Province, Brigadier D B Nothnagel said the demonstrators had been arrested for holding an illegal public gathering in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act.

Mr E van Zyl was on the Bench. Mr N Jones prosecuted. Mr I Sandler appeared for the students.

Call for world meat onslaught

By PAT SIDLEY

AN international meat "task force" with an agricultural global strategy, an international meat bank and a meat fund to help developing countries has been proposed to control the market, breeders and consumers' of the meat world

These ideas were repeatedly proposed and referred to by speakers at Opic's 4th World Meat Congress which ends in Cape Town today

Among those who referred to the plan were The president of Opic Dr E Ragno, the director of Italian Sanitary Services, Dr E Benevelli, the president of Bophuthatswana — a member country — President Lucas Mangope, the Secretary for Agriculture of Bophuthatswana, Mr C M K Seape, and the chairman of the Livestock Merchandising Institute based in Kansas City, Missouri

Calling for a "task force" and a meat "realpolitik", Dr Benevelli said the international meat trade should be freer and have fewer barriers. A global strategy had to be developed to co-ordinate and concentrate on a correct and harmonious meat programme to meet the needs of the future

Such a strategy had to transcend politics and have the full support of governments. Among objectives of the programme would be in-

creased meat production, a world meat bank to control the market, breeders and consumers an international fund to fight contagious diseases in livestock, and political collaboration to lay down regulations for meat classification, veterinary and sanitary legislation

Mr Glen Allen, chairman of the Livestock Merchandising Institute in Kansas City, recommended a specialized international banking system for the livestock and meat trade

"It may be necessary for the industry to develop this banking mechanism in co-operation with the existing international banking institutions — but this industry needs a banking system fully cognizant of the industry's opportunities and conversant with the specialized needs for handling perishable products," he said

One responsibility of the international meat trade was to match the "seasonality of supply in various geographic exporting areas". Another was to encourage and promote labour productivity

The president of Opic, Dr Ragno, said meat and beef in particular had become "strategic arms"

There should be a common agricultural policy which would be to everybody's benefit. Food had become an instrument of power — a very important phenomenon

He proposed an international fund to help the developing countries with sanitation and to fight livestock diseases

Opic should establish a trust channelled through the World Bank so that developing countries could draw on this for their agricultural development, he said

In his address, President Mangope called on the "more affluent" countries in Opic to "use the influence of its offices to focus the attention of its more affluent members on the practical solution of the problem of meat production facing the countries of the Third World"



The vice-president of the Housewives League, Mrs Yvonne Forshaw, is confronted at the World Meat Congress by a group of angry farmers yesterday

World economic order: Mangope urges rethink

By PAT SIDLEY

DEVELOPED countries have a moral obligation to assist developing countries in their quest for economic independence, self-reliance and self-sufficiency in food-production

This was said by the President of Bophuthatswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, when he opened the final session of the World Meat Conference in Cape Town yesterday

He criticized previous attempts at development aid because "negotiations on international and economic orders have been going on for over 30 years now and the results have been pitiful"

"Rather belatedly the developed countries have come to realize, that for much too long, the developed countries have exploited the natural resources of the developing countries, almost

exclusively, to their own benefit," he said

He was addressing International Permanent Meat Office (Opic) members, the majority of whom come from developed countries

He called for development aid and a rethink of the present world economic order with reference to developing countries

"Mr chairman, what we plead for, is a total Third World development policy with an operational plan that will take into account each country's potential, its needs and special requirements

"International organizations such as Opic, should as a matter of policy, be responsible for the support and advice as well as supervision of such an overall plan"

Opic is one of the few international bodies which have recognized Bophuthatswana as an independent state — a fact which did not escape the

president's notice

He thanked Opic because "it is one of the first international organisations which recognized Bophuthatswana's independence"

Later, Bophuthatswana's Secretary for Agriculture, Mr C M K Seape, criticized some of the technical speeches at the conference

The technical speeches, though eloquent, did not grapple with a developing country's problems

"Is Opic relevant to our needs?" he asked "Unless Opic can focus on this type of thing, we might find developing countries' membership of Opic is irrelevant"

Mr Seape said the representatives of the Housewives League were the only people present who seemed to care about what meat actually cost

They talked in terms of prices that people could afford, he said

MEAT CONGRESS

(186) FM 29/5/81
An estimated 1 500 delegates are attending the fourth World Meat Congress in Cape Town this week. The congress is being held under the auspices of the International Permanent Meat Office.

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Pietie du Plessis, told delegates that the spectacular increase in poultry meat production is the most important shift in the SA "meat scene" over the past decade.

Opening the first phase of the congress, he told the delegates — from 57 countries, including Nigeria, Mali and Poland — that during this time the production of meat commodities has been characterised by increases of

- 182% in poultry meat production,
- 75% in beef production,
- 6% in pork production, and a
- 17% decrease in the production of mutton and goat meat.

Although production had, on the

whole, shown notable growth, it would have to be stepped up if, by the year 2 000, the SA population was to be supplied with its protein needs.

Du Plessis said it was feasible that the "feedlotting" of beef cattle and sheep would play a far more prominent role in future animal production in this country.

Chairman of the congress, Doyle Conner (Commissioner of Agriculture in the US state of Florida), told delegates that in 1977 world annual per capita consumption of meat was 30 kg, a figure with a projected rise of only 3,5 kg at the turn of this century.

Conner noted that the US consumed four times the world average, with West European and Russian consumption twice the average.

He stressed the importance of the large production "as swiftly as possible" of meat, milk and eggs at the lowest costs to the consumer.

UNION RECOGNISED

In a major breakthrough for unregistered unions this week, the Food, Beverage and Allied Workers' Union of SA signed a recognition agreement with Irvin & Johnson at the company's Springs' plant. After extremely successful negotiations between the two parties a 'comprehensive recognition agreement' was signed, a statement from the company says.

A company spokesman says it is the first time I & J has signed a recognition agreement with an unregistered union. The union which is affiliated to the Council of Unions of SA (Cusa) applied for provisional registration last year. It represents the majority of the 600 workers employed at the Springs factory.

"I & J's policy is that it will recognise any union which has majority representation. The company thinks that representation is what is important and that registration should not be an issue," says the spokesman.

The recognition agreement is seen as a breakthrough for unregistered unions and could aid the unregistered African Food and Canning Workers' Union which has been trying to enter into an agreement with I & J in Cape Town.

MEATY MATTERS

186 131 FM 29/5/8

Efforts by local and international trade unions to thwart the fourth World Meat Congress currently taking place in Cape Town's Good Hope Centre have not been successful. There is no evidence of a boycott (see *Business*).

The unions' standpoint is that attendance would be tantamount to ignoring urgent political and labour issues in SA — most importantly, the way in which the meat companies dismissed more than 800 meat workers last year after they struck. But officials of the International Permanent Meat Office (Opic) have made counter-statements that the congress is not taking place either to accept or condemn SA, but as a meeting of the international meat community.

The Western Province General Workers Union has issued 50 copies of a statement to delegates (among them ones from several African states) about last year's events. However, the pamphlets were removed from the reception area of the conference centre shortly after being dropped there by union members.

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Food is seen as conflict point

CAPE TOWN — A rethink of the world economic order — and specifically the problem of developing countries — has been advocated by Chief Lucas Mangope of Bophutha-Tswana

Speaking at the fourth world meat congress in Cape Town, Chief Mangope asked whether the United Nations and similar organisations had not become so specialised and entangled that they had become international bureaucracies with a strong self-interest

Chief Mangope said "My country has the potential to become one of the foremost livestock and meat producing countries in Africa

"What we from Bophutha-Tswana expect from a congress such as this is information which we need for planning for the future"

Chief Mangope said there was a widening gap in economic development between most of the developed world and the developing world

These he said, had over the past few decades led to increased world tensions

"A conflict between two worlds — the one rich, the other poor — is developing and the battlefield is the world itself

"Many of the contradictory situations in modern world politics can be directly related to this conflict"

He said the argument was often used that the Western world had an obligation for the repayment of a colonial debt, or that development aid should be used to compensate for injustices in the existing world order

What is probably more true about this argument is that development and rapid changes, if applied indiscriminately and without rational planning, could lead to increased instability in developing countries and create new tensions between developing and developed countries"

Chief Mangope said that today, 11 years after the Lusaka meeting of non-aligned states, developing countries to a large extent had to face the same frustrations such as an unimproved economic situation

He pleaded for a total Third World development plan which took into account each country's potential, — Sapa

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Angry exchange at meat congress

By PAT SIDLEY

THE Housewives' League became the focus of an angry exchange with a group of farmers at the World Meat Congress in Cape Town yesterday

The farmers oppose the league's efforts on behalf of consumers believing them to be acting against the farmers' interests

Part of the background to the altercation was a question asked by the league at the congress earlier in the week, on the support price system which they maintain artificially inflates the price of meat and then artificially keeps the price high

Anger in the league recently reached a high point over the appointment of a commission of inquiry — for which the league was largely responsible — into possible meat industry malpractices

Angry farmers at the con-

gress claimed the support price system had "saved their lives" They said the floor price was too low and price fluctuation ruined attempts to plan

A spokesman for the league Mrs Yvonne Forshaw tried to explain that the league had the farmers' interests at heart, as well as the consumer — but they opposed the 'middlemen'

Just before the farmers' attack Mrs Forshaw and the league's president, Mrs Joy Huwitez, the Secretary of Agriculture for Bophuthatswana, Mr C M K Seape had told the 600 delegates he felt great "sympathy" for the 'lone woman' of the league who seemed to be the only person present who stood up for the consumer

● More reports, picture, page 2

CT 30/5/81

Congress hits at 'dumping' of meat

By PAT SIDLEY

THE FREE WORLD'S meat traders have condemned the "disposal and dumping" of meat at below the cost of production and distribution because, they say, it destroys confidence in the international meat trade

This resolution was expressed by delegates to the Fourth World Meat Congress which ended in Cape Town yesterday

The resolution means that the meat traders present, representatives of the major free enterprise organizations in the meat world, hope not to sell their exportable surpluses at a loss on the international market

This could deprive markets like the European Economic Community countries or certain Third World countries of cheaper meat when there are surpluses in exporting countries

The congress also resolved to lobby against grade barriers, "restrictions and impediments between nations"

A consistent theme at the congress has been opposition to limiting trade agreements

— particularly those applied by the EEC

The congress has further resolved to regulate and "harmonize" sanitary, health and hygiene rules internationally

The resolutions were concluded with the hope that "the urgent necessity of collaborating with developing countries in all those plans which will result in increased meat and livestock production, improvements in technology and sanitary conditions for the benefits of its peoples" be highlighted

During the reading of the resolutions, Dr José Paramo, secretary-general of Opic — the International Permanent Meat Office — broke off his speech to comment on a report which appeared in Friday's Cape Times about an altercation between farmers and representatives of the Housewives' League

He said "this kind of thing does not happen in Opic" and emphasized the value Opic members placed on consumers

Four steps proposed to improve meat industry

THE Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, yesterday outlined four major steps he said should be taken for the achievement of a "well-oiled meat-producing machine"

Addressing delegates to the fourth World Meat Congress in Cape Town, he said a great deal of knowledge was available but the machinery for conveying it to the various links in the meat industry chain was insufficient, inefficient and lacking in many cases

"Firstly, wherever knowledge is lacking it should be generated by research organizations of the government, the universities or the meat industry itself"

"Such an integrated effort has recently been launched by the meat research advisory committee of the Meat Board by sponsoring the es-

tablishment of a meat research centre at Irene"

Secondly, training of scientists, technicians, craftsmen, advisers, managers and teachers should be undertaken at college and university level

"This kind of training is very rare or in some cases even non-existent in South Africa and should receive the urgent attention of all interested parties, but in a well co-ordinated manner," the minister said

Thirdly, these well-trained entrepreneurs should continuously be orientated to the use of modern technology for innovation to comply with the needs of their particular organizations

Fourthly, a well-organized advertising, information and extension service should be operated at all levels of the industry — Sapa

Congress told of importance of free trade

CAPE TOWN — The fourth world meat congress had shown that it was possible for people to overcome the barriers of language and culture and to work together for the good of all people, the president of the Permanent International Meat Office (Opic), Dr Elio Ragno, said yesterday

In his closing address to the five-day conference in Cape Town, which was attended by representatives from all over the world, he said much had been achieved in the deliberations

The agreements reached should now be implemented to ensure the future needs of the world, he said

"We live in different worlds with different communities and it is not always easy to reach agreement

"However, we all have a common interest — to produce enough meat to serve the needs of a growing world population," Dr Ragno said

"We must strive to do this by working together, whatever our ideologies may be

"Our motto to everyone must be, total freedom in trading"

The congress was officially closed by the congress president, Mr Doyle Conner, commissioner for the American state of Florida, who said that individual farmers, organisations or even countries could no longer operate on their own if the growing world demand for meat was to be met

"It is through meeting like this and discussions here that some of the problems can be

brought home to everyone concerned. We need an international organisation like Opic to strive across boundaries of countries to serve the needs of people throughout the world

"A congress like this promotes a better understanding between nations and the people of different nations and I hope it will be to the advantage of all

"I am sure that Opic's fourth world congress here in Cape Town has served to create such a better understanding so that we can all live together in peace and prosperity in the future"

The president of the South African Federation of Livestock Auctioneers, Mr Dennis Came, said in his closing summary that 90% of countries involved in the meat industry had been represented in Cape Town during the past week.

"It has been a gratifying experience for those of us involved in the livestock, farming and meat industry in South Africa because a congress of this unique international stature and importance, with participating representatives from about 57 countries, has simply never been held here before," Mr Came said

"It has been a pleasant and rewarding experience for those of us who were fortunate to attend

"It is pleasing to note that the Opic policy of free trade and the free movement of meat nationally and internationally, was clearly supported by speakers throughout the congress" — Sapa

SA man gets high post on world body

CAPE TOWN — Mr Danie Scholtz, chief executive of the South African Federation of Livestock Auctioneers, has been elected a vice-president of the International Permanent Meat Office (Opic)

This was announced at the World Meat Congress in Cape Town

The current president of Opic, Dr Elio Ragno, of Italy, was re-elected for another two-year term

Three vice-presidents have been elected. They are Mr Scholtz, Mr Ted Saunders, general manager of the American Livestock Marketing Association, and Mr Pedro Maria de Ocampo, director of the Department of Agriculture in the Argentine

The secretary-general of

Opic, Mr Jose Paramo, of Spain, was re-elected

It was announced the fifth world congress would be held in America in May 1983

Mr Scholtz said he was sure South Africa's position would be greatly strengthened in the world meat industry by this recognition and appointment

"Through Opic we will get the contact with the rest of the food and agricultural world that we need, including those behind the Iron Curtain," he said

"I now foresee that we will get direct contact with the FAO and the many other organisations across the globe supporting Opic"

Mr Scholtz was appointed the Africa representative of Opic two years ago — Sapa

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Meat men's resolutions

CAPE TOWN — The fourth International Meat Congress decided unanimously in Cape Town yesterday that it was urgent for developing countries to collaborate in all plans involving increased meat and livestock production

Other resolutions adopted included

○ That disposal and dumping of all meats at below cost of production and distribution, destroyed confidence in the trade

○ That in the long-term interest of livestock breeders, producers, meat processors, marketers and the consumer public it was essential that trade barriers between nations be cut

○ That the true nature and objectives of sanitary regulations not be deviated from for use as a means to restrict or obstruct international trade — Sapa

ORDER FORM

ORDER FORM

20 pc hike

for food

workers

30/5/81

196

NM

~~197~~

~~198~~

Mercury Reporter

NEGOTIATIONS between the workers' committee and the Fine Foods management has resulted in a 20 percent wage increase and the reinstatement of 62 women who were dismissed on Tuesday, according to trade union sources

The workers, who were employed by a food-processing firm in Rosehill, Durban, were fired after a sit-in demand for higher wages

They claimed that their R16-a-week wage was insufficient to support their families or to cover essentials such as rent and transport costs from their homes to work.

Mr Mathew Oliphant, general secretary of the National Federation of Workers, said yesterday 'Although the management refused to deal with the

union, they did, however, agree to negotiate with the workers' committee

'The management offered to re-employ the workers and to increase their wages by 20 percent when the firm reopens on Tuesday,' he said

Mr Oliphant also said he would be taking legal advice on a statement allegedly made by Mrs M Bello, wife of the manager of Fine Foods, saying that 'the National Federation of Workers had told the women to stop work'

An earlier statement by Mrs Bello said her husband was insisting that workers who wanted to come back would have to reapply for employment

Mr J P Bello could not be contacted yesterday to confirm whether workers would be reemployed with a 20 percent wage increase

I & J 30/81
recognize
unregistered
black union

AFTER what has been described by both sides as extremely successful negotiations, senior officials of the Food Beverage Workers Union of South Africa and top management from Irvin and Johnson signed a comprehensive recognition agreement in respect of the Irvin and Johnson processed foods complex in Springs.

The 2 500-strong black Food Beverages Workers Union applied for provisional registration in June 1980 and soon began recruiting workers at the plant. Most of workers at the Springs complex are now members of the union.

During the four-day negotiations, which union general secretary S. Skakes, Sikhakhane and M. H. Phlers, group personnel manager of Irvin and Johnson described as tough, details were finalized regarding negotiating rights, access, check-off, strikes and lock-outs, union management meetings and union facilities at the plant.

In addition, Irvin and Johnson and the Food Beverage Workers Union have reached agreement on several important conflict handling procedures. These procedures relate to the handling of the grievances, discipline, retrenchments and disputes.

Follow-up meetings between both parties have been planned to ensure that any teething problems in connection with the agreement are ironed out.

It was also agreed by the company that the union will have access to the plant to explain the agreement and clarify any issues for the benefit of the workers.

Both the union's president, M. L. Kwelementini, and Irvin and Johnson's managing director, M. J. Williams, have expressed the conviction that the agreement has laid a solid cornerstone for industrial peace at the plant to the benefit of both the company and the workers.

600 milk men return to work

Staff Reporter

THE strike by 600 workers at the National Co-operative Dairies in Boksburg is over

All workers returned yesterday after a weekend strike which disrupted East Rand milk deliveries

The strike began on Friday in support of an employee who was dismissed after being found guilty of an assault. "We are satisfied that the worker was fairly dismissed," a spokesman for the Fosatu-affiliated Sweet Food and Allied Workers' Union said

June 1981

Choice of Techniques

So far we have discussed methods of choosing means to achieve a given objective. But what tools are available to us? Can anything be done to help us choose between different methods? Can we help us choose between different methods? Can we help us choose between different methods? Can we help us choose between different methods?

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

4.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary, a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective,

b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis,

c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different programmes so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'meals', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the I.P. Department of Health, writes:

"Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute.... One might suggest that where decisions are primarily a matter of political or moral judgement - of determining basic priorities - one would want activities to be correlated to these in different programmes - the rentally hand, against the alcohol; but where it is a more technical question of how particular objectives can best be achieved - drug therapy against behavioural therapy, - one would want the activities to be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction lies up it an economic jargon of slightly order of magnitude - that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness and through that to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques".

is the same along each price line (isocost line), lines to the right (e.g. X'X') representing a higher cost. A choice is therefore indicated where the lowest cost line intersects the 'possibility frontier', AB, - in this case at point A. With non-linear 'possibility frontiers' the choice may involve

The applicability of this technique may be very limited. It is doubted whether health care processes can normally be represented simply as a production process involving inputs and outputs. (Perhaps it is a reflection on the conventional types of health care that it can be so represented.) A second problem is the extremely precise information needed on each

2 GENERAL NEWS

By PATSIDLEY
Consumer Mail

IF ANYTHING has come out of the week-long international meat congress, which has just ended in Cape Town, then it is the gloomy prediction for consumers that lean times are ahead for the red-meat eaters of this world.

If they cannot pay enough to ensure the profit margins of the producers of the non-communist world, they just won't eat meat. And it was also painfully apparent that consumers who organise themselves, are regarded as counter-productive to the industry, only the unquestioning consumer who actually shells out the cash for the red meat counts.

South African consumers are, by now, used to the refrain that the days of cheap meat are over, but it came as something of a shock to hear the world's cattlemen and meat processors repeating the message.

In fact, the important resolution to come out of the congress, was that there would be no "disposal and dumping" of meat below cost. Or in other words, if a country, or company produces a surplus of beef, pork or mutton, it will not be sold cheap, if it is sold at all.

This was the congress of the International Permanent Meat Office (Opic) to which only free-market oriented enterprises in

non-communist countries belong - some 40-odd organisations in less than 25 countries.

The meat message to emerge, couched in lofty ideals, was clear meat is a powerful weapon, along with food generally, and must be marshalled into a powerful lobbying force internationally - and a Rightwing one at that.

The president of Opic, Dr Elio Ragno, described red meat as "strategic arms".

And the congress has decided to aim at creating a world meat "task force" encompassing an "agricultural global strategy", a world meat bank, and an international meat fund to help developing countries.

The stated aim of this would be to "control markets, breeders and consumers".

Throughout the congress, great emphasis was placed on hunger and malnutrition in developing countries. This was placed

in a sinister context by the secretary-general, Dr Jose Paramo, who said "Food has become an instrument of power, and this is a very important phenomenon - we have to try and help in the field of nutrition".

Emphasis was placed on the relationship between increasing incomes and increased meat consumption - the undisputed fact, according to many speakers, being that as incomes rise, so does red meat consumption.

This emphasis seemed, with the desire to develop the markets and production capability in the Third World, to foster the idea that a powerful commercially-motivated group of Rightwingers wished to exert both commercial and political control through red meat in developing economies.

However, those "developing countries" that addressed the congress - Malawi and Bophuthatswana - illustrated a different set of priorities.

Techniques involving the use of more than two types of resources can be expressed as linear equations and the same process of choice using the ratio of prices carried out by computer. The process is known as linear programming, since the relations between inputs and services rendered is assumed to be linear: i.e. a doubling of inputs leads to a doubling of outputs.

Meat men sing same song

Don 11/18/81

More strikingly contrasting was the fact that the Opic officials - its president and secretary-general - did not know there was malnutrition in this beef-producing country, were not willing to accept it and had this point of view reinforced by SA officials who claimed there was no malnutrition in South Africa.

It was strange that an international red meat congress took place in South Africa at all. We are not a beef exporting country - a well-known fact - nor are we entirely oriented towards free enterprise, as is Opic.

The drive for free enterprise and good profits was continually accompanied by lofty ideals and seemingly impracticable ideas "Missionaries of meat" with "a clear magnetic north - the human race", who want to feed the starving millions in the rest of the world, was the view Opic puts out of itself and its aims.

This concern rang hollow when it was noticed that many, if not most, Third World countries place their alliances with Communist Bloc countries - none of which belong to Opic.

RAND DAILY MAIL, Monday, June 1, 1981

The only moment of outspoken controversy was over the presence of the Housewives League. The league's president and vice-president, Mrs Joy Hurwitz and Mrs Yvonne Forshaw respectively, were the only consumer representatives present.

Their presence was greeted with a deep-running and voiced hostility from the farming community.

Although the congress in Cape Town provided a heaven-sent opportunity for international communication, some South African cans vital to the meat industry were not present - including Mr S J J "Fame" van Rensburg, deputy chairman of the Meat JG Board, and Mr Jan Lombard, general manager of the Meat JG Board. Both were overseas.

The congress could not be described as an unmitigated success either. Of the 2 000 delegates originally expected, it was hoped eventually that 1 500 would register.

But in fact only 420 registered, with a further 100 attending. Excuses ranged from the distances involved in travel, to the political

The power of Opic should not be under-estimated, however. On many occasions, to the Press and to delegates, parallels were drawn between the meat, oil and gold industries as bartering media and weapons of international strategic power.

5 times

Enriching Venda

By Vera Beljakova

ACHAAR, the chutney made from mangoes, spices and chillies, is making Venda rich

The achaar factory of Venda Foods — a division of the Venda Development Corporation — has had a record season during which it produced 2 430 tons worth R750 000

The total production will be consumed by the catering trade in South Africa and neighbouring states

The factory, the largest of its kind in South Africa, has increased production five-fold within two years — from 490 tons in the 1978-79 season

June 1981

REFERENCES

between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50% then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% of the improvements indicated.

With the exception of Neoplastic Diseases and Diseases of the Circulatory System, in men, the Coloured community stand to gain most from measures

directed at the selected diseases included in Fig. 6.

Sit-in workers get rise and are re-engaged

Mercury Reporter
 ALL the workers of Fine Foods (Pty) Ltd who were dismissed last week after a sit-in demand for higher wages were re-employed yesterday.

Mr J P Bello the manager of this North Coast Road food processing firm in Durban, said production was back to normal as all the women had started work again.

'Except one who did not turn up for reasons unknown to me,' he added.

Mr Bello had agreed to re-employ all the workers after their workers' committee had spoken to him last Wednesday.

'I also gave them a 20 percent rise,' he affirmed.

He said he was lucky that the 'strike' had occurred when it did 'because of the firm being closed over the long weekend I only lost two days of production'.

The 62 women had staged a sit-in after management had refused to listen to their grievances.

They claimed their R10-a-week wages was insufficient for them to support their families or to cover such essentials as rent or transport costs to and from work.

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F 14/6/81
Huletts ¹⁸⁶
pays more

HULETTS, in its annual accounts yesterday showed how the sugar giant has spread its interests and verted the fall in sugar output from its Northern Natal operations

The final dividend is up to 42c making 54c fr the year against te previous 44c, a 25 percent rise.

Turnover is 26 percent up to R520m and attributable income on a historic cost basis is R26,293m, up by the same amount as turnover from R20,46m in the last financial year

Reflected in the accounts are extraordinary items of R26m — this is in part the surplus on the sale of the packaging interests. Most of this has been transferred to reserves

On a historic cost basis earnings per share amount to 109c (against 86,7c) Taking into account inflation, on a replacement value basis the earnings are 79,9c (against 62,2c)

Commodity Index	1740,3
Platinum	\$458,50
Palladium	\$100
Raw Sugar	. 220

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Hulett's tops forecast by 25%

1864/1981
RDM
1979

Hulett's earnings were 14% ahead, but because it expected its share of a drought-reduced sugar crop to fall to 27.7% (30.3%), the company warned that yearend earnings would be similar to last year's

Tongaat, which holds 25% of Hulett's, recently reported much lower sugar profits, but also more than made up in other divisions

At the annual meeting last July, the chairman forecast lower earnings, so the interim forecast represented an improvement.

The company has not yet explained how it came to beat its forecast so soundly, but Hulett's watchers said the industrial companies and Hulett's Aluminium in particular must have excelled

The acquisition of Hulett's Metals would also have helped Hulett's, which is cash-flush after the sale of Hypack and Containem, is negotiating to buy the 15% of Hulamin not held by itself or Alcan.

By DAVID CARTE
Deputy Financial Editor

A GOOD performance by its industrial interests more than compensated for depressed sugar profits to enable Hulett's Corporation to soundly beat its interim forecast in the year to March.

Earnings, after adjustment for inflation, rose 25% to 109c a share (1980.88.7c) in spite of a larger number of shares in issue.

A final dividend of 42c has been declared, making 54c for the year. This is also a 25% improvement on last year's 44c.

Turnover rose 26% to R520 620 000 and pre-tax profit 28% to R67 210 000. Tax was R22 180 000 (R18 570 000), which means the group tax rate fell to 33% (35%)

Not included in profit is extraordinary income of R26 020 000 from the sale of Hulett's packaging interests to CG Smith for R39-million. At the interim in November,

IN HEILIGER, I GAVE...
UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT

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... of the patients who at present go to General practitioners, "allopathic", physiotherapists and other practitioners for their primary medical care.

... details are not important. What is important to note is that it is extremely difficult to determine manpower requirements, even of doctors. Neither comparative ratios nor calculations of service load give reliable results. All estimates of medical manpower requirements are guesses, some more intelligent than others.

Packaging sale helps

Own Correspondent
DURBAN — Hulett's Corporation almost doubled attributable income for the year ended March 31 by making R24,83m from the sale of its packaging interests

This enabled it to add R25,81m to reserves. Earnings a share come to 109c, using historic costs, and 79,9c using replacement values, compared with the previous years 86,7c and 62,2c. A final dividend of 42c will be paid in August.

and nurses we
and look at

A. Doctors

At the end of 1975 South Africa had 13 347 doctors on the register.⁴ On paper this gives a population to doctor ratio of 1900 : 1. However if one excludes 1088 doctors already giving overseas addresses in 1975, and another 624 doctors over the age of 70 years,⁴ the ratio moves up to 2200 : 1.

Even so a ratio that is only four times that of Western Europe does not seem too bad. However the maldistribution of doctors in this country is appalling. In 1962 Professor

... South African population to doctor ratios as varying from 600 : 1 in Durban.

(130 : 1 for whites in Durban)
to 40 000 : 1 elsewhere in the country.

... years later the variation in ratios was reported to be largely unchanged.⁶

The numbers of medical students are being increased rapidly but the numbers of doctors are not rising correspondingly. In the six years from 1970 to 1975 (quiet years politically) it is estimated that 14% of all our medical graduates and 50% of those from B.A.S. and U.S.M. left the country temporarily.⁴ During the course of 1975 estimate the fact that 469 new doctors graduated and another 178 immigrated into the country, the net gain of doctors to the country was only 111.⁷ During 1977 the country had a net loss of 152 doctors.⁷ Of the doctors remaining 20% practise as specialists⁵ so that counting on even an extra 1000 doctors working in primary health care in the next five years seems unrealistic.

B. Nurses

In 1973 there were 36 931 registered nurses in South Africa, but 37% of these were listed as not practising.⁸ This leaves us 23 266 nurses and a population to nurse ratio of 1100 : 1, five times the Swedish figure. Even if all these nurses were working in hospital wards, allowing for twenty-four hour cover, when on duty each registered nurse would be responsible for 33 beds. Teaching hospitals may consider themselves to be short of nurses but compared to this national "average"

Jabula changes valuing system

1986
S.M.
2/16/86
J.C.

By Ann Crotty

The directors of Jabula Foods hope that the satisfactory performance in turnover and profit during the past financial year will be maintained

They said in their annual report that the buoyant economic conditions of the past year would probably not be as good this year.

The directors said they would change the method of valuing the major part of the company's stocks from a FIFO to a LIFO basis.

This had resulted in a reduction of pre-tax profit of R188 000 and a reduction in earnings per share of 9c but the lower tax charge would improve the cash flow.

INCREASE

The directors pointed out that the adoption of LIFO would allow the closer matching of current costs with current revenues and in times of inflation would more fairly present true profitability

The increase in the price of maize which was announced in April 1980 could not be recovered in selling prices due to the highly competitive markets in which the company operated, the report said

Food unions hit at 'racial' clause in Bill

ROM
15/1/51
156
12/1/51
16/1/51

Health care developments are being directed to fulfill observed (research) and 'felt' needs (as expressed by Care Groups, Health Committees and individuals).

Constraints to fulfill needs are limited resources of

1. MANPOWER

2. MANPOWER

such as new official powers to close down unions, clamps on unregistered unions and bars on union "political" activities

In particular, the unions are unhappy about new clamps on "illegal" strikes, pointing out that all strikes in the food industry are illegal, because it is regarded as an "essential industry"

It says such legislation will not prevent strikes occurring, "since the causes of strikes are in most cases low wages, poor conditions of work, dismissals which workers regard as unjust"

The unions also object to the present system of registration, in which the Registrar can lay down in which industries a registered union may organise

They say this concerns them directly, as some food factories are considered to be "farming operations", outside the ambit of labour law.

trade unions and so will lead to the creation of a weak and fragmented union movement"

The two unions refer specifically to a clause which says that if a union objects to the registration of another union, the Government's Registrar only has to take into account the members of the objecting union who are eligible to belong to the new union

They say they take this to mean that where a racially exclusive union applies for registration in an area or industry where a multiracial union has an overall majority, the multiracial union may only object on behalf of its members who belong to the same race group as those in the exclusive union

"Clearly, this makes it easier for unions which divide workers, whether on racial or other lines, to be established"

They also object to other clauses in the Bill which have drawn sharp union criticism,

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

DESPITE claims that the Government's draft labour Bill recognises the right of unions to be non-racial, it will still enable unions to be registered on a racial basis, according to two trade unions in the food industry

This charge is contained in a submission on the Bill to the Department of Manpower Utilisation by the Food and Canning Workers' Union and the African Food and Canning Workers' Union

The FCWU is a registered union for coloured workers. The AFCWU is an unregistered union which refuses to register

In the submission, the unions say they welcome the Bill's recognition of non-racial unions

But they say they "note with alarm that the system of registration proposed still maintains racial and other divisions in

2/...

OBSERVED AND EXPRESSED NEEDS (a 4-village study)

ANSWER

4. SKILLS
 - a) Translation of observed and felt needs into task programmes.
 - b) Training people to fit the programme (Community Health Worker, Community Sanitary Worker, Primary Health Care Nurse, Community Health Nurse, Clinic Sister, Care Group).
 - c) Obtain expert help from other departments and development agencies.
1. Better local curative service
 - Improve skills of clinic sister/midwife by training her as Primary Health Care Nurse or Community Health Nurse.
2. Malnutrition rate 12.7 - 22% below 3rd percentile. (10% wasted, 2% stunted, Waterlow Table under fives).
 - Control seasonal/temporal malnutrition by C.H.W. visiting and measuring each child at home every 6 months.
 - Use of Road to Health Chart, adapted to local needs.
 - Nutrition Rehabilitation through Family Rehabilitation by C.H.W., Clinic Sister and Social Worker with Community Health Nurse from the Health Centre.
 - Back up by regional Nutrition Rehabilitation Unit.
 - Making weaning food based on local food available.
 - Improve gardening through community and individual gardening projects, with help of Care Group, C.H.W., C.S.F., Agricultural Adviser.

3/...

Dairymen from 8/6/81 strike after a worker is fined

Labour Reporter

AN ESTIMATED 600 black workers, almost the entire work force at National Co-Operative Dairies in Boksburg, went on strike at the weekend in support of a colleague who had been disciplined by the company

The workers were due to return to work at midnight last night — the start of their normal shift — but it was not clear whether the strike would end then

A spokesman for the Fosatu-affiliated Sweet, Food and Allied Workers Union said management had told the union it had fired the workers and would rehire them selectively

But the spokesman said workers had said they would not work unless their colleague, who had been disciplined, as well as union shop-stewards, were allowed to return

A management spokesman refused to discuss the dispute yesterday, saying that the dairy's management would be prepared to discuss it this morning

The effect of the strike on milk deliveries in the Boksburg area is therefore not yet known

According to the SFAWU, which claims a large following at the dairy, the dispute began last Wednesday when a driver was involved in an incident with a white woman at a cafe where he was delivering milk

The driver was alleged to have assaulted the woman, but denies this

The dairy originally reacted by dismissing the man, but this caused tension among workers

After talks with worker representatives, he was allowed to keep his job but was fined R100, according to the union. Workers rejected this and, after talks with management failed to settle the issue, went on strike on Saturday morning

"We have contacted the company to say that firing workers for this sort of thing is illegal

"But the company said the man was lucky not to lose his job," the union spokesman said

The spokesman added that management claims the worker signed an admission of guilt, but he denies this

"Workers are going back, but will not work unless everybody is taken back

"They also intend to tell management that this problem could have been avoided if it had dealt with union shop-stewards, who are representative of workers, rather than its own works council," the union spokesman said

(5)

sector than the returns that would be earned if incomes were more evenly distributed. If health care is provided by both the public and the private sector in such an economy, the problems of the public health planners are exacerbated as they must either compete in the market with the private sector at the high prices for what resources that are available, find some non market means of coercing a suitable supply⁽³⁾, or deliver the health care that they envisage by methods that do not make intensive use of the resources that are in short supply, which may lower the standard of the care provided.

PUBLIC SECTOR DECISION MAKING AND OPTIMAL RESOURCE ALLOCATION

Decisions taken in the public sector may be taken by groups of people, ranging from groups as large as, 'all the voting members of the community', in cases of a referendum decision, to small sub committees, or they may be delegated to an individual. From an ideal viewpoint all public sector decisions should be taken in terms of the overall objectives of the state and competing public sector projects should be ranked in terms of their contribution to these objectives.

Public Sector Objectives.

Establishing a consistent set of public sector objectives is always extremely difficult in cases where people or groups of people have different preferences and indeed is frequently impossible without recourse to dictatorship⁽⁴⁾. If a set of objectives is established for the public sector, in order for these goals to become operative, they have to be transformed into a set of specific goals or targets. This process of transformation introduces yet another level at which substantial conflict can occur.

(3) A period of compulsory public service for all medical personnel is an example of non market co-ercion.

(4) K.J. Arrow, Social Choice and Individual Behaviour. Cowles, Research Monograph No. 12, 1966.

(6)

As an illustration of the problems and conflicts that are involved, suppose that the overall objectives of the society have been established as being to obtain improvements in the quantity and quality of life and that, through the voting process, these objectives have been translated into the public sector goals of increasing the rate of economic development and of reducing poverty levels. State policy alternatives for the attainment of these goals will be numerous and will very likely include in the mix some of the following programmes, investment in social infrastructure (the provision of roads, schools, power, hospitals), investment in agriculture, programmes to develop industry, public health programmes to prevent disease (such as malaria spraying and immunisation), nutritional programmes, and the provision of social security programmes.

The evaluation of the alternative strategies and the project mixes

Premier looks for 20%

Deputy Financial Editor

PREMIER Group is looking for 20% earnings growth in the current year, says the chairman, Mr Tony Bloom, in his annual report.

Mr Bloom makes this forecast even though Premier next year will be up against impressive numbers in respect of 1981, rising interest rates and "severe competitive forces".

Mr Bloom says Premier is to spend R31 200 000

The financial director, Mr Peter Wrighton, told me most of this would be spent in Premier's bakeries and poultry farms

Mr Bloom says several of the group's hard-won export markets were hit by the strengthening rand and he calls for more generous export incentives

He makes an earnest plea for the "total removal of statutory discrimination from all walks of SA life", and says the business community must take the lead in dismantling discrimination.

According to Mr Bloom if meat and fresh produce are removed from food price inflation, this amounts to 11% a year compared with the published 27% to 30%.

SA should produce an exportable surplus of food, if necessary at a loss. This would provide enormous political leverage in a starving sub-equatorial Africa, he said

He calls for some of the R240-million bread subsidy to be shifted to maize subsidies.

programme of child care, may have a dramatic impact on the situation.

However, there is a great deal of evidence accumulating in developing

countries which suggests that the implementation of a wide spread

nutrition programme may produce even better results than have been achieved

to date by the provision of health care (5). It has also been argued

that in such countries the greatest impact of all upon life expectancy

and the overall quality of life probably comes neither from the provision

of health care nor nutrition but may well be achieved by the implementation

(5) Alan L. Sorkin, Health Economies in Developing Countries, Lexington Books, Mass. 1976.

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Dairies workers on strike

Milk supplies to Boksburg, Benoni and Springs were disrupted again this morning as more than 600 drivers and other workers at National Co-operative Dairies in Boksburg continued their strike.

Some white NCD employees continued to deliver milk while the entire black staff — excepting security guards — gathered outside the depot to await the outcome of talks between a worker committee and the company's manager, Mr Fritz Steyn.

The strike began on Saturday over the company's disciplining of a worker after an alleged assault on a woman in a Kempton Park cafe last week.

The man in question was fired and later reinstated after representations from the company's works council, but a R100 fine was imposed on him.

According to a spokesman for the Fosatu-affiliated Sweet, Food and Allied Workers' Union, the man denied the accusations.

NCD management would not comment on the dispute.

Workers end strike at Boksburg dairy

The two-day strike by more than 600 black workers at National Co-operative Dairies in Boksburg was settled yesterday afternoon after talks between the management and the Sweet, Food and Allied Workers Union (SFAWU).

The company, which said on Sunday that the strikers had been fired and would be re-employed on a selective basis, has now agreed to reinstate them, according to the SFAWU general secretary, Mrs Maggie Magubane. One worker, however,

has not been taken back, and the union will "investigate" his case. It is claimed that he assaulted a woman in a Kempton Park cafe last week.

He was dismissed by the company, then reinstated after representations to the management by colleagues.

But he was then fined R100, sparking off a protest strike on Friday night by about 400 drivers. On Saturday nearly all the other black employees at NCD joined them.

BOKSBURG WORKERS DOWN TOOLS

By SELLO RABOTHATA

MORE than 500 employees have downed tools at the Hazeldene dairy in Boksburg North in solidarity with a colleague who was fined R100 by management for allegedly assaulting a customer.

A spokesman for the Sweet, Food and Allied Workers Union (SFAWU), an affiliate of Fosatu, said that the strike, which started on Saturday, was as a result of management fining the man R100 and saying he was lucky to keep his job after he had allegedly assaulted a white woman when delivering at her cafe.

The spokesman, Mr Petros Pheko, said "The man said that he was assaulted by this white

woman and all he did was to push her and she later reported the matter to the dairy. At first management reaction was to fire him but, this caused tension on the premises

"In the wake of this atmosphere, management then had talks with workers' representatives and rescinded the decision and imposed a R100 fine instead. The employees rejected the decision and after more talks with management had collapsed, they downed tools on Saturday."

Mr Pheko also said it was illegal for any company to fine an employee. "Management is giving itself magisterial powers. Only magistrates can fine a person," he said

Management had also claimed that the man had signed an admission of guilt statement which, according to Mr Pheko, the man denies. Employees have pledged that they would not return to work until their colleague and the shop stewards are allowed to start work

The employees also felt that management should have discussed these issues with the union's shop stewards instead of its own works council which they feel does not represent them

Yesterday SOWETAN found the workers seated outside the Hazeldene premises awaiting the outcome of further talks between management and the union. Mrs F. Claassen, of the Paper Union and Mrs M. Magubane of SFAWU were said to be some of the worker representatives at the meeting.

Dairy workers strike in support of disciplined colleague

Mercury Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG—An estimated 600 black workers — almost the entire workforce — at National Co-operative Dairies in Boksburg went on strike at the weekend in support of a colleague who had been disciplined by the company

The workers were due to return to work at midnight last night — the start of their normal shift — but it was unclear whether the strike would end then

A spokesman for the Sweet, Food and Allied Workers Union said the management had told the union it had fired the workers and would rehire them selectively

But the spokesman said workers had said they would not work unless their colleague who had been disciplined, as well as union shop-stewards, were allowed to return

A management spokesman refused to discuss the dispute yesterday

which would increase GNP. The deficit could then increased investment in the initial year. Easing taxes, would be ①. Increase and taxes equally.

PREMIER GROUP 1986
Getting stronger
 FM 19/6/81

Activities: Diversified food group with main interests in the processing of wheat, maize and oil seeds. Jointly controls the Ovenstone Investments fishing group and has controlling interests in Gallo (66%) and Twins Pharmaceutical (50,1%). A 51%-owned subsidiary of Associated British Foods

Chairman and managing director A H Bloom

Capital structure: 25,8m ordinaries of 50c, 621 100 5,5% prefs of R2, and 234 000 red conv cum part prefs of 50c. Market capitalisation R291,5m

Financial Year to March 31, 1981
 Borrowings long- and medium-term, R94,4m, net short-term, R35,8m
 Debt equity ratio 62,0% Current ratio 1,7 Net cash flow R44,4m Capital commitments R7,9m

Share market. Price 1 130c (1980-81 high, 1 200c, low, 700c, trading volume last quarter, 39 000 shares)
 Yields 14,1% on earnings, 4,5% on dividend Cover 3,1 PE ratio 7,1

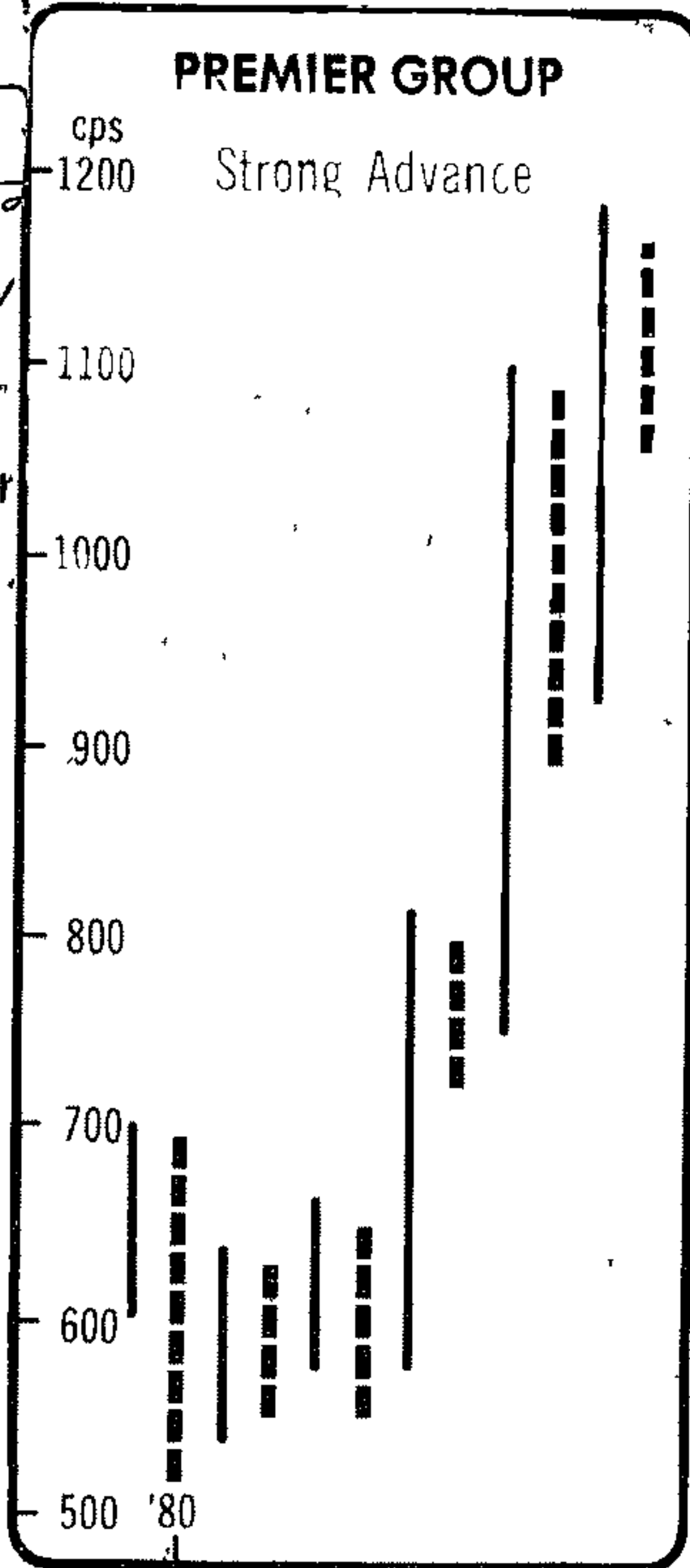
	'78	'79	'80	'81
Return on cap (%)	17.9	16.7	17.4	22.2
Turnover (Rm)	682	763	946	1 205
Pre-tax profit (Rm)	34.5	35.1	43.4	67.7
Gross margin (%)	6.7	6.7	6.5	7.0
Earnings (c)	84	90	111	159
Dividends (c)	32.5	33	39	51
Net asset value (c)	488	565	659	737

The static earnings growth of the mid-Seventies has been well and truly eclipsed by the dazzling profit and sales record of the past two years

Though there may be some slowdown in sales growth in the group's main markets, the current financial position and recent diversification successes give the group potential which the improved market rating seems to verify

Sales growth of 27% was due to buoyant market conditions, improved market share, inflation and the consolidation of the newly-acquired Gallo and Twins-Propan subsidiaries

By almost all standards Premier had an exceptionally successful time last year. The 44,6% earnings growth rate pulled the



group's 10-year compound average up to 17%, just short of the target 20%. The dividend increase of 30,8% to 51c a share was both satisfactory and prudent cover was increased from 2.85 times to 3,1 times



Premier's Bloom . . . spreading the profit base

At the start of financial 1981, chairman Tony Bloom explained that the balance sheet strengthening exercise conducted during 1980 was to provide the group with a sound base for aggressive growth and expansion. Group achievements in the past year must have been close to the top of budgetary targets. The 1981 accounts show the strengthening process has continued and all key balance sheet and profit ratios are improved. The total asset base, for instance, was increased by a commendable 22,6%, commendable because the financing source for this was internal. Debt equity actually dropped to 62% (82%), the current ratio improved from 1,4 to 1,7 times, and liquidity, measured by the acid test, is more than comfortable at 0,84 times

Premier's main objective must be to combine improved profitability with sales volume. That is the case for most businesses but even more so for Premier, which derives the bulk of its income from the highly competitive low-margin food industry

That is one of the factors behind the investment in entertainment and pharmaceuticals. The level of the Gallo and Twins-Propan contributions is gauged by the increase in minority interests from R504 000 in 1980 to R5m in 1981

Both of these industries are, or have potential to be, high-margin profit centres. Premier continues to struggle with its overall gross margin. The increase to 7% is translated into a solid profit increase because of the divisional sales increases. But when the margin is diluted to 3,8% at the after tax level, vulnerability to raw supply price increases and consumer demand shifts is seen to be high

Milling, baking and distribution remains the major profit centre, but the proportionate contribution dipped from 42,2% to 38,7% largely because of the huge increase in earnings from agribusiness, animal feeds, farming and processing. This division which includes product names such as Epol, Superkos, Farmer Brown and Farm Fare chickens and Happy Hen eggs, boosted gross profit 100% to R18,5m, equivalent to 22% of the group total

Profit growth was mostly organic but the consolidation of Gallo and Twins-Propan pushed the combined contributions from these two industries up from R5,6m (9,7%) to R14m (16,6%)

Against this, however, a net capital profit of R6,4m was made on the sale of the H Lewis shareholding, liquor licences and the participation right on Kimet preference shares. These prefs are to be redeemed this year it seems, for Bloom says the resultant cash flow will be of significant benefit to the group

Premier's capex programme for the current year is well within financial capabilities. About R31m has been authorised more than twice covered by cash flow in 1981

be taken up by the increased investment. This would result in the closing of the "gap" to a point where Aggregate Demand = Aggregate Supply.

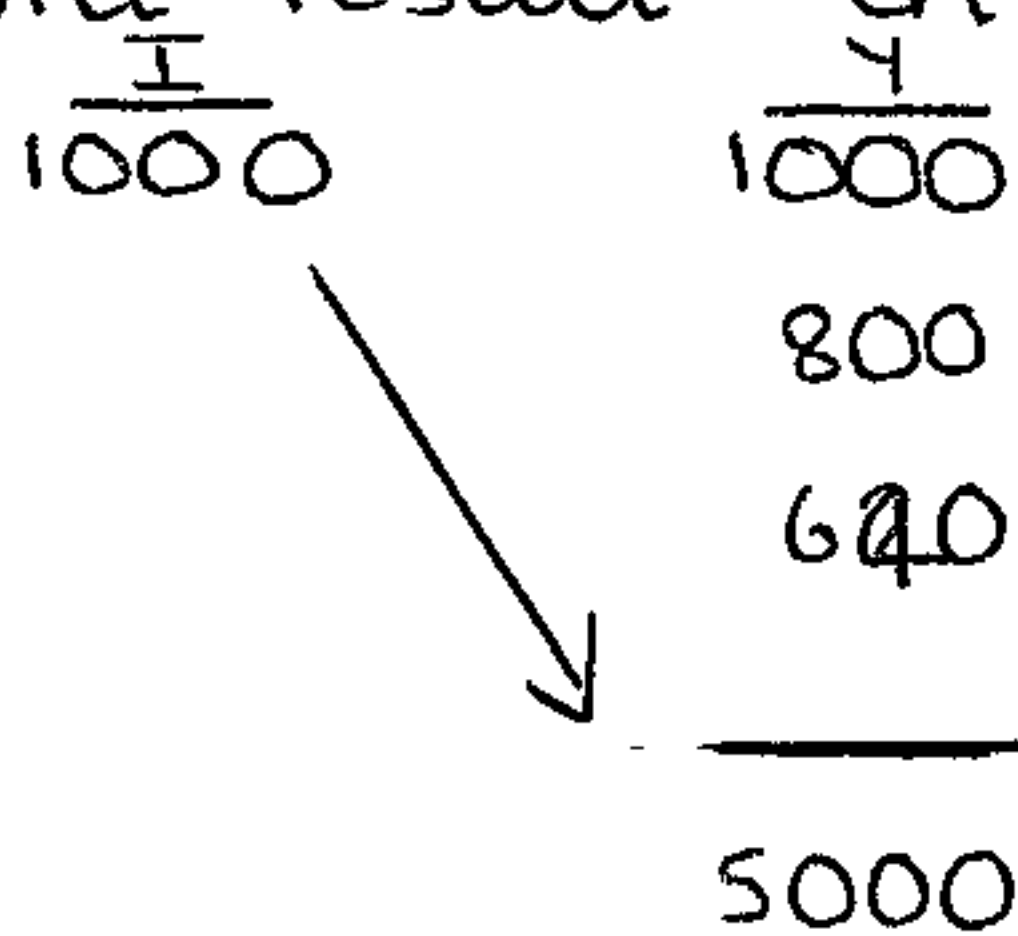
No. *light of K? on CG? 6/15*

ii) The Balance Budget Multiplier is \cdot . If the marginal propensity to tax is higher to the govt than it is to the taxpayer, then an increase in the budget (govt) will be ~~exp~~ expansionary and a decrease in the budget will be contractionary.

The Balance Budget Mu

$$\Delta Y = z \frac{I}{w}$$

The B.B.M would then on policy is it was 1 income then would also. If the B.B.M = 5 then will result in a increa:



Premier needs a cover of at least three times. This is obvious not only from the steadily rising working capital requirements (stock and debtors required additional R65m funding last year) but also by the inflation adjusted cover of 1.9 times which more accurately indicates future distribution policy.

Though Bloom says he is not satisfied that the present method of current cost accounting is either suitable or valid, a supplementary statement shows that earnings on a current cost basis would drop to 94c a share after adjusting downwards by R23.1m. One-third of that adjustment was for plant replacement.

Premier's debt structure is now properly weighted in favour of the long-term (30/70), which should provide considerable protection this year against higher interest rates.

There seems no reason to doubt that Premier will achieve the 20% earnings growth it has targeted for this year. The state of the group's finances and the 4% gdp growth rate expected this year, linked with benefits of increased market share in existing and new business, lead me to that growth will be closer to 30%. That should allow a dividend of 66c.

At the share's current 1130c the prospective dividend yield is 5.8% — as good a yield as one can expect from any blue-chip growth-orientated group.

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FEDFOOD (186)
Improving returns

FM 19/6/81
Activities: Diversified food group with main interests in milling, fishing, snacks (Simba and Riviera Foods) frozen foods (Table Top) and industrial and edible oils. A member of the Federale Volksbeleggings Group
Chairman: C.J.F. Human, managing director J.D. Louw

Capital structure: 21,6m ordinaries of 50c Market capitalisation R106,9m

Financial: Year to March 31 1981 Borrowings long- and medium-term, R26,0m, net short-term, R27,9m Debt equity ratio 52,8% Current ratio 1,4 Group cash flow R29,5m

Capital commitments: R27,2m

Share market. Price 505c (1980-81 high, 640c, low, 395c, trading volume last quarter, 115 000 shares) Yields 15,1% on earnings, 6,7% on dividend Cover 2,2 PE ratio 6,6

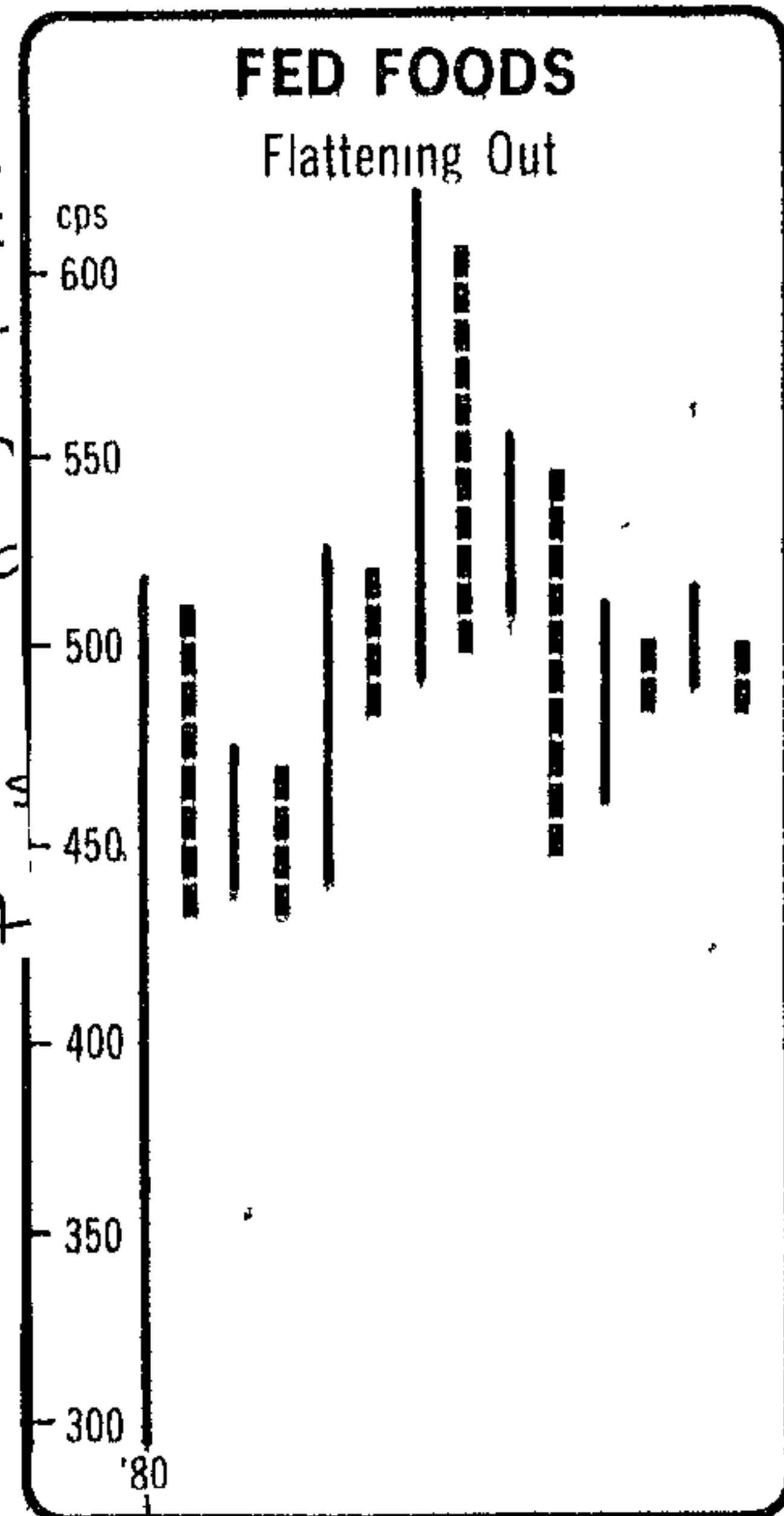
* Includes commitments on investments

	'78	'79†	'80	'81
Return on cap %	22.6	14.5	18.1	21.5
Turnover (Rm)	116	253	318	444
Pre tax profit (Rm)	10.8	12.1	19.8	30.8
Gross margin (%)	10.2	6.1	7.6	8.4
Earnings (c)	49.1	40.9	58.0	76.1
Dividends (c)	26	22.4	29	34
Net asset value (c)	298	330	368	409

Despite increased competition in price controlled industries difficulties with

newly-acquired Riviera Foods and the dilution of last year's rights issue Fedfood pushed earnings to record levels in financial 1981 Chairman Cornelis Human expects another prosperous year, though an increase in dividend cover is on the cards

Earnings advanced 31.2% last year but Riviera's failure to recoup overheads and increased costs contributed to a still low return on capital employed. This low return was also a reflection of the problems of operating in price controlled industries and sluggish fishing interests. But it is



also a function of the group's expansion in recent years and the time still needed to digest some of its acquisitions

Evidence of this expansion and its effects on yields is a quadrupling of total assets in four years, while profit has increased only 2.6 times — an annual compound growth of 27.2%. The result has been a lower return on capital employed, down from 32.2% in 1977 to last year's 21.5%. It appears, however, that from 1979's low the yield on investment is now on a rising trend. Rationalisation of Riviera with Simba, and improving, though still dull, prospects in fishing are promising developments

Besides Riviera and the fishing division problems were encountered in grain processing where a 20% increase in the maize price caused a demand dip. This resulted in increased competition though Fedfood insulated itself through product develop-

ment. Overall static demand for maize products is expected this year but Fedfood anticipates growth in its operations

One of the top performers last year was newly-acquired Table Top which beat budget with a turnover rise of 48%. With aggressive product development Fedfood expects increased market share and profit from this subsidiary

A further bull point is the repurchase from the sellers of Riviera Foods of a 20% interest in Simba. Fedfood MD Johan Louw says full integration of Riviera into Simba this year should mean a substantial improvement from the snack division

The past four years expansion in the group may have produced low short-term asset yields, but financially Fedfood still has the capacity to grow. Borrowings are 52.8% of equity while group cash flow could repay total interest-bearing debt in 20 months. The group's own gearing target is to maintain total shareholders' funds at least 50% of total capital employed

This year it seems likely the group will concentrate on rationalising and digesting recent acquisitions. There are R18.7m commitments to take up the minorities in G. Boerstra (Pty) and Ruto before March 1987 and June 1986, though the directors give no indication as to when this right will be exercised

On the basis of the chairman's forecast of a 'prosperous' year, a higher dividend is expected. But to finance increasingly expensive stocks and assets Fedfood is moving towards a 2.5 times dividend cover from the present 2.2. Thus distribution growth this year is unlikely to match earnings advances

At 505c the share yields an historic 6.7%, which is cheap relative to the market. Short-term buy considerations are strengthened by a prospective yield of around 7.9%, while the group's aggressive expansion of recent years should start producing improved returns on assets

Transaction

assets. He looks excess money Keynes makes

theory of money monetary policy

The Monetarists in the theory Keynes favours

fiscal policy - his ideas can be seen

[1a]

i) According to J.B Say, supply determines demand

Classical economists say any economy is always at full employment and it is a short run consequence of full employment If savings investment, the either they maintain that

After switching to Ito, Jabula turned in a satisfactory 23% pre-tax profit advance to R2,4m for the year to end-March. This was, however, less than the 30,6% turnover increase, indicating that the already tight margins came under further pressure last year as a result of tough competition in the low-cost food market.

Gross margin fell from 9,7% to 9,2% during the year — a fairly significant decline in this type of market. To make matters worse, demand for Bantu beer from the Durban mahewu plant fell off considerably during the year. The directors have recommended that the plant be shut down to avoid future losses.

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JABULA

(186)

Cash flush

FM 19/6/81

Activities: Manufactures, markets and distributes low-cost foodstuffs and beverages mainly for the black market. Premier Milling owns 77,5% of the equity.

Chairman: P G A Wrighton

Capital structure 1,3m ordinaries of 50c Market capitalisation R12,4m

Financial Year to March 31 1981 Net cash R2,6m Current ratio 1,8 Net cash flow R846 000 Capital commitments R539 000

Share market Price 950c (1980-81 high, 950c, low, 620c, trading volume last quarter, 1 000 shares) Yields 11,6% on earnings, 7,3% on dividend Cover 1,6 P/E ratio 8,6

	'78	'79	'80	'81
Return on cap (%)	38,2	25,8	33,8	38,1
Turnover (Rm)	15,3	15,2	19,9	26,0
Pre-tax profit (Rm)	1,85	1,34	1,92	2,36
Gross margin (%)	12,2	8,9	9,7	9,2
Earnings (c)	92,3	66,9	95,3	110,1
Dividends (c)	45	38	56	69
Net asset value (c)	364	393	432	472

* FM calculation

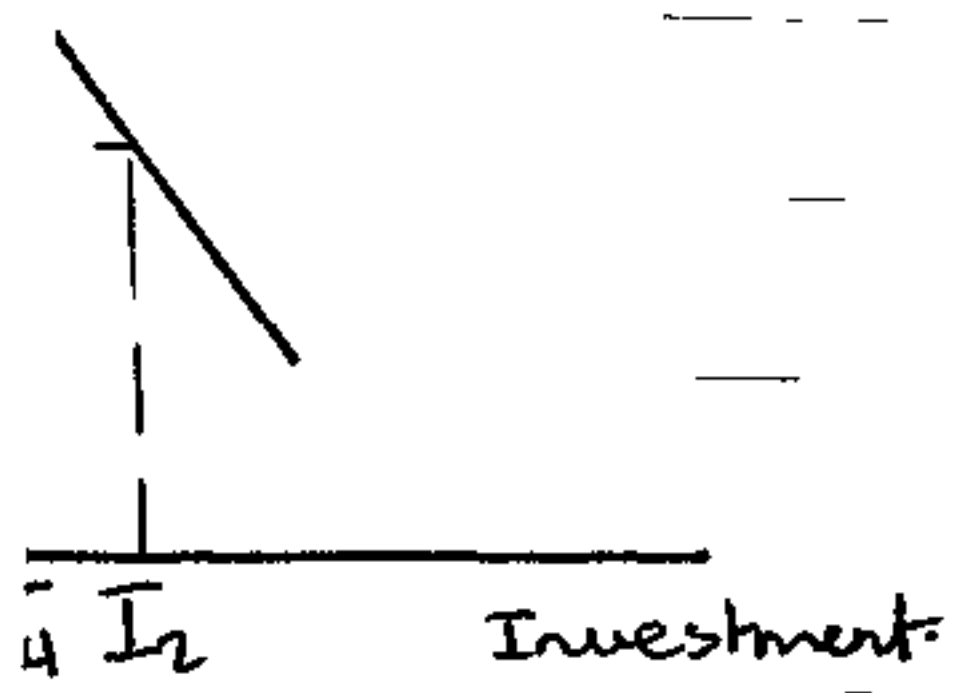
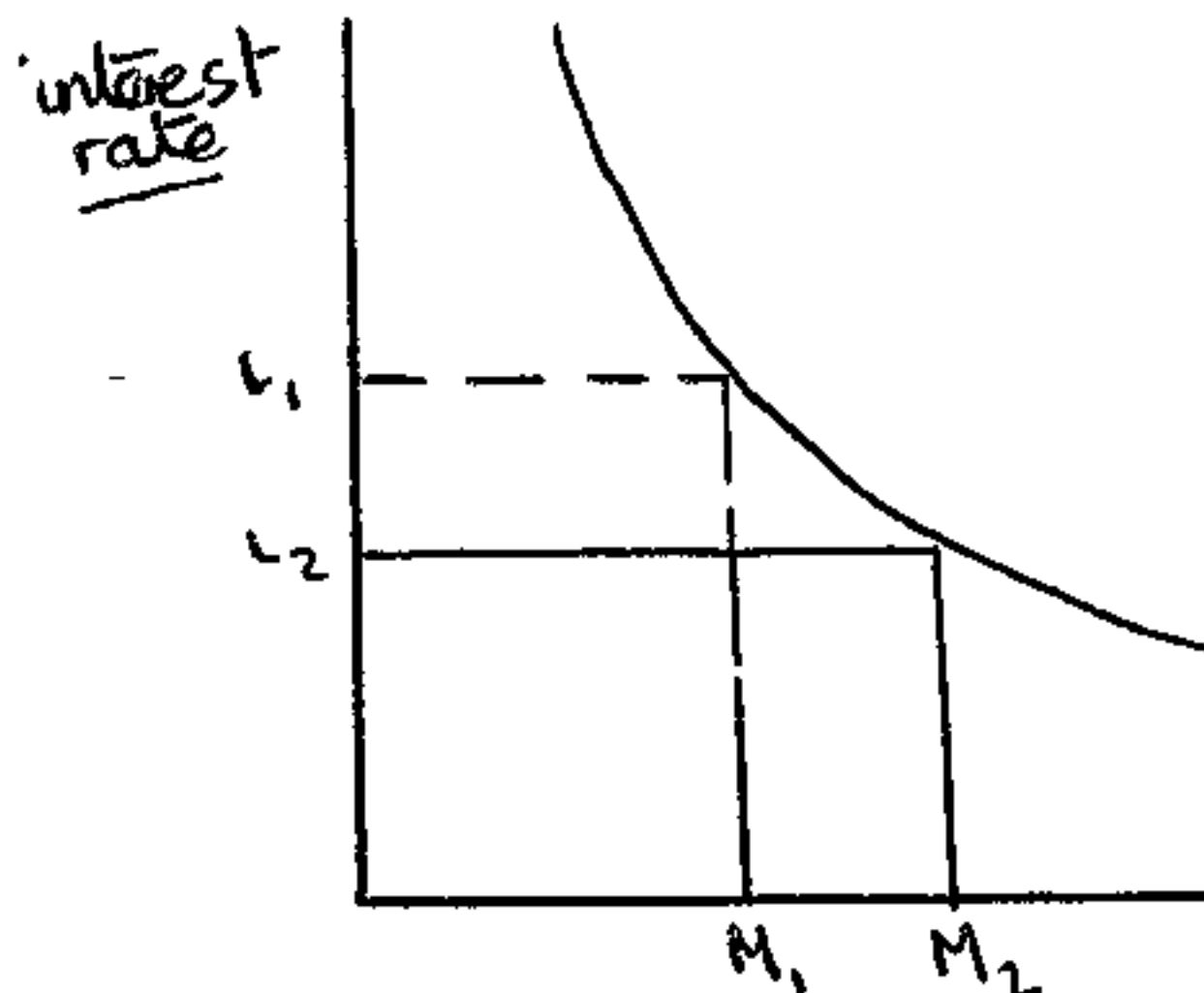
The board adds that raw material price hikes and the spiralling cost of salaries and wages could not be fully recovered through increased selling prices last year. And the recent increase in the maize price is likely to push costs up further and thus exacerbate the situation. To combat this the group plans to expand and broaden its product range into higher margin goods. It is also likely that it is planning further expansion through acquisitions.

Capex commitments currently total R539 000 — with R365 000 in progress. The company has produced a strong balance sheet, reflecting a very liquid position. With R2,6m in cash and no gearing Jabula can easily afford to fund all planned plant extensions internally. In addition the strong cash position means that the company is well-placed to take advantage of any future capital investment propositions. Given the fiercely competitive nature of its market, this gives Jabula a distinct margin over its major competitors.

At 1,6 times, dividend cover is slightly lower than it has been in previous years. But it is still more than adequate in view of the cash position. In the normal course of events this year's growth will be less than last year. However that must be qualified by the fact that liquidity gives Jabula an edge in the acquisition stakes.

A dividend total of 75c is within reach this year. This places the share — currently trading at a high of 950c — on a reasonably attractive 7,9% prospective yield. There is, however, little point in chasing the tightly-held shares.

Chris Wilson



The classical economists say that a fall change in the rate of interest as a big change in

5/10/52 1946
(186)

Good year ahead for Fedfood

By Mervyn Harris

Fedfood is looking forward to another prosperous year after boosting income attributable to ordinary shareholders by 55 per cent to R16,7-million in the year to March.

But the chairman, Mr C J F Human, says in his annual review that profit could be effected by present conditions over labour and finance costs.

Fluctuation of the rand in terms of foreign currencies will continue to reduce the price competi-

tiveness of the group in foreign markets.

He says the food industry is not as responsive to sharp changes in the business cycle as other industries and the prospect of a five per cent real growth rate in the current financial year augurs well for group results

The expected remuneration increases in most sectors of the population will favour the continued growth of the food basket catered for by the group.

In spite of declining profits

in the fishing division and problems encountered in newly acquired Riviera Foods, the group achieved its financial objectives last year.

"This undoubtedly proves that the group is now sufficiently diversified to absorb unexpected and recessionary conditions in some divisions without undue effect on group results," says Mr Human

Earnings a share rose 27 per cent from 61,6c to 78,1c last year in spite of a rights issue which increased the number of shares by 20 per cent.

Table I. Classification of Causes of Death⁸.

- 1. Respiratory Tuberculosis.
- 2. Other Infectious and Parasitic Diseases.

Directors slate

'stop-start'
import policy

WALK SIM



The directors of a clothing company, Niman & Lester, are concerned over the Government "stop-start" import policy because it discourages investment and curtails jobs at a time when more and more jobs are needed.

The directors said in their annual report that import policy over the years was "disruptive and created uncertainty."

They were referring to the Government again allowing substantially increased permits for the import of woven and knitted fabrics. This had resulted in a drop in demand for locally produced goods.

The report said the prices of these imports were in many cases much lower than locally manufactured goods because of depressed economies overseas and lower raw material costs.

In reviewing the past year the directors said the buoyant trading conditions enabled all major divisions to increase production, sales and profits.

The year-on-year working capital improvements of the group increased by about 15 percent compared with an increase in turnover of nearly 50 percent.

This was attributed to the tight control of stocks on hand and a good fourth quarter, which saw the value of stocks on hand increasing by less than 10 percent.

Loans at call and bank borrowings were nearly eliminated by the year-end and the group was able to report a current ratio in excess of two to one.

Ann Crotty

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Rain the key to sugar harvest

Ken m
186
3/2/81

By JOHN MULCAHY

EARLY indications are that the South African sugar season which started on May 1 will be an improvement on last season, but still well below the previous four crops.

The first estimate of crop is 1 850 000 tons, although this is may be conservative because of the previous season's drought experience

Mr Peter Nourse, assistant general manager of the South African Sugar Association, says production will depend entirely on the rainfall for the rest of the year — in 1980 the first estimate was 1 750 000 tons, but production was 1 600 000 tons

The industry last year exported 436 000 tons of sugar, the lowest for some time, and compared with the average 900 000 to 1-million tons in the previous four seasons

The paradox last year was that in a period of high prices SA was unable to extract the maximum benefit because of the sharply lower crop, and there is a primary obligation to supply the domestic market

The difficulty in cane production is that it cannot be quickly manipulated to suit market fluctuations, as it is a 12-month to 24-month crop compared with the six-month beet growing cycle

In addition, many costs are fixed, says Mr Nourse, and any reduction in production automatically has the effect of increasing unit costs

Some years ago the association established a stabilisation fund to ensure steady supplies to traditional overseas customers by ensuring that producers received a reasonable return on their investment

The fund was built up to R94-million before the depressed world market began to take its toll on prices — and last year's disastrously low export left the fund with a deficit of R10-million for the season

This was after additional loans of R80-million, taking the association's accumulated deficit, funded by loans, to R130-million. All the loans are Government guaranteed, financed in SA and abroad

Even with the loans the industry has not matched requirements on its export account, and was faced with shortfalls amounting to R19 300 000 in the 1978-79 season, R3-million in the 1979-80 season, and the R10-million last year

The association has worked out a formula based on costs of growing and milling and to provide producers with a return on capital. However, with low prices and reduced production, these returns have not been maintained. In the three seasons from 1975 to 1978 the stabilisation fund was used to subsidise returns.

The futures markets are used by the association as a pricing

mechanism, says Mr Nourse, but he declines to elaborate on the extent to which they are used

In operating on the futures markets care has to be taken regarding the expected size of the crop, and only a proportion of the production is sold ahead for hedging.

The steep fluctuations in the world price last year were largely due to speculative interest in the market, and not much physical delivery of sugar took place at the peak prices

The SA industry is committed to satisfying its loyal overseas customers, and in the past has honoured contracts by substitution — in the late 1960s SA imported quantities of raw sugar and refined it to accepted SA standards before delivering to customers

Mr Nourse says the domestic market, after a long period of being subsidised by exports, is now in a self-supporting position in terms of price, and the offtake for this market has

been growing steadily from a 980 000 tons in 1973-74 to 1 165 374 tons in the season just ended

Prices received in SA are not related to the world price, but are based on production costs, with a return on investment agreed by the Price Controller

The price last year was determined on a normal crop — about 2 200 000 tons overall — and did not compensate for lower production

But by the same token an extraordinarily large crop, allowing greater exports, would not be an influencing factor on the SA price, says Mr Nourse

The terms of reference of the committee of inquiry into the sugar industry are to look at expansion of production, effectiveness of SA marketing, ethanol production, exporting, and the division of proceeds

Mr Nourse says the ethanol question will be looked at in relation to expansion of growing areas. If the export market is to be maintained or expanded — and this is the intention —

any decision to produce ethanol from sugar cane on a large scale would require development of new areas.

While the industry has kept up with developments in ethanol production and alcohol production generally, it is not able to decide on the subject because of the strategic and political considerations involved

The most feasible area for expansion would be in the Eastern Transvaal — a large part of the Malelane growing area is irrigated, and any expansion would probably also be irrigated, so obviating to a degree the vagaries of the weather

It would also make economic sense to expand the growing areas within reasonable distances of the mill at Malelane. About 170 000 tons were produced at the mill in the past season — the operation at Malelane is known as a "white-end mill" and it produces refined sugar for the Transvaal market

INTRODUCTION

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5/1/62
**Rowntree defends its
 labour policies in SA**

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(1)	P] The Star Bureau (Pty) Ltd's East London	ible, preferably using
(2)	LONDON — Rowntree Mackintosh Limited has assured its shareholders that its South African subsidiary will continue to encourage non racial trade union representation Chairman Mr Kenneth Dixon was explaining the circumstances of the dispute at Wilson Rowntree	Mr Dixon said the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) had sought recognition last September But negotiations broke down when Saawu refused to sit down with the multi-racial Sweet Workers' Union which has negotiated with the company for 30 years
(3)		ssive years the annual 3, 50, 80, 60, 50, 40, late and fabricate the ars, if the demand curve of the ten years. the crop over the ten yield this value.

- (4) Construct a schedule showing what price would have to be received for each of the outputs in the demand schedule in order to make the gross value of the crop in each year equal to the average annual gross value. Plot this schedule on the same paper as the demand curve. (It will be a curve of unit elasticity).
- (5) From the demand curve find the total amount which must be offered on the market in order to fetch the prices discovered in part (4). From these amounts make a schedule showing how much the government would have to buy or sell for each total output.
- (6) Draw up a schedule showing how much the government would have to buy or sell in each of the ten successive years of part (2). Would the government have to sell a total greater than the amount it would have to buy over the ten years? Does the answer mean that stabilization of the gross value of a crop is impossible?

* * * * *

argus

Non-racial trade union encouraged - chairman

11/6/68

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — Rowntree Mackintosh Limited has assured its shareholders here that its South African subsidiary will continue to encourage non-racial trade union representation of its workforce.

Chairman, Mr Kenneth Dixon, said at yesterday's annual meeting in York: 'We are convinced that the proper way ahead is through the patient creation in the workplace of a mixed society without racial discrimination in either its institutions or its practices.'

CIRCUMSTANCES

He was explaining the circumstances of the dispute at Wilson Rowntree (Pty) Ltd's East London factory and defending the company's 'excellent' and 'enlightened' policies towards its South African workforce.

Mr Dixon's statement was inspired by the anti-apartheid campaign highlighting the 'dismissal' of 470 workers last February.

Local anti-apartheid movement members picketed the meeting but did not get inside.

From the demand curve find the total amount which must be offered on the market in order from these amounts make would have to buy or sell in each of the government have to buy over the stabilization of the g

(6) Draw up a schedule show buy or sell in each of the government have to buy over the stabilization of the g

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(3) Calculate the average annual gross value of the crop over the ten years, and the output and price which would yield this value.

(2) Now suppose that over a period of ten successive years the annual "crop" amounted to outputs of 80, 60, 70, 40, 50, 80, 60, 50, 40, and 70 million bushels respectively. Calculate and tabulate the gross value of the crop in each of these years, if the demand curve scheduled above was the demand curve of each of the ten years.

(1) Plot this demand curve as accurately as possible, preferably using graph paper.

Comprehensive agreement reached at Kellogg

Star 12/6/87

ST (186) (114) (114) (114)

By Drew Forrest

One of the most comprehensive in recent years has been reached between the Kellogg Company of SA and a largely black trade union.

The agreement between the Springs-based food company and the Sweet, Food and Allied Workers Union (SFAWU) — an affiliate of the Federation of SA Trade Unions — is the second major recognition agreement negotiated by a Fosatu union in the Transvaal.

Apart from a clause providing for wage negotiations, there are unusual features, including:

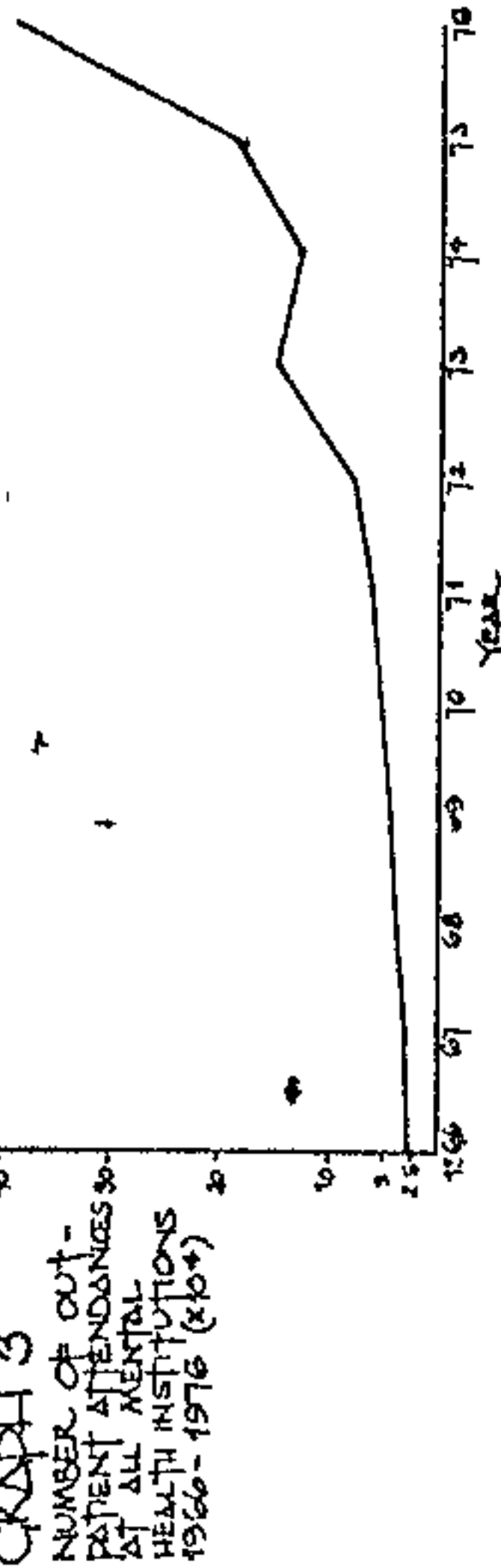
- A comprehensive retrenchment procedure — requiring negotiation on all retrenchments, establishing the principle of "first in, last out" and stipulating levels of redundancy pay.
- A Fosatu spokesman said that in view of the downturn in the economy and the threat of large-scale redundancies, this was "particularly important."
- Paid maternity leave for women with at least a year's service.
- Kellogg, an important American subsidiary which subscribes to Sullivan principles, first recognized SFAWU in 1979 when the union was still unregistered. It was the second company in South Africa to take this step.
- After negotiations with SFAWU last year — when the union pressed its "living wage" demand — the company agreed to substantial wage increases for its 130-strong workforce.

(5) From the demand curve find the total amount which must be offered on the market in order to fetch the prices discovered in part (4). From these amounts make a schedule showing how much the government would have to buy or sell for each total output.

(6) Draw up a schedule showing how much the government would have to buy or sell in each of the ten successive years of part (2). Would the government have to sell a total greater than the amount it would have to buy over the ten years? Does the answer mean that stabilization of the gross value of a crop is impossible?

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In 1966 there were 28 657 outpatient attendances By 1976 this figure had increased more than tenfold.



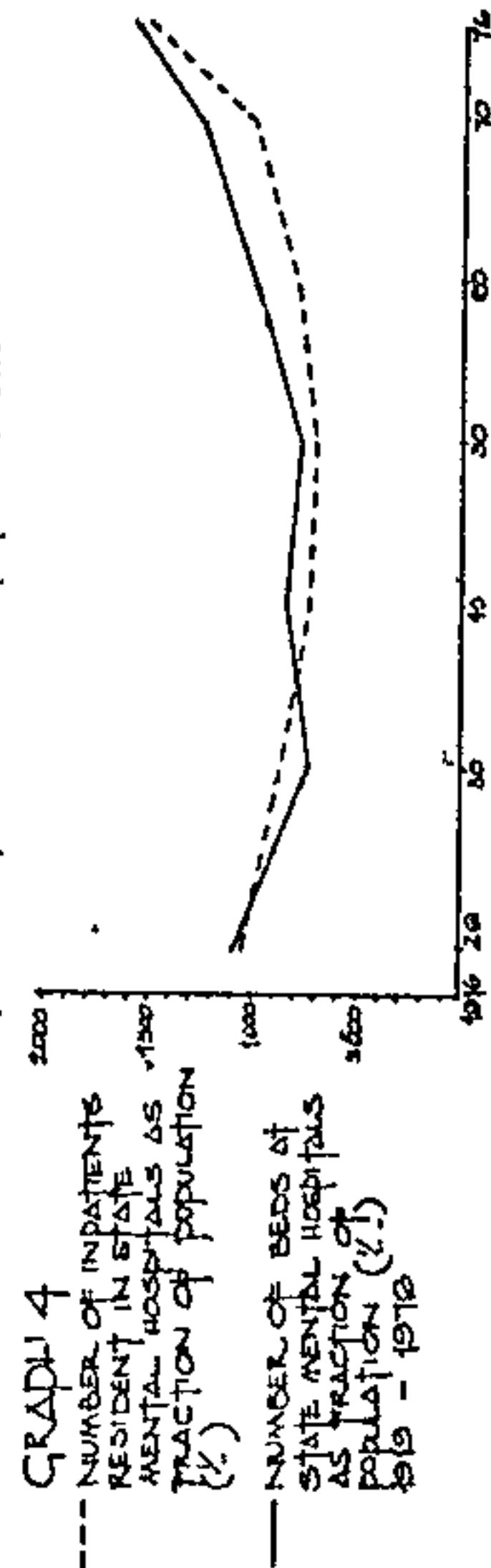
The outpatient services comprise two sections:

- a) Outpatient department psychiatry clinics i.e patients attend at hospital clinics.
- b) Community services. Trained sisters travel to the patients in their home environment. This service has been available since 1963 at provincial hospitals, but only since 1974 at state hospitals

Community Statistics

In 1919 there was a psychiatric bed for every 1 088 people in the country. By 1976 there was a bed for every 760. (This figure includes all beds of all category I institutions).

If the 1976 figure for beds at state mental hospitals only is used, then there was a bed for every 1 500 people in the population, i.e. an overall decline in the number of beds at state psychiatric hospitals per head of population.



In 1919 one in every 1 080 people were patients in psychiatric hospitals. By 1976 one in every 800 were resident inpatients.

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Admissions 1919-1976

In 1920, 1 750 patients were admitted to state hospitals. In 1976 at least 39 700 patients were admitted to state, provincial and homeland hospitals. The number of admissions grew more than 20 times. The discharges mimicked the pattern of the admissions.

The new agreement allows shop stewards to attend to union and company business in working hours. Retrenched workers are to receive increased benefits through redundancy pay as well as a system for preferential re-employment. Maternity benefits have been introduced, described by Fosatu spokesmen as "totally novel".

The agreement provides for a senior shop steward to be elected by shop stewards, who will have access to workers throughout the company on approval of plant management. He will be entitled to an amount of company time to

Workers win new rights at Kellogg

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS
Labour Correspondent

IMPORTANT new features have been incorporated in a re-negotiated recognition agreement between the multinational Kellogg company and the Sweet, Food and Allied Workers' Union.

The agreement supercedes a preliminary agreement reached between the two parties in August 1979, when the Fosatu-affiliated union was still unregistered.

Shop stewards will be allowed a monthly caucus meeting during working hours. The company has undertaken to consider employing retrenched workers in other departments when possible.

Workers with less than 18 months service will receive one month's wages in redundancy pay, those with between 19 months' and 30 months' service two months pay, and those with over 31 months' service three months pay.

Pregnant women leaving their jobs are to have priority whenever possible if they want to return after their confinement.

Women with more than a year's service will receive a third of their wages for 12 weeks, up to a maximum of R250.

Mrs Maggie Magubane, union secretary, described the agreement as a 'breakthrough'. She said this applied especially to the maternity clause, as women workers had been struggling for a long time for some form of protection.

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greater rate of inpatient turnover. (6)

6. e.g. If hospital A with 800 beds has 300 inpatients in a year, none of whom improve and qualify for discharge, then a total of 800 patients would be resident in that hospital annually. If, on the other hand, hospital B discharges all its patients every 6 weeks, then a total of 6 900 patients would be resident in that hospital annually. Thus nearly 9 times as many patients rotate through hospital B compared to hospital A annually.

./...

Wide concessions in new labour deal

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Important new features have been incorporated in a re-negotiated recognition agreement between the multi-national Kellogg company and the Sweet, Food and Allied Workers' Union

The agreement supercedes a preliminary agreement reached between the two parties in August 1979, when the Fosatu-affiliated union was still unregistered

The new agreement allows shop stewards to attend to union and company business within working hours

Retrenched workers are to receive increased benefits through redundancy pay as well as a system for preferential re-employment

Maternity benefits have been introduced described by Fosatu spokesmen as "totally novel".

The agreement provides for a senior shop steward to be elected by shop stewards, who will have access to workers throughout the company on approval of plant management

He will be entitled to an

amount of company time to attend to his duties in the plant, also to be agreed to by plant management

The company has undertaken to consider employing retrenched workers in other departments when possible

Pregnant women leaving their jobs are to have priority whenever possible if they want to return after their confinement

A mining trade union has agreed to relaxations in racial labour practices in exchange for a separate "package" improving benefits and service conditions

Any relaxations will apparently depend on the inability of mines to find suitable white skilled labour

This is the implication of a joint statement yesterday by the SA Engine Drivers' Firemen's and Operators' Association and the Chamber of Mines, announcing an agreement between the two parties

This will only be done "after due consultation with the relevant mine or mines", the statement said

C. Herald 13/6/81
Strikers
186
gain
HIA

support

SEVERAL organisations are openly supporting the call to boycott Wilson-Rowntree products following a strike in East London

A statement issued by the organisations reads: 'We support the strike and the demands of the workers in East London for democratic representations and the end to management victimisation of workers'

Those who have shown support include the Cape Town Municipal Workers' Association, Social Service Workers' Association, General Workers Union, Food and Canning Workers Union and the Media Workers' Association of South Africa

The youth movements of Manenberg, Lansdowne, Belhar, Mitchells Plain, Bonteheuwel and Kensington, the Thornhill Residents Association as well as the Students Inter-regional Council, the Student Regional of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu, the Wages Commission of the University of Cape Town, the Ravensmead Students Organisation and the Western Province Senior Schools Sports Union has also lent support

In addition, the South African Cricket Board, at its annual general meeting in Cape Town last week, decided not only to instruct its members to boycott Wilson-Rowntree products but to refuse to stock these products at tuckshops operating at facilities used by the organisation.

C. Head
Union, 13/6/81

management
agree

SALDRU FAF

REFERENCE

THE 2500-strong Black Food and Beverage Workers' Union of South Africa has entered into a comprehensive recognition agreement at the Springs processed food plant of the giant Irvin and Johnson company

S During the four days of negotiations, which Union General Secretary Mr 'Skakes' Sikhakhane and Mr H Ehlers, Group Personnel Manager of Irvin and Johnson, described as 'tough,' details were finalised regarding negotiating rights, access, check off, strikes and lockouts, union management meetings and union facilities at the plant

In addition, agreement has been reached on a number of important conflict-handling procedures. These procedures relate to the handling of grievances, discipline, re-trenchment and disputes.

Notes

MEETINGS

Follow-up meetings between both parties have already been planned to ensure that any teething problems in connection with the agreement are quickly ironed out.

It was also agreed by the Company that the Union will have access to the plant to explain the agreement and clarify any issues for the benefit of the workers



Preliminary Draft : No portion of this paper may be quoted without permission of Saldru, School of Economics, University of Cape Town.

Fedfood expects pay rises to aid continued growth

Stay 17/6/81 (186)

2.

With the prospect of a real growth rate in the economy of about five percent for the forthcoming financial year, Fedfood chairman Mr C J F Human forecasts a good year for his company, although he says the food industry is not as responsive to sharp change as other fields.

Mr Human said the expected pay increases would favour the continued growth of the food basket catered for by the company.

However, he said he expected the present conditions with regard to labour and finance costs, with their related effects on profitability to prevail for some time.

Also the fluctuation of the rand against other cur-

rencies was expected to continue and to reduce the price competitiveness of the company in foreign markets.

Mr Human said the group achieved the objectives that were set for the financial year despite declining profits in the

fishing division and problems encountered in the newly acquired Riviera Foods.

He said this indicated that the group was now sufficiently diversified to absorb any unexpected recessions in its divisions. — Ann Crotty.

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Sta 17/6/81

Fed Volks nets 180

pretax R81,6-m

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- (1) Plotting graph of R81,6-million for the year to March 31 — up 65,3 percent on the corresponding R49,3-million for 1980.
- (2) Now "crop and gross sche" This was achieved on a turnover increase of 41,0 percent, from R4 729,6-million to R1 28,5-million.
- (3) Calc year Taxation during the period under review took R25,6-million (R14,3-million), leaving net after-tax income of R55,9-million, compared to R34,7-million.
- (4) Cons for **DIVIDENDS** the Interest of outside gross share R22,2-million (16,8-million and preference dividends R1,7-million (R1 8-million), leaving net income before extraordinary items attributable to ordinary shareholders of R31,9-million up 98,9 percent on the previous year's R16-million
- (5) From on t From woul Earnings an ordinary share were 117,5 c compared to 66,0 c and the
- (6) Draw buy, the government have to sell a total greater than the amount it would have to buy over the ten years? Does the answer mean that stabilization of the gross value of a crop is impossible?

board has declared a final dividend of 21,0 c a share, to total 33,0 c a share (22,0 c) for the year.

The directors said: "Even when viewed against the background of the favourable economic climate of the past year, the results achieved may be regarded as outstanding"

They added that although the prospects for the 1981 financial year will probably be subjected to greater uncertainties than those of the past year, further growth is expected. — Sapa.

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five years the annual 50, 80, 60, 50, 40, ate and tabulate the s, if the demand curve of the ten years.

he crop over the ten held this value.

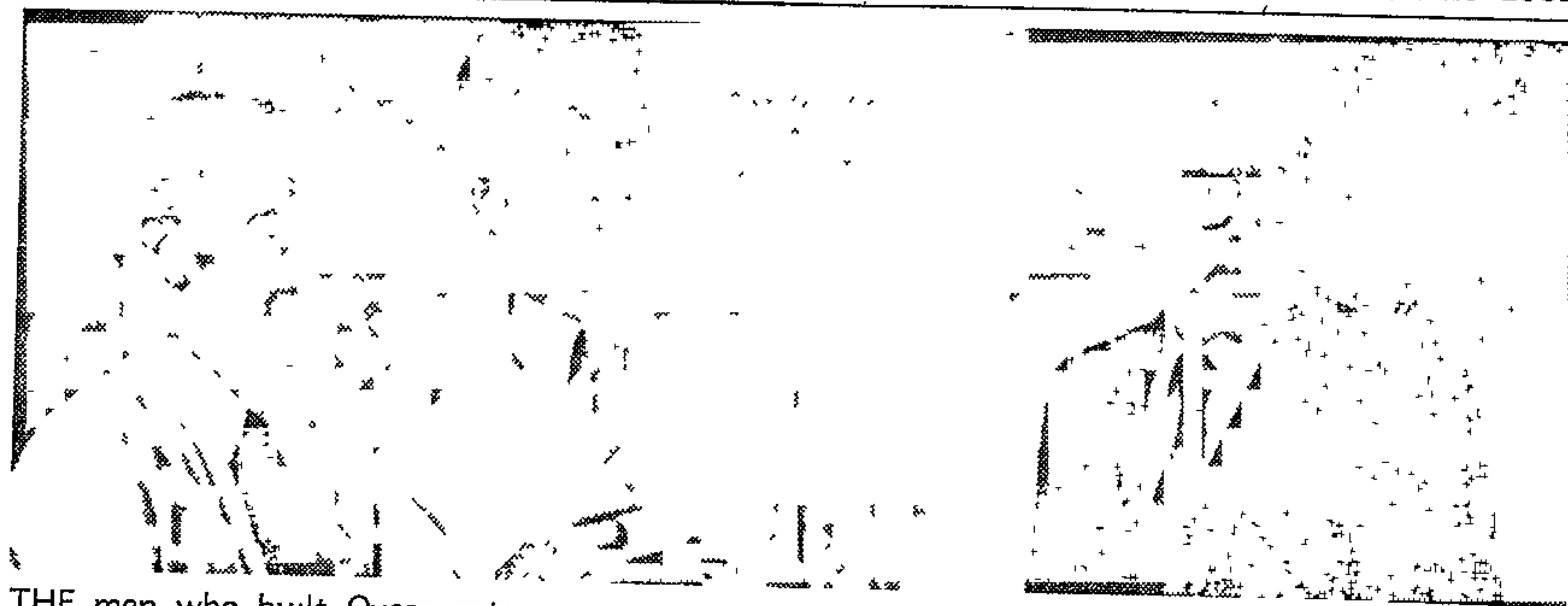
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d the total amount which must be offered fetch the prices discovered in part (4). schedule showing how much the government for each total output.

g how much the government would have to e ten successive years of part (2). Would the government have to sell a total greater than the amount it would have to buy over the ten years? Does the answer mean that stabilization of the gross value of a crop is impossible?

* * * * *



THE men who built Ovcon into a major construction company in seven years are (from left) Mr J M Thomas, Mr J W S Kaminski and Mr D W Mace.

Construction subsidiary is star performer

OVENSTONE Investments is considering changing its listing on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange from the fishing section to the industrial holding section.

The reason is that its other interests, especially construction, property and house building, are now more important to it than its fishing interests.

FINANCE

Earnings from fishing, before interest, were R3 513 000 in 1980-81, while earnings from other interests were R4 896 000.

This strength in earnings from non-fishing interests partly reflects the exceptional growth of its construction subsidiary, Ovcon, in which it has a 70 percent stake.

PROFITABLE

In a short time Ovcon has proved to be a highly profitable organisation with a number of outstanding contracts to its credit.

One of its latest contracts to be profitably completed was the R50-million Pretoria State Opera theatre, where the first full performance took place on May 23.

Ovcon was formed in 1974 when Mr J M Thomas, Mr D W Mace and Mr J W S Kaminsky, all with extensive experi-

ence of the construction industry, decided to form their own company.

The Ovenstone group was approached for financial backing and this resulted in it becoming a major shareholder.

HOSPITAL

With the support of the Ovenstone group, Ovcon was awarded the contract for the new Kimberley hospital. This was followed by other contracts, including the new students' union building at the University of Cape Town.

Ovcon, while not yet in the Murray and Roberts or LTA league, today ranks as one of the Cape's major construction companies, employing 1 400 people.

What has been the secret of its growth and success especially at a time with other construction companies have been floundering?

Mr J M Thomas, financial director, said: 'We've always concentrated on management. If you haven't got the management the money goes down the drain'.

Managers were scarce but this had not stopped Ovcon finding them.

Construction was also a people business. Getting the right people and holding them was extremely important.

The company was recruiting extensively in Britain.

As for the future, Ovcon was not going after growth for growth's sake. The company was big enough to handle any job in this country.

It had its eye on the Groote Schuur Hospital extension, which was expected to cost about R150-million, and was going out to tender soon.

This is one of the few large projects planned for the Western Cape in the near future.

Ovcon will thus have to continue looking further afield for much of its business and especially to the Transvaal, where the construction industry is having boom conditions.

Ovcon now also embraces two other Ovenstone companies, HSK Contracting and Ovbou. It is expected to have a turnover this year of about R40-million. This compares with a R62-million turnover for the whole Ovenstone group last year.

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200 on strike at refinery

Nov. 20/6/82
Mercury Reporter

ABOUT 200 workers at the Huletts sugar refinery in Felixton had staged a walk-out over a 'domestic issue', publicity officer Ron Phillips said yesterday.

'The management and the workers' committee are still discussing grievances, but the workers have not formulated any specific demands yet,' he said. The mill was undergoing a maintenance check while workers were on strike.

SOME NOTES ON

THE DISTRIBUTION OF DOCTORS

IN SOUTH AFRICA 1975

G P SEATON

Division of Continuing Medical Education

University of the Witwatersrand

D.E. BORNE

Dept. of Community and Geriatric Medicine

University of Cape Town

A detailed analysis of the geographical distribution of doctors as reflected in the 1975 Medical Register is currently in progress and will be published fully elsewhere. In order to provide some statistics for this conference preliminary data, supplemented by some information from a recent government census² is presented in a series of figures.

The 1975 register is the first to include the postcode and the address of the practitioner. This together with the registration number, year of first registration in South Africa, university and year of graduation and registered speciality were encoded onto magnetic tape for every doctor (and dentist) in the register.

We are reluctant to express the distribution of doctors as a rate of so many doctors per thousand population as the "catchment area" of each doctor is unknown. The use of administrative areas such as magisterial districts is also arbitrary. We have thus mainly used the concept of an urban hierarchy as developed for South Africa by Davies³.

The metropolitan areas comprise the Witwatersrand, Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, Bloemfontein, Pietermaritzburg, East London, Kimberley, O.F.S. Goldfields, Klerksdorp, Vereniging.

Representative areas for towns are Paarl, George, Witbank, Umtata etc.

It should be borne in mind that studies that are based on registers are unable to resolve certain data. It is not possible to ascertain whether a person on the register is actively practicing and if so whether this is full or part time. Neither can one tell whether a non-specialist is a general practitioner. The use of postcodes does not allow the micro-

distribution of doctors within an urban environment to be studied.

200 workers walk out at Hulett mill

Labour Reporter

TWO hundred workers have stopped work at Hulett's sugar mill in Felixton, Natal. The nature of the dispute has not been specified and no trade union appears to be involved. Sapa reports that Hulett's public relations officer, Mr Ron Phillips, said management was holding discussions with the company's black works committee but no specific demands had been made.

The strike is the second labour dispute to hit Hulett's this year.

The SA Allied Workers Union called a consumer boycott against the company after workers were dismissed at a small warehousing company taken over by Hulett's.

SAAWU claimed they were victimised because of their union membership.

The company said they were retrenched in a rationalisation process.

3 Davies, R.J. and Cook, G.P. (1968). Reappraisal of the South African Urban Hierarchy. S.A. Geographical J. 50, 116 - 132.

Black union forges on in success

Sowetan 22/6/81
146



Mr Christopher Dlamini, president of the Sweet, Food and Allied Workers' Union and chairman of the Kellogg shop stewards.

A FAR REACHING agreement between an East Rand-based cereal manufacturing factory and a black union heralded the elimination of industrial instability.

This emerged when shop stewards of the Sweet Food and Allied Workers Union employed by Kellogg met the Press at their union offices to explain their recently-won agreement with the company.

In explaining the implications of the agreement, Mr Christopher Dlamini, chairman of the shop stewards and president of the union, also took to task companies which still believed in the works and liaison committee systems.

No organised black worker still believes in these systems. They are toothless," said Mr Dlamini.

Also, managements who direct their negotiations through the Industrial Councils came for criticism from Mr Dlamini. "If any management feels it can still live with problems forever, then it can use these councils".

Mr Dlamini outlined plans of his Federation of

South African Trade Union (Fosatu) — affiliated unions to form a Shop Stewards Council which would cater for all industries that employed blacks in the Witwatersrand. The Kellogg shop stewards have started on this move in the far East Rand, especially Nigel.

But, said Mr Dlamini as he brought to the meeting a picture of the problems they have encountered so far. "We have heard that a number of workers in Nigel have been warned to watch against terrorists" which are our members.

The major gains the shop stewards made with the Kellogg company, according to Mr Dlamini were the questions of access by union officials to the factory a grievance and disciplinary procedure retrenchments programmes and maternity benefits.

"We believe that the wage increases we have won at the factory will in no time make Kellogg one of the best paying factories in the country," added Mr Dlamini.

Strike at bakery

2/16/48
G.P. Post Reporter

WORKERS at Cherry Tree Bakery, North End, walked out at the York Road premises today. The number of workers involved in the strike, and the nature of the dispute, are not clear.

Deliveries to several outlets were delayed by the strike, which included deliverymen.

The manager, Mr. Richard Wentworth, refused to discuss the walkout.

Workers left the premises this morning and the bakery was deserted except for three counter assistants.

The manager was "doing deliveries", according to one

Official list of recognized and special diseases

Appendix 1

Code	Description of Occupational Disease	Description of Occupation
12	Asbestosis (Occupation) in workers Other than Asiaties or Natives.	Mining carried on Underground
	Anthrax	The handling of wool, hair, bristles, hides and skins, work in connection with animals inspected at anthrax laudary, unloading or transport of ()
	Arterial poisoning	Any work involving the use handling or use of chromic and chrome salts or other materials containing chromic acids or chromic salts

Star 24/6/81
 57 UNION
 329 125
 186 142
 329
 detainees
 charged
 in Ciskei

By Drew Forrest

The Ciskeian authorities have laid charges against 57 trade-unionists, most of them members of the SA Allied Workers Union (Saawu)

Legal sources confirmed that 36 Saawu members and former employees at the Wilson-Rowntree plant in East London appeared in the Mdantsane regional court last Friday

They were arrested on June 11 and have been charged under the Ciskei's proclamation 252 with holding an illegal gathering

Another 20 Saawu members appeared in court on Monday, where 19 of them were charged with public violence and one with intimidating workers in terms of Section 10 (1) of the Riotous Assemblies Act They have been released on R50 bail and their cases have been postponed until July 13

Prior to their court appearance, the men had been held for more than two months under the homeland's security laws

Also charged was the branch chairman of the African Food and Canning Workers Union, Mr Ernest Qwesha, who is alleged to have been in possession of banned literature

Appendix 2

Description of Disease	Description of Occupation
Primary epitheliomatous cancer of the skin.	Any work involving the use of phosphorus or its preparations or compounds
Phosphorus poisoning	Any work involving the use of phosphorus or its preparations or compounds
Primary epitheliomatous cancer of the skin.	Any work involving the handling or use of tar, pitch or bitumen mineral oil or paraffin
Silicosis, asbestosis or other fibrosis of the lungs caused by mineral dust.	Any occupation (other than in a dust, atmosphere, as defined in the Pneumoconiosis Act 1956) in which workers are exposed to the inhalation of silica dust, asbestos dust or other mineral dust.
	Any work involving the preparation, pecking or handling of trinitrotoluol (T.N.T.)
	to Workmen's Compensation, Appendix 2, Joe Leng.

Hydrocarbons poisoning by the	manufacture or use of or contact with the halogen derivatives of hydrocarbons.
Manganese poisoning	Any work involving the use or handling of, or exposure to fumes, dust or vapour of manganese or a compound of or substance containing manganese
Mercury poisoning or its sequelae	Any work involving the use of mercury or its preparations or compounds.

Continued/.....

Consumers save the day for sugar industry

Financial Editor

CLEAR signals appeared yesterday from the annual meeting of the Sugar Millers Association that local consumption of sugar, which had improved substantially, was saving the day for the industry, which has debts of R130m.

Chairman Mr Frank Jones said that 74 000 tons of sugar, more — equal to a 6,8 percent rise — had been consumed on the local market.

On prospects for the current season, Mr Jones said production should be 1,9m tons, of which 1 225 000 tons should be sold on the domestic market — 5 percent up on the past year — and export sugar had already been sold in the futures market at prices well above those now prevailing.

If the present free market price of around £200 a ton were attained for the balance of our exports, the industry would meet its requirements and have a modest surplus.

Recovery

It could well be that the current season will mark the beginning of a sustained recovery period for the industry.

On the other side of the equation, the export tonnage of 435 500 was the lowest for the past 15 years and came at a time when the export price rose, but the industry lacked the sugar to sell and cope with the R90m loss.

Total proceeds from exports and local sales amounted to R500m, but the industry needed R590m to meet its requirements in terms of the Sugar Act and this meant that Government-backed loans of R80m were raised — the R10m balance was absorbed by millers and growers.

Mr Jones said that while the loans were substantial the industry's production potential was 2,2m tons of sugar, given only average rainfall conditions.

Under conditions of unrestricted production, and even with relatively low free market sugar prices, the industry will not only be able to meet its requirements in full, but also put cash into the Price Stabilisation Fund.

The question of expansion of the sugar industry was being examined by a Government-appointed

Committee of Inquiry

Meanwhile, the Sugar Association's Planning and Development Committee had concluded that 'there is no scope for any sizeable expansion of the industry at this stage'.

Mr Jones said that the vagaries of the weather should persuade the industry to 'underpin its annual production by embarking on a gradual programme of marginal expansion which would bring in sugar at well below the current average cost of production and contribute to an overall reduction in unit costs'.

He emphasised that the industry could not accommodate a 'major expansion programme' which would involve entirely new sugar cane growing areas with their own sugar milling facilities, and informed the Committee of Inquiry of this view.

Mr Jones said the International Sugar Agreement expired next year but could be renewed for a further two years and it would have to be decided by the International Sugar Organisation in November what should be done.

There could be an extension or a full-scale negotiation of a new agreement under the auspices of Unctad at a conference next year.

Isolation

It was important that South Africa — a member since the first agreement in 1937 — should remain in the agreement.

'The alternative would be to face isolation and the severe disabilities of a non-member, particularly if our traditional importers are parties to such a new agreement'.

Mr Jones said that while the free market, which was the principal reason for the Agreement, dealt with only 21m tons of sugar, more than 305 million tons of sugar had been dealt with in the 'paper' futures markets last year.

South Africa, under the Agreement, could export 968 000 tons and Mr Jones expected that a new agreement would preserve this level.

SA's sweet tooth saves sugar men

RDM 25/6/81 (186)

Own Correspondent

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"If the present free market price of around £200 a ton were attained for the balance of our exports the industry would meet its requirements and have a modest surplus.

"It could well be that the current season will mark the beginning of a sustained recovery period for the industry."

The record local purchase of

1 165 000 tons had been made against a background of the price which had not advanced with inflation — making it less costly in real terms — and a "factor which contributed to the growth of the market".

On the other side of the equation the export tonnage of 495 500 was the lowest for the past 15 years — and came at a time when the export price rose but the industry lacked the sugar to sell and cope with the R90-million loss.

Total proceeds from exports and local sales amounted to R500-million, but the industry needed R590-million to meet its requirements in terms of the Sugar Act and this meant that Government-backed loans of R80-million were raised — the R10-million balance was absorbed by millers and growers.

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One/.....

(21)

one would have to see the amount of days sick leave needed on average for the average worker for sickness. One might find that most illnesses do not take more than 12 days to recover from (except the more serious ones). In the twelve industries reviewed the maximum average time of absence allowed was 41.7 days, whereas under the Factories Act 14 days is the maximum sick leave allowed.

Most sick pay funds do not pay for between one and two day's absence only after three day's absence usually does the member become eligible.

(The full amount for the previous two days is then granted if the absence is three days or more.) A certificate is required from the panel doctor before sick pay is administered. Under the Factories Act the first two days

of absence are included in the sick pay and a doctor's certificate is required only after the second day of absence. Some of the Trade Unionists

interviewed felt that a sick pay fund benefitted the employer, who would otherwise have to pay the full amount of sick pay under the factories act.

It was felt that the amount received, if under 100% of the full pay, served to force workers back to work, as they found that they could not

possibly live on in many cases only 50% of their normal pay. It was feared that this led to a return to work, before the worker was fully well, which

might cause damages to the workers health and a possible relapse and more days absence in the future.

Case studies

Four case studies of Medical benefits schemes in the Cape will be examined.

Some of these are the main industries in the Cape, particularly the Cape Peninsula. See Appendix B on distribution of Manufacturing industries).

Three of the schemes are administered by the Industrial Council and one (in the food industry) is trade union administered.

VOLUNTARY COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS

the Dr Abdurahman Day Hospital in Kew Town. Due to their having been established for many years they housed a relatively stable community. Recent upheavals have been due to the younger generation reaching maturity, the riot of 1976 and the unemployment situation since 1977.

The formation of a team of voluntary community health workers to run a home based information service is described in this paper. On a recommendation of Dr John Smith, Medical Superintendent of the Day Hospitals Organisation, representatives of the Day Hospitals and the St. Johns Ambulance studied the feasibility of this innovation to the local medical scene in the Cape Peninsula. For many years trained members of St. Johns or other trained personnel applied First Aid after accidents and emergencies at sports meetings and other public gatherings. For a number of years the St. Johns Ambulance advocated that affected areas be covered by a service for Auxiliary Information and Education - Auxilliary Information and Education - AIDES - Auxilliary Information and Education.

If this pilot scheme is successful it will be developed into a major permanent service of the St. Johns Ambulance aided and abetted by the Day Hospitals Organisation. The service would hopefully be expanded to all the townships around the Cape Peninsula and its environs.

Small surplus expected from sugar exports

Argus 25/6/81

186

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The sugar industry has sold much of its export quota for the current season on the futures market at prices above the present free market price and is confident of ending 1981-82 with a modest surplus.

Mr Frank Jones, chairman of the South African Sugar Mills Association, announced this at the association's annual meeting here.

He said the surplus would go toward redeeming the R130-million in loans raised over the past three seasons and some of the profit made in the export market would be applied to rebuilding the price stabilisation fund

Sugar production this season would reach just under 1.9-million tons, of which more than 1.2-million tons would be sold in the domestic market, five percent more than the previous season.

SUSTAINED RECOVERY

It could well be that the current season will mark the beginning of a sustained recovery period for the South African sugar industry, he said.

The past season had been the worst in 10 years because of drought, with production falling 1.6-million tons and domestic demand rising 6.8 percent to 1.16-million tons.

The decline in production had coincided with a recovery in world sugar prices and had deprived the industry of the potential to increase its revenue by more than R200-million.

that part of the population purchase directly or indirectly fee-for-service and can exert system, but the poor are dependent on 'clinic medicine' which tend dehumanized and lacking in content poverty group receive a different physical illness, but even the anxieties associated with illness according to social class. Medical class commodity and the poor are discriminated against medically just as they are educationally."

The poor suffer severely from nearly every physical and emotional illness known. The causal relationship between poverty and ill-health is very well known. There is an inverse relation between income level and such conditions as malnutrition, infant mortality, tuberculosis and venereal/...

The basic formula is that township or area will have based on the size of the 1 000. These auxiliaries literature available and problems to Day Hospitals, clinics and social agencies specialising in a specific problem. They would literally and figuratively give direction to their neighbours.

When did this start?

The idea was first mooted early in 1977 and acted on later in that year.

Where was the idea first put into practice?

An initial pilot scheme was introduced in Kew Town, Bridgetown and Silvertown. These townships form part of the Athlone complex. They are 3 sub-economic housing estates built and managed by the Cape Town City Council and they form part of the area catered for by the/...

Sugar mill wrangle before industrial council

Mercury Reporter

MANAGEMENT and workers of the Huletts sugar mill in Felixton are to meet their industrial council for discussions today in an effort to resolve the issues in this week's six-day strike

The more than 500 workers at the North Coast mill resumed work yesterday on the advice of their union and members of the industrial council, pending today's discussions

Workers downed tools on Friday last week after management refused to meet their demand for a R95-a-month living-out allowance Management of-

ferred them R50, according to the public relations officer for the company, Mr Ron Phillips

Sugar workers were paying a great deal of interest to the dispute because the outcome would affect the whole industry, said Mr Selby Nsibande secretary of the registered National Union of Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Employees

Mr Nsibande said workers at the mill had asked management for a living-out allowance in February last year After the election of union shop stewards earlier this year, the matter was again taken up with management

Police
CT 7/6/81
Detain
Sawu
leader

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — The national president of the South African Allied Workers Union (Sawu) Mr Thozamile Qwetha, 26, the branch secretary, Mr Xolani Kota, and a third man were taken into custody last night by members of the South African security police during a raid on the union's offices in Caxton Street here.

The police seized books and documents from the union's offices.

The head of the security police, Colonel A P van der Merwe, last night refused to comment.

Mr Qwetha has been detained three times before. He was detained by the South African police last year and twice by the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service (CCIS).

A Port Elizabeth trade unionist and former student leader, Mr Siphiso Pityana, was also detained by security police yesterday.

Mr Pityana, a former chairman of the Port Elizabeth Students' Representative Council, is an organizer for both the Motor Assemblers' and Component Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa) and the General Workers' Union of South Africa (Gwusa).

His detention brings to five the number of Macwusa officials held by the Security Police.

A Macwusa official said yesterday that three security policemen called at the union's offices in North End and demanded that Mr Pityana come with them. When Mr Pityana tried to leave a message for his colleagues he was handcuffed and forced out of the office, he said.

A spokesman for the Security Police said yesterday that Mr Pityana was being held under section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act which allows for detention for up to 14 days.

The chairman, Mr Dumile Makhanda and three other officials, Mr Maxwell Madingozi, Mr Mxolisi Didiza and Mr Zandile Mtuzi are being held under section Six of the Terrorism Act which allows for indefinite detention.

The four were arrested in Transkei four weeks ago after it was found that they were travelling without valid documents.

They were handed over to the South African security police who held them first under section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act, and subsequently under the Terrorism Act.

5.

the exception rather than the rule. (21) Thomas Leggett, a consulting mining engineer, stated, 'Contract work does not greatly exceed that of average pay in my experience.' (22) After paying expenses many miner-contractors earned wages which ranged from £12 to £15 per month. (23) Mining engineers believed that single men might be able to save a little of their earnings on a wage of £1 per day, but that for married men this was not the case at all. S. Jennings contended that it was very difficult for a married man 'to make ends meet'. (24) Edward Way, manager of the George Goch mine amplified this further:

A single man can possibly save, if he saves everything possible, perhaps £100 a year. But the married man has several disadvantages. As a rule he does not get a house free upon the company's property. He has house rent to pay, and there is the keep of his wife and possibly a family, and he cannot live under a margin of £18 to £20 a week. A very large percentage of the men who live

Sugar workers awarded allowance

Mercury Reporter MARRIED workers in the sugar industry have been awarded a living-out allowance following a six-day strike by 500 workers at a Huletts sugar mill this week

The industrial council for the sugar manufacturing and refining industry yesterday awarded the R30-a month living-out allowance to all married workers covered by the industrial agreement, bringing to an end the dispute between management and workers at the Felixton sugar mill

The award comes into effect retrospectively from the beginning of this month

The chairman of the council, Mr William Kullim, said 'Unanimous agreement was reached by the council that as from June 1, 1981, sugar mills covered by the industrial council will pay an allowance of R30 a month in lieu of compensation paid to all married employees presently living off mill premises'

The striking workers had demanded R95-a-month food and living-out allowance while management offered R50

rand, the latter view was held by the Rand engineer. (26) It was the hope of earning high contract wages that kept so many overseas miners on the Rand. This occurred even after the hazard of silicosis was recognised. It was notably the fear that gradually wages of white miners would be reduced which provided one of their reasons for striking when three drills under their supervision was introduced (instead of the customary two introduced since 1897); another contentions was that they were being exposed to an increased dust hazard. (27) Relatively reduced wages, increased unemployment and growing fears about the alleged incidence and prevalence of silicosis which no longer made it worth their while to remain on the Witwatersrand goldfields were also major reasons which prompted miners to strike in 1913. (28) It has often been suggested that while the outcrop mines - many of which were of the open-cast type - were being worked,

5.

the dangers to miners from exposure to dust were minimal. This was because the rock in the rich 'free milling' surface zone (where the gold values were high) was relatively soft and damp. (29) Another reason why this type of mining was erroneously not considered to be injurious to health was that developing was performed by hand. (30) This method was considered to be free from the hazard of dust and that the disease only developed after 1892 when the first dust-producing machine-drills were introduced by mining companies. (31) However, even in the early stages of mining average depths, although shallow in comparison with those of later years, extended as far as 300 feet; and in certain operations very hard pyritic rock was encountered at relatively shallow depths. (32) But rock does not have to be broken by machinery to produce dust. Even hand-broken rock can generate dust in dangerous quantities, as the Report of the Miners' Phtisis Commission, 1902 to 1903, (RMTG 1903) indicated. (33) During the period an outcrop ore was being mined natural ventilation, on the whole, was probably reasonably good. But as early as 1887 vertical shafts of 100 to 300 feet in depth were being sunk. These miners tunnelled dead end underground drives along the section of the reef, (or established cross-cuts - another kind of dead end tunnel for the creation of different levels - right angles to the shafts) and raised and sank winzes for connecting the drives and cross-cuts and to provide ventilation, during the construction of ~~winzes~~ and until the connection was made with the drive or cross cut, ^{they} were also cul-de-sacs. This meant that hammer men drilling through rock were working in dead ends where the air was probably vitiated. (34) It is highly probable and it can be strongly argued that even in the early mines silica dust was being generated in sufficient quantities to produce a chronic, that is a slowly developing, form of silicosis, in miners.

During the period 1833 to 1889 deep-level boreholes were sunk. These served to confirm that far below the surface, the reefs flattened, and in this way the continuity of the gold supply was confirmed. From this time deep-level mining commenced. (35) Solid steel, heavy bar-rigged reciprocating drills, which on the back stroke threw off fine dust in the form of shattered rock particles, were used for shaft sinking, and the other

senses, stagnation existing in the reserves, it is difficult to condemn projects outright because they are inequitable. In this type of atmosphere they have some value just as occurrences which set reactions in motion, even if an action might just be the decision to reject them. They obviously have a certain conscientization effect and furthermore some specially motivated poor people have managed to make a go of them. The crucial question here, for both those people who would see projects as the beginning of a process of "Western Development" and those who would see their value as a conscientization is; how far can the projects develop in economic terms if one accepts that due to lack of resources and growth based on production cannot take place in then one must accept that producer co-operative able to generate structures able to include any number of people or to foster any on-going change. Furthermore the aspect of class differentiation significant because this thesis implies that there is only room for a few people to be rich and these not from expanding production, but basically from acting as middleman between external capital and the mass of poor people in the reserves.

REFERENCES AND NOTES.

1. Christopher Board "The Rehabilitation Programme in the Bantu Areas and its effect on the Agricultural Practices and Rural Life of the Bantu in the Eastern Cape." South African Journal of Economics, 1964 p.37.
2. In many areas one third to half the people had no land even then.
3. This mathematical process is set out clearly in all the plans. cf. also J.B. Mc I Daniel "Rural Resettlement in African Areas". Journal for Geography Vol.3 no.6 p.646 and C. Beard op.cit.

Red meat drop alarming, says ICS chairman

POM
29/6/81
186

Deputy Financial Editor RED meat consumption has dropped "alarmingly", says the chairman of Imperial Cold Storage, Mr WH Neate, in his annual report.

account in determining milk price increases in future Mr Neate makes no attempt to forecast ICS's earnings this year.

According to Mr Neate, poultry and protein substitutes such as soya bean isolates are making significant inroads into the traditional red meat market.

He says the steep meat price rise of the last quarter of 1980 "was in reality the correction of prices, which remained below the consumer price index during the previous five years."

Mr Neate said the rise encouraged farmers to withhold cattle from the market to increase their herds.

Mr Neate regrets that "irresponsible statements" on meat price trends were given so much prominence "instead of the facts". As a result, the meat industry sustained considerable harm as the confidence of producers and consumers was undermined.

He says adequate meat supplies will not be forthcoming unless prices exceeded costs of production. At present producers lack the necessary incentive to ensure supplies and floor prices should be raised.

Mr Neate said poultry demand rose steeply last year and could not be met.

"It is a matter for concern that the authorities permitted the importation of frozen broilers and turkeys at the end of 1980 without consultation with the industry."

Mr Neate says milk prices are too closely allied to maize prices and not sufficiently related to the real costs of production.

He hoped the Minister of Agriculture would take this in to

1970, p.59.

8. Reynolds op. cit. p.6.

9. Table 7. Zululand: Co-operative Dairy

	1964
No. of participants	114
No. of cows milked	480

(While Mc I. Daniel does not specifically get the impression from his art projects were started with the renab in 1964.)

From J.B. McI.Daniel p.639.

10. That the sample of dairy members is better off than the general population at least in terms of agricultural resources is proven by the following figures:
 - a) In Amathole Location the population was 8 000 in 1970 and yet only 24 people have full economic units and 120 have half economic units. In the dairy sample of 11 people, 2 have full economic units and 4 have half economic units.
 - b) Board's survey of rehabilitation in the King William's Town District of the Ciskei in 1962 found that there was a high correlation between families selling cream and those with large arable holdings, good accessibility and more people in the family. Board. pg. 45.

Star 29/6/81

By Drew Forrest

Three more leading black trade unionists have been detained by South African Security Police.

On Friday evening East London Security Police moved against the president of the SA Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), Mr Thezamile Gqweta and the union's East London branch secretary, Mr Xolani Khota.

They are being detained under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

Also detained on Friday was an organiser for the union involved in the recent Port Elizabeth labour unrest, the Motor Assembly and Component Workers Union (Macwusa). He is Mr Sipho Pityana who is being held under section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

More unionists held in SP crackdown

Three other Macwusa members, including the union's chairman, Mr Dumile Makhanda, are being held under section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

The detention of Mr Gqweta and Mr Khota is a severe blow to Saawu's East London branch. Another East London official and vice-president of the union, Mr Sisa Mkhelana, is detained under section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

According to Saawu's general secretary, Mr Sam Kikine, the union offices were raided at the time of the detentions and vari-

ous documents were seized.

Stressing that the union had enough manpower to continue even if its entire leadership was detained, he said the detentions "made nonsense of the Government's so-called new labour dispensation."

Macwusa's organising secretary, Mr Government Zini, said the "blatant actions of the police" were not going to resolve the country's problems but "would only increase workers' anger".

"The authorities must understand that the labour movement is legal," he said.

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IV The Areas Chosen

Before setting out the results of the research undertaken, some information concerning the nature of the areas surveyed provides a useful background:

(a) Elgin:

The Elgin valley stretches from Steenbras in the west to How Hoek in the east, and from Villjoen's Pass in the north to the Palmiet River in the south and south-east. According to the 1970 census 16 718 people live in the Elgin-Crabouw area, approximately 75% of them on farms. 68.7% of the population enumerated were 'Coloured', 17.1% Black and 14.1% White.

Apples, while not the only fruit grown in Elgin, are clearly the most important. According to an economic survey undertaken by the DFB in 1972, fully 92% of the area under soft-fruit cultivation (and a similar proportion of gross revenue) was planted with apple trees; pears comprising a further 6%, and plums and peaches approximately 1% each.

Figures from the DFB show that 45-60% of South Africa's total

Stav 29/6/91
'Modest'
surplus
likely
in sugar

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The sugar industry has already sold much of its export quota for the current season on the futures market at prices in excess of the present free-market price and is confident of ending 1981-82 with a "modest" surplus

This was announced in Durban by the chairman Mr Frank Jones at the annual meeting of the South African Sugar Millers' Association. He said the surplus would go towards redeeming the R130 million in loans raised over the past three seasons.

He also hinted that some of the profit made in the export market would be applied to rebuilding the price stabilisation fund but did not give a cash breakdown between loan repayments and the fund.

Mr Jones said that sugar production this season would reach slightly under 1.9-million tons, of which about 1.2-million tons would be sold in the domestic market.

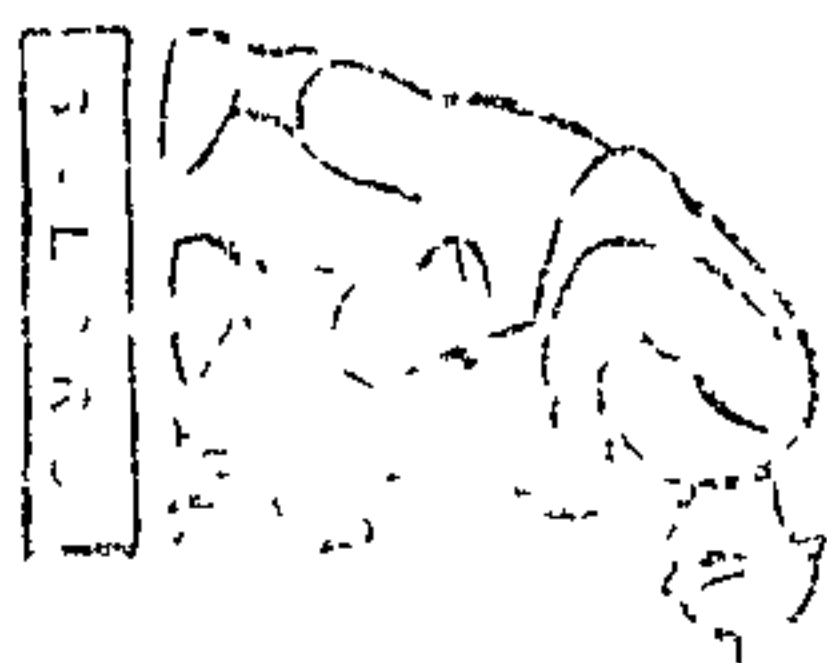
PAST SEASON

"It could well be that the current season will mark the beginning of a sustained recovery period for the industry," he said.

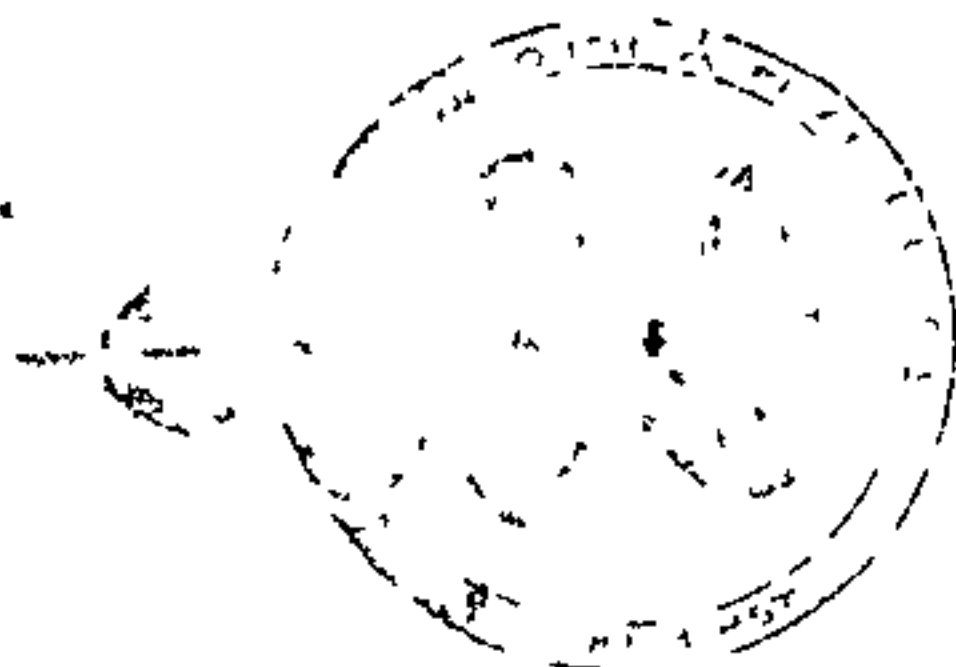
In reviewing the past season, Mr Jones said it had been the worst in 10 years because of drought, with production falling "dramatically" 1.6-million tons and domestic demand rising 6.8 percent to 1.16 million tons.

The decline in production had coincided with a recovery in world sugar prices and had deprived the industry of "the potential to increase its revenue by an amount of more than R200-million".

Only 436 500 tons of sugar had been available for export — the lowest in 15 years but carry-over stocks of 169 000 tons had allowed the industry to fulfil its obligations to "our traditional markets, principally Japan and Canada".



Paper No. 48



COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CARE IN RURAL AREAS

OF MATABELELAND

CONFERENCE ON THE ECONOMICS OF HEALTH CARE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

SEPTEMBER 1976

SALDRON/SALDRON

Star 30/6/88
Ciskei
frees all
Saawu men

All trade unionists held by the Ciskeian authorities are now out of police hands, following yesterday's release without charge of five members of the SA Allied Workers' Union

Confirming their release, the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, Brigadier Charles Sebe, said the men had been detained in the week before Republic Day

Another 10 Saawu members detained at the same time had been charged with distributing anti-Republic Day pamphlets issued by the banned African National Congress and SA Communist Party, he said

○ Saawu's East London branch has been evicted from its offices, the union's general secretary, Ml Sam Kikine, said yesterday

This follows last Friday's detention of top East London Saawu officials, Mr Thozamile Gqweta and Mr Xolani Khota, and a security police raid on the East London office, in which documents were seized

Methods

The following indices were calculated:

1. Crude Mortality Rates.
2. Standardized Mortality Rates. Two standard populations were used England and Wales representing a developed population and Mexico 1960 for a

appear after a delay of several years. The 1974 report was the latest available at the commencement of this study. There are two series, one for Whites, Asiatics and Coloureds which cover the whole country², and one for Blacks for selected magisterial districts which cover the main urban areas³

In 1974 there were 34 074 Whites, 4 795 Asiatics and 29 479 Coloured deaths in a population of 4 155 000 Whites, 709 000 Asiatics and 2 366 000 Coloureds⁴, death registration is virtually complete. The estimated total Black population for the whole country for 1974 was 17 772 000⁵. On the basis of a crude death rate of 10.0 per thousand for Blacks for the country as a whole⁵

the total number of deaths from births, marriages and deaths registration for 1974 was 1770⁶. The published report for the

deaths in the magisterial districts for 1974 was 1770⁶. The published report for the

deaths in the magisterial districts for 1974 was 1770⁶. The published report for the

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Sowetan
SB DETAINS THREE MORE UNIONISTS
 30/6/81 (329) (145A) (186) (132)

EAST LONDON - Three more leading black trade unionists have been detained by Security Police.

They are the president of the SA Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), Mr Thozamile Gqweta and the union's East London branch secretary, Mr Xolani Khota.

Also detained on Friday was Mr Siphon Pitvana, an organiser for the Motor Assembly and Component Workers' Union, who is being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

Three other Macwusa members, including the union's chairman, Mr Dumile Makhanda, are being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

The detention of Mr Gqweta and Mr Khota is a severe blow to Saawu's East London branch, where both are stationed. Another East London official and vice-president of the union, Mr Sisa Njikelana, is detained under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

Saawu-secretary Mr Sam Kikine said the union's offices were raided at the same time, and correspondence and other documents were seized. He said the detentions "made nonsense of the Government's so-called new labour dispensation".

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Strikers

CT 1/7/81

rampage: 13 arrested

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Thirteen blacks have been arrested and charged with public violence in the Esikhawini township, near Richards Bay, after striking workers from the Richards Bay Minerals company went on a rampage at the weekend.

More than 800 employees of the company were dismissed on Monday morning after downing tools on June 25 following a dispute over trade union representation.

In Esikhawini at the weekend, where RBM owns more than 300 homes for its employees a number of strikers indicated they would return to work on the Monday. Groups of workers in favour of continuing the strike went on the rampage against them. A number of workers beaten up were treated in hospital after being rescued by police.

A group of about 25 strikers battered down the front door of a man who intended returning to work. He fled, but the gang broke his furniture, burnt carpets, smashed every window, hacked at tiles in the bathroom with iron bars and ripped all his mattresses.

Notice to move

Yesterday the occupants of the homes were given two weeks' notice of eviction.

The workers struck last week on the advice of the National Federation of Workers who claimed to have the majority of black employees at the company as members.

During discussions with RBM management, union officials were asked to produce evidence of such mem-

bership. Management also said they would pay for an official audit of union books to confirm claimed paid-up membership.

Union officials refused to make the books available and the strike continued.

Early on Monday morning the workforce gathered outside RBM's main gates and repeated their demands for union representation. They still refused to meet management requests.

Management then informed the strikers that because of intimidation of many workers and their families, and because of the continuation of the strike, they had to dismiss all the workers.

Refused money

RBM tried to pay out the men but they refused the money. They were then ordered into buses which took them, under police escort, to Esikhawini.

On Tuesday all was calm, but tense, in the township, and police were on stand-by.

The managing director of RBM, Mr B J Grierson, said employment of a new workforce had already begun. Operations at the company had been maintained by remaining staff.

After another strike, more than 300 workers at Umhlatuzi Valley Sugar company, between Empangeni and Richards Bay, returned to work yesterday morning.

They struck on Monday after advising management they wanted a workers' liaison committee. Management at first refused but, after further discussion, it was agreed on.

Sept 24

MT5

Sept 28

MT6

Hulett's expects rise in profits and divs

Mercury Correspondent

HULETT'S Corporation expects a 'significant' increase in profits and a better dividend in the current year, says the chairman, Mr Chris Saunders, in his annual report.

If a 5 percent growth rate can be achieved, says Mr Saunders, Hulett's Industries will show improved profits 'in real terms'. The increased stake in Hulett's Aluminium will also add to earnings.

Preliminary estimates of cane supplies, he adds, indicate that Hulett's' all-important share of industrial production should rise to 30 percent (1981: 27 percent).

If export prices can be maintained at £200 a ton, says Mr Saunders, 'I expect our earnings from our sugar division to be higher than last year'.

Net income

Dividend and income from Zimbabwe should be the same as last year.

On balance, I expect a significant increase in net income from existing operations in real terms and that the total dividend paid to shareholders will be increased, says Mr Saunders.

Last year's 34 percent earnings increase was in spite of a fall in sugar profit and thanks largely to good performances by Hulett's Industries and the paper and aluminium companies in particular.

A breakdown in profit shows sugar's contribution fell from 44.6 percent of the total to 32.6 percent, while aluminium lifted its share from 20 percent to 28.3 percent.

Paper weighed in with 17.4 percent (15.2 percent) of the total, foreign, mainly Zimbabwe, with 8.5 percent (6.4 percent) and non-ferrous smelting 5.3 percent (1.2 percent).

Mr Saunders points out that the sugar industry last year borrowed R50-million to achieve the returns on capital allowed by Government, bringing the industry's total debt to be paid out of future profits to R130 million.

He says it is unlikely that repayments on these loans will be made this year but 'at a normal level of production of 2 100 000 tons of sugar, the export price would not have to be unduly high in order to make substantial repayments on the loans'.

Borrowing

Mr Saunders says Hulett's has large cash resources and unutilised borrowing capacity and is in a good position to make acquisitions as and when these occur.

He calls for the establishment of 'structures and procedures' facilitating collective bargaining in SA.

He says politics should play no part in this process, adding that for this to be achieved 'it is essential that normal avenues for the political expression of the black population must be available'.

'If the industrial scene is to become the battleground for political power the consequences will be disastrous', says Mr Saunders.

Saldanha Workers Sent Home

Labour reporter

ABOUT 900 workers at the Sea Harvest fish factory in Saldanha were sent home today in what the Food and Canning Workers' Union has described as 'a clear case of a lookout'.

A spokesman for the union said almost the entire labour force — mostly women — had left the factory on the instruction of the managing director, Mr H E Kramer, after he refused to address the workers on a pay dispute.

The union had been trying to negotiate with the firm for higher wages over the past six weeks. On Tuesday, however, Mr Kramer made a pay offer which was rejected at a meeting last night.

When Mr Kramer was told of the decision he accused the union of 'stirring up' the workers, the spokesman said.

'He refused a request from the workers' committee today to speak to all the workers. He told them they all had to leave the premises immediately.

'It seems nearly everybody is out. The workers are meeting in White City, Sandanha, to decide what is to be done,' the spokesman said.

Mr Kramer was not available and a spokesman for the company said there was 'no comment at the moment' on the trouble this morning.

The Sea Harvest factory, one of the biggest fish factories on the West Coast, experienced a number of stayaways by its work force in late 1979.

In a four-month wrangle over what the union workers called 'slave

wages', they demanded a minimum wage of R30 a week.

The union spokesman said that although wages now approached this figure with allowances and bonuses, management was unwilling to specify a clear rate for the job at the various grades of work.

● In Port Elizabeth the labour dispute in Uitenhage is threatening to spread, The Argus Bureau reports

A strike of about 150 workers at a motor com-

ponent plant has again disturbed labour peace.

Of the companies again facing production losses over a dispute at another company, are the Ford and General Motors plants

A spokesman for the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers (Numarwosa) said today that workers at at least five major plants will refuse to handle parts manufactured by the Dorbyl company if the company persists in attempting to recruit 'scab labour' at its strike-hit Uitenhage plants

Union fills positions of detained leaders

Star 2/7/31

300 186

Labour Reporter

The South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) has elected new officials and opened a new office in East London after last week's detention of the branch's leadership, the union's general secretary, Mr Sam Kikine, said today.

Last Friday Security Police detained Saawu's president, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, and East London branch secretary Mr Xolani Kota. Saawu's vice president Mr Sisa Nkela-na was detained earlier last month.

Mr Kikine said police had confiscated all the

documents at their old office as well as correspondence with union members and overseas unions. The office had been closed down.

"Such State action confirms our stand against registration," Mr Kikine said.

He also accused the Security Police of trying to infiltrate Saawu.

Attempts had been made to infiltrate the union by police "spies" at the plant level. But Saawu was aware of this and had warned its members. Mr Kikine said.

shown
end

PLANNING
REGIONAL
URBAN &

For the second best student in the subject of Building Construction.

C W von Doring

For the best student in the subject of Building Construction.
S A Brick Association Prizes

III: No award

II: A R Low Keen

I: N D G Sessions

For the best student in each of the courses of Building Economics I, II and III in the third, fourth & fifth years respectively.

LTA Prizes

P R Swift

For the student obtaining the highest marks in Professional Practice.
Surveys' Prize
Cape Chapter of Quantity
The Committee of the Western

P C Key

For the best all-round student in any year of study.
Bell-John Prize

(Continued)

QUANTITY
SURVEYING

Argus 3/7/81 188 189 186 187

Talks expected in wages dispute

Labour Reporter

NEGOTIATIONS aimed at settling the dispute at the Sea Harvest fish processing factory in Saldanha are likely today, with both management and worker representatives saying they are ready to talk.

The workers, who are dissatisfied with wage increases announced this week, are demanding a minimum wage of R40 a week.

This would be 'no problem', the managing director, Mr E H Kramer, said today.

'We are prepared to pay a minimum of R40 a week, but then allowances and bonuses would fall away. We are paying more than R40 a week now with the allowances and bonuses'

More than 700 workers, mostly women, left the factory yesterday in what their union called 'a clear case of a lockout'

They said Mr Kramer refused to address all the workers together on the wage issue as he had agreed, and sent them home.

Mr Kramer, who was not available for comment yesterday, said today there was 'no question of a lockout.'

'Whoever told the workers to go home, it certainly wasn't me'

He said it was necessary to hold meetings in groups as there was no place at the factory to accommodate 1 000 people.

'A series of meetings was arranged with the

workers' committee and they proceeded to organise the meetings. That was the last I saw of the committee or anyone else yesterday'

Mr Kramer denied an allegation that he had tried to bypass the Food and Canning Workers' Union by announcing increases while the union was trying to negotiate on wages.

'We have a policy of twice-yearly wage increases. At the beginning of the year we had committed ourselves to a general wage increase in the first week of July'

He said that while some workers might have been prepared to wait for a

negotiated agreement, others were not.

Mrs L Abrahams, Paarl branch secretary of the union, said small increases were 'eaten up tomorrow' by the rising cost of living.

In a notice dated July 1, management announced an increase in the minimum wage for women of 14c or 17c an hour, depending on length of service. The minimum is presently between 60c and 72c an hour for a 46-hour week.

New minimum wages of between 70c and 77c an hour were set for male factory workers, excluding contract workers.

Stow 3/7/1 (186) (134)
Pay scales start fish plant row

About 900 workers at the Sea Harvest fish factory at Saldanha in the Cape, sent home yesterday after management refused to meet their wage demands, today expressed their willingness to return to work and hold negotiations.

Workers had demanded a minimum R50 a week wage and rejected management's offer on Monday of increases.

The Food and Canning Workers

Union said the pay offer was unacceptable because of cost of living increases. It accused management of conducting a "lock-out".

The managing director of the company, Mr H E Klamer, has not commented on the dispute.

Women workers earn between 60c and 72c an hour depending on length of service, and men receive 70c to 74c.

Stalemate in fish factory pay dispute

CAPE TOWN — The labour dispute at the Saldanha plant of Sea Harvest, a major fish processor, was deadlocked yesterday after action on Thursday by about 900 workers over pay

Interviewed in Cape Town yesterday, the general secretary of the Food and Canning Workers' Union (FCWU), Mr Jan Theron, claimed workers had been locked out, while Sea Harvest's managing director, Mr H E Kramer, said the workers had "wall.ed out"

Both men denied workers had struck

But although the union said it was ready to negotiate yesterday, management remained non-committal

The dispute arose after a series of meetings this week between management, union officials, a works committee, and about 900 employees, mainly women

Mr Theron said management made a wage offer on Tuesday which was rejected on Wednesday after discussion among workers

He said FCWU officials, who claim 1 600 members in Sea Harvest's 2 700 workforce, reported that workers were unhappy because they said their wages were lower than those paid by rival Irvin & Johnson

Mr Theron said Mr Kramer indicated he was not satisfied that workers understood the wage offer and wanted to address them personally, in groups

"The workers were not agreeable to that for understandable reasons," he said "Then Mr Kramer told them to get out"

About 900 workers left the premises

"As far as the union is concerned, we are still talking We are open to negotiations"

Mr Kramer said workers

involved in the dispute did not arrive at work yesterday However, wages from last week were to be paid later yesterday

In a detailed statement, Mr Kramer said management had a 13-year working relationship with the FCWU, which also represented Transkei contract workers

A works committee was established last year

Sea Harvest gave a general wage increase at the start of this year and announced that a further general increase would be paid in the first week of July

Mr Kramer said the increase would bring minimum gross weekly pay, excluding overtime, to R39

Less than 30% of the workforce received the minimum wage, he said The average wage exceeded R42 a week

He said the union told management it had to agree on any

increases, and a meeting was held in June

On July 1, a meeting was held with union officials About 500 workers were then addressed by the works committee and the wage proposals were rejected

Mr Kramer said he was asked to speak to the workers. He agreed to have a series of meetings, "but the workers elected to go home"

Management had urged workers to return, then on Wednesday night made a further attempt to resolve the dispute, he said

The union then changed its initial demands and asked for a weekly minimum wage of R40 "Management agreed to this, but allowances would fall away," he said

This was rejected by the union

The Sea Harvest factory experienced a number of stayaways in late 1979 — Sapa

Bell-John Prize
For the best all-round student
in any year of study.
P C Key

The Committee of the Western
Cape Chapter of Quantity
Surveyors' Prize
For the student obtaining
the highest marks in
Professional Practice.
P R Swift

LTA Prizes
For the best student in each of
the courses of Building Economics I,
II and III in the third, fourth &
fifth years respectively.
I : N D G Sessions
II : A R Low Keen
III : No award

S A Brick Association Prizes
For the best student in the
subject of Building Construction.
C W von Durling

QUANTITY
SURVEYING
(Continued)

CT 4/7/81

Wage dispute at Saldanha fish firm

(139) (137) (186)

Staff Reporter

MANAGEMENT and worker representatives were last night negotiating a settlement on a new wage deal for workers at the Saldanha Sea Harvest Fish factory where 700 workers were "locked out" on Thursday

Late last night, officials were still deciding on the terms of the agreement, which could bring an end to the week-old dispute

Negotiations started at noon yesterday and continued throughout the afternoon and evening

The dispute arose when management this week announced wage increases which were unacceptable to the 1 000 workers at the factory

The wage offered by management was an average of R34 a week, while workers were demanding a minimum wage of R40 a week

Workers were also demanding a clear wage rate for the various grades of work

According to a spokesman for the Food and Canning Workers' Union to which the workers belong, workers were locked out on Thursday after management had refused to speak to them

The more than 700 women who then left the factory did not return to work yesterday

The spokesman said others, mainly contract workers, had returned to the factory "under protest"

The company's managing director, Mr E H Kramer, denied yesterday that workers had been locked out

He said management was prepared to grant a minimum wage of R40 a week, but then travel allowances and bonuses which workers had previously been given outside their basic salaries, would fall away

By Dave McDermott

WITH a firm belief in the future of black spending power Tongaat Foods has launched a chain of cash and carry and wholesale stores aimed at the rural market.

The chain, known as Savat, has already been established with stores operating in Kokstad, Babanango (northern Zululand), Eshowe and Kranskop. Another store is under construction at Ladysmith.

Tongaat Foods regional director for the southern area (Natal and eastern and western Cape) Bill Florence, says there are plans in hand to open a number of other stores, primarily in Natal.

"But there is nothing to preclude us from looking at other areas, bearing in mind where our strengths lie — Natal and Transvaal. It is a cash and carry operation with limited wholesale and a delivery service.

"We believe there is a tremendous future in the area of black purchasing power — you've just got to look around you to see it."

Florence says Tongaat Foods is looking at areas where it does not have sufficient back-up for its full range of products available to the retail trade.

"We will be building new stores. All development will be within the Savat image. Ten new opportunities are presently under investigation."

TONGAAT

LAUNCH

BLACK

S. Tribune
RURAL 5/7/81

CHAIN

STORES

Savat is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tongaat Foods but Florence says there are some areas within Savat that are not wholly-owned.

Recent studies undertaken by Unisa and by a leading stockbroker back up the confidence Tongaat Foods has shown in aiming primarily at the black market.

The studies point to an expansion of black buying power. The stockbroking study, reprinted in Barclays Business Brief, shows that blacks will have a far greater proportion of South Africa's total consumption expenditure by 1985.

By that time, blacks will account for 47,4 percent of total consumption expenditure, whites 40,2 percent, coloureds 8,2 percent and Asians 4,2 percent.

RDM 6/7/81
 Firm ~~(A)~~
~~(S)~~ urged to
~~(S)~~ talk to
 workers

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN -- The Wilson-Rowntree Boycott Support Committee in the Western Cape has written to the management of Wilson-Rowntree and its parent company, Wilson Mackintosh, urging them to negotiate with the workers dismissed from the company's East London factory in February and with their trade union, the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu)

The letter said the 17 organisations represented on the support committee had "watched with anger and dismay the treatment of workers at Wilson-Rowntree in East London"

The committee said the local management had refused to accept the right of workers to have a union of their own choice representing them, and had dismissed first 90 then 500 workers who struck in sympathy after the initial dismissal of three fellow workers

The management had also tried to force another union onto workers, although the majority of workers felt that union had not done anything for them

It said the management of Wilson-Rowntree was "violating all the tenets of progressive industrial relations and obstructing the long struggle of black workers for democratic non-racial trade unions of their own choice"

The support of the wider community was being canvassed for a boycott of the company's products which would continue until the workers were reinstated

"We urge you to begin negotiations immediately with the dismissed workers and Saawu. It is up to you to declare whether your interests in South Africa are only those of a foreign company exploiting black workers

"It is up to you to demonstrate to the people of South Africa your often stated claim of being a progressive multinational company. Until then the boycott of your products will continue," the committee said

Award
 who has shown
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Best student in the
 Building Construction.

Student in the
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Quantity
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Bell-John Prize
 For the best all-round student
 in any year of study.
 P C Key

URBAN &
 REGIONAL
 PLANNING

QUANTITY
 SURVEYING
 (Continued)

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Bronte Stewart Research Prize
For the student (35 years or under) submitting the most meritorious thesis for the degree of MD, PhD, or ChM.

Forman Prize

For the undergraduate who is of adequate academic standard and has made a special contribution to student affairs.

J T Taylor

Barnard Fuller Prize

For the best student qualifying for MB ChB with first class honours

J M Cornell

Stanley Philip Neumann Memorial Award

For the overall outstanding student completing the courses prescribed for the 3rd year of the MB ChB course.

Miss C H Botha-Reid

University Gold Medal in Medicine
For the most distinguished student graduating with honours.

or student submitting a subject related to

ident in the first year course.

CAPE TOWN — The wage dispute between the management of Sea Harvest and its workers at Saldanha Bay was resolved at the weekend

But a joint statement by the company and the Food and Canning Workers Union said that in spite of the dispute having been settled, there was strong disagreement over the causes of the situation which arose last week

Wage discussions earlier last week were interrupted when, according to the union, about 900 workers were "locked out" Management claims the workers "walked out."—Sapa

sta 6/7/8
Wage talks
satisfactory

ANAESTHETICS

Rise for

CT 6/7/81

fish 187 188

186 187 188

factory

workers

Staff Reporter

WORKERS at the Sea Harvest fish factory in Saldanha Bay will receive across-the-board increases in terms of a settlement reached between management, workers and representatives from the Food and Canning Workers' Union

Mr Jan Theron, general secretary of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, said the minimum wage rate would be raised from R27 60 to R35,88, excluding a travel allowance

The managing director of the Sea Harvest fish factory, Mr H E Kramer, said last night that he could not recall the exact details of the new rates. But the wages agreed on were "substantially the same as those offered to workers before they walked out"

He said that less than 30 percent of the work force received the minimum wage, while the average wage before the settlement was R42

A joint statement issued by management and the union said it had been agreed that a further increase would be granted in January 1982, bringing the minimum earnings to R40 a week

Workers earning above the minimum rate are to receive increases of between R8,28 and R9,20 a week, depending on their earnings. They will receive a travel allowance of between R2,50 and R5,50

Mr Theron said the encouraging thing about the negotiations was the support shown by workers at other fish factories

"Fish which could not be processed in Saldanha was sent to a major fish-processing factory in Cape Town, but workers there refused to work it until a pay settlement had been reached at the Saldanha factory." Workers at the Sea Harvest Fish factory return to work today

Workers
at Post
in PE
9/7/81
strike
(10/10) (15)
are all (186)
fired (10/10)

By BILL GARDINER
and SANDRA SMITH

THE entire black work force at SA Cape Fellmongers in Port Elizabeth was dismissed today after a walkout yesterday by meat workers in the latest strike to hit the Eastern Cape

About 150 meat workers walked out in solidarity with five colleagues who were dismissed by the firm's management

According to a spokesman for the workers' committee — affiliated to the Cape Town based General Workers' Union — workers were told this morning by the manager, Mr J J Hurter, that all who had walked out in the solidarity action had been dismissed

They were told they could return this afternoon to collect their severance pay

In an interview, a spokesman for the workers' committee said workers were told the firm would start to recruit a new work force from tomorrow. Not all workers would be re-employed, however.

The manager, Mr J J Hurter, said today that the five workers had been fired for refusing to take instructions from their supervisors

"We told workers this morning we would re-employ most of them but we certainly cannot re-employ all of them, particularly the five who were dismissed yesterday and others who are not suitable for the job"

A meeting of dismissed workers had been called for later today

Meanwhile, in a key development in the three-week old strike at the Borhyl motor component firm in Uitenhage, the joint executive of factory committees belonging to the Fosatu-affiliated National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers' of South Africa have organised community support for the dismissed workers

10/7/81 (186)
Entire staff dismissed after walkout

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH -- The entire black work force at SA Cape Feltmongers in Port Elizabeth was dismissed yesterday after a walkout by meat workers in the latest strike to hit the Eastern Cape

About 150 meat workers walked out in solidarity with five colleagues who were dismissed by the firm management

According to a spokesman for the workers' committee the labour force was told yesterday by the manager, Mr J Hurter, that all who had walked out in a solidarity action had been dismissed

They were told they could return this afternoon to collect their severance pay

About 80 workers gathered in small groups outside the factory gate in Buman Road yesterday. There was no sign of police

Mr Hurter could not be reached for comment, but a spokesman for the firm said he would be available later.

In an interview a spokesman for the workers' committee said workers were told the firm would start to recruit a new work force from tomorrow. Not all workers would be re-employed

MEETING

A meeting of those dismissed was called

At the Dorbyl motor component firm at Uitenhage, factory committees belonging to the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers have organised support for dismissed workers

Pay talks on minimum wages have failed to settle the dispute but union officials indicated that management was considering new proposals to end the deadline

D H P At a meeting in Kwano buhle this week a 15-man community support committee was elected to organise protests and financial support for the 1000 dismissed workers.

S A R The local secretary of the Federation of South African Trade Unions, Mr Edwin Maepe, said the move was the first time that FOSATU had organised community support during a strike in the Eastern Cape

John Perry Prize
For the best work in third year.

R A van Rosenveld.

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student.

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Talks held after dismissal of 150 factory workers

Ev Post 10/7/81
186

By BILL GARDINER

THERE was a meeting today between management and workers at the strike hit factory, SA Cape Fellmongers (Pty) Ltd, where 150 workers were fired yesterday after a walkout

The 150 men, the firm's entire black workforce, were dismissed after a walkout on Wednesday in a demonstration of solidarity with five colleagues who were dismissed for refusing to take orders from their supervisors

At a meeting yesterday the dismissed meat workers decided to stay out until a settlement was reached between management and the workers' committee

According to the manager, Mr J Hurter, production had not been stopped completely. A few people had been recruited to get production past the critical stage

The dismissed workers have been told to collect their severance pay and that they

could be screened for re-employment. They are members of the Cape Town-based General Workers Union (GWU)

In a statement today, a union spokesman welcomed the fact that the worker representatives had begun negotiations with the firm. He said one of the most serious grievances of workers concerned the behaviour of supervisors

"In a situation as volatile as that in Port Elizabeth, management need to look into the way orders are transmitted by supervisors to workers," he said

"At the heart of the matter, however, is the inadequate channels of communication between the workers' committee at the factory and management

"We are pleased that discussions have taken place and hope reason will prevail on both sides to resolve the dispute, and that permanent channels of communication will be opened"

Union man released from SP detention

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — Mr Xolani Kota, local secretary of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu), has been released after being held in detention by the Security Police for two weeks.

But the local head of the Security Police, Col A P van der Merwe, said Mr Thozamile Gqweta, national president of

Saawu, who was detained with Mr Kota, was being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act as from yesterday.

Mr Gqweta was originally detained under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, which allows for detention for two weeks. This period expired yesterday.

Col Van der Merwe said Mr Kota was not going to be charged with any offence.

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For the student who has shown greatest promise at the end of the first year.

M P Morkel

S A Brick Association Prizes

For the best student in the subject of Building Construction.

K Strong

LTA Prizes

For the best student in each of the courses of Building Economics I, II and III in the third, fourth & fifth years respectively.

I : N D G Sessions

II : A R Low Keen

III : No award

The Committee of the Western Cape Chapter of Quantity Surveyors' Prize

For the student obtaining the highest marks in Professional Practice.

P R Swift

Bell-John Prize

For the best all-round student in any year of study.

P C Key

URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING

QUANTITY SURVEYING

(Continued)

2 millionists 11/2/81
 1457 (187) 186
 re-detained (186) (187)

Two black trade unionists held by Security Police under section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act have been re-detained under section 6 of the Terrorism Act

Mr Thoramile Gqweta, president of the SA Allied Workers Union (Saawu) and Mr Siphon Pityana, an organiser for the Port Elizabeth based Motor Assembly and Component Workers Union (Macwusa), may now be held indefinitely without trial

Ten unionists are now known to be detained, eight of them under the Terrorism Act

For the student who has shown
Student Planners Award
 at the end

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The Committee of the Western

P C Key
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QUANTITY SURVEYING
 (Continued)

PE firm may

W. Post 11/7/81
take back
150 workers

out on strike

Weekend Post Reporters

THE management of SA Cape Fellmongers in Port Elizabeth, where 150 workers downed tools after the dismissal of five colleagues this week, would consider re-employing all the striking workers as well as the five originally dismissed, the manager, Mr J J Hurter, said yesterday

The entire black workforce at SA Cape Fellmongers was dismissed when it walked out on Wednesday in sympathy with five colleagues who were sacked for "refusing to take instructions from their supervisors"

Mr Hurter said that all the dismissed workers would be considered for employment and would be taken back at the same rates of pay as before, including the increase which came into operation recently

However, Mr Hurter rejected unconditional employment (immediate re-instatement) of all strikers as demanded by the workers

He said that SA Cape Fellmongers had employed a temporary workforce of 100 yesterday and that it would be employed on a permanent basis if the dismissed workers did not return on Monday

A spokesman for the General Workers' Union (GWU) said today that Mr Hurter refused to speak to union repre-

sentatives because the union was not registered.

The union was happy to see SA Cape Fellmongers' management negotiate with the elected workers' committee instead

The spokesman said that when members of the workers' committee went to see Mr Hurter yesterday with the intention of settling the dispute, they found the gates of the premises locked

A watchman was sent to call Mr Hurter, who spoke to the committee through the gate railings. Mr Hurter repeated his previous statement that the workers should return for their severance pay and should reapply for their jobs

The workers refused to collect their severance pay as they said this would be an acceptance of their dismissal

The spokesman said that the GWU appealed to unemployed workers not to accept the jobs of striking workers because by doing so they "would be defeating their solidarity"

The spokesman also said the workers felt Mr Hurter was not examining the situation from the workers' as well as the supervisors' positions

"The reports of the workers' committee don't seem to hold much weight with Mr Hurter and he seems to discount the workers' grievances about the supervisors," the spokesman said

New workers in E. Post 13/7/81 (186) ~~185~~ strikers' jobs (18)

By BILL GARDINER

TEMPORARY staff at the strike-hit skin processing factory, S A Cape Fellmongers (Pty) Ltd, in Port Elizabeth were today employed as fulltime workers, the manager, Mr J Hurter, said

About 160 meat workers were dismissed last week after they walked out in protest over the firm's dismissal of five colleagues who had refused to take orders from their supervisors

The strikers decided to stay out until all were unconditionally reinstated

About 100 temporary workers were taken on last week to enable production which involves perishable products to get past the critical stage

In an interview today, Mr Hurter said about 80 workers were employed today on a permanent basis. Production would be maintained "at a small scale" until the new work force had been allocated various positions and trained

Management has stated that all dismissed workers, including the five whose dismissal led to the strike, would be considered for re-employment though the firm could not undertake to re-instate them unconditionally. The decision to hire 80 workers on a permanent basis meant there would be fewer vacancies

According to a spokesman for the dismissed workers, workers were dissatisfied with the attitude of supervisors to staff. The Cape Town-based General Workers Union, which represents the workers, has warned that in a situation as volatile as in Port Elizabeth, management needed to look into the way orders were transmitted to staff

Asked about the attitude of supervisors to workers, Mr Hurter said he had received no complaints. He attributed the strike to the general state of unrest in the Eastern Cape, which he believed had caused growing tension in the plant

Power cuts will hit canners

14 Aug 1980

CANNERS in the Western Cape fear serious production losses because of Electricity Supply Commission power cuts

Spokesmen for major factories say losses were not too severe during three cuts last week, as most were not in full production or were having their annual shut-down

Escom said in a statement from its head office in the Transvaal yesterday that intermittent nationwide power cuts could be expected till late next year

CAUSES

Power cuts over the past few weeks have been attributed to factors such as the cutting back of Escom's expansion programme in the early '70s and the intermittent supply from Cabora Bassa, which stopped totally in April

Some municipalities in the Western and Southern Cape have sent circulars to consumers warning that there will be frequent cuts this winter

The factory engineer for Gants Foods at The Strand, Mr I L van Deventer, said today the three factories were hit by the power cuts last week, which stopped production for up to an hour

HAZARDS

The steam and air compression in boilers containing up to 2 400 cans were turned off, which meant the cans could be dented or burst

Three hundred staff members were laid off for the closed period, and it took up to two hours to get the plants in full production again

Mr van Deventer said Gants had asked Escom whether it could be forewarned of pending cuts

Escom's regional manager in the Western Cape, Mr G F Hellstrom, said it was impossible to notify all consumers, as short notice was usually received from the Transvaal that part of the load should be shed

Escom, tried, however, to notify such large consumers as the Cape Town City Council.

The chief engineer for Picardi Canners at Paarl, Mr J A Louw, said the factory was shut last week.

'itself negotiate' with Escom about any problems

There had been problems this week, but he refused to comment further

The factory manager of Ashton Canning, Mr J K Brooks, said the company was not in production at present, but when it was it suffered thousands of rands in losses as a result of cuts

The only problem with the recent cuts had been a delay in labelling cans, and this on occasion had caused 'the boat to be missed'

FLAVOUR

'When we are in production such cuts could affect the flavour if they occur during the cooking

ROM 14/7/81
Firm's no to strikers

Own Correspondent
 PORT ELIZABETH — The 150 striking workers at SA Cape Fellmongers in Port Elizabeth decided at a meeting yesterday that they would return to work this morning only if they were reinstated unconditionally by the company
 However, this proposal has been rejected by the company
 An organiser for the General Workers' Union, to which the Fellmongers Workers' Committee is affiliated, said the committee conveyed the workers' proposal to management yesterday morning

Management reiterated its stand that the workers would be taken on as new employees
 The manager of Fellmongers, Mr J Hurter, said about 80 people who were taken on last week as temporary employees were hired yesterday as full-time workers
 "I explained to the people who came to see me that while they were waiting, the number of remaining jobs was dwindling very rapidly," he said
 In a statement issued yesterday the GWU said management had stated it believed the

dispute was generated in part by the volatile labour situation in Port Elizabeth
 However, its refusal to reinstate the workers would only heighten the tension and hostility in the city
 Meanwhile, the situation at Dorbyl Automotive Products at Uitenhage, where 1 000 workers are on strike over a R2-an-hour minimum wage demand, remained unchanged yesterday
 No firm decision had been taken on the possibility of a boycott of Dorbyl products at Ford and Volksw

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The Committee of the Western Cape Chapter of Quantity Surveyors' Prize
 For the student obtaining the highest marks in Professional Practice.
 P C Key
 For the best all-round student in any year of study.

QUANTITY SURVEYING
 (Continued)

Star 14/7/81 (1464) (1454) (186) (132) (144)

Fosatu backs Saawu action

The Wilson-Rowntree consumer boycott took a surprise turn yesterday as the Transvaal region of the Federation of SA Trade Unions (Fosatu) pledged its support for the campaign against the East London company

The decision will intensify pressure on the company to reinstate the 500 members of the SA Allied Workers Union (Saawu) sacked after striking in February this year. Since relations between Fosatu and Saawu have

been less than cordial, the move is seen as a highly significant bid for closer co-operation. Fosatu's Transvaal region decided to back the boycott two months ago, but would now move to implement its decision after discussions this week with Saawu officials and Wilson-Rowntree workers according to a Fosatu statement.

The boycott would be publicised at all Fosatu general meetings and at shop stewards' meetings of its affiliated unions, it was stated.

Fosatu has also pledged "moral and financial" support for an affiliate, the National Union of Textile Workers, and 90 NUTW members dismissed from Stag Packings in Springs last week.

Stag Packings management comment could not be obtained last night.

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QUANTITY SURVEYING (Continued)

Call to PE plant to reinstate all striking workers

E. Post 14/7/81
~~145~~ ~~152~~ 186

Post Reporter

THE Cape Town-based General Workers' Union, which represents dismissed workers at the strike-hit skin processing factory, SA Cape Fellmongers, in Port Elizabeth, today appealed to management to adopt a reconciliatory approach to the dispute.

The union said the firm had an ideal opportunity to exhibit its commitment to industrial peace by agreeing to the unconditional reinstatement of all workers.

About 160 workers were dismissed last week after they walked out in protest at the dismissal of five colleagues. Although management has agreed to screen all workers for re-employment, it has refused to reinstate the entire work force.

The firm has meanwhile taken on about 80 new workers and is maintaining production on a small scale.

Last week's walk out was sparked by the firm's dismissal of five workers after they refused to take instructions from supervisors. But the manager, Mr J Hurter, has said the strike came at a time of increased tension in the plant which he attributed to the volatile labour situation in the city.

In a statement today, the General Workers' Union has called for a more sensitive approach by management to grievances by workers, particularly over the approach of supervisors.

"Management has stated publicly that they believe that the situation is due in part to the volatile labour situation. However, the upshot of management's refusal to reinstate the workers is a further heightening of tensions and a hardening of already hostile attitudes.

"Industrial peace will be restored only by sensitive and reconciliatory attitudes on the part of companies genuinely concerned with harmonious industrial relations.

"Management at SA Cape Fellmongers are ideally placed to exhibit their commitment to further industrial peace by agreeing to the unconditional reinstatement of all workers."

Fish August 15/7/81 workers (86) ~~182~~ ~~188~~ in dispute over pay

Labour Reporter

ABOUT 80 workers at two small West Coast fish factories face the prospect of being 'signed off' in a dispute with management over wages.

Workers at the white fish processing factory of Gourmet Fish Products (Pty) Ltd in Stompneus Bay stopped work on Monday. They were followed yesterday by workers at the firm's dried fish factory in St Helena Bay.

A management offer of a minimum wage of 68c an hour, or R31,28 a 46-hour week, has been rejected by workers as too low.

They want their wages brought into line with wages introduced at the Sea Harvest factory in Saldanha after a dispute there two weeks ago, according to a spokesman for the Food and Canning Workers' Union.

EXPENSIVE

Mr G de Gruchy, a director of Gourmet Fish Products, said he was prepared to discuss an increase with the workers as 'things have got very expensive'.

However, the market would not allow him to pay any more than he had offered. This amounted to a 13 percent increase in the minimum wage.

Mr de Gruchy said the workers, mainly women, were doing 'very rough work' which was less specialised than work done at Sea Harvest.

He was waiting to hear today what the workers wanted to do.

'If they don't accept the proposal, I am happy to sign them off and get another team of girls. There are a number of girls here who are unemployed and willing to fill in,' Mr de Gruchy said.

BY HAND

Mr Jan Theron, general secretary of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, said the workers believed other people would not take their jobs while the dispute continued.

He said the work being

done at Gourmet was relatively more skilled than at Sea Harvest as the operations were done by hand rather than machine.

Whereas Sea Harvest was now paying a minimum of R35,88 plus a travel allowance to unskilled labourers, Gourmet was offering a R31,28 a week minimum to skilled workers.

Suider gets rooibos tea

CAPE TOWN. — Suiderland has bought slightly under 30% of the rooibos tea industry in a R2 800 000 cash deal which will boost earnings a share by 1,35c to 11,89c from the 10,54c as at December 1980.

The chairman, Dr P G S Neethling, says Suiderland has bought B Ginsberg which deals in the packing and distribution of tea under the trade names of Eleven, 'o Clock and Golden Peak with effect from July 1, 1981. The Ginsberg tea estates are excluded from the deal.

The price is subject to certain adjustments, such as debtors which are expected to total R400 000 to R500 000. The seller has given the normal warranties and undertakings.

In clinching the deal Suiderland pipped several other potential buyers — two of which were Reef-based groups.

The group sees big potential in rooibos tea and believes there is a large export market in both Europe and the United States, particularly through health stores.

Suiderland has established a subsidiary Sudertee to handle the business and the company's manager, Mr Gert du Plessis, has joined the Rooibos Tea Control Board.

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P R Swift
- LTA Prizes
For the best student in each of
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fifth years respectively.
I : N D G Sessions
II : A R Low Ken
III : No award

URBAN &
REGIONAL
PLANNING

QUANTITY
SURVEYING
(Continued)

16/7/81
**Dismissal
threat at
fish plant**

Own Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — About 80 workers at two small west coast fish factories face the prospect of being signed off after a dispute with management over wages.

Workers at the White Fish processing factory of Gourmet Fish Products (Pty) Ltd in Stompneus Bay stopped work on Monday. They were followed yesterday by workers at the firm's dried fish factory in St Helena Bay.

management offer of a minimum wage of R31.28 for a 45-hour week has been rejected by workers as too low.

They want their wages brought into line with those introduced at the Sea Harvest factory in Saldanha after a dispute there two weeks ago, said a spokesman for the Food and Canning Workers Union.

MARKET

Mr G de Gruchy, a director of Gourmet Fish Products, said he was prepared to discuss an increase with the workers but the market would not allow him to pay more than he had offered. This amounted to an approximate 13 percent increase on the minimum wage. He was expecting a reply from the workers today.

16/7/81
 Salt Workers
 stage strike

In Johannesburg a salt and packing company in Industria was hit by a strike over wage demands yesterday.
 Several hundred workers at Buffalo Salt and Packing downed tools and called for higher wages.
 Management held talks with workers today in a bid to resolve the dispute.
 Police were on the scene yesterday when workers gathered outside the premises.

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 P C Key

QUANTITY
 SURVEYING
 (Continued)

No incidents as police face strikers

WORKERS at the giant Buffalo Salt and Packing Company downed tools yesterday morning demanding higher pay.

Police rushed to the firm at No 4 Watt Street, Industria, after the workers refused to work and gathered outside the offices of the factory.

There were no incidents but the police presence caused a little excitement among the strikers. They

left when management asked them to do so.

One of them said they had been promised increases but nothing had been done. She said she had been working for the firm for three years but was earning only R23 a week.

INCIDENT

Management had promised them a R2 increase but they felt this was not enough.

A spokesman for the firm said he just saw the employees gather outside and he did not know what they were striking for.

"We are doing everything for our employees here. We try our best and we have spoken to them about this incident trying to make them understand our position," he said.

The strikers went home just before midday yesterday but said they would come back to work today.

ICS

A chilly future

186
FM 17/7/81

Activities: Holding company with subsidiaries in the food industry, notably red meat, poultry, dairy products, margarine, fish and frozen foods Has tanning and ranching interests in Zimbabwe, SWA/Namibia and SA Owns 20% of Spanish food company Pescanova Jointly controlled by Old Mutual and Tiger Oats

Chairman: W H Neate

Capital structure: 23,7m ordinaries of 25c, and 500 000 5,5% cum prefs of R2 Market capitalisation R73,9m.

Financial: Year to February 28 1981 Borrowings long- and medium-term, R36,7m, net short-term, R15,0m Debt equity ratio 64,2% Current ratio 1,4 Net cash flow R20,9m Capital commitments R29,0m

Share market: Price 312c (1980-81 high, 375c; low, 290c; trading volume last quarter, 513 000 shares) Yields 15,6% on earnings, 5,8% on dividend Cover 2,7 PE ratio 6,4

It was a good year in most food industry

sectors and frozen food giant ICS derived considerable benefit But despite that, there seems to be something frigid about the group's performance

In financial 1981, pre-tax profit increased by 37,8% to R32,8m and attributable earnings per share rose 28,8% to 71,2c That brings the five-year compound pre-tax earnings growth up to 20,5% and the attributable earnings per share compound growth rate up to 18% The dividend has grown by an even more dismal rate of 9,3% compounded annually

In fact, the company's decision to switch to the lifo basis of accounting shows that last year was a low-growth year after inflation is stripped out On the basis of lifo accounts, attributable net profit in financial 1981 was R11,9m and not R16,8m Earnings on the lifo basis were 48,7c and not the 71,2c which would have been recorded had the fifo system been retained

	'78	'79	'80	*'81
Return on cap (%)	18,8	18,8	18,9	18,1
Turnover (Rm)	446	501	588	766
Gross profit (Rm)	21,7	23,3	26,7	30,6
Gross margin (%)	4,9	4,7	4,5	4,0
Earnings (c)	40,9	47,1	56,1	48,7
Dividends (c)	13,0	14,5	16,0	18,0
Net asset value (c)	293	332	388	402

* Change to lifo

The reduction in the declared earnings figure does not reflect directly on growth during financial 1981, but it does indicate

vividly the danger of paying out in cash what could virtually be fictitious income in times of high inflation

Cover probably desirable at about the 3,5 times level for such companies as ICS which has high working capital requirements, is 2,8 times on lifo earnings This compares with 3,5 times in 1980 when fifo was used Obviously that cover would be whittled down if lifo were applied to financial 1980's figures The switch to lifo will give management better control over cash flow requirements and will help this year's operations by moderately boosting cash flow

ICS's earnings are also understated as equity accounting is not used for those associated companies in which at least 30% is held Only dividends received are brought to account in financial 1981 that amounted to R1,2m (R1,1m) equivalent to 5c per ICS share

However had the company equity accounted attributable earnings would have increased by 8c a share

The tax rate increased by 22% as investment allowances depressed the rate in financial 1980 The switch to lifo did not result in the reduction of tax by the full R3,1m theoretically available as there were assessed losses in various subsidiaries The reduction was only R2,5m

The omission of a divisional profit contribution is a serious drawback to useful analysis of group profitability trends and prospects The low gross margin obtained by the group is an industry phenomenon, but it does hide the possibility that certain low-margin activities could be subsidising higher margin operations And the sadness is that the country's structure of State control over food industry distribution and pricing leads to sensitivity on the part of companies such as ICS when they are able to earn good returns on certain consumer products

The plight of the fishing industry holds serious consequences for ICS which has 40% of Sea Harvest To protect this company's traditional activities ICS has bought for R2,6m 20% of Pescanova of Spain

Pescanova also owns 40% of Sea Harvest The Spanish company pioneered the distribution of frozen fish in Spain and has a large trawling operation

Meat price increases last year reduced consumption and the company's trading profit from this division was unsatisfactory Losses were also suffered on fixed-price contracts with the State The demand for poultry rose sharply as a consequence of meat shortages and the Festive Farms division performed well

The gearing level is almost 50% up on the previous year and appears to be comfortable within the parameters of cash flow and the breakdown between long and short term But ICS is skating on extremely thin ice as far as margins are concerned A sales downturn of significant



ICS's Neate looking at margins?

proportions could strain liquidity

But people continue eating through upturn and downturn and ICS enjoys an entrenched market share That is why institutions are prepared to value the company more for long-term earnings growth than for immediate income needs

There is a tendency in this situation for small local co-operatives to amalgamate into regional ones (this is the only way to collect enough capital to be able to buy in bulk). In Kwa-Zulu, the Farmers' Associations have joined to form District Farmers' Associations.

A new co-operative is being planned in Idolophu at the moment. It is envisaged that it will sell agricultural goods and buy produce. Local extension officers from different regions have said that if this co-operative is established the few keen people involved in the largely dormant regional co-operatives will leave to join the Idolophu one and the regional ones will die.

12/7/79
Strike settled
with R10 rise

Labour Reporter

A dispute at an Industria, Johannesburg, firm has been settled after management agreed to workers' wage demands

Several hundred employees at Buffalo Salt went on strike on Wednesday, demanding an additional R10 in weekly wages

A company spokesman said that after talks they agreed to the increase after workers rejected management's counter-offer of an extra R5 weekly

6.2.2 Class Factors

6.2.2.1 Projects benefitting richer people

(a) The rich have resources

We have seen how the dairy projects tend to benefit the people with more security and capital. There is a great deal of literature on the Green Revolution which shows this is a general trend.

"The growth in inequality in rural areas stems in large part from the fact that small, poor peasants who have restricted access to credit, technical knowledge and the material means of production are unable to innovate as easily or as quickly as those who are landed, liquid and literate. Ownership of land, or even a secure tenancy, provides an outlet for savings, an incentive for investment and an asset on which credit can be obtained. Liquid assets, especially cash, constitute the working capital needed to purchase commercialised inputs. Moreover, liquidity enables a farmer more easily to bear risk and to time his sales and purchases to maximum advantage. Finally, literacy gives farmers access to further knowledge... There is evidence from all over the world that it is the largest and most prosperous farmers who innovate and the middle-sized farmers who imitate. In some cases the smallest and very poor farmers subsequently introduce the new seeds and adopt a commercial pattern of production and marketing but in many cases they do not."³⁶ Griffin goes on to cite detailed studies of small areas in India which demonstrate this trend.

(b) Projects are designed to benefit richer "more progressive" farmers

In all the homelands the policy is to help the

R10 increase after one-day strike

By WILLIE BOKAL

THE 200 workers at Buffalo Salt and Packing Company who struck for higher pay this week went back yesterday after accepting a R10-a-week across the board increment.

The situation was defused when members of the Sweet, Food and Allied Workers' Union intervened and, after holding talks with management and the employees, accepted management's offer of the R10 increase a week. Management also agreed that none of the workers would be victimised.

Earlier in the morning the workers had refused a R5-a-week offer by management who desperately tried to convince them that they could not pay more than R5, which was going to cost the company R500 000 a year.

The workers downed tools on Wednesday morning after rejecting an annual offer of a R2-a-week increase. Although management claimed the workers had had an increase at the beginning of the year, the employees said some women were earning R23.50 while the men got R25.

Striking workers at the Buffalo Salt and Packing Company yesterday

Pic B MNGUNI

One strike ends in strife-hit industries

By Drew Forrest

Hundreds of singing, foot-stamping and slogan-chanting metal workers from strike-bound Hendler and Hendler in Boksburg voted at a meeting yesterday for a provisional return to work after the weekend.

But labour unrest is believed to have spread to the nearby Langeberg canning factory — the fourth Boksburg company to be hit by strike-action in a week.

Worker sources reported that about 800 day-shift workers at Langeberg walked out at lunchtime yesterday over a pay demand. Confirmation could not be obtained from management or the African Food and Canning Workers Union, which represents the workers and which is party to a conciliation board agreement with the Langeberg group.

RETURN

The Hendler and Hendler workers decided on a provisional return to work after a four-hour, emotion-charged meeting in Actonville with officials of Fasatu's Metal and Allied Workers Union (Mawu).

The debate — punctuated by cries of 'Amandla' (power) and 'Si-

munve' (Unity) — centred on whether to go back before or after next Tuesday's meeting between Mawu and company directors.

About 2 000 workers struck at the enamelware manufacturing company on Wednesday. Their original demand for a 50-cent-an-hour increase in addition to the 14 cent minimum wage increase under the industry's industrial agreement, has since been reduced to 29 cents.

It was finally agreed to return to work on Monday, pending the outcome of negotiations.

SACKED

Meanwhile, at the Bisonbord wood factory — also in Boksburg — about 270 workers who struck on Thursday for a 15 percent pay rise have been fired. The general manager, Mr Ron Lucke, said they had ignored a return to work deadline and would be paid off next week.

A spokesman for the Fasatu-affiliated Paper Wood and Allied Workers Union, said the union had been consistently denied access to the plant, despite having strong support there.

1 200 canning workers strike over pay demands

8th 20/7/81
187 186

Nightshift workers at the Langeberg co-operative canning factory in Boksburg have downed tools and the entire 1200-strong workforce is now on strike

About 800 workers on day shift struck on Friday and were told to leave the factory premises after talks between management and a committee of the unregistered African Food and Canning Workers' Union (AFCWU) had broken down

The strike was the fourth to hit industry in Boksburg last week and, like the stoppages at nearby Hendler and Hendler and Bison-bord, was sparked by pay demands

Langeberg is bound by a conciliation board agreement reached with the AFCWU's sister union, the coloured Food and

Canning Workers' Union, and extended to black canning workers in Boksburg and other areas. In terms of this workers are to receive a 15 percent increase in October, which will bring the minimum weekly wage at Langeberg from R32 to R36.80

The AFCWU recently approached the company for an interim payrise to counter cost of living increases — and it was this demand that workers took to management on Friday.

Workers have resolved not to work today but will return to the factory to await the outcome of negotiations.

At another East Rand factory, EMI in Steeledale near Alberton, about 60 warehouse workers are reported to have been fired on Friday after a four-day strike

Star 10/7/81
Backing
for boycott
is swelling

Representatives of more than 20 worker, student and community organisations met in Johannesburg at the weekend to pledge their backing for the Wilson-Rowntree consumer boycott.

The meeting — the largest demonstration of organisational support in the Transvaal to date — is a clear sign that the campaign against the East London company is gathering momentum.

Added pressure will now be brought to bear on the company to reinstate the 500 members of the SA Allied Workers' Union who were dismissed after a strike in February and to recognise Saawu as representative of Wilson-Rowntree workers.

Among the bodies represented at the meeting were Soweto's Committee of 10, the Soweto Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Azapo, Cosas and the Federation of SA Trade Unions.

The meeting also resolved to call on British trade unions and student bodies to put pressure on Rowntree-Mackintosh, the parent company.

Strikers go back after pay talks

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN and RIAAN DE VILLIERS

ABOUT 1 200 strikers who downed tools on Friday at the Langeberg Co-Operative in strike-hit Boksburg returned to work yesterday.

Management had agreed in talks with their union to pay them a special interim pay rise, the plant's branch manager, Mr Petrus van Zyl, said yesterday.

But he said workers had returned before this was granted.

And management at the Boksburg company Bisonboard, which fired about 300 striking workers last week, yesterday agreed to re-employ all of them.

They started work yesterday afternoon.

A spokesman for the Federation of South African Trade Unions said management had reversed its decision to fire strikers after talks with Fosatu representatives. Many of the workers belong to Fosatu's Paper, Wood and Allied Workers' Union.

But Bisonboard's general manager, Mr Ron Lucke, denied that Fosatu's intervention had prompted the management's decision to re-employ workers. "They came back entirely on our terms," he said.

Fosatu's spokesman said the company had re-employed the workers on condition they accepted a R3,22 weekly increase. The rejection of this had led to the strike in the beginning.

The company had agreed, he added, to discuss its 1982 wage increase with the union and recognition negotiations between it and the company were expected to "move ahead rapidly".

Mr Lucke said he believed management's decision to give workers an ultimatum to return or be fired had persuaded them to return.

He said he had been approached by Fosatu after workers were locked out yesterday and had agreed to re-employ them — provided the request to do so came from the workers' committee which had been active in the plant before the strike and that they accepted the increase which had already been granted.

Mr Lucke said the company had not agreed to negotiate the 1982 increase with the union, but had agreed it could make representations to management on wages before it made its final recommendation to the company's board.

Recognition talks with the union would continue, "provided they accept some basic ground rules such as our right to manage", he added.

At Langeberg Mr Van Zyl said management had agreed in principle to an interim rise in talks with the African Food and Canning Workers' Union. He did not say what the increases would be as they had not been finalised.

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ARCHITECTURE

Workers
Str 21/7/81
go back

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(189)
(186)

About 1200 workers who struck on Friday at the Langeberg Co-op in Boksburg have gone back to work

The canning workers returned after management agreed to negotiate on their pay demands with officials of the African Food and Canning Workers Union

The group personnel manager, Mr Martin Brand, flew from Cape Town yesterday for negotiations

has been a marked increase in the number of... Town municipal residents, particularly the...

The operational efficiency of neonatal paediatric care has also been improved by MOUs. Neonatal examinations are provided in 3 places -

- babies born at MOUs are seen by the MOU staff - midwives and paedia

- babies born hospital te

- babies born

Well babies at problem cases hospital from specialists t

Labour Reporter

STRIKING workers at two small West Coast fish factories who walked out last week in a dispute over wages have been told they will be paid off on Friday.

About 80 workers, mostly women, stopped work at the factories of Gourmet Fish Products (Pty) Ltd in Stompneus Bay and St Helena Bay after rejecting an increased minimum wage of 68c an hour, or R31,28 a week

A spokesman for the Food and Canning Workers' Union said management called workers in and instructed them to hand in their overalls and sign a paper resigning from work.

The workers refused to sign as they still regarded themselves as employees and wanted an answer on

Fish firm strikers

told they will be paid off

their demand for higher wages.

A director of Gourmet Fish Products, Mr G de Gruchy, said he had asked workers to sign the resignation papers to 'cover' himself.

He had since been advised by 'Government authorities' that this was unnecessary as the workers had 'signed themselves off on July 13 when they went on strike'

Mr de Gruchy said the workers would be paid any money owing to them on Friday if they chose not to return to work.

'We can't leave the impasse indefinitely. A lot of girls want to come back, but they have been intimidated'

OVERSUPPLY

The firm was busy enlisting workers at the new wages to start on Monday. It had an 'oversupply' of workers at the St Helena Bay factory and 12 had been brought to the fresh fish factory at Stompneus Bay.

Mr de Gruchy denied an allegation by workers that he had threatened them with the police.

Nor is the aim of MOUs to do there will always be a need in the area, due to the number of Black women have pelvic disproportion. It is to the peri-natal mortality may still result in the need for specialist attention or

rate, a mortality rate which is accepted as being sensitive to the quality of obstetric care.

to provide a less... reduce the psychological stress of midwives. The patients get to know the doctors and midwives at the MOUs during the period of antenatal care. The system at hospitals is clinical and impersonal. Ante-natal care is provided at outpatients departments and the delivery in the maternity wing.

The specific aim of the MOUs is not to reduce the peri-natal mortality rate or the maternal mortality rate - that is the aim of all obstetric care. However since the establishment of the MOUs, the peri-natal mortality rate has declined. (See table 5.1 - this excludes information about deliveries performed by independent midwives. There has been no significant change in the maternal mortality rate since 1973 as modern medicine in Cape Town has advanced to the stage where maternal deaths are not common and are not usually clinically avoidable.

Under the auspices of JCT/CPA, no more home deliveries are now conducted. Table 5.2 shows the percentage of deliveries performed in institutions. This includes cases of born before arrival but transferred immediately to an institution after birth. (Institution refers to hospitals and MOUs.)

MOUs and associated clinics also provide the ideal environment for the introduction of the concept of family planning. In 1976, 81% of the patients discharged from MOUs were on some form of family planning. The Day Hospitals themselves also provide a family planning service. Since 1972, there

Strike pays off for canning workers

22/2/81
A black trade union has won a highly favourable settlement at the Langeberg Coop in Boksburg, after a strike over wages at the company last week

The 1200 canning workers at Langeberg were due for a 15 percent

186 252 129
wage increase in October, laid down by a conciliation board agreement last year

Their union — the African Food and Canning Workers Union — approached management for an interim pay-rise

and workers struck over this demand on Friday

In the ensuing negotiations management agreed to an interim R5 a week increase for the lowest skilled workers, bringing the minimum wage at Langeberg to R37 90. The new increases will boost

wages in higher categories by up to R4

A union spokesman said yesterday it was unprecedented for a company in the low-profit canning industry to pay wages so markedly above the conciliation board minima

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(186)
KTR

Evicted workers will return to harvest crops

Pietermaritzburg Bureau
WORKERS who were thrown out of the Dalton Union Co-operative Bark and Sugar Company compound over a pay dispute in April will return to harvest their crops today. Many of the 414 workers who were evicted had lived at the mill for more than 15 years and regarded the compound and plots, where they had planted crops to supplement their income, as home. An arrangement for members of the workers' committee to harvest their

crops of maize and pumpkin was yesterday confirmed by labour attorney Mr Pat Stilwell.

'The arrangement is quite possible,' said Mr Tony Chariton, assistant to the manager of the mill, who refused to comment further.

The evicted workers will continue to pursue their reinstatement in the compound through the Supreme Court in August, following the reinstatement of a co-worker by a Supreme Court judge on

April 27

Mr Cyprian Ngewu was granted a spoliation order after he and 44 other labourers had applied for an urgent interdict against their eviction before Mr Justice Page. The 44 were denied the order on the grounds that their affidavits supporting Mr Ngewu's case did not set out their own strongly enough.

A further affidavit later filed before the Supreme Court will be considered when it reconvenes in August.

NOV 23/7/81
Sugar price warning

Mall Correspondent

THE sugar industry "lost" R54-million on the sale of sugar in South Africa in the past season, said Mr I G B Smeaton, chairman of the SA Sugar Association, at the annual meeting in Durban yesterday. He warned consumers that a price increase could be expected.

He said that the domestic price had been based on a normal crop and not the low crop experienced.

If normal economic principles were applied to the 1980-81 season and costs were allocated between the domestic market and the export market on the basis of production achieved, the calculations reveal that a loss was incurred on the domestic sugar market.

The price-fixing policy had shielded the South African consumer for almost a decade from the effects of low world prices or low crops.

The sugar industry will endeavour to maintain the domestic price at as low a level as possible, but it must be recognised that at some stage in the future the industry may, because of overall debt levels, have to call on the public to pay a price for their sugar slightly higher than the cost of production for a short period.

Award who has shown at the end

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S A Brick Association Prizes

III: No award

II: A R Low Keen

I: N D G Sessions

For the best student in each of the courses of Building Economics I, II and III in the third, fourth & fifth years respectively.

LTA Prizes

P R Swift

Professional Practice.

For the student obtaining the highest marks in

Surveyors' Prize

Cape Chapter of Quantity

The Committee of the Western

P C Key

For the best all-round student in any year of study.

Bell-John Prize

URBAN &
 REGIONAL
 PLANNING

(Continued)

QUANTITY
 SURVEYING

Manufacturers of Nescafe and Ricoffy, the price of pure coffee has dropped.

Says Hamilton: "Our policy is to pass on cost savings to the consumer, and Nescafe has had three price reductions of 5%, 5% and 7.5% since January."

Ricoffy (a chicory and coffee mixture) has not increased in price for a year and the increased costs of labour, packaging and chicory have been absorbed," he says. Toby Gawith, MD of TW Beckett (SA's largest coffee merchant) says that the retail price of coffee is kept as low as possible, with reasonable profit margins, in a fiercely competitive market.

Says Gawith: "Raw coffee is usually bought well forward on a futures market. If the retail price were to fluctuate daily in line with world market movements, marketing would become virtually impossible."

further substantial drop is required before South Africans can drink cheaper instant coffee.

From a high of £1 800/t in May 1980 prices plunged to £950/t in November and this prompted the International Coffee Organisation (ICO) to introduce export quotas for producing nations.

The quota system attempts to support prices by restricting producers to a specified export tonnage. In addition this quota is cut by an amount of 1 km bap per quarter if prices drop to "trigger points".

Four quota cuts (5.6m bap) have been made to date, but this has not been sufficient to bolster prices.

The situation may also be compounded by an expected bumper crop from all the year and without a corresponding increase in demand prices will either continue to fall, or coffee will have to be dumped.

Local market coffee prices have not come down in line with world market prices. According to the ICAD of the SA Tea, Coffee and Cocoa Association, there are a number of reasons for this.

It is unlikely that any local manufacturer would have purchased coffee at peak market prices, and price drops are therefore less dramatic than suggested by movements on world commodity markets.

A stronger dollar will reduce the benefits of market price declines, and the recent increase in local interest rates will adversely affect the cost of stock holding. Prime overdraft rates have gone up from 9.5% to 16% since June — a rise of 17%.

Most of the instant coffee consumed in SA consists of a coffee-chicory mixture and the cost reduction of coffee has been offset by cost increases on chicory, tin packaging, energy, glucose, wages and other packaging materials.

Says Dunn: "Manufacturers do not adjust prices on short term cost fluctuations, and to do so would be highly disruptive to both trade and consumer."

"Equally, manufacturers have not raised instant coffee prices on short-term upward movements of the market," he says.

Dunn's argument is confirmed by Isaac Kaye, chairman of the Greatermans Group, who says that the 30% drop in the price of coffee between 1980 and 1981, has been offset by increases in other costs for instant coffee — although he believes there is still room for a price decrease of 5%–10%.

Says Pick n Pay's Richard Cohen: "Those companies which followed the market and decreased prices can be commended. Some companies have done nothing, and will lose out on the shelf because Pick n Pay will promote the cheaper lines."

"Any price decrease passed on to us is immediately passed on to the consumer," he says.

According to Keith Hamilton, purchasing manager of Food and Nutritional Pro-

COFFEE

186 FM 24/7/81

Surplus problems

The price of coffee hit a five-year low of £750/t in May this year, as a result of huge surpluses and stagnant demand — but a

CONSUMER BOYCOTTS

Problems in EL

120 186 FM 24/7/81

A nationwide consumer boycott of British multinational subsidiary Wilson-Rowntree products is being intensified. The aim is to pressure WR into reinstating 470 workers dismissed in February this year, after they downed tools in protest at the dismissal of three fellow workers. The workers are members of the SA Allied Workers' Union (Saawu).

Last weekend representatives of more than 20 worker, student and community organisations met in Johannesburg to pledge support. These included representatives of the Soweto Committee of Ten, the Soweto Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Azapo and Cosas. Support for the campaign has also been pledged by the Transvaal region of the Federation of SA trade unions (Fosatu), the General Workers Union and the Sweet Food and Allied Workers Union.

According to WR MD Peter Preston, "There is no indication that the boycott is affecting us anywhere in the country. We are at full production and

sales are doing well." Saawu officials disagree. Eric Mntonga, acting chairman of Saawu's East London branch, says "As of this week East London traders have promised not to buy or stock WR products. Support is growing all the time. However, to date it has been much stronger in Cape Town and the Transvaal than in East London as a result of the security police clamp-down."

Reinstatement of the workers — who the company says have all been replaced — is no longer the only issue. According to the union, recognition of Saawu and the rights of workers to join a union of their choice are equally important. Management claims that the Tucs-affiliated Sweet Workers Union, with which they have been negotiating since 1942 is supported by the majority of WR workers. But Saawu claims management is trying to impose an unwanted union on workers. According to Mntonga, "before dismissal 80% of workers supported Saawu and management had evidence of this." WR brands this as "a downright lie."

While labour unrest at WR is relatively new, Preston says that "Between October last year and February this year WR had 17 strikes and 42 work stoppages and we still don't know the real reasons. We believe they were contrived and political. We asked for a list of grievances and have never received them."

Mntonga claims "We decided not to give management a list of grievances until they recognised the union because no proper channels for grievances existed." WR denies this.

Sweet boycott drive on Rand

Herald 25/7/81

REPRESENTATIVES of more than 20 worker, student and community organisations met in Johannesburg at the weekend to pledge their backing for the Wilson-Rowntree consumer boycott.

The meeting — the largest demonstration so far of organisational support in the Transvaal for the boycott — is a clear sign that the campaign against the East London company

is gathering momentum

Added pressure will now be brought to bear on the company to reinstate the 500 members of the SA Allied Workers' Union who were dismissed after a strike in February, and to recognise SAAWU as representative of the Wilson-Rowntree workers

Among the bodies represented at the meeting were Soweto's Committee of 10, the Soweto Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Azapo, Cosas and the Federation of SA Trade Unions.

News 30/7/81 126 186 157

Union calls company 'cynical'

Labour Reporter

THE Food and Canning Workers' Union has described as 'cynical' the failure of a West Coast fish processing company to re-employ workers with long service after a strike over wages.

About 40 women employed by Gourmet Fish Products (Pty) Ltd were paid off last Friday after striking for nearly two weeks. They had rejected a new minimum wage of 68c an hour, or R31,28 a week, as too low.

Since Friday, management has selectively re-employed some workers. But the union says recent employees have been preferred to those with long service.

'It is completely shocking that an employer can have so little regard for people who have contributed over a period of years to the success of his business,' said Mr Jan Theron, general secretary of the union.

He said the objections of workers to the wage of R31,28 had been completely ignored, although it was 'far lower' than other employers were paying for work which was relatively skilled.

Mr G de Gruchy, a director of Gourmet Fish Products, has said the workers did 'very rough' work and that the market would not allow him to pay more than he had offered them.

He was not available for comment today.

Letter to PM about smell from gelatine factory

20/12/87
186

West Rand Bureau

Residents of smallholdings at Oatlands, Krugersdorp, are kicking up a stink about the smell from a nearby gelatine factory.

Mr J H C Pieterse, a resident, wrote to the Prime Minister complaining that family and friends who came to call rushed home again because they could not stand the stench.

The letter was passed on to Krugersdorp's MP, Mr Leon Wessels, who has referred it to the town council.

"The Oatlands smallholdings were there long before the factory and it must be realised that people, and not only animals, live on the plots," said the letter.

"The owners of the factory are foreigners with no respect for our language, nation or land

COST

"Why don't they move their obnoxious industry to their own land, Australia," asked Mr Pieterse.

He complained that petitions to the Krugersdorp Town Council had had no results.

But Mr Flipie Human, chairman of the management committee, said the council was liaising closely with the factory,

which was experimenting at great cost to eliminate the nuisance.

He found it strange that Mr Pieterse had never complained about the factory, established in 1942, while he was senior municipal health inspector.

A report before the council said the solution was complex. The factory's chief scientist, council experts, the State Health Department and Department of Water Affairs were working on it.

Krugersdorp needed industries and deplored Mr Pieterse's attack on the firm's Australian connections.

SLUDGE

The factory produced 2200 tons of gelatine a year, of which 200 tons were exported. It would cost R7-million to import the 2000 tons used in South Africa and millions of rands to move the factory.

The smell arose when sludge in the factory refuse dams dried and had to be cleaned out.

Mr Sakkie Nel, councillor for the ward concerned, said he woke with a bad taste in his mouth and believed the environment to be unhealthy.

Mr Human asked him to be patient as the authorities were working on a solution.

short, but over a period of continuing care a great deal of information can be collected and recorded about each patient. Continuity of care also permits the development of the relationship which is essential in the vast amount of emotional illness seen in practice. In the absence of personal care, this emotional component of illness tends to be ignored

rather than people. Failure to determine the underlying cause and motivation for consultation is both painful to the patient and expensive to the system. For these patients will move from one agency to the next in their search for understanding and alleviation of their distress. Of all the experiments in primary care in this country the Day Hospital movement has been the most successful and the reasons for this

the widespread employment of non-physicians in this medical regard as a stopgap. It is contended that nurses and medical auxiliaries can filter off the minor problems and refer the more serious conditions to the doctor. How does one assess trivial? The minor symptoms of lassitude, headache or dyspepsia may mask serious depression. The greatest single pitfall in primary care is in the treatment of symptoms

care can be encouraged and the dangers of bureaucracy minimized. Finally practitioners who see many patients a day must be highly skilled and should therefore be better trained and appropriately rewarded.

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Bell-John Prize
For the best all-round student
in any year of study.

P C Key

The Committee of the Western

Cape Chapter of Quantity

Surveyors' Prize

For the student obtaining

the highest marks in

Professional Practice.

P R Swift

LTA Prizes

For the best student in each of

the courses of Building Economics I,

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QUANTITY
SURVEYING
(Continued)

URBAN &
REGIONAL
PLANNING

MANUFACTURING - FOOD

2 AUGUST 1981 - 31 Dec 1981

Tongaat to spend S. Tribune R5m on 2/8/81 food 186 projects

Finance Reporter

TONGAAT is to spend R5-million extending its food division, says the chairman Chris Saunders in his report to the group's annual meeting this week.

One major aspect of this development is a new margarine plant to be built at Island View at a cost of more than R3-million.

Tongaat is on target for its objective of earning at least 125c per share by March 1982 — a 23.5 per cent increase over the record 101.2c in the year just ended.

This will bring the compound growth rate over the 10 years since 1973 to an average of 26.2 per cent.

"Conditions in the South African economy change rapidly and the business environment cannot avoid being adversely affected by the extraordinary high interest rates currently prevailing," says Saunders.

"Whilst such changes demand rapid and decisive action on behalf of management, and increase the urgency for tight and efficient management control, it is more than ever gratifying that I am able to say with confidence that at this stage the group appears well set to achieve its short-term objectives of 125 cents per share for 1982."

The sugar division, he says, is in a far better position than it was a year ago. The good rains earlier this year increased the estimate of total industrial sugar production to 1.925-million tons, compared with 1.6-million tons last year.

Despite the bearish outlook of most brokers export prices on the London market have held steady above the £200 per ton level and the industry is budgeting for surplus proceeds which will begin to offset the heavy borrowing amounting to R130-million of the past few years.

"The division's latest production estimate of 199 000 tons of sugar reflects an increase of 35 per cent over the last year and its share of the total industrial production should accordingly recover to the levels of earlier years," says Saunders.

* * *
REMBRANDT Group's net income rose by a massive R51-million in the latest financial year ended March 31.

The total was R169.7-million, compared with R118.7 the previous year according to the group's annual report this week.

Earnings per share increased by 43 per cent to 326.5c per share. The dividend of 37c is covered more than eight times by earnings — and excluding income retained by associated companies, the dividend cover is just under six times.

Published by the Computer

Please address all corres

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Editor
UG
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RONDEBOSCH

Aug 1981

Union wins settlement

A BLACK trade union has won a 'highly favourable' settlement at the Langeberg Co-op in Boksburg after a strike over wages at the company last week — and it's likely to affect canning workers elsewhere

The 1200-odd canning workers at Langeberg were due for a 15 percent wage increase in October, laid down by a Conciliation Board agreement last year.

However, their union — the African Food and Canning Workers' Union — recently approached management for an interim pay-rise to offset cost of living increases, and workers struck over this demand on Friday.

AGREED

In the ensuing negotiations with the union, management agreed to an interim R5 a week increase, bringing the minimum wage at Langeberg to R37,90.

A union spokesman said last week that it was 'unprecedented' for a company in the low-profit canning industry to pay wages so markedly above the conciliation board minimum levels.

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Other components of the cpi have gone up by less than the overall inflation rate. The price of housing, for example, went up 44,2% between 1976 and 1980 while furniture and equipment prices went up 42,3%, clothing and footwear 40,9% and transport 41,5%.

This is not to say that there have not been enormous increases in the prices of individual commodities. The average refrigerator cost 54,3% more in 1980 than it did in 1976, while a bus coupon costs 69,5% more.

There are, however, a few commodities which have risen very little in price compared with the overall inflation rate. This applies especially in fields where technological development has brought down costs — for example, in the manufacture of nylon pantihose and transistor radios whose average prices have risen by 12% and 20,6% respectively.

The table shows increases in the prices of a selection of consumer goods over the past five years.

186
CONSUMER PRICES

Looking back
FM 7/8/81

If for some perverse reason you wish to incur a serious bout of indigestion at breakfast time, consider this. That boiled egg you are now cracking costs nearly 70% more than it did five years ago, and the salt you're sprinkling over it is over 56% more expensive than it was in 1976.

The toast you are buttering is no less than 76,4% more costly than it was five years ago, while the instant coffee has gone up by 70%, and the milk by 42%.

According to Department of Statistics' records, the increase in food prices since 1976 has outstripped that of almost all other commodities. The food component of the consumer price index (1975 equals 100) increased by almost 70%, from 107,1 in 1976 to 181,6 last year. This compares with an overall cpi increase for the five years of 57,6% — from 111,2 in 1976 to 175,3 in 1980.

Another record rise was in the petrol price, which rose by 125% from 23,8c a litre five years ago to 54c a litre in 1980.

PRICE SPIRAL

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	% increase over 5 years
White bread	0 17	0 20	0 26	0 26	0 30	76 4
Beef — grade 1 sirloin (kg)	2 14	2 19	2 30	2 54	3 43	60 2
Fresh milk delivered (litre)	0 26	0 30	0 30	0 34	0 37	42 3
White sugar (2,5 kg)	0 43	0 65	0 86	0 99	1 11	158 1
Instant coffee (250 g)	0 79	1 21	1 38	1 23	1 34	69 6
Lounge suite-3 piece	376 34	388 81	417 47	382 51	453 86	20 5
Portable transistor radio	55 60	54 26	62 81	65 35	67 07	20 6
Refrigerator	304 74	341 38	387 53	432 49	470 32	54 3
Nylon pantihose	0 58	0 57	0 62	0 58	0 65	12 0
Two-piece men's suit — wool	85 72	88 34	93 54	96 58	109 35	27 5
Bus coupons — per km	2 3	2 9	3 3	3 6	3 9	69 5
Petrol (Witwatersrand 93 octane)	0 23	0 28	0 30	0 54	0 54	125 0
Whisky (750 ml)	5 36	5 87	6 42	6 94	7 63	42 3
Beer — SA Lager (340 ml)	0 30	0 34	0 36	0 38	0 40	33 3
Cigarettes — packet of 30	0 53	0 60	0 66	0 70	0 74	39 6
Visit to the doctor (GP)	4 00	4 40	4 40	6 60	6 60	65 0
Cinema ticket	1 21	1 77	2 20	2 59	2 74	126 4

**BREAD FROM 7th Aug 1981
To subsidise or not?**

The large rise in the bread price at the beginning of this month were made to obviate the need for any increase in the present R170m bread subsidy - an indication that Pretoria is ultimately planning to put an end to bread subsidies and allow prices to reflect market forces

At a press conference to announce the price increases (brown bread rose 40% to 28c/loaf, white bread 33% to 40c/loaf), Finance Minister Owen Horwood said the time had come to call a halt on further increments in Exchequer support of the bread price (the graph shows that wheat accounts for 40% of the price of a standard loaf)

He indicated that government would prefer the price to reflect market forces, but this would have to be phased in over some period

The controversy regarding subsidies has subsequently been rekindled. The Wheat Board supports government's direction, while Tony Bloom, MD of the Premier Group, feels subsidies are necessary in certain sectors of SA's economy

It seems clear that if Pretoria does move towards greater black participation in the market economy, as it claims to be doing, then subsidies ought to fall away. But then subsidy cuts should apply through the whole system and not only at retail level. Farmers are still protected through loans from the Land Bank -

indirect subsidies - and they are also taxed differently. And, how can Pretoria not subsidise bread when the postal service is indirectly subsidised through tax concessions on post office savings accounts?

At any rate, while blacks are excluded from participation, as they are now, their real income situation will be worsened without subsidies

Certainly, Bloom argues that judicious intervention and greater use of subsidies are necessary because of the number of consumers at the bottom end of the wage scale

In addition, maize - the staple diet of the majority of South Africans - has gone up steadily over the past five years, and Bloom says there is a good argument for a larger maize subsidy

He points out that the price of fruit and vegetables - set by free market mechanisms - have had terrific rises, while bread - which is controlled - is a bargain for the consumer

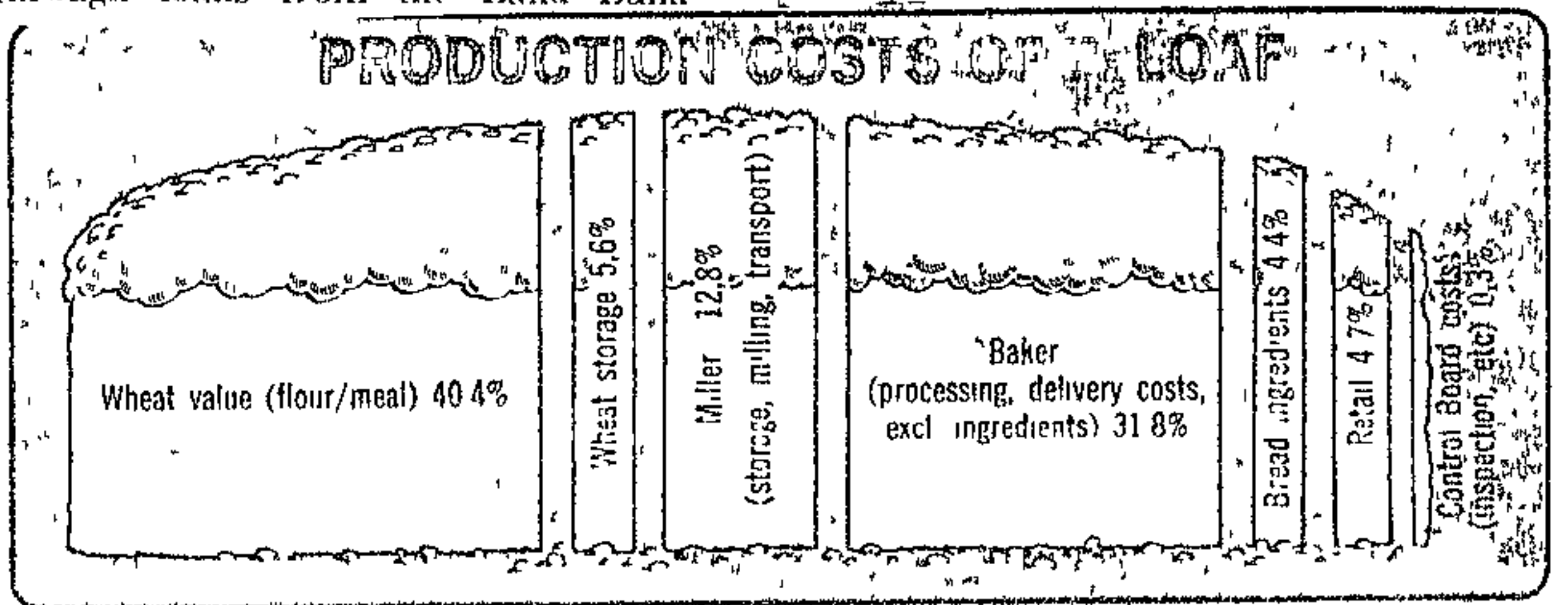
Compared to other industrial nations, SA still has cheap bread. The price of a 900 g loaf of bread in Berne is R1.23, Buenos Aires R1.60, London, 76c, Paris 81c, Tokyo R1.29 and Washington R1.14

Horwood compared the bread subsidy with government support of Eskom in the Seventies, and the subsequent painful adjustment to cost-related tariffs

He may find that bread and electricity bear no comparison. For a start, wheat production is notoriously unstable. Under "normal" conditions, the SA crop rarely exceeds 2 Mt. Last year's 1.5 Mt was a certified crop failure. Domestic consumption is about 1.6 Mt, so 280 000 t has had to be imported to make good the shortfall, and provide a carry-over for 1981. Estimates are that the current crop will be about 1.7 Mt

Even so, wheat farming in SA had expanded until last year's drought. In 1957, SA produced 733 850 t, in 1976/1977, 2.2 Mt, and in 1979/1980, over 2 Mt

But in the Swartland of the Western



Cape - the best wheat-growing area in SA - the crop is expected to be 25% short as a result of Russian aphid. To combat the infestation costs R16-R18/ha

Another factor is that SA yields a very low 1.2 t/ha (the US yields 2.3 t and Europe 3.5 t). This is attributed to poor soil fertility, and an adverse climate

The only way to beat the escalating costs of production (over the past 10 years, fuel has risen 717%, machinery 214%, and fertiliser 263%) is to increase the yield. And here, Dennis Van Aarde, GM of the Wheat Board, suggests spending a far bigger amount than the present R25m/year on research for all agriculture in SA. Cost increases of the farmer could then be pegged by higher yields

According to Agriculture Minister Pietie du Plessis, it is government policy to strive for total self-reliance in wheat production

Under the circumstances, it is hard to shake off suspicion that the wheat price (and the bread price) both administered by government, reflect levels which compensate growers for the lower financial yield on a short crop. In the same way, the last maize price fix was held because growers would reap the financial rewards of a 40% larger crop

Government economists strongly deny that this is their strategy. To make good such loss, there is emergency relief in the form of debt rescheduling and interest rate assistance

But the self-reliance-at-all-costs-policy ignores three vital considerations: the damage done by overploughing unsuitable land, the high cost of storage (and the danger of waste), and the burden to the taxpayer of the subsidy. In most years, wheat can be imported at substantial discount to the current price of R215/t in SA

Van Aarde denies the allegations of self-sufficiency at all costs, and says that wheat cannot be imported more cheaply

Says Van Aarde "In the long term, there will be no world wheat surplus, although short-term surpluses may occur. The world production for 1981/1982 is estimated at 460 Mt-470 Mt while consumption for the same period is estimated at 460 Mt. It is obviously important for us to be self-sufficient"

On the question of importing cheaper wheat, Van Aarde adds "On average the cost of importing grade 2 wheat from the US was R150/t fob. But the landed cost is pushed up to R205/t by freight, customs duty, wharfage, etc and this compares favourably with SA prices"

The price hike is nevertheless a large one, and one which will adversely affect lower income groups - especially the urban black whose staple diet is bread, and not maize meal

COST OF PRODUCTION OF BREAD AND SUBSIDY

	Brown bread		Wholowheat	
	c	%	c	%
Wheat value/900g loaf	16,0833	40.7	13,7687	38.9
Railage in/out	1,2057	3.0	0,9638	2.7
Road transport/out	0,3397	0.9	0,2908	0.8
Wheat Board administration	0,0993	0.2	0,0993	0.3
Storage	1,9842	5.0	1,6986	4.7
Milling costs	4,9581	12.6	4,3076	12.0
Cost of flour in loaf prior to baking	24,6703		21,1284	
Ingredients other than flour	1,5750	4.0	1,5449	4.3
Production & Administration costs for baker	7,1507	18.1	7,2191	20.0
Wholesale delivery cost	4,1074	10.4	4,1074	11.4
Small retailer margin	2,0000	5.1	2,0000	5.6
	39,5034	100.00	35,9998	100.00
Subsidy	-0,4966		+7,9998	
Bread price	40,0000		28,0000	

By Mike Peirson
Finance Editor

IF THE industrial scene is to become the battleground for political power, with black trade unions now being subjected to political pressures, the consequences will be disastrous.

This is the view of Chris Saunders, chairman of Hulett's, in his review presented to the group's annual meeting this week.

Industrial relations have changed significantly, he explains, in the process of implementing the recommendations of the Wiehahn Commission and since the emergence of black trade unions.

Changes so far are only the start of a process which still has a long way to go before there is an industrial structure which defines the correct relationship between Government, the employer and organised labour.

"I am conscious of the efforts which all parties, our own group included, are making towards improving relations," he continues, "but I do believe that significant adjustments are still necessary to achieve a proper balance.

"I fear that in this struggle for power we are acting and reacting without sufficient clarity on the ultimate struc-

UNIONS IN POWER PLAY

S. Tribune 9/11/86

186

139

ture which must be based on principles that can be supported by all concerned

"There is no doubt in my mind that the preservation of industrial peace in a free enterprise society must be based on structures and procedures which will facilitate collective bargaining between employers and employees with the object of each party obtaining its fair share of the wealth of the nation.

"Politics should play no part in this process and, if this is to be achieved, it is essential that normal avenues for the political expression of the black population be available"

Saunders adds: "It is evident that we are now being faced with black trade unions being subjected to political pressures and if the industrial scene is to become the battleground for political power the consequences will be

disastrous"

He accepts that the birth of a workable industrial relations structure will be painful

"As employers we still have to learn a great deal about the negotiating process and how to settle disputes and grievances," he says

"Trade unions have to accept that power must be exercised with discipline and that a two-tier system of bargaining at industrial council level with in-plant settlement of grievances has considerable merit"

Government, he contends, should accept that minimum interference between employers and employees is an integral part of the system of free enterprise

Its role should be confined to establishing a structure which relies, inter alia, on the definition of unfair labour practice and on

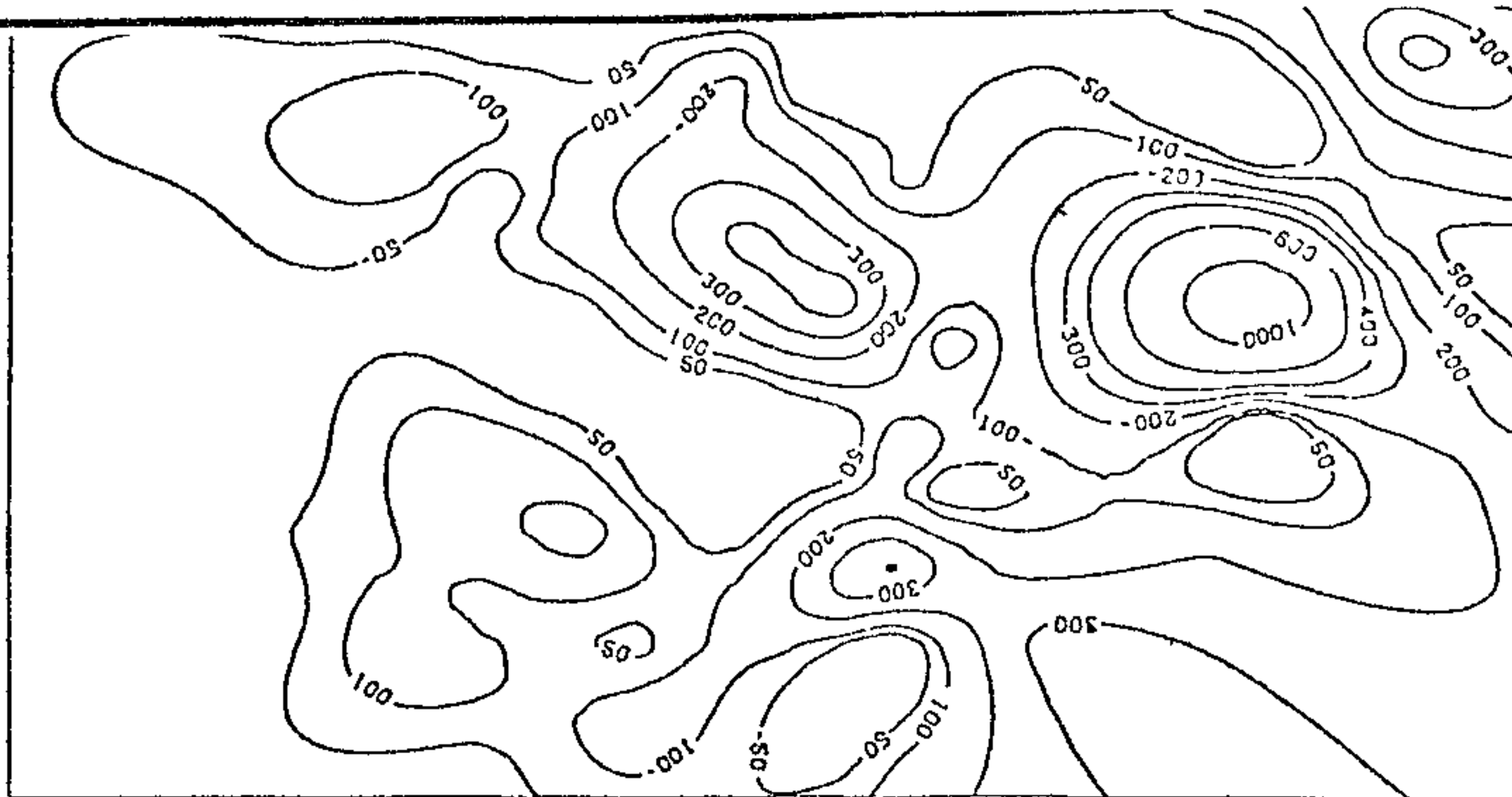
giving the Industrial Court the power necessary to ensure that employers and trade unions abide by agreements and fair practice

"Wealth must be created before it can be distributed and this is only possible when we have industrial peace and improved productivity," he concludes

Saunders also announced the decision to proceed with the R110-million sugar mill near Richards Bay

He expects Hulett's share of the industry's total sugar production to increase from about 28 to 31 percent under favourable conditions

Total industry production is at present estimated at about 1.9-million tons and at current export prices, the industry should generate more than enough revenue to meet costs and the agreed profit margins



DD 9/8/81

Sacked dairy men evicted

186

EAST LONDON — Dismissed workers from Model Dairy were evicted from their hostel in Duncan Village yesterday

According to Mr Louis Koch, the chief director of the East Cape Administration Board, 37 Model Dairy workers were served with eviction notices, but officials of the African Food and Canning Workers Union disputed this figure, saying it was higher

Mr Koch said Model Dairy rented 144 beds from the Administration Board and, following their dismissal on Friday, 37 workers had been given notice to vacate the hostel.

"When we sent a list of the dismissed people to the hostel superintendent, he could only find four of them there and he was told that some of the others had been reinstated

"In terms of the Urban Areas Act, when people are contracted to come into the area accommodation is made available to them but if they are dismissed they must leave the area within 72 hours

"At the end of three days, if they have not found other employment, they are no longer entitled to be in the area"

Most of the workers at Model Dairy are from the Kentani district in Transkei

The workers' committee at Model Dairy said the bulk of the workforce were

fired on Friday when they went to collect their pay. Some of the workers at the hostel were given eviction notices

Miss Debra Komose, the branch secretary of the AFCWU, said the workers who had been evicted had nowhere to sleep last night and were searching for alternative accommodation. She said some of the contract workers had returned to Transkei but most of them refused to return.

Miss Komose criticised the management of Model Dairy for "chasing former workers away".

The workers' committee at Model Dairy said in a statement they were puzzled that not all the hostel inmates who had been dismissed were evicted. They said the dairy had only re-employed about 30 of the original workforce of 220.

Attempts to contact Mr M Gatcke, the chief executive of Model Dairy, for comment were unsuccessful — DDR

Bitter
C. Howd 8/8/81
move
176
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SWEET

factory

From Dougie Oakes

LONDON. — The British Anti-apartheid Movement is to ask UK trade unions to help force confectionery giant Rowntree-Mackintosh to reinstate 500 striking black workers sacked at the company's South African subsidiary.

As the dispute moved into its sixth month with no solution in sight, the movement's spokesman, Mr Chris Childe, said 'This has been going on long enough. It is time for stronger action.'

The movement met to discuss new ways of forcing the company to intervene.

'Obviously I cannot give the exact details of our plan of action. But we have received a lot of support from trade unions and we'll be trying to get them to put the maximum pressure on Rowntree-Mackintosh,' Mr Childe said.

DETAINED

The campaign will focus also on the workers and officials of the South African Allied Workers' Union who have been detained since the strike.

'Obviously we are concerned about those in detention and we will highlight this. Some were detained in June and others as far back as March,' Mr Childe said.

The movement has called for the immediate reinstatement of all the sacked workers and recognition of the South African Allied Workers' Union, which, it says, represents the majority of the workers at the factory.

R110 m sugar mill

for North Coast announced

186

NM 7/8/81

Financial Editor
A GIANT 600 ton-per-hour sugar mill costing R110 000 000 is to be built at Richards Bay or Felixton, the chairman of Hulett's, Mr Chris Saunders, announced at the annual meeting yesterday

It is the second major industrial development announced this month following the R520 000 000 Mondi pulp mill and puts the industrial development

in the area over the R1 000 000 000 mark.

Mr Dick Ridgway, managing director of Hulett's Sugar, said the mill will be built in two 300 ton-per-hour phases, the first coming on stream from April 1984

'We intend to close the Empangeni mill in about February 1984 and direct the cane supply to the new mill. The second phase is scheduled to come into operation in 1985, when the

Felixton mill will be closed'

Finance for the project will come from Hulett's large cash flow, from funds on hand after the sale of the packaging interests (which brought in about R32 000 000) and from bank loans

The new mill means the closure of two old and small mills about 16 km apart. As many of the staff as possible would be absorbed from the existing Felixton and Empangeni mills and in addition to placing them elsewhere in the company they would be found jobs with building contractors at the new mill

Mr Ridgway said that the mill was a major project designed to have built-in spare capacity and facilities for easy expansion so as to cope with increasing cane supplies from existing sources and 'those arising from potential large-scale development of cane growing in KwaZulu

'We will be actively involved in the extension of cane growing in KwaZulu to the maximum extent that the sugar industry is able to accommodate this in its expansion plans and its ability to market the sugar. This will create employment opportunities in the agricultural sector'

ston 148/81

Tiger Oats boosts profits 20 percent

186

Tiger Oats and National Milling yesterday announced an after-tax profit of R27 085 000 for the six months ended June 30 as an increase of more than 20 percent on the R22 457 000 profit for the same period last year.

The group has declared a dividend of 42c (35c) and earnings a share of 185c (154c).

If the operations of associated companies, in which at least 30 percent of the equity share capital is held, are included, the earnings would amount to

225c a share over the R522-million for the equivalent period last year.

However, the R638-million excludes turnover of associated companies, which amounted to about R657-million during the six months (R557-million).

Commitments for capital expenditure at June 30 amounted to about R34-million, which will be financed from the group's resources and portion of the additional capital of R30-million raised in July this year. — Sapa.

not be hit by the section as it was then worded. The 1959 amendment were intended inter alia to bring such transactions within the net of the section and based on the decision in Smith's case (supra) the amendment has achieved this result.

Deputy Financial Editor
GOOD anchovy catches enabled the fishing industry to meet its 380 000-ton quota of pelagic fish two months before the end of the 1981 season and gave Tiger's fishing companies a boost in the six months to June.

Improved interest receipts will also have helped Lamberts Bay and Sea Products SWA. Lamberts Bay, the main profit source, hosted first half pre-tax profit 23% to R6 259 000 and taxed attributable profit 34% to R3 085 000. Earnings a share were 33% better at 36c (27c).

Holding company United Oceana, whose stake in Lamberts is now 69,4%, reports pre-

Tiger's fishing sees catch revival

Mr Frankel says fishermen have been heartened by the reappearance of pulchards off the west coast. Plenty of anchovy was left in the water at the end of the season, and he expects better times.

He says fishing company cash holdings, currently lent at building society deposit rates to Tiger, will be redeployed in diversified activities when opportunities arise. He believes opportunities will be more plentiful in the coming downturn. Diversification will not be in food.

COMMENT. The directors warn caution that forecasting is difficult, although most catches have been landed. They have probably chosen to err on the side of caution in their forecasts. Fishing remains risky, but now could be the hour for a turnaround.

higher market-related rates. Since Lamberts Bay had 39% of total assets in loans to Tiger, this will have made a big difference to these companies.

The directors warn that because the pool system applies to the fishing company, first-half profits are based on certain estimates. Because most revenue in fishing accrues in the first half and most costs in the second half, profits do not come evenly throughout the year.

A further complication is that the fishing companies, like Tiger, have changed their year-end to February from December and the current reporting period will be for 14 months.

Provided lobster catches are as expected and product prices are held, Lamberts Bay estimates it will earn 62c in the 14 months against 50c last year. Units is looking for 39c (30c) and Seaswa for 40c (33c).

This means Lamberts is forecasting annualised earnings growth of only 6,3%. Units 11,4% and Seaswa 3,9%.

Sea Products SWA, owned 52,9% by Lamberts Bay, reports pre-tax profit 21,7% ahead at R1 433 000 and taxed attributable profit 21% better at R915 000. Earnings a share were 22% ahead at 22c (18c).

The chairman, Mr Rudi Frankel, told me Tiger had lifted its interest rates on loans from the fishing companies to

Karoo beefs up return

By PAT SIDLEY

KAROO Meat Exchange, Kanhym's meat-processing and distributing subsidiary earned an attributable profit of R4 596 000 for the six months to June 1981.

This is almost 20% higher than the profit earned for the six months to December 1980.

This brings earnings a share to 17,1c (14,3c for the previous six months) and a dividend of 5c is to be paid — a cent higher than the December declaration.

Turnover at R440-million was only 14,3% higher than the December figure of R385-million.

Karoo's return on turnover has improved slightly from 1,9% for the six months to December to 2% to June.

These improved results had been achieved "under extremely difficult circumstances", said Karoo's chairman, Dr Wim de Villiers.

Factory beef was in short supply and slaughter stock available in the controlled areas declined. The resulting high prices encountered consumer resistance, he said.

The group had improved its market share in most activities.

The board says it operated in a climate of rapidly increasing interest rates.

Karoo's liquidity position is receiving attention.

The board says Karoo should achieve similar profits in its second half.

COMMENT: These figures cannot be compared with the first half of last year because of the change in control of Karoo in July last year and the change of Karoo's yearend to December.

The two half-years are not entirely comparable either because of the different buying patterns before and after Christmas.

Veka storms ahead

14/10/80
15/6

Financial Reporter

VEKA made a net taxed profit of R274 000 in the six months to June 30 compared with R73 000 in the first half of 1980

A large increase in the issued ordinary shares diluted the rise in earnings a share, however, to 61% — from 1,8c to 2,9c

Pre-tax profit was up from R109 000 to R510 000

Veka makes and distributes men's and children's wear Wesco owns 29,2% and Federale Volksbeleggings has 20,7%

A dividend of 3c was paid for 1980, the first since 1976

In 1980 Veka made a net profit of R745 000 which was equivalent to 15,1c a share

The directors say "The greater demand for the company's products which has been experienced since the second half of 1980 continued in the first six months of 1981.

"It is expected that the budgeted turnover for 1981 will be achieved

"High interest rates will have a marked negative effect on budgeted profit for the second half of 1981"

AGRICULTURE FM 14/8/81
Malt import savings

186
Southern Associated Maltsters' (SAM) new R17,5m barley malting plant in Caledon — opened last week by Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries Pietie du Plessis — is designed to increase malting capacity to save SA R20m annually in malt imports

The major financial benefit, however, will go to the lager beer industry, which now imports about 50% of its malt requirements.

SAM is 55% controlled by SAB which, together with Sasko (30%) and Caledon Riviersonderend Ko-operasie (15%),

formed it three years ago to consolidate skills and interests

As the only producers of malt for the lager beer industry in the country, SAM,

with its additional output, will be in a highly lucrative symbiotic relationship with its shareholders

Current malt production at both SAM's

Transvaal facility at Alrode and at its new plant totals of 64 000 t — 2,3 times higher than its 1976 output. The Caledon plant is expected to produce 68 000 t/year when

full expansion is complete

Says Wheat Board GM Dennis van Aarde "Prior to commissioning of the Caledon plant, only 43 900 t of barley could be processed against the current figure of 86 700 t"

Du Plessis has indicated that by 1985-1986, breweries' consumption of malting barley may be in the vicinity of 175 000 t-180 000 t — an increase which is even higher than the 12% annual rise over the last five years — and barley producers will be hard pressed to meet demands

Van Aarde says the Wheat Board "will now have to consider incentives to assist producers to keep pace with this expected increase in barley consumption"

Contradictory clucks

The chicken price ⁽¹⁸⁶⁾ rise of 3%-8% this week, and expectations that retail levels will top R2/kg by December, has sparked off a dispute between producers and supermarkets in SA's R300m industry

A real contradiction exists, with supermarket spokesmen claiming that either producers are holding back supplies to control the price, or there is a genuine shortage of chickens

The producers admit there is a shortage

of fresh birds. But they say there is sufficient frozen stocks to meet "normal" demand, and that prices are determined purely by free market mechanisms

But prices have an annual cyclical pattern which does not vary much, and this suggests some form of manipulation. Prices are generally low from January to March, then rise slowly from about July and peak during the summer season before Christmas

This is flatly denied by producers who say the cyclical pattern is a natural result of supply and demand

However producers are able to average out their production costs over the year by selling below the cost of production with prices around R1,30/kg in the early months, and prices over R2/kg in the latter months. In this way they are able to obtain a reasonable return on capital invested

Tony Bloom, MD of the Premier Group which controls Farm Fare, says "With interest rates as high as 16%, it is not unreasonable to aim for a pre-tax return of 25% on capital employed. It costs an established company R15m to increase production by 100 000 birds, and the return must be sufficient to justify this capital outlay

"It is important to note that the industry had its first decent year-out of five in 1980. Returns prior to 1980 averaged 3 1/2%

and losses were incurred in three of the years

"The present strong demand will stand up to a price rise and it is emotional claptrap to say that we are controlling prices. We have stocks of frozen chickens for normal supply but not to cater for supermarkets which want to stock up for the Christmas season"

He adds "Chicken is still, in any case, cheaper than alternative protein food, so

why the outcry?" (See table)

This is disputed by Rex Glanville, MD of Checkers, who says that the regular cyclical variation in price smacks of some underlying control

Says Glanville "The return on investment in the poultry industry is pretty good. The industry is dominated by the feed companies, and one should look at feed profits combined with poultry profits to get an overall picture"

However, Desmond Lurie, MD of County Fair Foods supports Bloom's argument and says that the industry started the year with the additional problem of a surplus of imported chickens

Says Lurie "The result was that prices dropped to R1 20/kg to move the imported

"We need working stocks to cater for our current needs and have received virtually no frozen chickens in the last three weeks"

Glanville concurs "Supply conditions are getting very tight, and one supplier is giving us only 40% of our orders. We have major problems with fresh birds now (representing 60% of our requirements), and this normally heralds a shortage throughout the industry. We will consider importing chickens to overcome supply difficulties"

The industry usually exports about 10% of its total production of 3,2m birds a week. The question, then, is why should SA consumers subsidise chicken exports? To meet the summer season demand, exports should be cut back

Lurie feels it is important to maintain an export market once established, and says that County Fair Foods will not be exporting in the last quarter of the year to ensure supply to the local market

Farm Fare will also not export in the last quarter of the year. In addition, frozen chicken stocks could not be held to cater for the summer season, as SA cannot store more than 5m chickens simultaneously

Cohen claims that if 300 000 birds a week were held back from exports, prices would not go up to the extent they have

The shortage of fresh chickens is partly due to the effects of "winter syndrome" — this year the Transvaal had exceptionally high mortality rates, averaging 12%-15%. The Cape's mortality rate doubled due to the coldest and wettest winter in years, and birds did not grow to the required weight

But Cohen argues that the industry is aware of the winter syndrome and should

plan for it by putting more chickens down. The high mortality rates are not really significant, he says, because the 15% rate did not occur across the board, but in the Transvaal

Finally, consumers can rest easy that chicken will not take any price hikes along with red meat. Koos Blignaut of the Meat Board confirms that red meat prices will be stable for another 12 months

SHOPPING LIST

Average prices in August	Chk. Pick n Pay	R/kg
		1 80
		6 00
		4 50
	5 00	7 00
		5 50
		2 40
		3 20
Depending on cut		

and local stocks. But over the same period the cost of wages, fuel, railage, maize and money went up. We could not increase prices to compensate — because of the surplus — and managed to get a price that is only marginally satisfactory from an investment point of view in June"

In terms of supply and demand, a real chicken shortage would explain higher prices, but producers maintain there is no shortage. If this is so, why are prices going up?

Richard Cohen, of Pick n Pay says "There is certainly a shortage of frozen birds, and we can't get chickens for our needs this week"

Huge sugar mill for Richards Bay

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A R110-million sugar mill — the biggest in South Africa — will be built by the Huletts Corporation within 20 km of Richards Bay.

Plans for the mill, to replace the existing Felixton and Empangeni mills, were outlined at the Huletts annual meetings at Mount Edgecombe.

A Huletts spokesman said as many of the staff as possible would be absorbed from the existing Felixton and Empangeni mills.

In addition to placing the staff throughout the group, Huletts would find jobs for many with build-

ing contractors working on the new mill.

Huletts chairman, Mr Chris Saunders, said the new mill would take two to three years to complete and would have a cane capacity of 3.3-million tons a year compared with the total capacity of 2.2-million tons in the two existing mills.

The first phase of the expansion programme will be commissioned in 1984/5.

Turning to the current season, he expected Huletts' share of the 'industries' total sugar production to increase from about 23 percent to 31 percent.

House who seated be dence did position

Achmat Ef Constitut four whit against ahead, su been abo cated by history

r Coloured man further that Provi- an inferior the whites.

ilgation of the ie 'Ticket of Four', rces to stand nished, but he went ulative vote not This is clearly indi-

TS. IN THAT case, South African different course.

It was only in 1903 that the first political organisation of the Muslims of Cape Town emerged. Abdol Burns, in 1875, was instrumental in the establishment of the Malay Cemetery Committee; and though it was through this organisation that he maintained his sustained protest against the closure of Cape Town cemeteries, this body could not be regarded as a political organisation. Much of its motivation was religious and it was concerned with just one issue; the closure of urban cemeteries. The first political organisation was the South African Moslems' Association, whose aim was to promote the social, religious and political interest of Muslims.

The South African Moslems' Association came into existence as a result of pending legislation "to establish locations for Asiatics and other coloured people".⁸⁶ The first secretary was Hadjie Neamatollah Effendi and at a meeting held in the St Paul's Hall, Buitengracht Street, Cape Town, on 18th March 1903, he spelled out the policy of the Association. The Association would be politically independent and free of any party affiliations. It would support the fairest and most progressive policy towards the Muslims.⁸⁷

The South African Moslems' Association made no impact on the Cape Muslims, hence it survived for a very short time. Their failure could be attributed to at least two factors. Firstly, they did not enjoy the support of the Muslim Clergy, a pre-

4) Place a message in the log (which appears on the run's tail sheet) of a particular job in the machine.

5) Remove a particular job from the backlog queue.

6) Terminate the execution of a particular job in the machine.

7) Examine the print queues in order to determine what action has been (or has not been) taken with print files from runs submitted by the user. If the user decides that the print file(s) are no longer important he can delete them from the system.

Note that in (3) to (7) above, the user will only be allowed to inspect or alter those jobs which were initiated using the same userid as that which he has signed onto the terminal.

3.12.1. HOW TO USE IT

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Fedfood notes *Star P/R/01* 'vast demand' *(186)* for capital needs

By Patrick McLoughlin

The chairman of Fedfood, Dr C J F Human, says that despite the lower growth rate of 4-5 percent predicted for the economy for 1981/2 he is optimistic about the group's expected results next year.

The chairman's message at the annual general meeting said that the diversified food group was currently experiencing a "vast demand" for capital investment in virtually all its subsidiaries.

This stemmed mainly from the need to create more production capacity and extend the group's product ranges as well as the accompanying higher operating capital required in a rapidly expanding operation

In the year ended March 31, Fedfood, which has its main interests in milling, fishing, snacks, frozen foods and edible oils, boosted attributable

income by 54.7 percent to R16.7-million (previously R10.8-million)

Despite declining profits in the fishing division and the problems encountered in the newly acquired Riviera Foods, the group achieved its primary objectives of providing shareholders with a reasonable return on investment over the long term, Dr Human said.

After-tax income was up 59.1 percent to R433.6-million (R318.27-million).

The group was investigating extending its holdings in the food industry, Dr Human said.

He said that as envisaged in his message in the annual report, the cost of funds continued to escalate and the cost of short-term capital had risen to near-record levels

Dr Human said investments which did not contribute to group results in line with expectations — specifically Riviera Foods and the pelagic fishing industry — now had improved profitability

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GENE
Star 19/8/51
Sugar mill
strike
continues

Labour Reporter

The strike by about 1000 workers at the Tongaat Sugar Mill in Natal continued into its second day today.

Indian and black workers went out on strike yesterday apparently over a wages dispute.

The National Union of Sugar Manufacturers and Refiners — a body which rival unions describe as a "company union" — held talks with the mill's management yesterday afternoon in an effort to resolve the dispute.

DISPUTE

This morning workers gathered outside the mill hostels to meet the NUSM secretary, Mr S Ntsibande.

The Sugar and Allied Workers' Union, an affiliate of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), today claimed it was prevented from entering the mill yesterday to talk to its members.

A spokesman for the mill said management planned more talks with the National Union. He said the dispute might have occurred because of a pay dispute with Indian workers.

materialise in reality, then a group of black bureaucrats will be inheriting the crisis ridden system of administration and finance described in this paper. The effect will be to deflect immediate opposition to repression and poor services in the townships, from its real source, the apartheid state, to an artificially installed black buffer group.

It is, however, a gesture of little strategic value and is unlikely to provide a long term solution.

For the majority of South Africa however, that final solution can

The figures also show the effects of the policy of labour allocation. Due to recessionary unemployment the supply of African labour was cut by 10 170 workers between 1976 and 1977 and by a further 3 970 the following year. 15

Not only is the supply of contract labour thus regulated according to fluctuation of demand but it is also confined to certain categories of work. In the Peninsula, contract labourers are barred from the following categories of work - vehicle driving, floor sweeping, cleaning, domestic service, gardening, newspaper vending, ice cream selling, work, delivery, petrol pump attendance, time keeping. (Bloch, 1979 : p.5). Jobs at the bottom of the skills ladder remuneration. Fifty per cent of contract labour in 1977 were doing jobs classified 1979 : p.10).

In contrast with Section Tenners (where last for family housing) accommodation demand (e.g. 37 888 bunks for 20 000 migrant workers are housed en masse in dormitories, each worker occupying a bunk contract. Not only are migrants barred from other workers, but an attempt has been made to physically separate them from family housing. The migrant population is located in Gugul most family housing is located in Gugul contract workers are also separated from

15. Sources : M. Horrell, Annual Survey of Race Relations for particular year. Pen Baab, 1978c.

The number of male contract workers and male resident migrants in Cape Town declined from 34 140 in 1976 to 23 970 in 1977 and 20 000 in 1978. Male resident migrants are those who entered Cape Town before promulgation of the Bantu Labour Regulations R74 of 1968 and may thus qualify for Section 10(1)(b) rights. Total de jure African population of Cape Town remained more or less constant during these years, ranging between 103 685 in 1976, 101 545 in 1977 and 102 881 in 1978.

16. Even with a full labour complement (e.g. 32 910 migrants in 1973) the number of bunks exceeds the number of workers.

Teargas used to disperse 3 000 workers

Mercury Reporter 19/8/87
POLICE used teargas and dogs to disperse striking Indian and black workers of the Tongaat Group who had gathered outside the David Whitehead factory in Tongaat yesterday.

About 3 000 workers had gone to the factory to get more workers to join in the strike and were confronted by a contingent of riot police.

Police were forced to use teargas and dogs when the workers threw stones at them and refused to obey instructions to disperse, a police spokesman said yesterday.

A large gate was forcibly removed by the workers, he said.

The strikers said they were unhappy with aspects of the company's decision to pay superannuation fund contributions to about 1 600 Indians and Africans. They said they had been forced to resign and reregister with the company after they had received the money, which meant they lost annual bonus, holiday and other benefits.

One of the men affected by teargas said hundreds of workers fled when the police fired teargas, canisters and moved to

wards them with dogs. 'Some workers ran into a nearby river while many fled across the Durban North Coast railway lines,' he said.

After the teargas incident about 2 000 of the workers gathered outside the Tongaat Sugar Mill and were later addressed by Mr Selby Nsibande, chairman of the National Union of Sugar Manufacturers and Refinery Workers.

Two officials of the South African Allied Workers Union who had arrived to address the strikers were told by police they had no right to be there.

They left after the police warning.

Mr Trevor Mann, the group's personnel consultant, said yesterday that all black workers who had resigned had received their money from the fund.

Indians have also been paid except for about 80 who have to wait until they receive a clearance from the Receiver of Revenue, he said.

Mr Mann said other issues, including grievances in connection with the superannuation were not clear at this stage.

He said although the situation was serious, it was 'pretty confused'.

DD 19/8/87 (103) (186)
Fisheries case postponed

UMTATA — The case against an employee of Transkei Sea Harvest (Pty) Ltd, Mr N Mbabambato, who is charged with six counts under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, was postponed in the re-

gional magistrate's court here yesterday until August 26

Mr Mbabambato was not asked to plead, nor were any details of the charges given — DDR

6.3.3.1. Blank Field Descriptor

The field descriptor for blank characters is nX. On input, n characters of the input record are skipped, on output n blank characters are inserted in the output record, except for the carriage control character.

6.3.3.2. Numeric Data

There are five conversion codes for handling numeric data

the r/w code for handling integer type data

the xPrf w,d code

the xPrE w,d code

for real type and complex type data

the xi

the xi

double precision type data

k character in the specified field is treated as integer zero. Depending upon the processor and values may be preceded by a + or no character a character position in the field width for the characters are not significant.

indicates that the external field occupies w positions and is represented internally as an integer type

contain only a sign followed by digits, with string. No other characters are permissible. If and, if the sign is minus, it is required. On s of blank characters (if necessary) and a minus owed by the magnitude of the internal integer

6.3.3.2.1. Integer

minus sign

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6.3.3.2.1. Integer

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1 000 on strike at Natal plant

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Over 1000 black workers at the Tongaat Group's sugar mill and animal feed plant at Tongaat, Natal went on strike yesterday morning, as worker action hit several areas of the country.

The strike at Tongaat — apparently sparked by work-

relation to freeze pension contributions — was still continuing late yesterday and a management spokesman said the company was trying to find out what had caused it.

In Pretoria about 500 workers at Packaging and Paper Industries downed tools over a pay dispute. Management said white artisans were keeping the plant running and added that local workers would return today.

A Picketers' Union spokesman said that the picketing was a result of a dispute over a 10 per cent increase in wages. The union said that the company had refused to meet its demands for a 15 per cent increase.

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19/8/81

Huletts in takeover

DURBAN — Huletts Engineering and Mitchell Cotts Engineering have announced that agreement has been reached for Huletts to take over the Wadeville engineering works of Mitchell Cotts with effect from September 1.

Huletts are buying a going concern which will provide them with additional workshop space and the opportunity of rationalising their production by manufacturing equipment.

Huletts will continue with Mitchell Cotts' existing product lines and will add to the range. — Sapa

- 147. Cape Times, 20th June 1925.
- 148. Cape Standard, 27th February 1945, p.3, cols.1-3.
- 149. Mustim News, 12th May 1961, p.1.
- 150. Tatz, C.M. Shadow and Substance, pp.63-64.
- 151. An oral source who does not wish to be named.
- 152. Cape Standard, 2nd March 1943, p.9, cols.1 & 2.
- 153. Cape Standard, 27th April 1943, p.1, cols.1 & 2.
- 154. Cape Standard, 30th March 1943, p.1.
- 155. Cape Standard, 3rd January 1945.
- 156. Cape Standard, 26th January 1943.
- 157. Cape Standard, 8th May 1945.
- 158. Davenport, South Africa, p.260. Many people spoken to indicated that Harris was induced by the United Party to take this action.
- 159. Constitution of the Suid Afrikaanse Koorraad.
- 160. Mustim News, 31st March 1961.
- 161. Mustim News, 12th May 1961.
- 162. Mustim News, 16th June 1961.
- 163. Mustim News, 16th February 1962.

2 500 out as strike at food company spreads

THE strike at the Tongaat Group's food plants in Natal spread yesterday to the egg and mushroom divisions

About 2 500 workers are now involved

The black and Asian workers involved in the strike were yesterday given an ultimatum by management to return to work or face dismissal

The strike follows unrest at the plants over proposed Government moves to freeze workers' pensions, which has prompted unrest in other factories this year

In Pretoria a strike at Paper

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

and Packaging Industries in Rosslyn was settled yesterday when 500 strikers agreed to return to work pending negotiations with management by their works council on pay and other demands

Fosatu's Metal and Allied Workers' Union yesterday met managements of Grinaker and Murray and Roberts in Richards Bay following a week-long strike by their entire workforce, reports RIAAN DE VILLIERS

20/8/81
A union spokesman said management was willing to recognise Mawu if it proved it was representative

The union has raised several issues, including the position of arrested workers, reinstatement of all workers, worker allegations about police action during the strike and wage demands, which management said it would consider

At Tongaat, riot police stood by yesterday as the company's managing director, Mr Alan Hankinson, addressed strikers and told them that if they were not at work today they would forfeit their jobs

Mr Hankinson said later workers had also been addressed by the general secretary of the Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Employees' Union, Mr Selby Ntsibande, whose members appear to be the movers behind the strike

The union has been accused of being funded by management, which Tongaat denies. Union sources claim it has taken a more militant turn of late

The strike follows demands by workers that they be allowed to opt out of the company's superannuation fund to avoid Government legislation freezing pension contributions. Tongaat agreed to this

But workers say Tongaat insists they resign in order to remove their pension money. This, they say, means they will lose accumulated benefits.

Mr Hankinson confirmed yesterday that workers would have to resign. But he said this was a legal requirement outside company control

He said the only benefit workers would lose was a long-service bonus bequeathed to them in terms of the will of one of the company's founders

They would have to work another five years to again become eligible for the benefit

DAIRIES (186)
More cream

FM 21/8/81

Nels Beheerend (which controls Bliss and Nels Dairies) has bought Transvaal Dairies in a move which will push turnover to about R33,6m/year and increase distribution volume by 40% to 200 000 l of milk/day

Details of the deal, including the price, were not released, but the organisation now has about 30% of the Witwatersrand market

The takeover is not likely to affect other milk processors (NCD, Dairy Belle and Kumek) as distribution is strictly zoned by the Rand Milk Association in conjunction with the Dairy Control Board

With its new acquisition, however, Nels will be able to rescale its operation and cut distribution and processing costs in both the Bliss and Nels factories

This means an increased profit per litre of milk processed, but these cost benefits will not be passed on to the consumer because the milk price is controlled

A carton of milk has a fixed wholesale price of 47c/l, and consumers normally pay about 55c/l including tax

Says Martin Loubser, MD of Bliss "At this stage, the whole organisation is completely integrated. Processing costs have dropped because more volume is going through the same plant capacity

"But we live inside margins set by the

Dairy Control Board. The only way for milk processors to increase profits is to increase productivity through more efficient use of plant, vehicles and manpower."

In addition to the cost factors, the purchase of Transvaal Dairies became viable through increasing volume throughput to justify the large capital outlay required for Nels' planned Randburg operation

The ensuing increased volume of 55 000 l/day was sufficient to persuade Nels. Also, Transvaal Dairies was strategically located on the border of one of Bliss' zones

As the existing Bliss processing plant can handle the extra volume, the Transvaal Dairies factory was closed and converted into a distribution depot

Rationalisation included separating the processing and distribution of bottle and carton milk. This gives Nels an edge in marketing yoghurt and buttered and sour milk, which are not restricted to any zone or price

The point is that without price control, and with stiff competition, the consumer could have ended up on the right side

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A reference to this subprogram could be

Steps (b) and (c) are repeated until the comparison of x_2 with x_1 is satisfied.

RDM 21/8/71
No firmings as strike ends

A TWO-DAY strike at the Tongaat Group's four Natal sugar and food plants ended yesterday when a "substantial" number of workers reported for duty

droffle, said. "Reports indicate that most of the workers have returned. Others may have gone home expecting to return when the situation had normalised"

The company's deputy managing director, Mr D J Woo-

He said nobody had been dismissed — Sapa

Numerical Uses

Although not specifically designed for numerical analysis ADA handles the problem of differing numerical accuracy on different computers much better than FORTRAN. This should permit programs to be more portable. The standard numerical types permitted are INTEGER, FIXED and FLOAT. The latter two are for fixed and floating point reals. In addition implementation may have long

Finance Reporter

WORLD sugar grant Tate and Lyle's new venture into project management in this country is already paying off. They are involved in two development projects worth a total of R25.5-million.

The first is at the Dalton sugar refinery at Noodberg in Natal which will be completed next year (worth R8.5-million) and a R17-million phased development for TSB at Matelane in the Eastern Transvaal.

They are expected to be on site at Matelane in mid-1982 and the work will take two years.

"We are going to be involved in a complete de-bottlenecking exercise to make Matelane most cost effective and production efficient," says a spokesman for Tate and Lyle Engineering in Durban.

"As a result of the success of our Simunye mill in Swaziland, we are actively pursuing project management in Southern Africa, not only in sugar, but also in other general engineering areas."

"Our overseas parent company, Tate & Lyle Agribusiness, based on the UK, is 70 to 80 percent into sugar, but has plant work in other sectors of general agriculture and in ethanol and potable alcohol."

Similar work has been undertaken by T&L in North and South America and South-East Asia for many years.

"We envisage a steady build-up of projects in southern Africa," the spokesman adds. "Recruiting from local sources and helping to build up local technology with the international expertise at our disposal."

Several years after selling their sugar manufacturing interest in this country T&L is offering a total design and management services package.

"Our new approach," says the spokesman, "is geared to the client's requirements combining with his staff where appropriate and using his technology if available so that at the end of the day he gets exactly what he wants. The keynote to our operations is flexibility."

The R100-million Swaziland mill had been a huge success for T & L. It was completed one month ahead of schedule (within one percent of the total budget) and began operating on May 1 last year. T & L also provides management services and technical back-up to Simunye on a contract basis for 10 years.

They are involved in further R8-million development projects in another township and a complex of about 50 shops in the new Simunye town. The centre will be officially opened on Wednesday by the King's representative Prince Gaheni.

Overall T & L have been associated with Simunye in the following areas:

- As equity shareholders in the Royal Swaziland Sugar Corporation

- As purchasers of a proportion of the sugar produced

- As consultants advising and assisting with ongoing management of the project

- As engineers and project managers responsible for the complete design, construction and commissioning of all facilities. Some of their team construction contracts were handled and supervised by T & L together with about 160 contracts for the supply of plant and equipment.

SWEET'S SUGAR AND LYLE
 25/8/81
 186

```

TYPE VECTOR IS VECTOR;
A,B,C,D : VECTOR;
J,N      : INTEGER;
R        : REAL;

BEGIN
GET(IN,N);
FOR I IN 1..N
LOOP
GET(IN,B(I)); GET(IN,D(I));
GET(IN,A(I)); GET(IN,C(I));
END LOOP;
-- PRINT HEADING
PUT(OUT,"SOLUTION OF TRIDIAGONAL SYSTEM OF");
PUT(OUT,N,4);
PUT(OUT,"EQUATIONS BY ELIMINATION");
FOR I IN 2..N
LOOP
R := B(I)/D(I-1);
D(I) := D(I)-R*A(I-1);
C(I) := C(I)-R*C(I-1);
END LOOP;
-- BACK SUBSTITUTION
C(N) := C(N)/D(N);
FOR I IN 2..N
LOOP
J := N-I+1;
C(J) := (C(J)-A(J)*C(J+1))/D(J);
END LOOP;
-- PRINT OUT VALUES
FOR I IN 1..N LOOP
PUT(OUT,"X(");
PUT(OUT,1,WIDTH=>4);
PUT(OUT,") =");
PUT(OUT,C(I),WIDTH=>14,MANTISSA=>9,EXPONENT=>2);
NEWLINE(OUT);
END LOOP;
END;
```




particularly by the reference to postponement of tax as well as avoidance - see Ferera's case (supra) in which case it was said that he was obliged to exercise those powers in appropriate circumstances. See also King's case and Smith's case (supra). In Meyerowitz's case (supra) the court found that the Secretary did not have to tax as if the scheme had not been entered into and thus resurrect a company which fell away in the course of implementing the scheme.

In *H. v. COT* (1972 (2) SA 719 (RAD)), 34 SATC 39) the Rhodesian AD found the Commissioner's powers to be wide provided that the result of his action is not to subject any portion of the taxpayers income to double income tax, because were he to do this he could not be acting in a fair or appropriate manner, as this section is not a penal one. See also King's case where it was found that the section did not widen the net beyond the general scope of the Act.

Income - although not set out in the section it seems there must be income before the section can be invoked even if the income does not accrue to the taxpayer under attack. See King's case (supra) where it was said that the section did not widen the net beyond the general scope of the Act. See also ITC 963 (supra) where it was said that the section was never intended to hit income which under other sections of the Act was excluded or exempt. (see also King's case). In considering this aspect it seems probable that income should be considered in its more general sense of the re-wards of labour or employment of capital rather than in the narrow sense used in the Act.

The general trend in Hicklin's case (supra) also appears to lend support to the views expressed here.

The tax avoided - in Gallagher's case (supra) the court accepted that when considering what tax had been avoided the total tax paid by all parties after implementation of the scheme could correctly be taken into account.

Sundry - In Hicklin's case (supra) there were two interesting comments, one to the effect that a taxpayer considering alternative courses of action was perfectly entitled to avoid tax liability by adopting some other legitimate course. In considering the Secretary's contention that it was abnormal for a shareholder to pay someone to buy his shares it was found that it was an eminently reasonable consideration for shareholders to have to pay in order to get rid of the stubborn, "untidy", dormant Reklama (company), their loan indebtedness to it and their substantial tax liability.

Ice-cream price
goes up

Consumer Reporter

Ice-cream prices have
been increased by between
7 and 15 percent.

Ice-cream manufactur-
ers said the increase was
due to higher milk, butter
and sugar prices, increased
petrol and packaging costs
and higher wages.

Go-slow strike ends

EAST LONDON — Production at the KSM Milling plant here returned to normal yesterday afternoon following a go-slow strike by workers over demands for higher wages.

A spokesman for the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) said officials from the union had met with management yesterday morning following which they had called on workers to resume normal production.

He said there would be negotiations between Saawu and KSM later this week and among issues to be discussed would be the drawing up of a recognition agreement between the two parties.

A spokesman for KSM confirmed that the go-slow strike, which started on Friday and involved most of the workforce, had slowed down production at the plant. — DDR

RDM 25/8/81

Migrant workers' case resumes in Maritzburg

ABOUT 150 migrant workers yesterday crowded into the Natal Supreme Court in Maritzburg for the resumption of a case with important implications for migrant worker rights

One of the issues in the case is the right of an employer to remove a fired contract worker from a company compound without obtaining a court order

It has been brought by 180 workers, all members of the Fosatu-affiliated Sweet, Food and Allied Workers' Union, who were fired from the Union Co-Operative Sugar Mill at Dalton in Natal after a work stoppage earlier this year

They are asking the court to order the reinstatement of their compound housing which they lost after being dismissed. They are also asking that it declare the stoppage a "lock-out" rather than a strike

The case caused a stir earlier this year when Mr Justice Page granted an interim interdict to one of the workers, Mr Cyprian Ngewu, restraining the company from evicting him from the compound

Lawyers said that this had established the principle that employers could not remove migrant workers from their compounds while their contracts were still in operation

The case was originally brought by more than 40 workers, but Mr Justice Page found that the affidavits submitted by all but Mr Ngewu were incomplete

They and 140 other fired workers then brought a new case before Mr Justice Booysens, who set the case down for a hearing on the facts, beginning yesterday

Labour Reporter

Yesterday's hearing was taken up with evidence by Mr Ngewu and other fired workers. Mr Anton Mostert is appearing for Union Co-Operative and Mr C Nicholson for the workers

Star 27/8/74
Police use
teargas on

strikers at Huletts mill

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Riot police used teargas today after they were stoned by striking workers at the Huletts sugar mill at Mount Edgecombe. A senior police officer, who confirmed the use of teargas, said no serious injuries had been reported. Police had removed sticks from the crowd of chanting workers. The Mount Edgecombe mills, one of the smaller plants in the giant Huletts organisation, was closed today after the work stoppage by about 250 black men who prevented other workers from going on shift at 1 am. Mr Ronnie Philips, public relations officer for the company, said no contact had been made with the workers and no specific demands had been put forward.

...artments it has been suggested that along lines similar to the student microcomputer would most probably be capable of running BASIC only and the second is more flexible (e.g. 6500). The simple machine could be of departments such as Psychology. Initially using the mainframe as a terminal use the terminal keyboard to get simple statistical programs on the video screen. There are many of a mainframe, but which tie up a flexible machine would be used to students, computer scientists and hardware which they will meet after that eight machines of each type would most probably require the support of the software, hardware and object would be expensive and would room to house the equipment. As and for this reason there is not

As in the case of word processing, the introduction of microcomputers requires careful planning as there is a bewildering array of hardware which is being marketed very aggressively. Because there are so many variables it is very easy to select equipment which is not the best for the application. The situation is further complicated by the fact that the level of local support for hardware and software is sometimes insufficient to meet the needs of the user. However some general guidelines are beginning to emerge. It seems that the CP/M operating system is becoming accepted as an industry standard. The amount of software which has been written to run under CP/M makes this very attractive to the user who envisages a wide range of applications (as is usually the case in a university environment). The use of this operating system simplifies the running of the same program on different makes of microcomputer giving the circumstances. This means that microcomputers, the standard however even Apple has introduced an optional inevitable that many users of UMIVAC mainframe. Under service will not be able to this area.

In answer to the needs of a microcomputer laboratory Terminal Network (STN). needed. The first is a cost effective method of supporting CP/M) and selling in the region. Where large numbers of desk-calculator give students (particularly accounts) exposure to leading university. It would be needed initial full-time employment of administration. It requires other facilities yet there has been no yet a planned date of implementation.

to their use of the mainframe machine. The need to give students some exposure to this type of equipment in addition to purpose computing. A number of teaching departments have already expressed a great motivation is required in the case of microcomputers for general teaching. This raises the problem of competition for funds which would otherwise be spent on the central computing facility. As a result very linked directly to specialised equipment. The trend could change as groups beginning of the year. Most of the applications were for Apples which are purchase of microcomputers has processed requests for about 9 micros since the Sub-committee which has to give technical approval to all applications for the going to make an ever more significant impact on our lives. The Minicomputer often slow. In spite of this UCT has recognised that the microcomputer is being at the bottom corner of Africa, our lines of communication are long and

John Newmarch

THE NIGHTLY MICRO

FROM OVERLOOKED TO FORMALIZED CARTEL

NM 27/8/87

186

186
Suzie

Blake Wilkins

Political Reporter
 MAIZE millers with a market of more than 30 million blacks are in the final stages of forming a cartel which will control prices throughout Southern Africa.

Opponents of the cartel fear that the price of staples such as mealie meal, samp and other white maize products will rise as a result of lack of open competition. A call for an immediate investigation was made yesterday by Mr Philip Myburgh, Opposition spokesman on agriculture. He questioned whether Dr Dawie de Villiers, Minister of Trade and Industries, was aware of moves to form a cartel and said the Competitions Board formed in terms of the Maintenance and Promotion of Competition Act of 1979 should investigate the proposal.

Mr Myburgh warned that blacks unable to afford staple food could mobilize to

protest en masse, as had happened in Poland. The initial limitation of the proposed monopoly on white maize prime products would not last.

Once price fixing spread to animal feeds, used extensively in the broiler, egg, pork, milk and red meat industries, the effect on food prices would be catastrophic.

Major groups involved in the cartel move — named in a 50-page agreement supplied by a Johannesburg source — are Tiger Oats and National Milling Company Limited, Premier Foods Limited, Tongaat-Redford Limited, and have a 50 to 60 percent share of the market.

Monopolistic

Three of these groups — Premier, Tiger and Tongaat — were also members of the ill-fated National Egg Producers' Co-operative.

It is understood that the proposed cartel would avoid prosecution under law governing monopolistic practices because millers sell their products mainly

directly to the consumer. The raw product can be bought only from the Maize Control Board, which is expected to lose R300-million this year in dealing with the record maize crop.

Millers were due to sign the agreement in Johannesburg today — with the agreement coming into effect immediately and running for 5 years — but the meeting was postponed pending the compilation of further statistics.

Many small millers are being forced to enter the agreement through fear that they would be squeezed out of business in an ensuing price war should they choose to remain independent.

In terms of the agreement, 'combat' areas would be declared where members would be permitted to sell products at less than fixed cartel prices to bring rebel millers to heel or to close down mills.

Signatories will be allocated a quota based on past production figures supplied by millers themselves. Penalties will have to be levied by the

sell above their quota, while those that undersell will be compensated.

The agreement also stipulates that owners may not sell or let their mills unless the buyer or lessor agrees to become a signatory.

A further provision which impinges on the rights of an owner is a clause which empowers the accountants retained by the cartel to inspect the books of account of any signatory.

There are fears that the Big Four will control a 10-man executive committee which will run the cartel. It will consist of the nominees of each of the major groups, three nominees elected by a majority vote by co-operative societies and three nominees elected by a majority of the remaining parties.

Within 30 days of signing the agreement, members will have to supply a written guarantee consisting of their quota expressed as a percentage of R2 000 000.

The move to form a cartel was condemned by Raymond Ackerman, chairman and managing director

of Pick 'n Pay.

'I have heard rumours of this and had been worried about discounts ending, but I never thought they would dare go ahead.'

Mr Brian Beavan, regional marketing director of Spar, said he would oppose the formation of a cartel if it eliminated free competition.

'If savings are passed on to big volume buyers, I am not against the move.'

Objective

The cartel would not have as an objective the closure of rebel millers, Mr Walter Wolters, chief executive of maize milling in the Premier group, said yesterday.

Mr Wolters, who is on a committee of the National Association of Maize Millers which drew up the agreement to be signed by cartel members, said consumers were not benefiting from the price war. Retailers, and more specifically cash and carry and small rural stores, were tapping up the profits gained by the cartel.

Moves to form maize cartel

186 221
NM 27/8/81

Mercury Reporter
MOVES by manufacturers and marketers of maize products to form a cartel were aimed at bringing about 'a rationalisation of the industry to ensure a fair return for the parties on their investment', according to a 50-page agreement drawn up for signature by proposed cartel members.

The agreement says the industry has for some time been 'suffering from under-utilisation of capacity coupled with a diminished demand in real terms for maize products'.

Agreement

The agreement was intended to 'resurrect and regulate the market to satisfy demand from the public'. It was 'in the public interest to create stable conditions in the industry and to eliminate the chaotic conditions'.

To achieve rationalisation in the maize milling industry, signatories should 'use their utmost endeavours' to buy at reasonable cost excess milling capacity.

Under a heading, Selling Price of Products, the agreement stipulates that signatories shall not sell any products at prices less than 'the fixed prices'. Exceptions are sales to end users, excluding mines, the State, and provincial and municipal institutions; and sales in 'combat' areas where prices are lowered to do battle with rebel millers. The 10-member executive committee sets the fixed price.

Method

Since the common intention of the signatories is to 'prevent unfair competition and to establish and maintain a scheme for the regulation and control of the sale and marketing of the products', breaches will disrupt the scheme 'and will probably cause loss or damage directly or indirectly to all', which would not be 'readily capable of estimation in money terms'. Members who breach the agreement will have to pay in damages of R75 per ton on every ton of goods sold.

A method of arbitration is set out in the agreement to deal with breaches of the agreement.

Unless otherwise agreed, the signatories must in aggregate, have sold not more than 75 percent of white maize products in the agreement area in a fixed year for the agreement to come into force. The agreement area is the Republic of South Africa,

South West Africa, Transkei, Venda, Bophuthatswana, Swaziland, Lesotho and Botswana.

Selling

Penalties and compensation payments are set out in the agreement. Minor manufacturers — those with less than 2 percent of the total quota — and major manufacturers are divided into two classes for the payment of penalties.

The selling, letting, admitting of partners or dissolving of a partnership by any signatory is controlled. Newcomers will have to become signatories before they can hold interests in milling.

The running costs of the cartel, which can include funds necessary for the buying out of a mill, will be met from a pool account to which members contribute on the basis of their quotas.

In terms of the agreement, each signatory undertakes not to gain any form of advantage, either long or short term, over other signatories regarding the sale of products. A following clause stipulates that this provision shall not 'restrict fair competition having regard to the accepted ethical standard of business in respect of the sale of the products'.

The agreement limits the payment of cash discounts, reductions, brokerage or agency commissions, all of which are widespread in the milling industry at present.

The National Association of Maize Millers will set up a list of approved wholesalers, brokers and commission agents, but millers can use their own agents.

System

At present, discounts given by millers vary between R10 and R20 a ton, and a preferential price list operates. A selected wholesaler gets a discount of R15 a ton, an ordinary wholesaler R9 a ton, and a preferential buyer is allowed R4 a ton. Additional discounts are also used to induce a buyer to take products from a particular mill.

The existing system works as follows. Basic prices stemming from production costs are set in each of 25 areas, including South West Africa and Botswana. For example, the basic mill floor price of an 80 kg bag of special sifted maize meal varies from R18.15 in the Prieska, De Aar and South West Africa area to R21.31 in the Knysna, George area.

Strike
forces
NM 28/8/81
sugar
mill to
close

Mercury Reporter

SUGAR MILL workers went on strike early yesterday morning forcing the Huletts Sugar Mill at Mount Edgecombe to close. It is believed that workers downed tools because of dissatisfaction over the effects the draft Pension Bill would have on their pension schemes.

The strike, involving 250 workers, occurred two days after trade union leaders warned that the Government's draft Pension Bill would lead to labour unrest.

Police in riot gear used teargas at the mill yesterday morning. According to Brigadier John Visser, Divisional Commissioner of Police for Port Natal, the gas was used 'to disperse strikers after they began throwing stones at the police'.

A witness said police used teargas at 9 a.m. when workers attempted to leave the premises.

A spokesman for the police said one man had been arrested for possession of a dangerous weapon.

Mr Ron Phillips, public relations officer for the Huletts Group, said yesterday that after the initial confrontation workers were peaceful and orderly.

The strikers gathered outside the mill and waited while representatives of the National Union of Sugar Manufacturers and Refining Employees met Huletts management.

Police kept a low profile and there were no more confrontations.

After the meeting the secretary of the union, Mr Selby Nsibandé, addressed the workers. No firm decision was taken, and the workers left the premises.

When the new Bill became effective pensions would be subject to compulsory preservation and transferability.

Sacked

workers

get world

backing

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

A SUPREME Court case with important implications for migrant worker rights is attracting international trade union attention.

In an unprecedented move, the International Union of Food and Allied Workers' Associations, which represents 175 unions in 62 countries, has sent a telegram to the Natal Supreme Court in Maritzburg which is hearing the case.

The telegram comments on the case and supports the sacked workers in the labour dispute from which it flows.

Vital

One of the issues raised in the case is the right of an employer to remove a dismissed contract worker from compound housing without first obtaining a court order.

Lawyers say this has a vital bearing on migrant worker bargaining rights.

It flows out of a work stoppage at the Union Co-Operative Sugar Mill in Dalton, Natal, by members of the Fosatu-affiliated Sweet, Food and Allied Workers' Union.

The workers were dismissed after the stoppage and 180 of them have now asked the court to order the reinstatement of their compound housing and to declare the stoppage a "lock-out" rather than a strike.

⊙ In terms of the sub judice rule, which makes it an offence to influence a court's decision, the Rand Daily Mail cannot publish the contents of the IUF telegram.

Boksburg dairy Star 28/8/81

In the second strike to hit the company this year, the entire African work force at National Cooperative Dairies in Boksburg downed tools yesterday over a demand for union recognition.

The 600 workers returned to their posts at 2 pm after management had agreed to begin negotiating with the Sweet, Food

and ~~AMIE~~ ~~Workers~~ Union, said the union's general secretary, Mrs Maggie Magubane.

NCD chairman Dr M N Hermann claimed a large number of workers had been intimidated into joining the strike and some had been injured.

In another dispute, workers in at least two departments at Cobra

~~Brassware~~ ~~Workers~~ ~~Union~~ ~~187~~ ~~186~~ ~~185~~ ~~184~~ ~~183~~ ~~182~~ ~~181~~ ~~180~~ ~~179~~ ~~178~~ ~~177~~ ~~176~~ ~~175~~ ~~174~~ ~~173~~ ~~172~~ ~~171~~ ~~170~~ ~~169~~ ~~168~~ ~~167~~ ~~166~~ ~~165~~ ~~164~~ ~~163~~ ~~162~~ ~~161~~ ~~160~~ ~~159~~ ~~158~~ ~~157~~ ~~156~~ ~~155~~ ~~154~~ ~~153~~ ~~152~~ ~~151~~ ~~150~~ ~~149~~ ~~148~~ ~~147~~ ~~146~~ ~~145~~ ~~144~~ ~~143~~ ~~142~~ ~~141~~ ~~140~~ ~~139~~ ~~138~~ ~~137~~ ~~136~~ ~~135~~ ~~134~~ ~~133~~ ~~132~~ ~~131~~ ~~130~~ ~~129~~ ~~128~~ ~~127~~ ~~126~~ ~~125~~ ~~124~~ ~~123~~ ~~122~~ ~~121~~ ~~120~~ ~~119~~ ~~118~~ ~~117~~ ~~116~~ ~~115~~ ~~114~~ ~~113~~ ~~112~~ ~~111~~ ~~110~~ ~~109~~ ~~108~~ ~~107~~ ~~106~~ ~~105~~ ~~104~~ ~~103~~ ~~102~~ ~~101~~ ~~100~~ ~~99~~ ~~98~~ ~~97~~ ~~96~~ ~~95~~ ~~94~~ ~~93~~ ~~92~~ ~~91~~ ~~90~~ ~~89~~ ~~88~~ ~~87~~ ~~86~~ ~~85~~ ~~84~~ ~~83~~ ~~82~~ ~~81~~ ~~80~~ ~~79~~ ~~78~~ ~~77~~ ~~76~~ ~~75~~ ~~74~~ ~~73~~ ~~72~~ ~~71~~ ~~70~~ ~~69~~ ~~68~~ ~~67~~ ~~66~~ ~~65~~ ~~64~~ ~~63~~ ~~62~~ ~~61~~ ~~60~~ ~~59~~ ~~58~~ ~~57~~ ~~56~~ ~~55~~ ~~54~~ ~~53~~ ~~52~~ ~~51~~ ~~50~~ ~~49~~ ~~48~~ ~~47~~ ~~46~~ ~~45~~ ~~44~~ ~~43~~ ~~42~~ ~~41~~ ~~40~~ ~~39~~ ~~38~~ ~~37~~ ~~36~~ ~~35~~ ~~34~~ ~~33~~ ~~32~~ ~~31~~ ~~30~~ ~~29~~ ~~28~~ ~~27~~ ~~26~~ ~~25~~ ~~24~~ ~~23~~ ~~22~~ ~~21~~ ~~20~~ ~~19~~ ~~18~~ ~~17~~ ~~16~~ ~~15~~ ~~14~~ ~~13~~ ~~12~~ ~~11~~ ~~10~~ ~~9~~ ~~8~~ ~~7~~ ~~6~~ ~~5~~ ~~4~~ ~~3~~ ~~2~~ ~~1~~

on the West Rand downed tools yesterday, allegedly over the dismissal of a colleague.

The company's managing director, Mr Kerry Davidson, said a very small percentage of the workforce had been involved.

A spokesman for the registered General and Al-

Hulett's Mount Edgecombe sugar mill near Durban was unresolved last night.

The workers demanding the immediate liquidation of their pension funds were addressed yesterday by Mr Selby Ntshande of the Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Employees Union.

which claims majority membership at the plant — said about 200 workers struck.

They were back at work after three hours but were still demanding reinstatement of their colleague and recognition of the union, she said.

The strike over pensions by 250 workers at

Sugar mill

Star 28/8/81

quiet after

strike clash

Labour Reporter

Workers at Huletts sugar mill at Mount Edgecombe, Natal, were still on strike today after yesterday's clash in which some workers stoned riot police

Police used teargas to disperse the strikers

Mr Ron Phillips, public relations officer for Huletts, told The Star that management discussed grievances with workers last night

About 250 workers at the mill went on strike because of proposed legislation affecting pensions

The legislation, which could freeze pension payouts, has been a cause of industrial unrest in Natal and the Eastern Cape this year

The situation at the mill this morning was quiet

LECTURE DATE	LECTURE NO.	TOPIC	THE INCOME TAX ACT	MEYEROWITZ	ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES	TUTORIALS
10 August	17	Source	s.1 'gross income' definition paras. (GA), (k), (n); s.9, s.10(1)(w), s.22A(2), s.24A(3)	Chapter 7	-	10.4 10.6 T.1523
		Double Tax Agreements	s.108 and peruse double tax agreements noted below with emphasis on articles listed - United Kingdom Art.1.3.4.6.	Chapter 27 (skim)	Summarised table on D.T.A.	8.10 8.11 8.12

Dairy men claim firings unfair

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

SEVERAL of the 600 workers who took part in a strike at National Co-Operative Dairies in Boksburg on Thursday were fired yesterday - despite an undertaking to their union that they would not be sacked without prior consultation, the union's general secretary alleged yesterday.

Mrs Maggie Magubane, general secretary of Fosatu's Sweet, Food and Allied Workers Union, also charged that workers had told her that they were "forced to work" yesterday by the dairy's management.

Despite repeated attempts to contact the dairy's manager yesterday, no comment on the allegations was available.

The workers at the dairy struck on Thursday in support of a demand that management recognise the union. They returned to work yesterday.

Assaulted

During the strike, two workers were assaulted and seriously injured by "intimidators", according to NCD management and the company originally said it had fired all the workers and would not take back those who had been involved in the incident.

Mrs Magubane said late on Thursday, however, that the dispute had been resolved. She said the company had agreed to negotiate with the union on recognition and that it had agreed that it would consult the union before firing workers.

Workers would only be fired if both parties agreed that they had been responsible for the assaults, she said.

24 August	19	Tax Planning	S.1 definition of 'South African Company', 'Republic', 'territory', definition of 'permanent establishment' in various DTA's; ss.28bis, 37A, 30, 31, 24B.	Handout on U.K. Imputation System	T.1423 T.1430 8.9
		Foreign Companies/ Foreign Transactions			
		- S.W.A. Income			
		- Walvis Bay Residents			
		- N.R.S.T.			
		- N.R.T.I.			
		- Foreign Exchange			
		- U.K. Imputation System			

4 How to RESCUE an element

In order to reinstate an element using RESCUE it is necessary to know the sequence number of that element in the file. Suppose the name of the element concerned is PROGRESS and it is in file JONES*THESIS. Assume that the work is being done in a demand run not a batch run. The command

```
@PRT,TL JONES*THESIS.PROGRESS
or, in CTS,
PXQ PRT,TL JONES*THESIS.PROGRESS

will print a long line of information for each copy of the file. The copies will be listed oldest first except the current one(s), if any, will be marked with an asterisk. They are to be removed from the file next time it is created and time of creation (and perhaps the type) will be possible to decide which copy is to be reinstated. This copy must be noted. Suppose it is 17. The command
@UCT*PROGS.RESCUE JONES*THESIS.PROGRESS,17
or, in CTS,
PXQ UCT*PROGS.RESCUE JONES*THESIS.PROGRESS,17
will reinstate this copy as the current copy and
previously current copy as non-current.
```

5 How to decode FAC REJECTED and FAC WARNING messages

Often FAC REJECTED and FAC WARNING messages give the facility status word. There are two ways of breaking it up into 36 bits and consulting a tabular Diagnostic Bit Settings' or (b) by using the table look-up for you.

Method (a) is explained in the Practical Tips chapter publication "Using Files on the UNIVAC". This is up to date table of bit settings.

Method (b) is very convenient for use during demand runs followed by a blank and the 12 digits of the status word be omitted. For example, the command

```
@FAC 400003
gets the response
REQUEST REFUSED FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:
MASS STORAGE FILE HAS BEEN ROLLED OUT
WAIT STATUS..ALL UNITS IN USE OR X-OPTION CLASH
```

PIGS ARE BIG BUSINESS IN NATAL

S. Tribune 30/8/78

PIGS are a very capital intensive form of agriculture. For example the cost of accommodation for one sow is about R1500. Baynesfield Piggery has 500 sows and this number is being expanded to 1000, in the near future. Feeding too is expensive and according to David Wylle, manager of Baynesfield and a recent past chairman of the Natal Pig Development Association, 240

tons of feed is used every month, 60 percent of this being maize and the balance high protein ingredients. At Baynesfield, there are 5500 pigs on the farm. All of them are sold to the bacon factory and 11 000 pigs go to the factory every year - the value being about R800 000. Baynesfield is the largest piggery in Natal but another of a similar size is being built at New Hanover. Most

piggeries however, are very much smaller. There are 193 members of the Natal Pig Development Association which is the controlling body for pig farmers in Natal. In Natal there are about 35 000 sows and this means that at any one time there are around 300 000 pigs. There is little evidence in Natal that the big boys are taking over, as is the case in the Transvaal where some

of the large meat companies are building very large piggeries. Mr Wylle says that for a piggery to be economically viable, each sow must produce 9,7 weaners twice a year. There is no artificial insemination, and there is one boar to every 20 sows. Baynesfield, in the past three years, has set up its own stud farm in order to keep pace with the increasing demand for pork. It has about

80 animals in this section of the farm. There are 19 registered breeders in Natal, and these farmers concentrate generally on the Large white and Landrace breeds, which have proved to be the best for baconers. A sow costs about R300 while a boar will average R500. There are two main factories in Natal - the one at Baynesfield and the much larger one at Estcourt. Not only is the Eskort Bacon Co-op the largest in the Republic, it is also the oldest having been built in 1913. It is a national institution with 2 000 members who produce the pigs for factories, at Estcourt and Heidelberg in the Transvaal. The chairman is a Pretoria man, Mr G. H. Braak while the general manager, who is based in Estcourt is Mr V. I. C. Fincken. Mr Fincken said, the factory at Estcourt processes between 200 000 and 250 000 pigs every year (worth between R16 and R20 million). Bacon factories require a large staff, for although mechanisation is on the increase, much of the process is a hand operation.

The pig industry is, on the whole, remarkably free from problems. Disease is almost non-existent, especially in Natal. Even swine fever is no longer the problem that it once was thanks to new hygienic methods of rearing pigs. Much of the credit for this lies in the good relationship that exists between the pig farmers and the State veterinarians. The National Pig Health Scheme is operated by the Meat Board and they can call on the State vets for assistance. The main problem lies in the provision of good breeding stock and as has been seen, some of the larger companies are setting up their own stud farms to meet this need. At considerable cost let it be added.

"Pork" according to both Mr Wylle and Mr Fincken, is fast coming into its own as a consumer food.

the MODES line printed will indicate that the file is DISABLED.

Normally the DISABLEment can be treated as a warning. The DISABLE flag is cleared by use of the @ENABLE command.

e.g. @ENABLE MAGIC*SPELL.
or PXQ ENABLE MAGIC*SPELL.

186

2023/18/87
 17 strikers
 fired

Labour Reporter

Seventeen workers have lost their jobs at the National Co Operative Dairies in Boksburg as a result of last week's strike over union recognition

About 600 workers went on strike on Thursday after demanding that management recognise the Sweet, Food and Allied Workers' Union, a Fosatu-affiliate

When they returned to work on Friday 17 workers were "not re-employed," a company spokesman said

The union still planned to meet management later today to discuss recognition

186

A possible amendment
 For the purposes of
 to any year of assessment
 either prior to or
 the Commissioner is
 granted in terms of

(c) The reference
 deduction will be
 when read with the
 Commissioner must determine
 relates to a particular

As follows -

'expenditure' in relation
 of expenditure incurred
 year in respect of which
 on or allowance will be
 end of such year -

et in respect of which any
 could be narrowed down
 the effect that the Com-
 future expenditure which

An asset acquired more
 specifically for one contract might be used on several and thus
 the cost might not all be treated as future expenditure in respect
 of a particular contract. This could cause a problem as it may
 well be that an advance payment is in fact negotiated particularly
 to acquire the plant in question and if any portion of the advance
 is taxed there could be a problem.

The practise of some contracting firms to acquire all their plant
 in a separate company and lease the plant to the contracting com-
 pany so as to obtain accurate apportionment between contracts could
 cause problems under this heading.

(d) Before any allowance can be given income must have been re-
 ceived or must have accrued.

(e) The section refers to any contract and thus is not restricted
 to long term contracts or even to written contracts. The initial
 problem was related to construction contracts and reference was
 even made to this in the explanatory memorandum to the Income Tax
 Bill 1980 however no such restriction appears in the Act.

(f) The Commissioner must be satisfied that the income received
 or accrued from the contract will have to be utilised to meet fu-
 ture expenditure on the same contract and may then allow a provi-
 sion limited to the lesser of the income or the future expenditure.
 Note that on this basis there cannot be a provision for a loss.

(g) The Commissioner has merely to be satisfied that the taxpayer
will incur the expenditure in question in the performance of his
 obligation under the contract. The contract does not have to im-
 pose an obligation in precise terms to incur specific expenditure.

(h) An allowance made at the end of one year will be included in

Handwritten notes and scribbles at the top of the page.

EAST LONDON - There will be no bond held with debt over 100 - the million have gone on...

...expensed for any income... to households... - 1988

PRAC

SOCIATED WITH CAPITALISING
N DEBT CAPITAL

Once the capitalise has been made, certain practical problems have to be considered. In this chapter I have studied the major controversial areas, and where I have thought necessary, have suggested feasible solutions.

4.1 Qualifying Assets

4.1.1 Self-Constructed Assets

FASB 34 defines qualifying assets, i.e. those assets on which interest may be capitalised, as

- a) "Assets that are constructed or otherwise produced for an enterprise's own use (including assets constructed or produced for the enterprise by others for which deposits or progress payments have been made)", and
- b) "Assets intended for sale or lease that are constructed or otherwise produced as discrete projects (e.g., ships or real estate developments)."

Therefore, with regard to assets constructed in the above circumstances, there is no problem, and such assets, e.g. Plant and Machinery, qualify for interest capitalisation. This is logical - if the cost of funds used to construct an asset is expensed, it would create the impression that management is not optimizing its return on capital, whereas they are in fact using the funds to generate the future

EL milk
Argus 1/9/81
strike
No home
186
delivery

Argus Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — No milk was delivered to East London homes today after about 160 milkmen went on strike, apparently for higher wages.

The strike started at midnight.

'We expected trouble of some kind,' said the chief executive of Model Dairy, Mr M Gateke.

'The workers' committee approached us last week, asking for higher wages.

'We told them they had recently had an increase, and we were unable to grant another.'

Mr Gateke said the company had had little other warning.

SENT HOME

'We really only realised what was happening at midnight when 160 workers failed to arrive.

'We sent home another 30 who did report for duty because we feared for their safety. We were afraid of intimidation.'

He said about 70 per cent of the labour force was on strike.

'We have been able to maintain deliveries to shops and supermarkets, and we have to decide what steps to take to restore our other services.'

'I don't know whether our staff will return or whether we will have to hire others.'

Deliveries of milk suspended

186

EAST LONDON — All household deliveries of milk by Model Dairy have been suspended following a strike by dairymen

Officials of the African Food and Canning Workers Union (AFCWU) have claimed that the strike follows a refusal by management to negotiate with the union over wages

However, Mr M Gateke, the chief executive of the dairy, said he was not quite sure of the exact cause of the strike but assumed it had something to do with a letter sent by union officials calling for a minimum wage of R70 a week

Mr Jan Theron, the general secretary of the AFCWU, said he had met with Mr Gateke on Friday after the letter he had sent to management was not answered. He said he was told the dairy was not prepared to discuss the wage issue with a third party

"This amazed us," said Mr Theron, "because Model Dairy recognised the workers committee which operates under the auspices of our union, in February. We were told that if there was any trouble at the dairy the entire workforce would be sacked

"We pointed out that it was normal practice for a union to negotiate wages for its members throughout the world and that the workers at Model Dairy were working under appalling conditions for very low wages"

Mr Gateke said he was not prepared to deal with the union because he regarded it as a third party

"If the workers committee had come to us with wage complaints we would have been prepared to deal with them. As it was, we approached the workers committee when we received the letter from the union calling for a wage increment and they said they knew nothing about it

"Who do we believe? In the circumstances we don't think the union went about the matter in the right way."

Mr C. Mbandazayo, a workers' committee member, said he had been surprised when he was told at a meeting with management on Saturday that the union was a third party as he regarded the union as representing the interests of the workers

At a meeting between management and the full workforce of 220 on Monday afternoon, Mr Gateke reiterated his stand that he would not deal with the

union as it was a third party. Three workers interviewed yesterday said the workers had told management that workers had requested the union to approach the management over wages and that it was not a decision by the union

Mr Gateke said this was not the way he had interpreted the meeting and there was confusion over the exact position of the workers

In the early hours of Tuesday morning a large section of the workforce turned up at the dairy before their shifts were due to begin and, according to Miss Debra Komose, the branch secretary of the AFCWU, had called on management to change their standpoint. They were later asked to disperse by the police

Mr Gateke said the situation on Tuesday morning had been confused and he was unsure of what the purpose of all the workers being there was if they were not prepared to work

"We sent buses to the hostels to collect the remainder of the workers but there was no one there. About 40 to 50 workers were willing to work but we sent them home as we feared they might be intimidated.

"The police arrived later to assess the situation at the dairy and asked the workers to disperse. There were no incidents"

Miss Komose said most delivery workers at the dairy earned between R25 and R29 a week and had found it was impossible to support their families on this wage

"The workers asked us to intervene, which we did. We are here to protect them. The workers at the Model Dairy work long hours in the bitterly cold conditions of the early morning for a low wage

"Do many people appreciate the work that is done to ensure they get their milk delivered to their houses in the morning?"

Mr Gateke said he regarded the workers as having absconded from duty but that he was going to take steps to re-employ key workers and those who were not involved in the strike

"At present we are able to supply 95 per cent of our output. We haven't been brought to a standstill thanks to the understanding support we have received from the public, which we appreciate." —
DDR

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4.1.4 LIFO Inv
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NY 600 in new
2/9/81
strike at
186 157 300
sugar mill

Mercury Reporter
A FEW hours after the four-day strike ended at the Huletts sugar mill at Mount Edgecombe yesterday morning, about 600 workers went on strike at Huletts's biggest mill at Amatikulu.
The reason for the strike, which started at 10 30 yesterday morning, is dissatisfaction with the Government's new draft Pension Bill, according to union officials and Huletts management.
Workers at the Amatikulu mill want to withdraw their pension contributions before the new Bill is passed, the same request that was voiced by workers during the Mount Edgecombe strike
Police were on standby at the mill but no violent incidents or arrests were reported.
Mr Ron Phillips, group public relations manager, said workers returned to the Mount Edgecombe mill yesterday morning after management issued a statement saying they would deposit the sum of employees' pension contributions with interest into a trust account to be administered by representatives of the union and manage-

ment.
The same statement was read to mill workers at Amatikulu yesterday, but workers indicated that they were unhappy and did not want to return to work.
Management told the workers to be at work by 2 p m, or else they would be considered to be taking strike action. The workers did not return.
According to Mr Dick Ridgway, managing director of Huletts Sugar Ltd, the terms of the statement issued to Mount Edgecombe workers will apply to the Amatikulu workers.
The statement says that pension money will be kept in the trust account until such time as it is possible to insure that the 'final Government legislation cannot have the effect of preventing employees from withdrawing their contributions on leaving the company'
Mr Ridgway said that under no circumstances would the company's contributions be paid out. This happened only on retirement.
Management proposes to discuss black representation on the Board of Trustees of the current or any future pension fund with the union early next week.

ASB 34.
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and furthermore, if interest were to be capitalised only on LIFO inventories to the extent that new layers are added, it would mean that some interest would be capitalised, and some expressed, depending on the enterprises quantity changes. I disagree with this. There should be no difference in the cost of inventory merely because of the manner chosen to account for it. If interest is capitalised on all the inventory that qualifies, then in the long-run, even interest capitalised on the base layers will be taken through

1. FASB 34: "Capitalisation 233 (after 11am) extension 233 (after 11am) 186.
1979, paragraph 186." **Natal sugar mill strike called off** lost", October
2. FASB DM: "An Analysis of Accounting for Interest Costs" paragraph 34. lating to
r 16, 1977,
3. Coopers & Lybrand: "Statement of Financial Accounting Standards - Capitalisation of Interest Costs" to the Proposed
rds - Capitali-
4. Arthur Young & Co.: "Response to Discussion Memorandum - Accounting for Interest Costs", April 19, 1978.
5. Anthony, Robert N.: Accounting for the Cost of Interest, page 86.
6. Mr J. Vermooten of Picardi Investments Ltd.
7. Ernst & Ernst: "Letter of Response to the Exposure Draft, Capitalisation of Interest Cost", April 11, 1979.
8. Ibid.
9. Coopers & Lybrand: Op. cit.
10. Katugampola, B.: "Interest as a Construction Cost Element", Management Accounting, January 1977, page 15.
11. FASB 34: Op cit., paragraph 17.
12. Respondent to questionnaire: Mr T.K. Woolley, Chief Accountant of AECI Ltd.
13. Bierman, Harold Jnr.: "Interest During Construction", The Chartered Accountant in Australia, August 1975, page 10.
14. Arthur Young & Co.: "Letter in response to the Proposed Statement of Financial Accounting Standards - 'Capitalisation of Interest Cost'", April 9, 1979.
15. Ibid.
16. Guidance note on treatment of interest on deferred payments. Chartered Accountant (India), October 1979, page 393.
17. Ibid.

extension 233 (after 11am)
186.
Natal sugar mill strike called off
THE three-day work stoppage at Hulett's Mount Edgecombe plant ended yesterday, when the workers decided to call off their strike action "pending the outcome of discussions with management", union officials said. A union spokesman said workers had decided to accept terms of compromise offered by employers. — Sapa

Sugar mill court

Case postponed

The case involving 180 former workers of the Union Co Operative Sugar mill in Dalton, Natal, has been postponed in the Maritzburg Supreme Court to October 2

The workers, many of them members of the Sweet, Food and Allied Workers Union, had contested the company's decision to evict staff from their hostel after they had been dismissed.

The case started in April when the union submitted an urgent application to have the men reinstated at the hostel.

WEST

Farmers are fighting millers' price rise

Star 3/9/81
Keep
186

Farming Correspondent

Maize farmers are fighting the mills to keep down the consumer price of maize meal

Allegations that millers were trying to set up a cartel to increase meal prices worry farmers as much as consumer bodies. The price of maize grain is controlled but the price of maize meal is left to the mills and the trade.

After this year's record crop, farmers must carry a loss of about R300-million on exported maize.

Any rise in maize meal prices would reduce domestic consumption, further increasing the export surplus as well as the export loss.

According to the mills, meal sales since April are running at a level 6 percent lower than last year. Farmers feel that they cannot afford to lose any more of their home market.

It was reported that a comprehensive agreement between millers to stick to prices "recommended" by the Maize Millers' Associa-

tion was ready to be signed. Consumer bodies feared this would lead to high maize meal prices.

The president of the MMA, Mr I J Rutowitz, confirmed that such an agreement was being prepared.

He said the price situation in the maize meal trade was chaotic. Lower sales volume was causing overcapacity and mills were undercutting each other to grab every bit of business they could get.

If this situation was not ended, the whole milling

industry would run at a loss.

The director of the Consumer Council, Mr Jan Cronje, said that competition among millers was exactly what the consumer wanted. If it became clear that millers were to restrict competition, his council would take steps against it and if necessary would ask that the matter be raised with the Competition Board.

Farmer reaction was fierce. Farmers did not expect much from the Competition Board but they served notice of their intention to block any move to rig the maize meal market.

Dr Kit le Clus, deputy director of the National Maize Producer's Organisation, said that any millers' cartel would be fought tooth and nail. He would urgently study a copy of the agreement and if cartel plans were to be taken further, Nampo might ask the Maize Board to reimpose price control of maize meal.

Up to about 10 years ago maize control had been as complete as wheat control and included sales of maize products down to the consumer. Then the control over maize products had been lifted with the understanding that the mills and the trade would maintain healthy competition.

The millers' cartel agreement would now change the situation.

Hulett
 1004 3/9/81
strikers
return
to work

company at a higher rate paid. The subsidiary the construction of a qualify- interest charge. company itself pay to finance the capitalise the

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS

RENEWED labour unrest in the sugar industry in Natal ended yesterday when about 600 workers at Hulett's Amatikulu plant went back to work after a one-day strike. The workers downed tools shortly after about 250 workers at Hulett's Mount Edgecombe plant returned to work after striking since last Thursday. Workers at both plants have demanded that their pension fund contributions be refunded to them. This follows the publication of draft legislation on pension schemes which has led to widespread worker fears that their contributions will be frozen.

Condition

A spokesman for the National Union of Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Employees said yesterday workers had decided to return on condition that the union took their demand to the industrial court. Mr Ron Phillips, Hulett's public relations manager, said yesterday management had refused to pay out the contributions but had offered to place them in a trust fund to be administered by the trade union and management. It would also consider having blacks on the fund's board of trustees. However, Mr Selby Nsibande, general secretary of the union, said workers had rejected the management proposals "outright" and had only decided to go back on condition the union took the matter to the industrial court.

For example: The Holding finance house at, say, 10% Company, S, at 15% p.a., v asset which takes one year interest of R1 500, which no expense in its books. (R1 000) it has incurred, further benefit upon consoc base of the group has been Artificial situations like and FASB 34 has in fact sei AFS. The board imposes a cost that may be capitalise "total amount of inter the parent company ar varies on a consolida

ows R10 000 from a to its Subsidiary hey on a qualifying capitalises the and therefore has 10% interest profit of R500. A n that the asset reased by R500. allowed to occur, for consolidated e amount of interest d by subsid-

i.e. the total amount of interest cost incurred by all members of the consolidated group, based on the theory that the consolidated entity is a "single reporting entity"⁵⁵ In other words, all the profits arising through inter-group transactions must be eliminated on consolidation.

NM 3/9/81
300 182
186

Workers go back at the Hulett's mill

Mercury Reporter

THE dispute over the Government's draft Pension Bill which resulted in about 600 workers downing tools at Hulett's biggest sugar mill at Amatukulu on Tuesday is over.

Mr Ron Phillips, Hulett's group public relations manager, said the 600 workers returned to work before the 12 p.m. deadline.

Management had complimented the workers on their 'orderly and responsible behaviour', Mr Phillips said.

This was the second work stoppage to affect Hulett's in the past week. The first stoppage at the Mount Edgecombe mill lasted four days and workers returned on Tuesday.

In both cases workers were demanding to withdraw their pension contributions which may be frozen if the Government's new draft Pension Bill is passed next year.

Hulett's management agreed to deposit the sum of pension contributions with interest into a trust account to be administered jointly by union officials and management.

The money will be kept in the trust account until such time as it is possible to ensure that the final Government legislation cannot have the effect of preventing employees from withdrawing their contributions on leaving the company', a statement issued by management said.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING
TAXATION AND ESTATE DUTY II - 1981
COURSE OUTLINE/READING LIST - 3rd & 4th QUARTER

LECTURE DATE	LECTURE NO.	TOPIC	THE INCOME TAX ACT	MEYEROWITZ	ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES	TUTORIALS
31 August	20	Tax Planning for Asset Acquisitions	ss.1 'gross income' definition paras. (g), (h); 11(f), 11(g), 11(h), 12, 13, 8(4), 8(5)	513 - 524, 765 - 786, 534 - 537, 1423 - 1426	-	T.1319 T.1409 T.1411
14		VACATION - 5 SEPTEMBER TO 13 SEPTEMBER				16.10 T.1051 (b) and (c) T.1401
21		<p><i>3/9/81</i> Pensions Bill sparks off third sugar strike</p> <p><i>Own Correspondent</i></p> <p>DURBAN — The strike which hit two Huletts sugar mills in the past week spread to the company's second biggest plant at Dainall on the North Coast today.</p> <p>The work stoppage, involving about 500 workers, started at midnight over disputes relating to the new Pensions Bill.</p>	<p>ss.11(a), (i), (j), 12, 13, 22, 22A, 24A, 103(1), 103(2)</p> <p>hips and natures (briefly) g assets and ies g shares payable on ion</p>	<p>The relevant paras. in Chapters 9, 11, 12 and 26</p>		<p>T.1424, T.1425 T.1431, T.1432 T.1525, 14.5 16.7, 16.9</p>

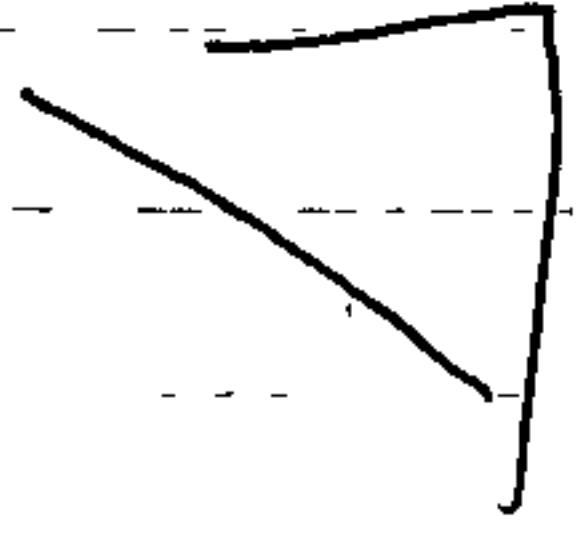
EXAMINATION - OCTOBER 1981

N.B. THE TUTORIALS REFER TO 'QUESTIONS ON S.A. INCOME TAX 1980' AND THE SOLUTIONS ARE PREPARED ON THE BASIS THAT THE QUESTIONS ARE UPDATED BY ONE YEAR.

Sugar strike spreads

Augus 3/9/81

~~200~~ ~~152~~
186 ~~132~~



Augus Correspondent

DURBAN — The ripple strike which hit two of Hulett's sugar mills in the past week spread to their second biggest plant at Darnall on the North Coast today.

The work stoppage by about 500 workers started at midnight over disputes on the new Pensions Bill. Besides the mill being at a stand-still, Hulett's

transport operation, involving mainly sugar haulage, has also been affected by the disruption.

The Hulett's public relations manager, Mr Ron Phillips, said worker demands were the same as those at Mount Edgecombe and Amatikulu.

REFUND

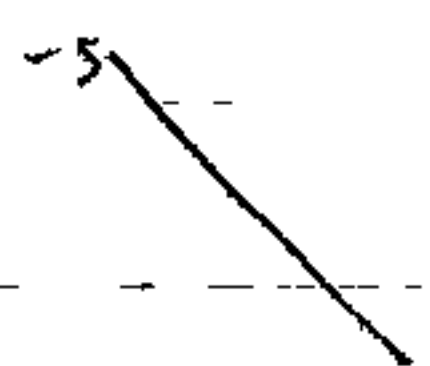
The strikers were demanding the refund of their pension contributions. The main reason advanced for making this demand is the fear that proposed Government legislation might result in employees being unable to withdraw their money. Mr Phillips said

The workers were given until 10 a.m. today to return to work or consider themselves dismissed by their own action.

About 1500 workers have so far gone on strike at Hulett's three plants.

Transaction demand credit was

Monday



Striking
DD 4/9/81
milkmen
replaced

186

EAST LONDON — Household deliveries of milk by Model Dairy were back to 50 per cent yesterday and would increase daily, the chief executive of Model Dairy, Mr M Gateke, said.

Mr Gateke said he was employing workers to replace the 220 who went on strike at the dairy earlier this week and as more were employed so would deliveries increase.

He said he was concentrating deliveries on denser areas such as Cambridge and Vincent first, but normal deliveries in outlying areas would resume soon, probably over the weekend. DDR

4/9/82

Three stoppages in a week over pension money

Mercury Reporter

HULETTS had its third work stoppage in a week yesterday when about 500 mill workers downed tools for 16 hours at the Darnall sugar mill on the North Coast.

Mr Ron Phillips, group public relations manager, said the work stoppage started at midnight on Wednesday and all workers had returned to their jobs by 4 p m yesterday.

Police were at the mill but had kept a low profile. According to Mr Phillips, the workers returned to work of their own accord once management had told them of their proposal to deposit employees' pension contributions in a trust account. Staff had also returned to work voluntarily at the Amatikulu mill, Mr Phillips said.

The reason for the work stoppage was dissatisfaction with the Government's new draft Pensions Bill — the same issue that caused the stoppages at the Amatikulu and Mount Edgecombe mills.

Workers want to withdraw their pension contributions for fear that they may be frozen when the Bill is legislated.

On Thursday last week 250 workers downed tools at the Huletts mill at Mount Edgecombe and, soon after returning to work on Tuesday, 600 workers downed tools at Huletts' biggest mill at Amatikulu.

TAB 1
COLUMNS.....CATEGORIES OF DATEARR

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*	*	100.00	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*

COUNT
PROW

Strike 7/11/81
Pensions:
Hulett's *300*
assures *186*
workers *115*

Labour Reporter

More than 1300 workers have been involved in pension related strikes in the Hulett's sugar group in Natal this week

On Wednesday night about 600 shift workers downed tools at the mill in Darnall

They returned to work yesterday after management issued an ultimatum

The Darnall strike came after walk outs at the Mount Edgcombe and Amatikulu mills.

Workers at the mills returned after a brief stay away

The strikes are related to pending pension legislation. Workers fear their contributions may be frozen

Many have demanded immediate payout of pensions but were told by management they would be paid out only if they resigned

A Hulett's spokesman said management had given workers an undertaking it would meet the National Union of Sugar Manufacturing and Retiring Employees to discuss the pension issue

Hulett's also offered to establish a trust fund and look at having black representation on the fund's board of trustees

MAIZE WAR

Millers sue for peace 186 FM 4/9/81

The maize surfeit is inevitably cutting miller prices to the bone — and many of them don't like it. So market leaders are getting together in an attempt to "stabilise" wholesale levels, even if it means applying to government for the reintroduction of price control.

Last year's record maize crop is said to be at the root of the free-for-all price cutting. The bumper harvests have led to a dwindling demand for white maize staples such as mealie meal and samp because the main consumers — the country's rural blacks — are living off their own produce.

The rising affluence among the black community is another reason for the decline in consumption which was down last year to 96% of the 1979 figure. Stats from April this year show that consumption is still on the decline.

A declining market and the massive oversupply, partly caused by the replacement of old plant with sophisticated new machinery, have forced millers to reduce prices to boost turnover.

Milled maize usually sells at R220/t-R240/t, depending on the area and the cost of the raw material supplied by the Maize Control Board. Millers' gross profit margins are usually around R39/t based on a 15% return on depreciated capital. Stepping outside the pricing structure recommended by the industry, some millers have dropped their margins to as low as R9/t.

Wally Wolters, Premier Milling's chief executive, says pricing structure is "in a shambles" with millers in some regions selling virtually at cost. Wolters and a number of other larger millers, Tiger Oats and National Milling, Tongaat Foods and Fedfood included, have taken the initiative by drawing up a new price agreement for the industry.

A number of millers, large and small, are already signatories to the agreement and attempts are being made to draw the recalcitrants into the fold.

Wolters says the price fixing agreement is not intended to exploit consumers by pushing up the price to end users. He points out that, at the moment, urban consumers are not benefiting to any great extent from the price scramble. Only 10% of Premier's produce is sold to major retailing chains. The bulk of sales go to the smaller country traders who are reaping all the benefits from the mass discounts. Hopefully, the benefits are being passed on to rural consumers.

The millers say they are quite happy to submit any price agreement to the Maize

Board which could satisfy itself that they are not trying to enrich themselves unduly. Wolters adds that the millers are also prepared to ask Government to reintroduce price control.

He explains "All we want is stable prices and an orderly industry."

The FM has learnt that a number of the smaller millers and milling co-ops are reluctant to join the cartel but they fear being forced out of business in the ensuing price war.

The agreement makes provision for certain "combat" areas where signatories



Maize . . . miller prices cut to the bone

will be permitted to sell at less than the agreed prices — presumably to bring rebel millers into line.

Parties to the agreement will be allocated a quota based on past production figures. Penalties as high as R75/t will have to be paid by millers who break ranks on price or sell above their quota. Those who undersell will be compensated and special discounts will still apply on bulk orders.

Wolters says he would like to get the cooperation of every miller on the new price agreement but adds "Naturally there will be some who will choose to remain outside. There is no way they can be forced to join."

In his view, it is in the interest of the smaller millers to do so. "If we don't have agreement on prices it will be a case of the survival of the fittest — and they re

the ones who will suffer the most."

Isaac Rutowitz, chairman of National Maize Millers, believes that some millers are over-reacting to the price cutting. He says his organisation has not yet been approached about the new price agreement and he personally does not think the industry needs one.

There has been some price cutting, he admits, and some millers might be "feeling the heat." But he claims that complaints are isolated and the situation should sort itself out.

"If the members are serious about drawing up a new agreement, I must be asked to get the industry together to talk about it," he says.

According to Wolters that could very well be the next step.

Export breakthrough for PE firm

AN EXPORT breakthrough has been achieved by Mangolds of Port Elizabeth, which has the franchise for a mill for making mealie meal — as well as meal from other grains and pulses — developed by the old-established company of Bentall in Britain

Mr Chris Venter, managing director of Tool and Automation Machines of Port Elizabeth, the marketing and selling agents for the mill, said the mill had been available for a long time in South Africa but only until now had the export potential been realised

"We have had a very good response from neighbouring states, including Mozambique and Transkei," he said

Our agent in Mozambique, Mr Jorge Pronto, has received orders and is also following up the many inquiries received

"Hundreds of these machines have been in operation in South Africa for some time, and in view of this a substantial amount of spares is kept in Port Elizabeth to service the market.

"The grinding plates and all wearing parts are easily replaced when worn. The mill is assembled and packed ready for use"

"It is also useful for certain religious organisations and those keen on health foods who want to grind their own wheat, or maize, beans, peas and rice," said Mr Venter

Unity call at boycott meeting

CT 7/9/81
186
Staff Reporter

UNITY "of all progressive groups" was vital at "this stage of the liberation struggle", four separate speakers told a Wynberg mass rally yesterday

The rally, called by the Cape Town Wilson-Rowntree support committee, was held to muster support for a nationwide boycott of Wilson-Rowntree products and to protest against recent detentions and squatter removals.

The theme of the rally was "Unity is Strength" and speakers announced a one-day support fast and a lunchtime mass meeting to be held in St George's Cathedral today.

Mr Sisa Njikalana, vice-president of the East London-based South African Allied Workers' Union, (Saawu), told the non-racial crowd of about 800 that "the people of Cape Town should use this golden opportunity to unite and forge petty differences".

"Genuine co-operation will bring the progressive movement closer together for the liberation of the oppressed and exploited people of South Africa"

'Worked together'

Outlining the causes and progress of the February strike and resultant sacking of 500 Wilson-Rowntree workers which led to the current boycott, he said the State, Wilson-Rowntree management and "the so-called government of the Ciskei" had worked closely together to "break the workers' solidarity".

His own detention, that of Saawu president Mr Thozamile Gqweta and of their co-workers had been part of this co-operation.

He described as "nonsense" Wilson-Rowntree management statements that the 500 workers had sacked themselves by striking.

He said the boycott was effective and gaining strength and Saawu had information that production had declined

since Wilson-Rowntree began employing 'scab' labour.

The vice-president of the National Union of Motor and Rubber Workers of South Africa, Mr Jack Dumpies, said trade unions could be effective only if they were 'ruled by the workers and not the bosses'.

The Cape branch of the Garment Workers' Union was one of these "puppet unions" and would never be "part of the liberation struggle until the workers took the decisions".

The president of the University of the Western Cape Students' Representative Council, Mr Mike Mulligan, greeted the rally in the "name of Nelson Mandela and all prisoners of apartheid".

He said detentions and deaths in detentions were a symptom of a government which "ruled in fear and panic" but would not stop the "people from marching forward to liberation".

Inspiration

The workers at Wilson-Rowntree and "our leaders languishing in prisons throughout the country and on Robben Island" would be an "inspiration to us", he said.

A spokesperson for the Nyanga squatters said "if you ask me to speak about the squatters you are asking me to relate my life history, because I have been a squatter from birth."

She said squatters "do not come out of the blue, they are created by the government and its laws".

Citing sections of the Freedom Charter, she said South Africa must "prepare for a situation where the workers will govern and there will be houses and security for all".

R30-in a
star 7/9/87
year for
186
health food

South Africa's health food industry costs R30-million a year, says Professor R van Rooven, of the University of Pretoria

In his talk entitled "Freak Diets" at the College of Medicine's symposium on Rehabilitation, he said there was no scientific evidence that a large proportion of the population suffered from sub-clinical deficiencies requiring vitamin and mineral supplements

He said a balanced normal diet supplies ample amounts of the essential nutrients

He disputed the claim that soil depletion caused malnutrition and said it was a myth that processing destroyed the nutritive value of food

Likely "freak diet" candidates included obese and health-conscious people, athletes and fashion models who wanted short-cut methods

Squatters caused 'by Government'

7/9/81 21A 115A 340 246 186

The Government creates squatters — how can people be squatters in the country of their birth?

This question was posed by Miss Z Kote for the Nyanga homeless at a rally in Wynberg yesterday

The rally, attended by about 800 people, was organised by the Cape Town Wilson-Rowntree committee in support of a boycott of Wilson-Rowntree products and to protest against recent detentions and squatter removals

She said she too was a product of the squatter system

A united work force would be able to break the system, she said

The homelands were starvation camps and hunger forced the people to seek jobs elsewhere

"The migrant labour system is breaking up families. If they don't want people from the homelands, why do they employ their husbands?"

The coloured labour preference policy in the

Western Cape was used by the Government to divide the workers.

Mr Sisa Njikalana — vice-president of the East London based South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), said the Wilson-Rowntree statement that 500 workers had sacked themselves by striking was 'nonsense.'

The boycott was effective and gaining strength and there was information that production had dropped since the company employed 'scab' labour, he said

QUALITY OF CONFORMANCE. Too deep, expensive carpets made to the same specification in the same material may still differ. One may have a uniform, at-

QUALITY OF DESIGN. As applied to floor coverings, for example, an ankle deep carpet has higher quality than a paper-thin one. The former has been designed to use more and better material in a more complex weave to give superior satisfaction and life. Increases in quality of design normally increase the costs of design and production. This is profitable only to the extent that the higher grade of product leads to a rise of sales income which exceeds the rise in cost.

As an illustration of what is meant here the following extract from "Production Handbook" - Quality Control & Reliability Section 8. is given:

2	QUALITY OF CONFORMANCE
1	QUALITY OF DESIGN

In order for a product to meet these requirements it must have quality in two areas: product that will function satisfactorily, will not wear out too soon, and will have a pleasant appearance. Quality may be defined as "FITNESS FOR PURPOSE". It is incorrect to associate quality only with exotic appearance, elaborate design, and numerous accessories. Quality (Product Quality) means producing a

DESIGN OF THE QUALITY CONTROL PROGRAMME

... 100 milkmen

It is impossible to facilitate measurements, presented by the

The number of tally chart as measurement on fifth tally marks to facilitate frequency.

ABOUT 100 striking milkmen in East London have been given bus fares by the Model Dairy and told to return to their homes in Transkei. ^{South} Workers who failed to leave were evicted from their hostel in Duncan Village by the East Cape Administration Board.

As contract workers they had to leave East London within 72 hours of being dismissed — in terms of the Urban Areas Act.

Chief executive of Model Dairy, Mr M Gatcke, said

workers who did not report for duty on Friday were told to collect their pay and leave the hostel.

"We first gave them the chance to re-apply for their jobs," he said.

"Meanwhile we have replaced about 70 of the men and are keeping some posts open for those who may wish to return

"We have had phone calls from workers who returned to Transkei because of intimidation and now want to come back."

individual picture representation by Diagram'.

simple to make the bundles of five the relevant

MEASUREMENT	TALLY	FREQUENCY
9,4	11	2
9,5	11	2
9,6	11	2
9,7	11	2
9,8	111	3
9,9	111	3
10,0	1111 11	5
10,1	1111 11	7
10,2	1111	4
10,3	111	3
10,4	111	3
10,5	1	1
10,6	1	1
10,7	11	2
TOTAL		40

'TALLY CHART OF TEST VOLTAGES'

A simple frequency diagram is now drawn by creating bars whose height is proportional to the frequency opposite the relevant measurements. This is shown in the following 'Histogram'

DD 11/9/81 (186) (231) (333)
Police disperse jobless

EAST LONDON — Police dispersed a group of unemployed people outside the Langeberg Co-operative factory here yesterday

A spokesman for Langeberg said the factory had been employing people yesterday but there were far more people than jobs. He said that after the selection he could not

handle the crowd, numbering about 50 to 60, outside the gate, and police were called to disperse them.

Major W Brown, public relations officer for the police in the Border, said police had attended to a disturbance outside the Langeberg factory but that no arrests had been made

— DDR

Earnings spread

186

Activities: Sugar growing and milling company operating in Swaziland, SA, Mauritius and Malawi Lonrho holds 99,7% of the equity

Chairman and joint managing director: M J J R Leclerio

Capital structure: 11,3m ordinaries of *E1 Market capitalisation R59,3m

Financial. Year to March 31 1981 Borrowings, long- and medium-term, E3,7m, Net cash E3,8m Debt equity ratio 6,8% Current ratio 2,1 Net cash flow E10,1m Capital commitments E3,7m

Share market: Price 525c (1980-81 high, 950c, low, 485c, trading volume last quarter, 1 000 shares) Yields 15,7% on earnings, 7,6% on dividend Cover 2,1 PE ratio 6,4

* One Swazi E = R1

	'78	'79	'80	'81
Return on cap (%)	19	17	19	27
Turnover (Em)	70,4	79,9	77,5	101,9
Gross profit (Em)	12,9	15,5	14,6	23,9
Gross margin (%)	19,0	19,4	18,8	23,4
Earnings (c)	53,3	55,0	49,4	82,5
Dividends (c)	27,5	34,0	34,0	40,0
Net asset value (c)	450	494	444	501

Geographical diversification and the high world price of sugar last year helped to lift Lonsugar's profit to its highest level since 1976. The directors say the average sugar price realised by the company during 1980/1981 was almost 30% higher than that of the previous year

Since then, however, the world price

has fallen to a two-year low of £155/t — 50% below the peak of last November. Nevertheless, the directors say the impact of the fall on this year's profits will be mitigated by the fact that a "substantial portion" of the current crops in Malawi and Swaziland has been priced in advance in the futures market

Despite the failure of the Natal sugar crop and a severe cyclone in Mauritius, which reduced sugar production by a third, pre-tax profit rose 68,6% to E23,1m (E13,7m). The directors say Malawi and Swaziland benefited most from the high sugar price and this more than offset the reduction in the SA and Mauritian crops. The previous year, it was the Mauritian estates and Glendale which achieved record production, compensating for lower yields at Ubombo and Sucoma. The directors point out that this demonstrates the stabilising effect of the company's diversified sugar interests

Ubombo's sugar production rose to 134 000 t during the year — an all time record for any mill in Swaziland. This more than compensated for the small loss incurred at Dwanga in Malawi. The directors say earlier problems with lake flooding at Dwanga have been solved. As a result, production was slightly above original expectations. Dwanga is now an associate company within the group

Mauritius' production of 505 000 t was the lowest recorded in the last 20 years, with the country failing to fill its EEC

quota. However, an extension has been granted and the 1980/1981 shortfall will be supplied from production for the current season. At Glendale in SA, the company's smallest estate, cane supplies dropped 47%. The sugar price increase of 38% was insufficient to cover the shortfall and a loss was incurred

The balance sheet is particularly strong and net worth was up to 501c a share from 444c previously. With a 67% earnings advance to 82,5c (49,4c) a share, the company could well afford the higher payout of 40c (34c) last year. The results are, however, of only academic interest as precious few shares are traded on the JSE

Chris Wilson

UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT

TAXATION AND

COURSE OUTLINE/READING

THE INC

LECTURE DATE LECTURE NO. TOPIC

31 August	20	Tax Planning for Asset Acquisitions - leasehold improvements - lease or buy decisions - leverage leasing	ss.1 'g definit 11(f), 1 8(4), 8(c)
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VACATION - 5

14 September	21	Tax Planning for Business Acquisitions - partnerships and joint ventures (briefly) - acquiring assets and liabilities - acquiring shares - interest payable on acquisition	ss.11(a) 22, 22A,
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21 September

REVISION

EXAMINATION - OCTOBER 1981

N.B. THE TUTORIALS REFER TO 'QUESTIONS ON S.A. INCOME TAX 1980' AND THE SOLUTIONS ARE PREVIOUS EDITIONS. THESE TUTORIALS ARE UPDATED BY ONE YEAR.

Protest meeting

C. Herald 12/9/81

800 back strikers

MORE than 800 people attended a protest rally in Wynberg last Sunday in support of the boycott of Wilson-Rowntree products.

The meeting, held at the Luxurama Cinema, was arranged by the Wilson-Rowntree Support Committee to boost the six-month old boycott and to protest at recent detentions and squatter removals.

Mr Sisa Njikalana, vice-president of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) — to which the strikers belong — said the morale of the

workers was still very high.

He said the boycott had been effective. Production at the factory had dropped. Mi Njikalana, nevertheless, called for an intensification of the boycott.

Before the strike Wilson-Rowntree employees were allowed to buy the sweets they manufactured, but many did not do so.

Now however, the workers are as good as compelled to buy these sweets, Mi Njikalana said.

He criticised the continued detention of 33 Wilson-Rowntree strikers.

Threat of legal action over pension dispute

Mercury Reporter
SUGAR giant Hulett's has been threatened with legal action by an employees' union following recent work stoppages over pension payment disputes

Mr Selby Nsibande, secretary of the National Union of Sugar Manufacturers and Refining Employees, told the Mercury yesterday that the millworkers wanted to withdraw all their contributions and considered Hulett's answers to their demands to be 'totally unacceptable'. The matter had been handed over to the union's legal advisers and it was intended to take the matter to the Industrial Court.

Mr Nsibande emphasised that the work stoppages at

the Mount Edgecombe, Amatikulu and Darnall mills had been aimed at the Government's Draft Pension Bill as well as the present Hulett's pension scheme. Workers were unhappy with the outcome of the stoppages because management had refused to let them withdraw their pension contributions, he said.

Trust account

Mr Dick Ridgway, managing director of Hulett's Sugar Ltd, said they had offered to deposit the employees' contributions plus interest in a trust account to be administered jointly by representatives of the trade unions and management.

"This money will be kept

in the trust account until it is possible to ensure that the final legislation of the Government's draft Bill cannot have the effect of preventing employees from withdrawing their contributions on leaving the company and until such time as negotiations take place in respect of black representation on the board of trustees, either of the current or any future pension fund.

Mr Ridgway added that they would not agree to refund pension contributions because of their long-term obligation to ensure that all employees and their dependants were adequately covered in respect of death, old age and premature retirement.

According to Mr Nsibande, Hulett's employees have been opposed to the pension scheme since it was introduced at the end of 1975.

'The old Works Committee questioned the new pension scheme when it was introduced, but Hulett's implemented the scheme even though several workers were not happy with it.'

Mr Nsibande said that, according to members of the old Works Committee, some workers had been forced to join the pension scheme in 1976.

'Workers are not opposed to the pension scheme as a whole, but felt in the past that they would have liked to have participated in designing the rules governing it. There have been no black representatives on the Pension Fund in the past, and it is only since the Mount Edgecombe stoppage that the idea of black representation has been considered.'

Industrial Court

Mr Nsibande said that the Government's draft Pension Bill had sparked off dissatisfaction with Hulett's pension scheme, and workers were determined to withdraw their money immediately.

'Workers returned to the mills after the stoppages because the union said the matter would be taken to the Industrial Court. They consider Hulett's proposals to be unacceptable.'

Mr Ron Phillips, Hulett's group public relations manager, confirmed yesterday that the company had received a letter on Thursday saying the union intended to take legal action.

SA fruit exports fall

By NEIL BEHRMANN

LONDON — South Africa's fresh and canned-fruit exports have fared poorly in Europe this season.

Sales are lower because the European market has been flooded by apples from South American countries, especially Chile

Canned-fruit sales have been affected by the European recession and there is a surplus

A spokesman for the Deciduous Fruit Board says South Africa's apple prices have fallen from an equivalent of R15,4 a carton in June to R10,25 a carton. A carton weighs 40 lb

But he is satisfied with the performance of apples because the board has sold 7 300 000 cartons, even though the South Americans were selling their

apples at £2 to £2,50 a carton and in some instances as low as £1,50

Last year 7 700 000 million cartons of SA apples were sold in Europe

The Chileans did not affect exports of other types of South African fruit. But export quantities were hampered by poor crops. In some cases quality did not match previous years' high standards and fruit had to be withdrawn from sale

Compared with 1970, peach and nectarine sales dropped from 216 000 cartons to 118 000 cartons, plums from 970 000 cartons to 819 000 cartons and grapes from 6 400 000 cartons to 5 600 000 cartons

Pear and apricot sales were higher

With volume and values down, fresh-fruit export revenue will be much lower this season

Canned fruit is also suffering because Greece, a newcomer to the EEC, has helped to cause a glut

A spokesman for Koo International says the market is still suffering from a surplus of canned fruit which was built up in 1980. Several UK factories have closed because high interest rates and a weak economy have "made the factories carry the can"

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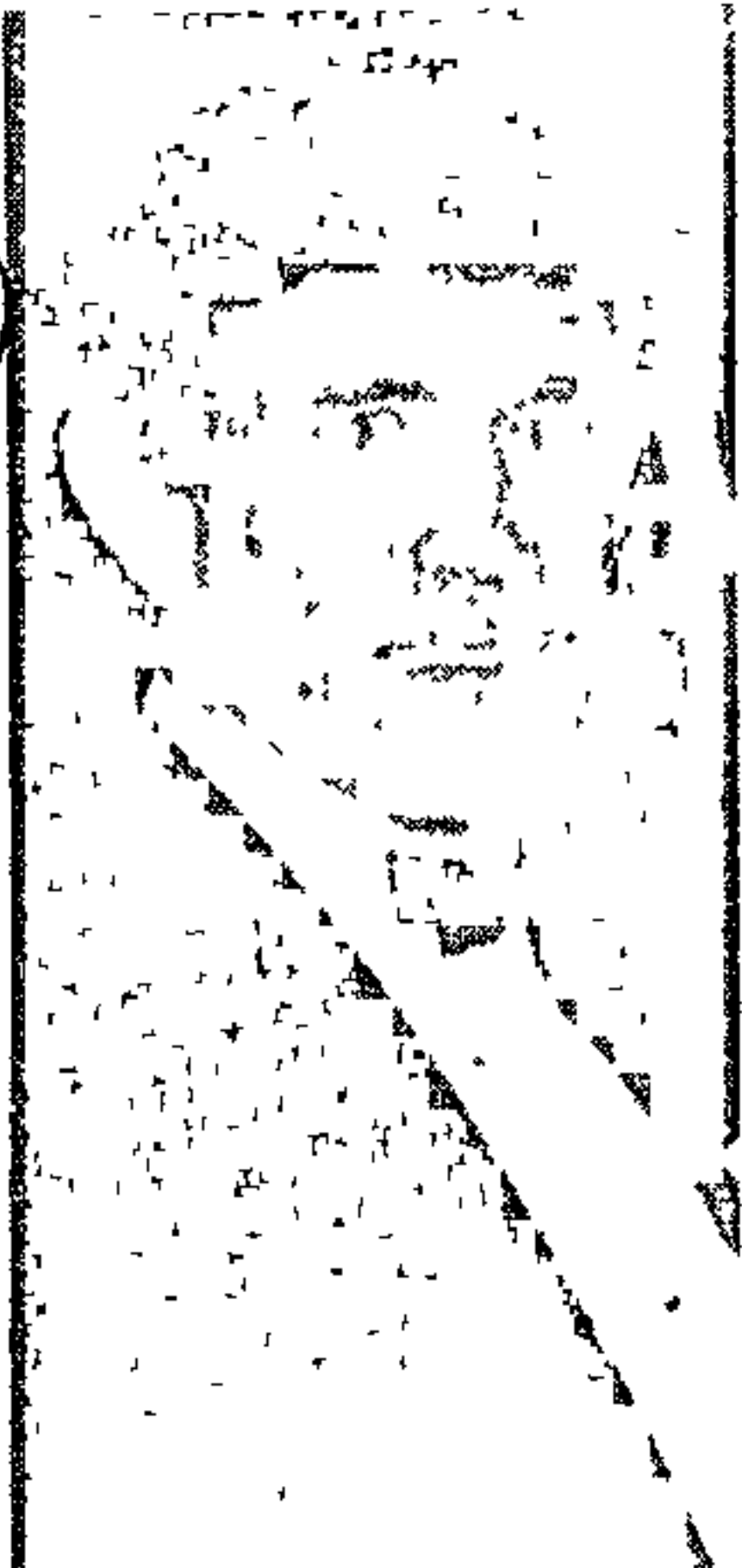
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17/9/81 (12/8/81) (29/8/81) (1/9/81)

27^{DD} milkmen evicted



MR KOCH... contracts expired

EAST LONDON — The chief director of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr Louis Koch, confirmed yesterday that a further 27 dismissed Model Dairy workers had been evicted from their Duncan Village hostel

He was reacting to a claim by the African Food and Canning Workers' Union that more than 50 workers had been told to leave the hostel by the hostel superintendent on Monday

Mr Koch said the board had been supplied with a list from Model Dairy containing 27 names of workers who had been dismissed in the recent strikes and were still living in the hostel

He said the workers

would have to vacate the hostel by the month end As their contracts had expired, their accommodation payments would stop at the end of September

"Unless they are re-employed or reattested by the Commissioner's office, they will have to leave," Mr Koch said

Miss D Komose, secretary of AFCWU, said more than 50 workers, all Transkeian contract workers, had been told to leave She said that just before noon on Monday, ECAB officials served the notices, after gathering the workers outside the gates

"They were told they were no longer working for Model Dairy and so they had to leave They were told they had to move on

their own and that they had one week in which to leave," she said

Miss Komose said they were all Transkeians and had "no chance of getting alternative accommodation near East London — they will have to go back to Transkei"

Attempts to contact Mr M Gatcke, the chief executive of Model Dairy, for comment were unsuccessful — DDR

Militant unions have sewn up fish businesses

By Drew Forrest
Two key food unions representing African and coloured workers have been recognised by the fish processing division of the food giant Irvin and Johnson.

The Food and Canning Workers Union and its unregistered counterpart the African Food and Canning Workers Union,

have been recognised as representing about 1500 workers at three I and J plants on the Cape Peninsula.

With the signing of the agreement all major companies in the fish processing industry had been organised by the two unions, said their general secretary, Mr Jan Theron.

A wage agreement had

also been signed, he said. This raises the starting wage for most labourers at the three plants to R42 a week, effective from July 31.

In the past year 14 agreements had been reached at 34 factories, said Mr Theron, and negotiations on a recognition agreement with the I and J food processing plant in Benrose would be finalised this week.

CHOICE DEMAND

The union would, however, challenge the legitimacy of the recognition accorded to the Tucs-a-affiliated Trawler and Line Fishermen's Union by one I and J fish processing plant at the Cape Town docks.

Management had "given every assistance" to the latter in organising shore-workers, despite their stated preference for the AFCWU, he said.

The union would demand that workers be given a real choice.

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Star 17/9/81

DD 17/9/81
Arson
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MDANTSANE — Two former Wilson Rowntree employees, Mr Skhrwintshi Sibawu and Mr Eric Mntonga, of Mdantsane, were found not guilty and discharged on a charge of arson at the close of the state case in the Regional Court here yesterday

Acquitting the men, the Regional Court magistrate, Mr B Addison, said there was no evidence on which to convict them. He said the men had been charged for arson but the state had not proved that immovable property had been set alight, except that rubbish was set alight.

He was satisfied there had been no evidence to prove that it was Mr Sibawu who set the rubbish alight.

The trial is a sequel to unrest at the sweet factory early this year.

Mr Eric Mlandu said in evidence that he woke up one night in May and saw fire in his yard. He said he opened the curtains and saw Mr Sibawu standing on the other side of the fire. He fled in a car, when he saw the curtains opening.

Mr Mlandu said the compost and pieces of paper were burning about 10 meters from the house. The fire did not damage his house and was no danger to it.

Under cross examination by advocate V E M Tshabalala of Durban, for the defence, he said the fire had extinguished itself. He agreed that the person he saw could have been someone who looked like Mr Sibawu. He could not say for certain that he was Mr Sibawu.

The state closed its case without calling any other witnesses — DDR

Elma is booming on the Natal coast

S. Times 20/9/81 186

A LARGE engineering group is emerging on the Natal coast in the wake of a major expansion in the sugar milling sector

By Vera Beljakova

Substantial orders have boosted the turnover of the former Glen Anil Elma Engineering group to at least R3-million.

When the group's office block and machine shop are finished next year it will have assets of some R10-million.

Elma, little known outside the construction and sugar industries, is now one of the largest structural steel contractors in Natal — with a large mechanical division.

The company's rapid growth reflects the expansion programmes in the sugar industry.

It was partly responsible for the construction of five cane diffusion plants, and is presently contracted out for work worth about R2-million on two plants at Sezela.

Elma was also recently involved in extensions to the

Illovo sugar mill — possibly the most modern in the southern hemisphere — comprising a crystallising plant, juice heaters and conveyance systems, a de-pithing plant extension and a sugar store at Gledhow.

The company is now also involved in the construction of a new Putco bus depot, an Edgar's Stores' factory and warehouse at Tongaat, boiler structures and boiler houses at Noodsberg and Umzimkulu and a grandstand roof at the Clairwood Turf Club's racecourse.

Elma has expanded into new workshops covering some 5 500 square metres and is completing a new machine shop and storers.

CT 21/9/81

Sweets 'seized' in UCT protest

Staff Reporter

TWO canteens at UCT were stripped of Wilson Rowntree products on Friday as part of an impromptu protest by an *ad hoc* group of about 30 students supporting a nation-wide boycott of the firm's products

They have now locked 327 packets of Wilson Rowntree sweets in the SRC safe and will keep them there until the university caterers, Fedies, undertake to discontinue the sale of the firm's products at its campus outlets

The boycott was launched when 500 Wilson Rowntree workers were sacked after a strike at the firm's East London factory in February this year

Since then a large number of workers and their trade union representatives have been detained by Ciskeian security police, the latest of these being the detention of 205 trade union members two weeks ago

The SRC president, Mr Laurie Nathan, said yesterday that shortly before lunchtime the group decided to 'give the boycott content and use the protest as an

educative weapon"

While one group of students entered the main union cafeteria and dumped Wilson Rowntree products in a cardboard box, another group addressed students to give reasons for the action

As the products were "confiscated", the students took an inventory of each item removed

They then moved to the cafeteria in the Robert Leslie Social Science Building and cleaned out its shelves. Once again an inventory was taken

Mr Nathan said one supervisor in the Leslie canteen initially objected to the action on the grounds that the products were all old stock

Once the position had been explained to him, he agreed that all the firm's products could be removed and he would not reorder Wilson Rowntree stocks until the boycott was over

"If Fedies as a body agree to remove all their stocks of Wilson Rowntree products and not to buy any more, the *ad hoc* group have said they will return the 'confiscated' goods," Mr Nathan said

Sweet boycott: Students press on

Staff Reporter

WHILE University of Cape Town authorities reacted cautiously to the "seizure" of Wilson Rowntree products from campus cafeterias last week, a spokesman for the student group involved said similar action may be taken at the Baxter Theatre

Last Friday, a group of about 30 students protesting against the continued stocking of the firm's products during the current Wilson Rowntree boycott blitzed the cafeterias at lunchtime.

They locked the sweets in the SRC safe and gave the caterers, Fedics, an inventory of all the items taken. A spokesman for the group

said yesterday he felt "quite confident" Fedics would "be reasonable" and agree to their demands as regards their on-campus outlets.

"However, if Wilson Rowntree stocks continue to be sold in the Baxter Theatre, we might have to consider similar action there," he said.

The university's chief administrative officer, Mr W Jack, said that while he did not think any action would be taken against the group, the matter had been reported to Mr Don Cooper, the deputy registrar for student affairs, and the university regarded the action "as an unsatisfactory state of affairs".

UCT chews over the sweet swoop by boycott demos

RDM 22/9/81

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CAPITALISM

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Financial accountants realities of accountants cannot be principles due to the required to be taxed for economic purposes.

THE University of Cape Town authorities reacted cautiously yesterday to the "confiscation" of 327 packets of Wilson Rowntree sweets by an ad hoc group of about 30 students on Friday

The students were protesting against the continued stocking of the firm's products by the campus caterers during the boycott of Wilson Rowntree.

They blitzed two of the biggest cafeterias on campus at the weekend, explaining their actions by megaphone to other students having lunch.

The background to the February strike and subsequent sacking of 500 workers at the firm's

Mail Correspondent

East London factory was outlined, and the launching of the boycott in support of the sacked workers spelt out

Mr Don Cooper, Deputy Registrar for Student Affairs, said yesterday the protesting students had acted in a "very responsible manner"

"They have locked the sweets in the SRC safe and have given the caterers, Fedics, a stock list

"The students are being perfectly reasonable and are negotiating with Fedics on the future of the stocks," he said

A spokesman for the sweet raiders said yesterday he felt "quite confident" Fedics would agree to their demand that they cease stocking the products at their on-campus outlets until the boycott was over.

No action

The university's chief administrative officer, Mr W Jack, said although he did not think any action would be taken, UCT regarded the raid "as an unsatisfactory state of affairs"

Mr Helmut Schneider, Fedics' catering manager at UCT, has said the matter is up to the university authorities.

"If they decide 'no Wilson Rowntrees', that's fine by me. If they say we have to stock their products, we will have to abide by that decision," he said

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because to do so would not be in

Anthony feels that this conclusion

In this chapter I propose to discuss

tary and Entity theories of Accounting

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capitalising an imputed interest

will conclude by examining some

involved were such a policy to be implemented.

5.1 Proprietary vs Entity Theory

The proprietary theory of accounting views the enterprise as being owned by the proprietor himself. He is the centre of all accounting - all the assets are his, and the liabilities are his obligations, and any excess of assets over

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5.3 Evaluation of Proposals

The proposal of capitalising interest imputed on equity funds is essentially an economic one. Economists speak of three factors of production - natural resources, labour and capital - and associate a cost to each (rent, wages and interest). Capital here includes all capital, whether debt or equity, and therefore a cost must be incurred for

RDM 23/9/81
The sweet grabbers now eye theatre

WHILE University of Cape Town authorities reacted cautiously to the "seizure" of Wilson Rowntree products from campus cafeterias last week, a spokesman for the student group involved said similar action may be taken at the Baxter Theatre.

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Confident

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I and J achieve main objectives

Star 24/9/87

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Irvin and Johnson, the Anglovaal group's food processor and distributor, achieved major objectives in all sectors of the frozen-foods market in which it operated during the year to June 30.

The chairman, Mr C D Gray, says in his annual statement that the cost-reduction programme — insofar as converting the company's fishing fleet to less-expensive blended fuels — had a significant impact.

Catch rates were below budgeted levels and this adversely affected sales and profit of the fish division.

Group turnover rose to R263 348 000 from R199 534 000, leading to an operating profit of R15 655 000 (R10 460 000).

The pretax profit was 45 percent higher at R14 514 000 (R10 039 000) and, after deducting taxation and minority interests, attributable profit increased by 43

percent to R8 892 000 (R6 213 000), equivalent to earnings of 32c (22c) a share.

The company raised an annual dividend to 14c (11c) a share, covered 2,3 (2,0) times by earnings.

Capital-expenditure programmes launched during the year made good progress. Two new wet-fish trawlers have been launched and delivery is expected within weeks. A major warehouse and store modernisation and expansion programme has been started to handle larger volumes of group and franchised products. The processed foods division is now benefiting from the substantial capital investment that has been made.

Mr Gray says that the planned introduction of non-discriminatory employment practices continued at I and J and that the group is now operating on a unified wage and salary curve.

Dairymen declare war on milk powder

NW 24/9/81

186

Agricultural Reporter

A WAR of words broke out last night between dairy producers and manufacturers of artificial milk and cream substitutes.

The manufacturers were misleading the public into believing their substances were healthier and cheaper than natural milk, the executive director of the South African Dairy Foundation, Mr Marius Kritzinger, said in Durban yesterday.

Not so, said Mr W P Stewart, manager of Carnation Foods, last night. Dairy producers were attacking manufacturers to cover their own inefficiency, he claimed.

Speaking at a Durban Milk Association seminar attended by doctors, members of women's organisations and representatives of the dairy industry, Mr Kritzinger said that not only were people who relied on artificial milk and cream substitutes being misled by manufacturers, they were also depriving their families of nutrition.

'The man in the street has the right to buy, eat and drink whatever he wants, but as far as essential food such as milk and other dairy products are concerned, it is important that he is not misled by manufacturers of competitive products,' Mr Kritzinger said.

He accused cow names behind dairy substitutes of using terms such as 'non-dairy' and 'contains no animal fat' to imply that the vegetable fat in their products was nutritionally superior to butterfat.

He said the deception continued with labels and advertising slogans that emphasised that these substitutes were 'good for you' and should be used 'instead of milk or cream'.

Pink cards

He also pointed out that comparative advertising was not allowed in South Africa and although the Dairy Foundation had complained to the Advertising Standards Authority since 1979, they had received only small pink cards saying 'the matter is receiving our attention'.

Mr Kritzinger warned consumers to read the ingredients listed on products. The milk substitutes were often not recommended for infants, he said.

He said many people were using artificial substitutes for pure dairy products in the mistaken belief that this would reduce their saturated fat intake, but in fact the opposite was true.

Mr Kritzinger said that because so many of the artificial milk manufacturers used a cow to advertise their products it had become a matter of urgency to create a logo which would indicate natural milk.

This was particularly important to protect rural blacks who associated a picture of a cow with pure milk.

Mr J P Thompson, chairman of the Natal and East Griqualand Fresh Milk Producers' Association, said that about four years ago the Department of Agriculture had

been the cue for the artificial milk manufacturers to gain unfair advantage over natural milk.

For this reason alone it had become vital now to the industry to launch an extensive campaign to promote milk.

About R3 000 000 was to be spent on promoting natural milk this year, he said.

Mr Stewart said: 'In no way do we try to mislead the public. All our products have been passed by the Department of Health and in no way can they be said to be harmful.

Our products are made up of skimmed milk and agricultural products so they cannot be termed artificial'.

Mr Stewart said the Dairy Board and the Dairy Foundation were trying to denigrate milk substitutes to cover their own inefficiency.

He said substitutes had been accepted in almost every country in the world but because members of the dairy industry was not prepared to market their product properly they wanted protection from the Government.

'There is no place for boards in a free enterprise society and the sooner South Africa gets rid of them the better it will be for the country,' he said.

C. Herald 26/9/81

Unions recognised

Five key food unions representing black workers have been recognised by the fish processing division of the food giant, Irvin and Johnson (I and J).

The Food and Canning Workers' Union and its unregistered counterpart, the African Food and Canning Workers' Union have been recognised as representing about 1500 workers

DECIDUOUS FRUIT

(186)

Skinned fm 25/9/81

The Cape's deciduous fruit canning industry is in peril. Foreign earnings in excess of R100m in previous years, are at stake. To head off the worst effects of the pending crisis, government has introduced a price support scheme and a voluntary tree re-

moval programme for which R9m has been allocated by the Treasury.

The schemes apply to canning grade peaches, pears and apricots. It is understood that two major canners will not take fruit this year. Their programmes will be taken over by the Langeberg Co-op. In terms of the proposed tree removal scheme, growers will be paid R600-R900/ha to uproot orchards and switch to alternative plantings.

Canners have indicated that because of problems in Euromarkets their intake of raw fruit this summer will be cut about 30%. Whereas in the halcyon years they canned up to 120 000 t of peaches, their requirement this year may not exceed 85 000 t. Deliveries of pears will be limited to 30 000 t and apricots to 20 000 t.

The industry's problems arise from high interest rates, adverse exchange rate movements and, most of all, from adverse structural developments in European markets. Gross foreign earnings of about R150m a year are involved.

Encouraged by massive production aids paid to EEC canners in terms of internal arrangements under the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), new plantings of peaches and pears in Italy and France have reached staggering proportions. But EEC farm mandarins refuse to disclose details to southern hemisphere competitors.

It could mean that Europe is fast heading for self-sufficiency, if the production of

Greece, Spain and Portugal are included. All will become full members of the common market in five years. Thereafter tariff and non-tariff barriers will do their job more effectively. At present, the EEC Common External Tariff (CET) against third country offerings of canned fruit amount to 22%-24%, to which must be added a sugar levy of 6%, giving a total hindrance of 30%. In addition, Italian canners are favoured by a system of production aids which are so high that they effectively cover the cost of the raw fruit.

It is of no consolation to SA exporters that the production aid system is currently under a cloud or that there is talk in Europe that the whole system will be reviewed in 1983. The point is that it will be retained and this will continue to eat away at SA sales volumes. A second adverse development in the UK and European markets is that a watershed has been reached in respect of quality and price. Marketing men say quality holds a doubtful advantage over price.

Quality offerings from SA and Australia have until now carried the day for southern hemisphere canners. But when Greek and Spanish canned goods come onto UK shelves at 5p or 6p a can cheaper than those of their southern rivals, quality tends to mean less to an increasing number of buyers.

In fact, observers see two kinds of markets for canned fruit in Europe: a quality market (which is essentially small) and a

cheap market, widely known as the *Griechenwaren* market, which in Germany means a price difference of 90-130 pfennigs per can.

SA fruit growers and canners will have to sit down and plan their own total strategy to offset developments in Europe. For, as soon as northern quality standards improve and production volumes rise to the point of self-sufficiency — maybe no more than five years from now — they will be in worse trouble.

R10,75m expansion by Table Top Foods

E. Post 26/9/87 186

Post Correspondent

GEORGE — Table Top Foods Ltd has lifted the wraps off a R10,75-million expansion programme nationwide — and revealed that almost R3 million of this amount has already been spent at its George food-processing plant.

Table Top's managing director, Mr Gert Schoonraad, revealed this week that since the takeover of Table Top by Fedfood, a subsidiary of Federale Volksbeleggings, in April last year

- R250 000 has been spent on additional storage at the company's George plant

- A R500 000 freezing tunnel was installed, doubling the plant's freezing capacity

- A new carrot-processing plant, costing R900 000, and a R800 000 low-temperature cold storage plant for finished products, were also installed

Mr Schoonraad revealed that the new carrot-processing line would, with minor alterations, be used to produce french fries.

"The first year's production is expected to be in the region of 200 000 tons, and thereafter, a rapid annual growth of 15% is estimated.

The single largest slice of the investment programme is for new distribution depots at five points in South Africa.

However, a significant policy decision was the re-entry of Table Top into the competitive frozen fish market.

Mr Schoonraad said an amount of R2,5 million was presently being spent on a fish-processing plant at Walvis Bay.

The plant was estimated to be able to produce, by February 1983, at least 300 000 tons of processed, frozen whitefish.

WILSON ROWNTREE boycott

Sweets 3c/9/71

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ABOUT 50 Ateridgeville traders have removed from their shelves the Wilson Rowntree products in response to a call for a boycott of these products.

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By NORMAN NGALE

Mrs J Chula, an Ateridgeville granny said yesterday she was puzzled over the weekend after sending a child to various shops that she could not get any of the Wilson Rowntree sweets.

Mrs Chula who is suffering from a bout of flu said she wanted Wilson XXX mints, Mentholypius or Chetrols to soothe her throat and she was shocked when a child told her the sweets were banned.

One of the pamphlets circulated among the traders in Mamelodi and Ateridgeville said 'Thousands of people all over the country are supporting the Wilson Rowntree workers.'

According to the pamphlet this followed the sacking of about 500 employees at the company's Port Elizabeth plant earlier this year.

The pamphlets further state that the workers were still on strike in demand for reinstatement recognition of their workers' committee and recognition of their trade union SA W L by management.

Mr Z Z Mashao president of the Ateridgeville Schulsville chamber of commerce told SOWETAN yesterday that local traders affiliated to his chamber were asked at an urgent meeting last week to remove the company's products.

I called the meeting after I was visited by youth on September 10 who handed me the pamphlet.

We are prepared to sympathize with them in their fight for solidarity but we get discouraged by their approach which is arrogant. Mr Mashao said.

Mr P S Monod, chairman of the Mamelodi branch of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce condemned the youths for giving an ultimatum without consulting the local traders body.

New labour unrest flares on East Rand

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

LABOUR unrest continued on the East Rand yesterday, with two new strikes reported in the Kempton Park area and the stoppage at Dorbyl Railway Products flaring again after workers had returned to work on Monday.

East Rand industries have experienced more than 20 strikes so far this year.

Yesterday, at-milling firm H Lewis and Company, a Tongaat group subsidiary in Kempton Park, about 560 workers, most of them members of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, downed tools in protest at the dismissal of a colleague, according to an AFCWU spokesman.

The spokesman said workers believed union members had been victimised by the company and had downed tools after a member of the union committee at the plant had been fired.

Management had refused to negotiate with an unregistered union, but yesterday afternoon, a Tongaat group executive agreed to hold talks with the union and worker representatives if the workers returned, the spokesman said.

'Threats'

"Workers have refused and want their demands met before they return. The company has now threatened to fire them, send migrant workers back to the homelands and call in police," the spokesman said.

Company spokesmen could not be reached for comment.

At SA Breweries' Isando plant, a management source confirmed drivers had struck briefly on Tuesday, but added "The problem has been sorted out."

At Dorbyl Railway Products' plant in Boksburg East, the 400 workers downed tools yesterday in support of demands for a 60c-an-hour increase.

They had struck in support of this demand on Friday and part of Monday, but returned after management agreed to negotiate with shop stewards and officials of the Metal and Allied Workers' Union.

Then negotiations broke down and workers downed tools again yesterday.

Dorbyl's group industrial relations manager, Mr M S Beaumont, would not comment on yesterday's stoppage, although he confirmed it had occurred.

But Mr Beaumont added Dorbyl had not been prepared to accede to demands for an increase. He said the company had already granted workers 15%-22% increases in July in terms of the metal industrial council agreement.

Training

"We pay above the statutory minimum. In addition, the company provides extensive on-site training facilities, and this year more than 80 workers have won promotion and increased earnings from this scheme. We have therefore not acceded to the request for an increase," he said.

A MAWU spokesman said last night that management was to address striking workers today and the union would ask that its officials be allowed to address workers, who are remaining on company property.

Food company workers on strike over sacking

Star 1/10/81

By Drew Forrest

Labour unrest has spread to Kempton Park where the entire 550-strong African workforce of H Lewis and Company, a mulling and edible oil manufacturing company in the Tongaat group, has gone on strike

A spokesman for the unregistered African Food and Canning Workers Union, which claims 70 percent membership at the plant, said the strike was triggered on Tuesday by the dismissal of a union committee member, allegedly for forging a clock-card

Workers decided yesterday not to return to work until management met their demand for his reinstatement, or the dismissal

of another worker accused of the same offence, but not dismissed, he said.

The chief executive of Tongaat Foods, Mr A G Crosby, denied union charges that factory management had refused to deal with an unregistered union and that workers had been told to report for work by 8 am today, or face dismissal

"No decision has yet been taken," he said.

"We met the workers' committee today and the members agreed that correct dismissal procedures had been followed," he said. "It's the union which can't accept this"

Meanwhile, at Dorbyl Railway Products in Boksburg, about 400 workers went on strike yesterday

for the third time in a week in support of a demand for a 60c increase in their hourly wage

In a meeting on Tuesday with shop stewards and officials of the Metal and Allied Workers Union, management had made it clear that it could not accede to the demand, said Dorbyl's group industrial relations adviser, Mr Mike Beaumont.

In another dispute, about 170 black employees at four Game Discount stores in Durban have refused to accept their dismissal after a strike yesterday

The workers are demanding the recognition of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union and a wage of R220 a month

^{C.C.} ⁽¹⁸⁶⁾
**Stoppages
at three
sugar mills**

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A series of work stoppages involving more than 1 100 mill workers at Hulett's Sugar Ltd yesterday forced three of their mills to stop production

According to Mr Ron Phillips, group public relations manager, the workers at the three mills demanded immediate payment of their pension fund contributions

The Hulett's management has taken a firm stand not to pay, because of an Industrial Council meeting yesterday afternoon to discuss the pension fund question and because of the proposed "trust account" scheme that management offered to workers during stoppages at the same mills last month.

The 7am shifts did not start work at the Amatikulu and Darnall mills, while workers at the Mount Edgecombe mill downed tools. Shop stewards at the Felixton mill called for a meeting with management

During stoppages last month, Hulett's offered to keep pension money in a trust account until it was possible to ensure that the "final government legislation on the Preservation of Pension Interests Bill could not prevent employees from withdrawing their contributions on leaving the company"

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1100 workers involved in stoppages

Pension row closes mills

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2/10/81

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Mercury Reporter
A SERIES of work stoppages involving more than 1100 mill workers rocked Huletts Sugar Ltd yesterday when three of their mills — including their biggest at Amatikulu — were forced to close down

According to Mr Ron Phillips, group public relations manager, the workers at the three mills demanded immediate payment of their pension fund contributions

Huletts' management have taken a firm stand not to pay because of an industrial council meeting which took place yesterday afternoon to discuss the pension fund question and because of the proposed 'trust account' scheme that management offered to workers when a series of stoppages affected the same mills last month

Mr Phillips said the 7 a m shifts did not start work yesterday at both the Amatikulu and Darnall mills. During the morning, workers at the Mount Edgecombe mill downed tools

At the Felixton mill, shop stewards called for a meeting with management to discuss pensions, but production did not stop, Mr Phillips said

The Government's draft Preservation of Pension Interests Bill caused a series of stoppages at Huletts' mills last month

It has led to a threat of legal action against Huletts by the National Union of Sugar Manufacturers and Refining Employees

During last month's stoppages, Huletts offered to keep pension money in a trust account until such time as it was possible to ensure that the 'final Government legislation could not have the effect of preventing employees from withdrawing their contributions on leaving the company

The National Union of Sugar Manufacturers and Refining Employees rejected the scheme and insisted that workers wanted to withdraw their pension contributions

They threatened to take the matter to the Industrial Court

Union officials could not be contacted for comment yesterday

Motor

RDM 210 81

firm

hit by

all-out

strike

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

LABOUR unrest escalated in various parts of the country yesterday as all 1 600 workers at an East London motor plant and more than 1 000 workers at three Hulett's sugar mills in Natal struck.

On the East Rand, police stood by at the strike-hit milling company of H Lewis and management said all 560 striking workers had been fired.

In Durban union sources said a strike at Game Discount World had not been resolved. However, all 1 700 strikers at Sappi's paper mill in Kwa-Zulu have returned to work, according to the company, and strikers at Dorbyl Railway Products in Boksburg East returned to work late yesterday after a four-day strike.

Thirteen dismissed strikers at Cobra Brassworks in Krugersdorp were arrested yesterday and are expected to appear in court today, charged with "intimidating" workers in an attempt to prevent them from returning to work.

Sent home

In East London, all 3 300 workers at the CDA plant, which manufactures Mercedes-Benz cars, struck or were sent home yesterday.

A company spokesman said the strike by about 300 workers on Wednesday had spread and all 1 600 black workers had downed tools yesterday afternoon. The 1 700 white and coloured workers were sent home.

The strike is a protest against the dismissal of a black worker who was involved in an altercation with a white foreman.

In a statement yesterday, CDA's managing director, Mr Leo Borman said he hoped the dispute could be "defused" in discussions with the union, scheduled for late yesterday.

In Natal, a Hulett's spokesman, Mr Ron Phillips, said about 1 100 black workers at three mills, Mt Edgcombe, Amatukulu and Darnall had struck yesterday in protest against proposed Government pensions legislation.

At H Lewis, a Tongaat group subsidiary, management said it had fired workers in terms of an ultimatum to return yesterday or be dismissed.

"We are already engaging new staff," Mr A G Crosby, chief executive of Tongaat Foods, said yesterday. He said management had been prepared to negotiate with the African Food and Canning Workers

Union, but only after strikers returned to work. This had been turned down.

An AFCWU spokesman said, however, that none of the strikers had yet been replaced. They still regarded themselves as company employees and refused to collect their pay, he said.

Demanding

Workers were still demanding that a fired worker, who they believed had been victimised, be reinstated. But the spokesmen said workers decided they would return before raising two other issues — wages and union recognition.

At Dorbyl Railway Products, workers returned yesterday after management had refused to accede to their demands for a wage increase over and above that granted in terms of the metal industries' industrial council agreement.

A spokesman for Fosatu's Metal and Allied Workers Union said MAWU attempts to gain access to workers yesterday had been unsuccessful. "We believe the strike has once again demonstrated that workers reject industrial councils and other bodies foisted on them by employers," the MAWU spokesman said.

At Sappi's Mandini mill in Kwa-Zulu, all workers returned yesterday, according to Sappi managing director Mr C van As. The strike was sparked by the proposed pensions legislation.

Do 2/10/81
Strike on
115 at Huletts
129

DURBAN — Workers at Huletts, Amatikulu and Darnall plants stayed away from work for the second time in four weeks yesterday over protracted disputes involving pending legislation on pension funds

A spokesman for the group said workers stayed away at both plants yesterday, temporarily disrupting production

The protest was peaceful and without incident, and the police were not called

At Amatikulu, 500 workers downed tools and 300 were involved in a similar work stoppage at the Darnall plant.

'Discussions are' continuing between worker representatives and management, Mr Ron Phillips, the group's public relations manager, said.

Argus Correspondents
JOHANNESBURG. —

Nearly 10 000 workers have been involved in a nationwide wave of strikes this week. Of these, more than half were still away from work today, either on strike or because factories have been closed.

Centres of the unrest are Natal, where workers at three sugar mills in the Hulett's group went on strike yesterday over pension-related demands, East

10 000 workers in wave of strikes

The Argus

02 OCT 19

London and the East Rand.

Most of the strikes are over proposed pension legislation affecting contribution payments, retirement and transfer of funds.

Workers have demanded immediate payouts, mis-

trusting the Government legislation, and in some cases companies have had to restructure pension schemes and provide guarantees.

Other strikes have involved union recognition, dismissals and wages demands.

The Hulett walkouts — at the Darnall, Amatikulu and Mount Edgecombe mills on the Natal north coast — follow on the heels of the pension-related strike by 1 650 workers at Sappis Mandini plant, which was settled yesterday.

Other outbreaks of labour unrest in Natal this week include strikes by 590 Sassco workers at Durban docks and 170 employees at four branches of Game Discount World in Durban.

And in East London the production of Mercedes-

Chairman: C D Gray, managing director
T L Gawith

Capital structure: 6m ordinaries of 50c, 125 000 6% prefs of R2 Market capitalisation R25,8m

Financial: Year to June 30 1981 Borrowings long- and medium-term, R794 000, net short-term, R7,8m Debt equity ratio 44,8% Current ratio 1,5 Group cash flow R6m Capital commitments R3,6m

Share market: Price 430c (1980-81 high, 485c, low, 330c, trading volume last quarter, 4 700 shares) Yields 20,0% on earnings, 9,3% on dividend Cover 2,2 PE ratio 5,0

	'78	'79	'80	'81
Return on cap (%)	19,4	26,7	30,3	30,2
Turnover (Rm)	54,2	56,1	66,4	73,2
Pre-tax profit (Rm)	3,5	4,9	6,8	8,3
Gross margin (%)	9,5	10,6	11,2	12,3
Earnings (c)	36,4	48,9	66,3	86,2
Dividends (c)	15	23	31	40
Net asset value (c)	225	251	286	333

With a four-year compound growth rate in earnings of 19%, a 30% average annual increase in dividends over the same period, and a balance sheet which is undeniably strong, it seems somewhat anomalous that T W Beckett should be trading at an historic dividend yield as high as 9,3%. This means the share is rated at a 38% discount to the industrial market and a 46% discount to the food sector where it is listed.

One reason is that the group goes about its business of packing and distributing tea, coffee and associated products without fanfare and with a minimum of publicity. Another is that the counter is difficult to trade, with less than 2m shares available outside the Anglovaal group stake.

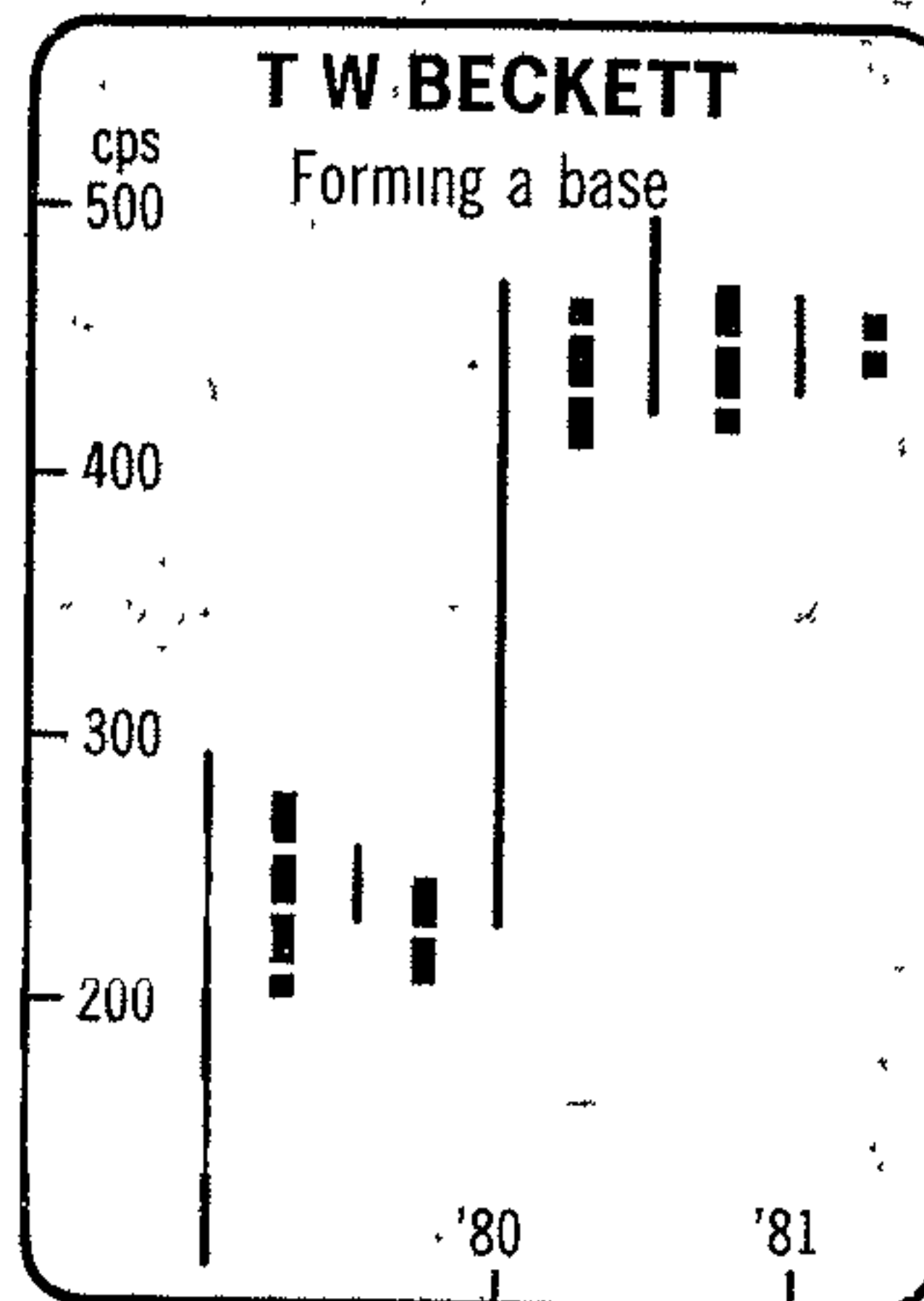
The year to June 30 was another successful one with turnover up 10%, pre-tax profit up 22% and earnings per share and the annual dividend both up about 30%.

The increase in turnover was mainly volume-based. Chairman Colin Gray says that other than a small increase in the price of tea, selling prices remained constant. Sales were, however, inhibited by lack of capacity at the new Isando instant coffee plant, which is consequently being expanded.

Despite the fact that the company absorbed increased labour and service costs, gross margin on sales improved nearly one percentage point to 12,3%. A factor which would have contributed to this was the commissioning of the group's own plant for the manufacture of non-dairy coffee creamer. This yielded expected savings in production costs and an improvement in quality.

A high level of capex last year — R4,6m against R2,2m in 1980 — caused an uptick in total borrowings to R9,1m (R6,9m), but the group remains conservatively geared with a debt equity ratio of under 45% (40%). In any case, this year's expenditure is likely to be lower, which will probably allow a portion of the additional debt to be repaid.

As regards the current year Gray says that despite the slowing of the economy, the consumer market is still showing a tenden-



cy to improve. He is, therefore, confident of further profit growth. Judging by last year's performance, the company should be good for an increase of at least 20% in distribution, taking the prospective yield to 11,2%. A good income stock if you can find shares.

Brian Thompson

T W BECKETT

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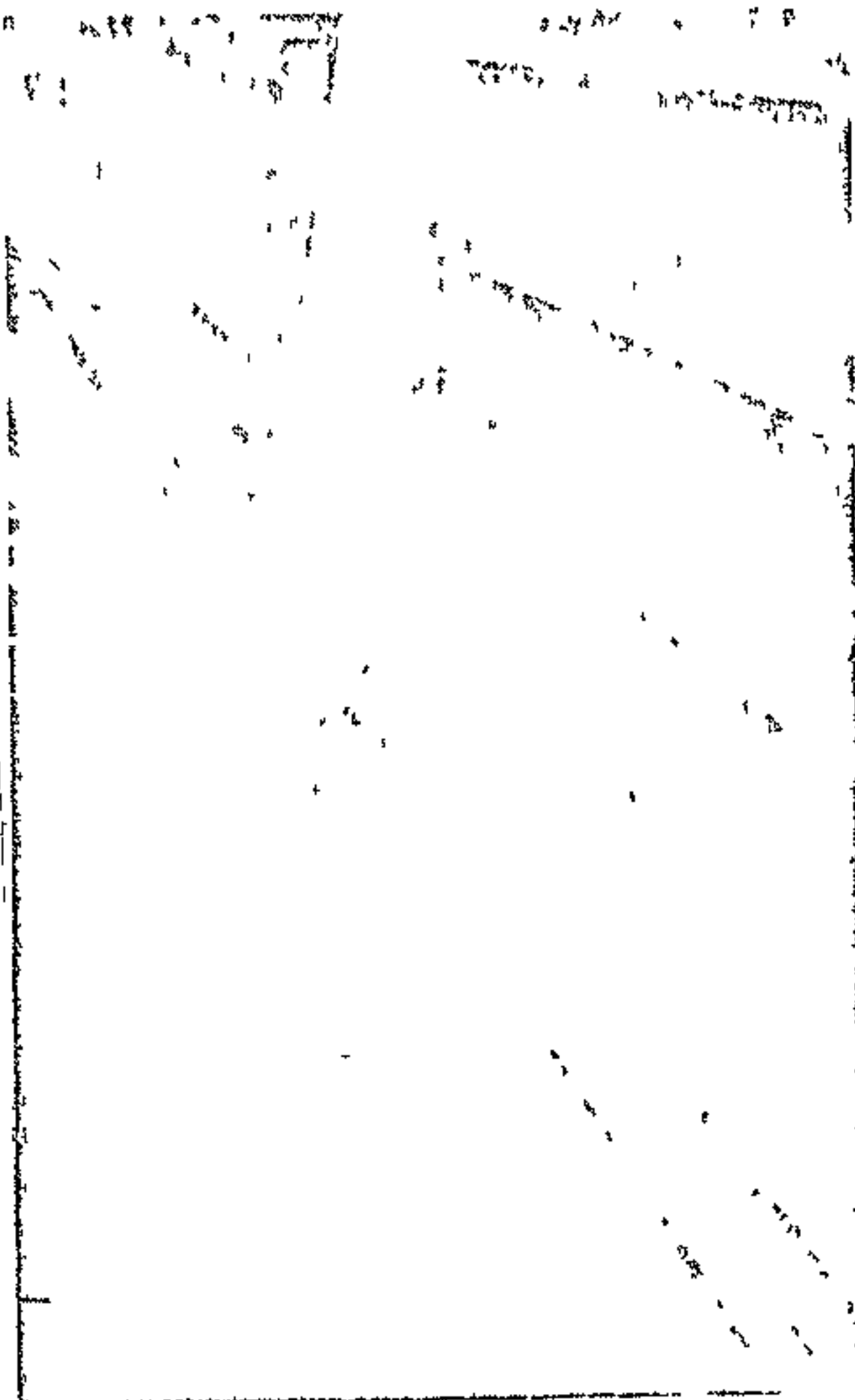
Income attractions

FM 2/10/81

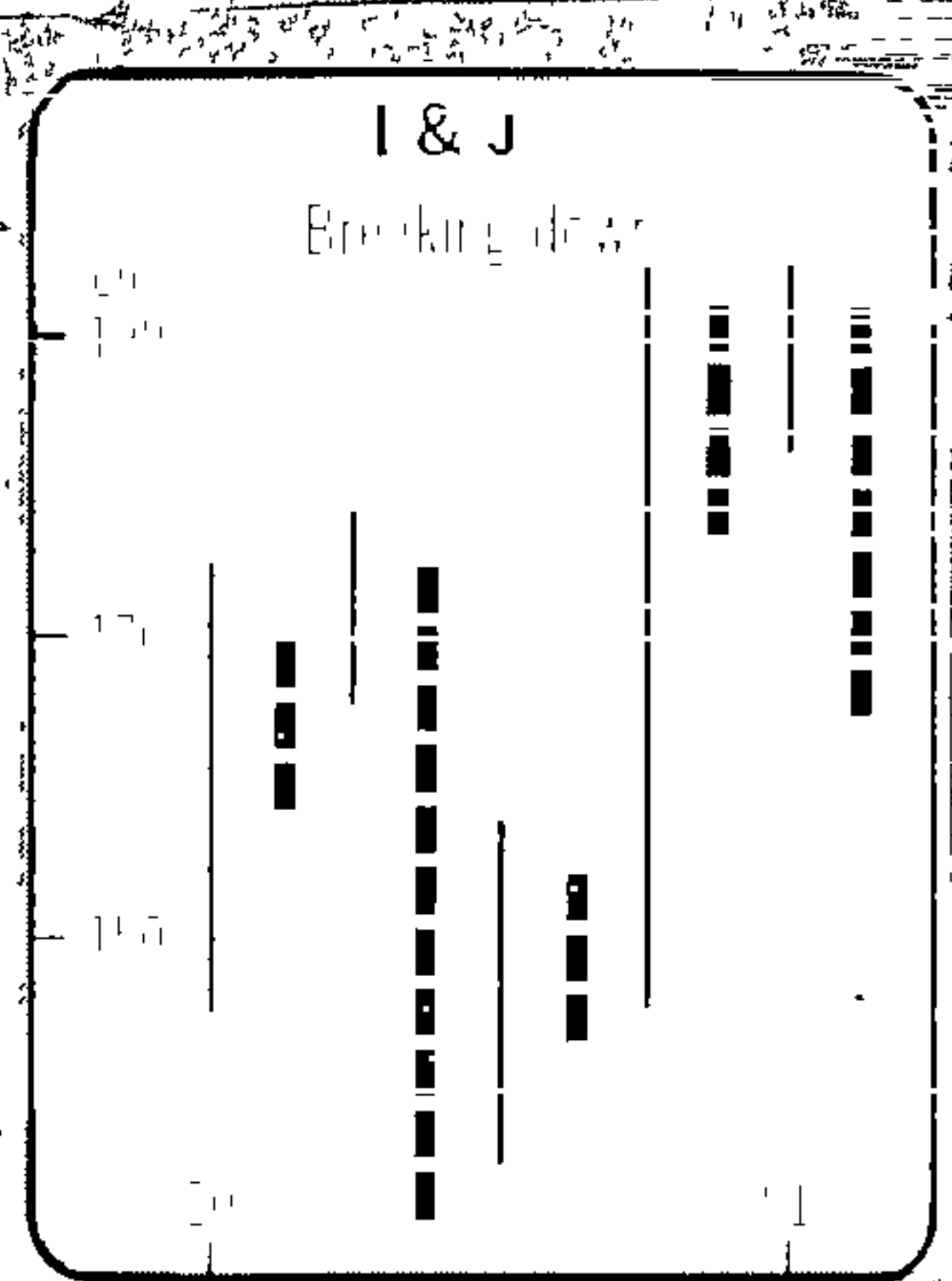
Activities: Packs and distributes tea, coffee and associated products. A 69% subsidiary of the Anglovaal group, through South Atlantic.

look, chairman Colin Gray is confident that group profitability will continue to improve this year

As foreshadowed a year ago by then-chairman Basil Hersov, the 1981 financial year saw a marked acceleration in profit growth. Turnover rose 32% compared with a 21% gain in 1980 but more importantly, operating profit was 50% ahead after an improvement of only 12% the previous year.



I & J... profitability looking up



points higher at 20% (17,3%)

The latter was particularly interesting because group resources were not fully utilised at year-end. Of the R16,1m increase in capital employed, more than half — R8,5m — was accounted for by increased borrowings. But of this R8,5m, nearly R7m is reflected as additional cash balances. On the face of it, the gross return would have been at least two percentage points higher had borrowings been matched more closely to requirements.

That, however, does not take account of the group's present requirements, especially with regard to its on-going capex programme. Delivery of two new wet trawlers is due shortly, extensions to manufacturing facilities in the processed food division have already been mentioned, and extensions are also planned in the sales and distribution division to meet expected growth in demand for both group products and franchised foods.

Other than predicting a further improvement in profitability, Gray does not make any specific forecast for this year. However, it seems likely that, as was the case last year, higher profits will stem from increased operational efficiencies as the capex programme continues, as well as from higher turnover.

The group may not be able to match last year's 40% earnings growth rate, but should be able to remain well ahead of the general rate of economic growth. A 25% improvement would probably allow 3c or more to be added to the dividend, taking the respective yield to around 9,5%.

Brian T

IRVIN & JOHNSON

Improving returns

FM 2/1/81

Activities: Processes and distributes perishable foodstuffs including fish, vegetables, pickles, condiments, pastry products and other convenience foods. A 66% Anglovaal group subsidiary through South Atlantic.

Chairman: C D Gray, managing director J J Williams

Capital structure: 28m ordinaries of 50c. Market capitalisation R51,8m.

Financial Year: to June 30 1981. Borrowings long- and medium-term R8,8m. Net cash R2m. Debt equity ratio 240%.

Current ratio: 1,6. Group cash flow R14,7m. Capital commitments R8,6m.

Share market: Price 185c (1980-81 high, 200c, low, 100c, trading volume last quarter, 302 000 shares). Yields 16,7% on earnings, 7,6% on dividend. Cover 2,2. PE ratio 6,0.

	'78	'79	'80	'81
Return on cap (%)	14,7	16,9	17,3	20,0
Turnover (Rm)	157	164	200	263
Pre tax profit (Rm)	7,2	8,8	10,0	14,3
Gross margin (%)	5,3	6,0	5,3	5,9
Earnings (c)	14,8	18,3	22,1	30,9
Dividends (c)	7	9	11	11
Net asset value (c)	152	162	173	193

Despite a less-than-bullish economic out-

Improved margins resulted from a variety of factors. In the fishing division Gray says a cost reduction programme, involving conversion of group vessels to a cheaper fuel mix, had a significant impact on results, although overall profitability was affected by below-budget catches.

There was also a marked recovery in the processed foods division which, although not quantified, was probably one of the major factors behind 1981's overall profit growth. In the previous year performance was hampered by inadequate production facilities, with the result that profits did not meet budgeted levels. A major capex programme was undertaken to correct this and further expenditure will be incurred this year.

Of lesser importance the group would have realised the full benefits of 1980's closure of its vegetable canning operation, one of the areas which had been identified by the directors as yielding inadequate returns.

On the financial front, improved profits were reflected in an across-the-board improvement in ratios. The trading profit margin on sales, for instance, rose from 5,3% to 5,9% (although this was still not up to 1979's level of 6%) while the gross return on capital employed was nearly three percentage

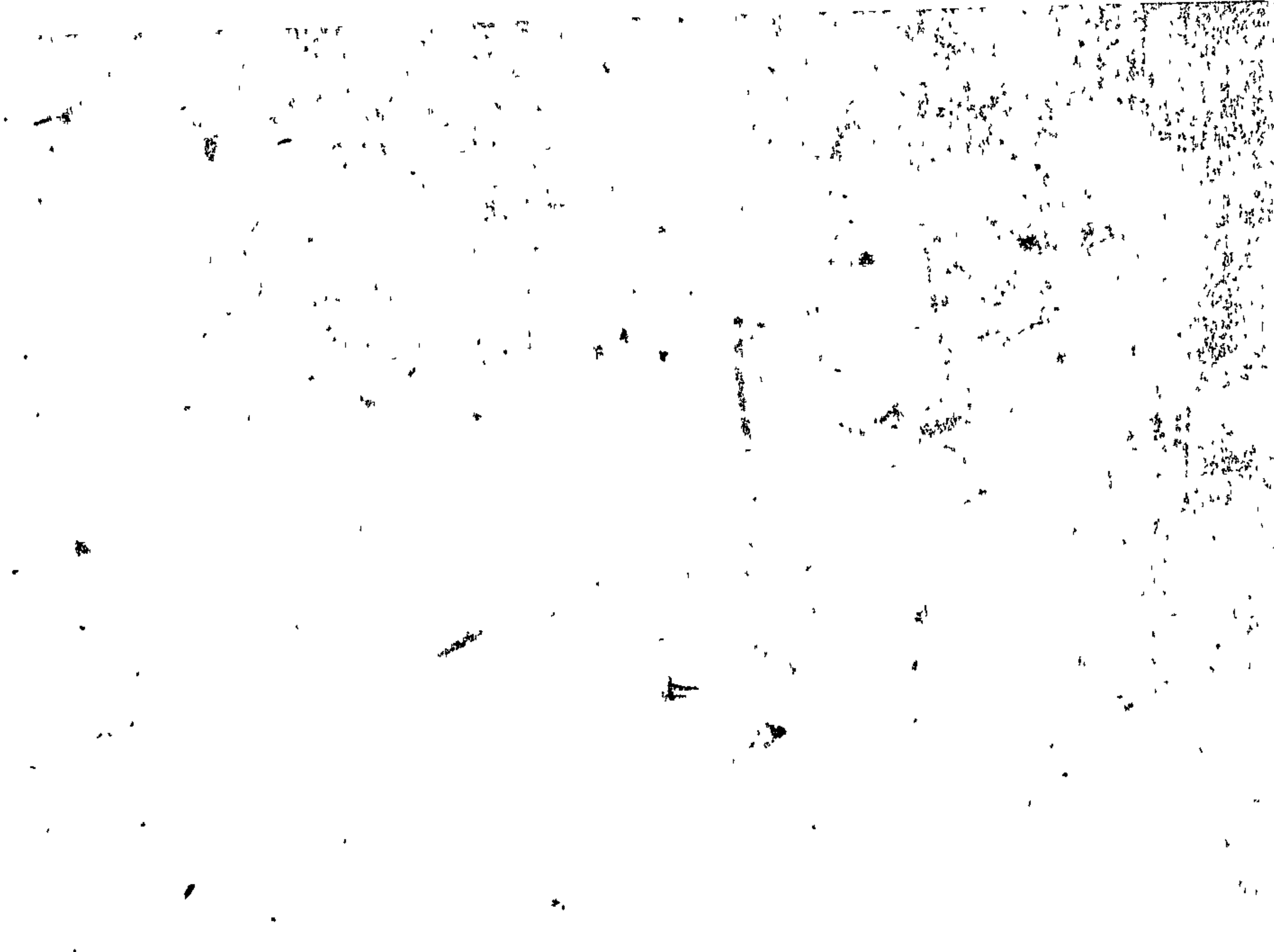
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Two important labour court cases are to resume one today and another next Wednesday. The long-delayed case at the Maritzburg Supreme Court today involves 180 former employees of the Union Co-operative Sugar Mill at Dalton, Natal. The workers challenged management's right summarily to evict them from their hostel compound after they had been dismissed earlier this year.

Important cases to be heard in court

and under Ciskei's Proclamation R252. The detentions sparked widespread protest against the Ciskei authorities both locally and overseas.

The Ciskei Government's case against 183 workers detained at the beginning of September resumes next Wednesday at the Mdantsane Magistrate's Court. The workers are charged alternatively with incitement to violence, violations of the Riotous Assemblies Act



5 000 still away from work

Star 2/10/81

152
186
300
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197
140
233

Labour Staff

Nearly 10 000 workers have been involved in a wave of strikes this week. More than half of these were still away from work today, either on strike or because factories have been closed.

The centres for the unrest are Natal—where workers at three sugar mills in the Hulett's group went on strike yesterday over pension-related demands — East London and the East Rand

The majority of strikes relate to proposed pension legislation affecting contribution payments, retirement and transfer of funds

Workers have demanded immediate pay-outs, mistrusting the Government proposals

Other strikes have involved issues of union recognition, worker dismissals and wage demands

Springs

About 1 400 workers at the Telephone Manufacturers of South Africa (Temsa) plant in Springs lost their jobs today as the result of work stoppages over the dismissal of three of their colleagues.

The three were dismissed on Wednesday for playing cards while on duty and yesterday about 500 workers stopped work and called for their reinstatement

They refused to meet management's return-to-work deadline and were told they had dismissed themselves. Early today more workers joined the

5000 are still away from work

Star 2/10/81

186
300
139
189
197
140
233

Maximum

touched off the strike and other union allegations of white worker mistreatment of black staff at the plant.

A spokesman for Hulett's expressed surprise

"We accept that workers have very real fears about possible pensions legislation," he said, "but they have pre-empted a meeting this afternoon of the industry's industrial council on the pensions issue.

"This involves the Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Employees Union which represents them"

On the East Rand most of the 400 workers who struck on Tuesday at Dorebyl Railway Products in Boksburg are back at work

At another East Rand firm, J. Lewis and Com-

pany in Kempton Park, about 550 food workers who struck on Tuesday in protest against the dismissal of a union committee member have been fired

stoppage and also told to leave the plant.

Temsa's managing director, Mr Fred Williams, said the plant would probably be closed on Monday and re-engage staff on Tuesday. He added that about 2 000 workers were still at their jobs

The Hulett's walkouts at the Darnall, Amatikulu and Mount Edgecombe mills on the Natal North Coast follow hard on the heels of the pension-related strike by 1 650 workers at Sappi's Mandeni plant which was settled yesterday.

Sent home

Other outbreaks of labour unrest in Natal this week include strikes by 950 Saseco workers at the Durban docks and 170 employees at four branches of Game Discount World in Durban

In East London the production of Mercedes Benz vehicles at Car Distributors Assembly (CDA) came to a standstill yesterday as the plant's 1 600 black workers struck and the rest of the 3 300-strong workforce was sent home.

The dispute began on Wednesday when 288 workers in the CDA truck assembly department downed tools in protest against the dismissal of a workmate

A four-hour meeting between management and representatives of Fosatu's National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers failed to settle the strike and the plant will be closed today.

A joint management-union committee has been appointed to investigate the incident, which



Some of the 560 H Lewis and Company workers who were fired yesterday.

Pic by JUDAS NGWENYA

Lewis workers fired

By SELLO ROBATHATA

MORE THAN 560 workers were yesterday fired at H Lewis and Company in Kempton Park after they had ignored management's ultimatum to return to work by 8am.

According to the factory manager, Mr M M Steyn, the workers went on strike after a time clerk was fired for allegedly forging his clock-card. He said the clerk misused a position of trust and was also supposed to go on leave on Monday.

When Mr Steyn was asked why the workers had been fired he said "They were told to come back to

work but they refused, what can you do with workers who do not want to work? We are now going to close the department as it was not bringing any money in after all. We will only remain with the other departments."

A spokesman for the African Food and Canning Workers' Union (AFCWU) said that trouble at the factory started about a month ago when the union was organising members at the factory. Some were being fired and matters came to a head when the workers felt that others were being victimised for joining the union.

When the time-clerk was

fired, workers decided to down tools on Tuesday, and the night shift also joined in the strike. The workers then called on their union to come and solve the dispute with management, but management said it would have talks only if the workers returned to work.

On Wednesday the union officials met with management and they were again told that talks would only be held if the workers returned. Management threatened to fire the workers if they had not returned to work by 8am yesterday. Workers ignored this.

He said management also said that all the migrant workers at the factory would be sent back to the homelands. Management is also alleged to have said that it would no longer go ahead with the building of a R600 000 hostel for the workers.

When SOWETAN went to the factory yesterday, a group of men were talking to a white man about a kilometre from the factory gates. When our car stopped nearby they came rushing and told us they were looking for work.

The men were later brought into the factory in a van by the white man and

when Mr Steyn was asked about this he said that they were contract workers.

The AFCWU spokesman said that the workers have decided not to return to work until management has solved the problem with the union. Management has said that it was just waiting for the workers to letch their money.

The workers yesterday held a meeting at the Lutheran Church in Moriting section, Tembisa, where they pledged solidarity with the dismissed worker and to continue with the strike.

'Be fr ye pr

MINISTERS should be free before they preach freedom to their congregations, a visiting American priest, Pastor Fred Price, said in Johannesburg this week.

He was addressing more than 1 000 black and white

This month's toll in a small corner of SA

- ★ 11 strikes
- ★ 83 arrested
- ★ Businesses lose millions

By BEVIS FAIRBROTHER

THE Eastern Cape has been hit by 11 strikes so far this month, involving more than 5 000 black workers.

Millions of rands have been lost in production time

By the weekend Dunlop Flooring in East London was the only firm still suffering with "a handful" of its workers on strike over pension demands

The strike at Johnson & Johnson, East London, ended on Friday with 650 workers going back

They had downed tools over the dismissal of another worker after the alleged theft of two toilet rolls

Johnson & Johnson is still negotiating with the workers

About 320 workers in the stores at Car Distributors Assembly also returned to work on Friday

It was the company's second strike this month

A man's dismissal was also the cause of the strike. Negotiations are continuing

Employees at the other firms had either returned to work, been dismissed or arrested

Altogether 8 workers were arrested by Security Branch in connection with the strikes

Delegates attending a meeting of the executive council of the Federated Chamber of Industries in East London this week called for a tough line towards workers striking over pensions

Welding power

The FCI vice-president, Mr Tony Hesp, accused certain

trade unions of "irresponsibly" using the pensions issue with the aim of "wielding power for political gain"

He said he saw a danger in the relatively unsophisticated labour force seeing what concerted action by workers would achieve

"Where will it stop if we back down on the pensions issue?"

He was backed by Mr Alex Hamilton of the Natal Chamber of Industries, who called for employers to stand together in resisting strikes over pensions

Mr E L Klopper, of the Transvaal Chamber of Industries, said that when people got into the habit of striking they would strike again and again

He held up the sacking of air controllers in the US as an example of how to deal with a strike

Mr Bill Hamilton, also of the Natal chamber, said that apart from the role of activists, there was a genuine feeling among workers that their pension contributions were savings to be used to tide them over during periods of unemployment more than money to draw on when they retired

He said the real problem was that the issue had been insensitively handled by the Government

Committed to talks

Mr Brian Matthew, of the Midland Chamber, said the Government had started halfway up the ladder in introducing the proposed legislation

He distanced himself from hardline attitudes on the issue, saying the MCI remained totally committed to negotiation

In a statement, the general manager of Dunlop Flooring, Mr N Yeadon, said members of the workers' liaison committee approached management on Thursday and asked for employees' pension contributions to be paid out

After the company's policy was explained to the workers — the number could not be established — they left the factory, "thereby terminating their employment with us", said Mr Yeadon

Recruitment, including selective re-employment, would begin on Wednesday

Some of the other firms hit by strikes this month were

● October 1 About 1 600 workers at Car Distributors Assembly in East London walked out over the dismissal of a fellow worker who had been involved in a scuffle with a white worker

● October 6 About 250 workers at the SA Bottling Plant in Port Elizabeth walked out for the second time in eight days over a dispute about pay

● October 7 About 280 workers at the Epol plant in East London downed tools demanding their pension contributions be paid out to them

● October 13 About 180 workers at Motorvia in Uitenhage stopped work and refused to return unless their union, the Transport and Workers' Union was recognised

● October 13 About 300 workers at Imperial Cold Storage poultry factory at Aloes walked out over a wage dispute

Strikers close down major Reef factory

RDM 3-10-81
By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

THE strike wave gripping the country this week continued to escalate yesterday as Telephone Manufacturers of SA, the biggest Springs employer outside the mines, closed its 3 400-worker plant after a strike in protest at dismissals

Meanwhile, the strike at Mercedes Benz manufacturers CDA in East London continued with management disclosing that 2 600 black workers were on strike. It was announced late yesterday that Fosatu's National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers is to recommend a return to work after talks with CDA.

The 1 100 workers at three Huletts sugar mills continued their strike over the Government's proposed pension legislation.

And most of the strikers fired by Durban chainstore Game Discount World were refusing to apply for re-employment, although a management spokesman told Sapa 23 of 141 sacked workers

had done so

At TMSA, the dispute began when three workers were fired for allegedly playing cards during working hours.

About 200 workers struck in protest on Thursday and were later fired. The strike then spread to most of the company's 700 black workers.

A company statement said the decision to close the factory had been taken after the 200 fired workers had refused to leave company premises and workers had become 'unruly'.

Yesterday morning all but one factory gate was locked and the 200 were "screened out". But they ignored management instructions to collect their pay. The factory was then closed "for safety reasons", the statement said.

A TMSA spokesman confirmed that "most" black workers had refused to work but said management believed that only the 200 had downed tools voluntarily.

According to TMSA, only the

To Page 3

DD 3/10/81
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Strikes
Spread
on
Rand

JOHANNESBURG — The strike wave this week continued to escalate yesterday as Telephone Manufacturers of SA, (TMSA) the biggest Springs employer outside the mines, closed its 3 400-worker plant after a strike in protest at dismissals

The 1 100 workers at three Hulett's sugar mills continued their strike over the government's proposed pension legislation

At TMSA, the dispute began when three workers were fired for allegedly playing cards during working hours

About 200 workers struck in protest on Thursday and were later fired. The strike then spread to most of the company's 1 700 black workers

A company statement said the decision to close the factory had been taken after the 200 fired workers had refused to leave company premises and workers had become "unruly"

At Hulett's, hopes that an industrial council meeting would end the stoppages at the three mills were dashed as the strikes — over proposed government pensions legislation — continued yesterday

The general secretary of the National Union of Sugar Refining and Manufacturing Employees, Mr Selby Ntsibande, said the strikes appeared to have been sparked when pensions contributions were deducted from workers' September pay packets

The strikes are the second on the pensions issue to hit the three Hulett's mills — at Amatikulu, Darnall and Mt Edgecombe, in a month

About 40 of the dismissed workers returned to work at two branches of a discount store in Brickhill Road, Durban

The 140 workers were dismissed when Game management took a hardline following work stoppages on Monday — DDC

CT
3/10/81

Plant closes as strikes in SA escalate

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Strikes in the country continued to escalate yesterday as Telephone Manufacturers of SA, the biggest Springs employer outside the mines, closed its 3 400-worker plant after a strike in protest at dismissals.

Meanwhile, the strike at Mercedes Benz manufacturers CDA in East London continued, with management disclosing that 2 600 were on strike.

It was announced late yesterday that Fosatu's National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers was to recommend a return to work after talks with CDA.

The 1 100 workers at three Hulett's sugar mills continued their strike over the Government's proposed pension legislation.

And most of the strikers fired by Durban chainstore Game Discount World were refusing to apply for re-employment, although a management spokesman told Sapa 23 of 141 sacked workers had done so.

'Playing cards'

At TMSA, the dispute began when three workers were fired for allegedly playing cards during working hours.

A TMSA spokesman confirmed that 'most' black workers had refused to work, but said management believed that only the 200 had downed tools voluntarily.

A spokesman for the Federation of SA Trade Unions, whose Worker Project claims a membership of 500 at the plant, disputed this account.

He said worker representatives had established that the three workers had not been playing cards as alleged and that all departments joined the strike voluntarily.

He alleged that workers attempted to return to the plant yesterday morning, but were prevented by company officials, and that three strikers were assaulted in the process.

"Workers asked us to negotiate on their behalf, but management has refused to speak to us until Monday. We will try to talk to them then," he said.

TMSA's spokesman denied any knowledge of assaults by company officials on strikers.

At CDA in East London the 2 600 black workers striking in protest at dismissals again refused to return and the 3 300 worker plant remained closed.

Mt Leo Borman CDA's managing director, said production would resume on Monday and any worker who did not report for work would have dismissed himself and would have to apply for re-employment.

In future workers engaged in 'wildcat strikes' rather than official union-sanctioned disputes, would be fired, he said.

Dismissal

Workers struck in protest at a dismissal and the NUMARW has since raised four other sackings with the company. The union's decision to recommend a return to work came after management and NUMARW had convened a joint appeals committee to examine the cases of the dismissed workers.

Mt Borman announced that he had found that all the dismissals had been "correctly carried out", but that two workers had been incorrectly disciplined. As a result, one worker has been reinstated.

The appeals committee was still sitting late yesterday and management was hopeful that workers would heed the union call and return.

At Hulett's hopes that an industrial council meeting would end the stoppages at the three mills were dashed as the strikes — over proposed Government pension legislation — continued yesterday.

The general secretary of the National Union of Sugar Refining and Manufacturing Employees, Mt Selby Ntsibande told Sapa the strikes appeared to have been sparked when pensions contributions were deducted from workers' September pay packets.

The strikes are the second on the pensions issue to hit the three Hulett's Mills — at Amatikulu Dagnall and Mount Edgcombe, in a month.

Strike
shuts

Reef
RDM 3 10 87
plant

□ From Page 1

200 workers have been fired "We will have to see what happens on Monday," its managing director, Mr Fred Williams, said

A spokesman for the Federation of SA Trade Unions, whose Worker Project claims a membership of 500 at the plant, disputed this account

He said worker representatives had established that the three workers had not been playing cards as alleged and that all departments joined the strike voluntarily

He alleged that workers attempted to return to the plant yesterday morning, but were prevented by company officials, and that three strikers were assaulted in the process

"Workers asked us to negotiate on our behalf, but management has refused to speak to us until Monday. We will try to talk to them then", he said

TMSA's spokesman denied any knowledge of assaults by company officials on strikers

At CDA in East London, the 2 600 black workers striking in protest at dismissals again refused to return and the 3 300-worker plant remained closed

Mr Leo Borman, CDA's managing director, said production would resume on Monday and any worker who did not report for work would have "dismissed himself", would have to apply for re-employment

In future, workers engaged in "wildcat strikes" rather in official union-sanctioned disputes, would be fired, he said

Workers struck in protest at a dismissal and the NUMARW has since raised four other sackings with the company. The union's decision to recommend a return to work came after management and NUMARW had convened a joint appeals committee to examine the cases of the dismissed workers

Mr Borman announced that he had found that all the dismissals had been "correctly carried out" but that two workers had been incorrectly disciplined. As a result, one worker has been reinstated

The appeals committee was still sitting late yesterday and management was hopeful that workers would heed the union call and return

At Hulett's, hopes that an industrial council meeting would end the stoppages at the three mills were dashed as the strikes — over proposed Government pensions legislation — continued yesterday.

Ste. 232-186
Joint company

5/10/81
A joint marketing company, Consolidated Starches, has been formed by African Products and Corn Products to market the complete and extended ranges of regular and modified starches manufactured by African Products and caramel manufactured by Corn Products.

Consolidated Starches will be administered from the head office of African Products in Johannesburg.
—Sapa.

Ethanol: Sugar industry seeks

DURBAN — The sugar industry is unlikely to expand widely unless the government backs an ethanol from sugar cane programme, says Mr L Gordon-Hughes, vice-chairman of the SA Cane Growers Association

He was speaking at the Durban Chamber of Commerce Symposium on Natal-kwaZulu. He said the findings of the Government committee of inquiry into the sugar in-

dustry would not lead to a large scale expansion of cane areas

"Unless the production of ethanol from sugar cane is encouraged by the Government, large-scale expansion of the industry is unlikely at this stage," he said

And the government would have to offer an ethanol programme the same financial support as enjoyed by Sasol for such

a project to be attractive to the sugar industry, Mr Gordon-Hughes said

Mr Gordon-Hughes also said the sugar industry was planning to substantially expand its storage capacity, which would provide greater production and marketing flexibility

"At present the three silos at Maydon Wharf provide storage capacity of 520 000 tons," he told the symposium The

project was at the planning stage, but the cost could be R25-million, he said. No final decision had been made yet, he added.

Developing the two points after his address, Mr Gordon-Hughes said the industry needed upwards of 150 000 tons more storage capacity. The export committee of the South African Sugar Association was looking into the issue and would report to the association's council

Star 5/10/81
State backing *(186)*

SKLDMAN	STD10	15	0
	NONE	2	14
	SUBA-2	15	14
	STD3-5	2	13
	STD6-7	13	1
	STD8-9	15	15
	STD10	15	15
LONONMAN	NONE	15	15
	SUBA-2	15	15
	STD3-5	15	15
	STD6-7	15	15
	STD8-9	15	15
	STD10	15	15
SEMI	NONE	0	1
	SUBA-2	3	14
	STD3-5	15	13
	STD6-7	1	4
	STD8-9	13	13
	STD10	4	2
UNSKL	NONE	3	15
	SUBA-2	15	14
	STD3-5	2	1
	STD6-7	0	16
	STD8-9	0	2
	STD10	3	0
---	NONE	15	0
EXC	SUBA-2	2	13
	STD3-5	0	13
	STD6-7	0	2
	STD8-9	2	15
	STD10	13	0
PRO	NONE	2	4
	SUBA-2	15	1
	STD3-5	4	15
	STD6-7	3	1
	STD8-9	14	1
	STD10	1	3
CLC	NONE	14	14
	SUBA-2	2	14
	STD3-5	14	0
	STD6-7	1	6
	STD8-9	13	14
	STD10	4	1
BCT	NONE	4	1
	SUBA-2	4	4
	STD3-5	16	1
	STD6-7	2	4
	STD8-9	4	3
	STD10	2	15
SKLDMAN	NONE	2	12
	SUBA-2	15	0

UUCT

Star 5/10/61 (192) (192) (192) (189) (183) (186) (302) (129)

Strikers back—but not all at work

Labour Reporter
There were two wildcat strikes at Car Distributor Assemblies in East London when workers returned to their jobs after last week's strike.

A company spokesman said 280 workers in the truck assembly plant gathered in the canteen today instead of working. Another 50 workers in the car body shop were on a "glow slow".

The workers in the can-

teen were demanding the reinstatement of a man whose dismissal last week led to a strike of 2600 black workers.

Work in the rest of the plant was normal today.

The managing director, Mr Leo Borman, said today disciplinary hearings were suspended pending an official management meeting with the trade union involved, the National Union of Mo-

tor Assembly and Rubber Workers.

No spokesman for the union could be contacted this morning.

The Mercedes plant strike began last week over staff dismissals. The management warned the strikers to return to work today and the NUMARW also appealed for a return to work.

At the Telephone Manufacturers of South Africa

(Temsas) plant in Springs, only about 100 out of 1400 strikers reported for work early this morning. The strike began late last week in protest against the dismissal of three workers.

They have been given until the end of today to return to work or they will have been seen to have dismissed themselves, a Temsas spokesman said.

Production was still continuing as about 2000 workers had not gone on strike.

At Triomf's Chloorkon fertiliser plant in Kemp-ton Park about 500 workers went on strike over wage demands on Friday.

And at four Hulett's sugar mills in Natal — Amatikulu, Darnall, Mount Edgecombe and Felixton — about 2000 workers continued their stayaway over pension demands.



Workers from Telephone Manufacturers of South Africa express solidarity at a meeting at the KwaThema Civic Centre, addressed by officials of Mawu.

Car men due back

A FULL return to work today is being recommended by the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers at the Car Distributors Assembly Plant in East London.

Some 2 600 black workers at the plant went on unofficial strike last week bringing the plant to a standstill

The back-to-work announcement came from Mr Cornelius Fazzi, union organiser in East London, and three members of the East London union executive who had been sitting with CDA management hearing appeals against disciplinary actions taken against five workers involved in separate incidents over the past two weeks

The CDA Mercedes plant was one of at least six strike-hit firms across the country. More than 5000 workers were on strike

A spokesman for the Fosatu-affiliated union said they agreed after talks with management to call on workers to return to work today

Talks would be concluded

186
SOWETO
5/10/81
140A 152 150

this morning, Fazzi said. Meanwhile about 1100 workers are still on strike at the Huletts Amatikulu, Darnall and Mount Edgecombe sugar mills, in a demand for the immediate return of their pension contributions

After a meeting in Durban, the Industrial Council for the Sugar Industry decided to appoint

a sub-committee to discuss the dispute today

And at the H Lewis food company in Kempton Park, where 560 strikers were dismissed on Thursday, the unregistered African Food and Canning Workers Union is still seeking talks with management

Stressing that the workers still considered themselves in the employ of the company, an Afcwu

spokesman appealed to management to follow the example of other milling companies by negotiating conditions for a return to work

• Thirteen workers dismissed after the recent strike at Cobra Brassware in Luipaardsvlei appeared in the Krugersdorp magistrates court last week charged with incitement to strike

Nearly 7 000 stop work as strikes increase

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Nearly 7 000 workers were on strike yesterday as the wave of stoppages which hit industry last week continued and, in some cases, escalated.

A strike at three Hulett's mills in Natal spread to a fourth mill and, about 2 000 workers are now on strike, according to the company.

At Springs' biggest non-mining employer, Telephone Manufacturers of SA, only 140 of the 1 600 strikers returned yesterday and the rest have been fired.

An Olifantsfontein firm, Johnson Tiles, which employs more than 800 workers, was hit by its second strike in a fortnight yesterday, according to union sources, and Triomf Fertilizers fired its entire black workforce of 500 after they ignored a management appeal to return to work.

Workers for CDA in East London, the manufacturers of Mercedes Benz, returned in response to a union call but new unrest flared later in the day and between 1 500 and 1 800 workers joined a new strike.

At Hulett's, the strike at three mills spread to the Felixston mill and only one is now unaffected. The strikes have been sparked by proposed legislation to "freeze" employee pension-fund contributions until retirement.

Talks hope

A company spokesman said hopes for a settlement were pinned on talks at the industry's industrial council between managements and the National Union of Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Employees.

At TMSA, which closed its plant on Friday after a strike by about 1 600 black workers over the sacking of three workers, a management statement said about 1 500 workers had been fired

after they failed to return. Workers who returned this morning would be considered for re-employment.

A spokesman for Fosatu's Metal and Allied Workers' Union said the company had refused a union request to negotiate on the dispute and that workers were refusing to return until the three were reinstated.

They still regard themselves as company employees and they want Mawu to negotiate on their behalf, he added.

Management confirmed it refused to negotiate with Mawu. "As these people had already been dismissed for not working, they were no longer employees and had no interest in the matter," the spokesman said.

'Anti-union'

At Johnson Tiles the general secretary of the Building, Construction and Allied Workers Union, Mr Frank Mohlala, said workers had downed tools "because they were angered by consistent dismissals of unions' representatives."

Some management men had "adopted a consistently anti-union attitude, threatening union members and sacking worker representatives."

At Triomf's Chloorkop plant, where workers have been on strike since Friday, a company statement said worker representatives were told yesterday morning that management would discuss their grievances if workers returned by 1 o'clock.

The company had made transport available for the 500 workers "but they did not react and were discharged."

Dispatches to farmers had been resumed with the assistance of more than 100 white schoolboys' and co-operatives and farmers had also offered help.

Jan 6/10/81
**Car plant halted
by new strike**

Labour Reporter

The big CDA car plant in East London was hit today by yet another wildcat strike which saw close to 3 000 workers downing tools

Production was at a standstill Today's strike was one of a number which started over disputes with management over worker dismissals

The 414 hourly-paid workers at the commercial vehicles plant were told they had been dismissed, and 971 other hourly-paid workers were warned to return to duty tomorrow or face dismissal.

Another 1 100 workers at the passenger plant were told to return by Thursday or face dismissal

The strike scene also spread to Port Elizabeth today where about 200 workers at the SA Bottling Company plant went out on strike over the issue of dismissals

Management would not comment on the unrest which reportedly involved the Macwusa-linked General Workers Union of South Africa

At Boksburg Foundry about 200 workers were still on strike today and have been warned by management to return by the end of the day or be paid off

At the four Hulett's sugar mills in Natal about 2 000 workers were still on strike over pension grievances.

The Telephone Manufacturers of South Africa (Tensa) plant in Springs was taking on a new workforce following yesterday's dismissal of about 1 000 workers for joining in last week's sympathy strike. Only 140 workers were retained from the original workforce

The strike at Johnson Tiles at Olifantsfontein also continued today over the issue of worker dismissals. At Triomf's Chloorkop fertiliser plant at Kempton Park about 500 contract workers were dismissed yesterday after refusing to meet management's return-to-work deadline.

The Triomf dispute centred around wage demands.

Ste 6/18/87 189
**Big expansion plan
for Stone-Stamcor**

By Frank Jeans

A fast-growing mechanical engineering rail and electrical group, Stone-Stamcor in the Murray & Roberts Industrial Corporation (Maric) stable, has launched a R4-million expansion into the gears and transmission field.

Stone-Stamcor has formed a new company, MR Power Transmission in a joint venture with Italian company Bonfiglioli, originally an agency for S-S's mechanical division.

Since Stone-Stamcor joined the M & R fold about a year ago, it has increased business to more than R22-million a year.

232
**CFC tie with
Star 6/10/87/86
General Foods**

Cerebos Food Corporation (CFC), manufacturer and distributor of foodstuffs in the Anglovaal group, has acquired the business of General Foods Corporation's local subsidiary, General Foods, in exchange for a minority interest in CFC. — Sapa.

SUGAR

SHUT DOWN

2/10/81

(186) (57)

2 000 WORKERS

now on strike

as fourth

mill closes

(Mercury Reporter)

A FOURTH Hulets sugar mill was closed down at the weekend by work stoppages bringing the total number of sugar mill workers on strike to 2,000, according to Hulets group public relations manager Ron Phillips

Mr Phillips said about 500 workers downed tools at the Felixton Mill and demanded to be paid out their pension fund contributions, the same demand made by workers at the other mills

The only Hulets mill not affected by the work stoppages is at Empaneni

A meeting of a sub-committee of the industrial council for the sugar manufacturing and refining industry was held yesterday morning to discuss the Hulets work stoppages and the Government's controversial draft Preservation of Pension Interests Bill

The chairman of the industrial council, Mr Bill Kullin, said certain recommendations had been made to Hulets, but these could not be divulged until Hulets decided on them. Another meeting is to be held this morning

Precipitously

Mr Roland Freakes, Chamber of Industries executive director told the Mercury that the chamber believed the draft Bill might be 'too precipitously introduced'

He said the chamber had made representations to the Registrar of Financial Institutions, and intended to hold a meeting of member firms involved next week to discuss further recommendations

These would probably include asking the Government to shelve the proposed legislation for at least three years, or alternatively proposing a cut-off point for people earning a certain amount of money — probably R7 000 a year — said Mr Phillips

Production losses incurred in the series of stoppages could be made up, but this would involve extending the cane-crushing season into the off-crop season

How 10

7/10/81

Milk distributors

SC 688-9

455 Mr P. A MYBURGH asked the
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries

186

- (1) (a) What were the forecasts received from distributors in the Cape Peninsula area for each month from August 1980 to July 1981 in respect of (i) fresh milk and (ii) each specified milk by-product and (b) from which distributors were such forecasts received,
- (2) whether all distributors in the Cape Peninsula area are participating in the fresh milk estimating project, if not,

THURSDAY, 8

689

which distributors are not participating?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
AND FISHERIES:

- (1) (a) None Forecasts relating to the production and sale of milk and milk products in controlled areas are made by the Dairy Control Board
- (b) Distributors are not involved in these forecasts

THURSDAY, 8 OCTOBER 1981

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

Labour Reporter

Hulett's Refineries in Durban, one of the country's largest producers of refined white sugar, was shut down at noon today after 400 workers struck over pension grievances.

The shutdown effectively means 1100 workers not at work and

Star 7/10/81
'Pensions' shut Hulett's
management was reported to be holding urgent talks with worker representatives

This comes at a time when Hulett's was hoping for a breakthrough in the strikes which have shut

down four of their Natal sugar mills.

About 2000 workers at the four mills are also out on strike over pensions. They apparently fear impending pension legislation.

Both the Durban Chamber of Commerce and Natal Chamber of Industries have called on the Government to defer pension legislation.

The Registrar of Financial Institutions, Mr Naas van Staden, is flying to Durban on Friday to discuss the pension issue.

Plant at STAMOSULLI AS 2 600 GO OIA STRIKE

RPM 7 10 51

186

MERCEDES Benz manufacturer CDA's East London plant was brought to a virtual standstill yesterday by its third strike in less than a week and management threatened to sack the 2 600 workers if they did not return.

Two new strikes were reported on the East Rand and the strike by 2 000 workers in protest at the Government's proposed pension Bill, which has closed four Hulelts sugar mills, continued as labour unrest hit three provinces

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

Johnson Tiles in Olifantsfontein fired nearly 300 workers as a strike at the plant continued and Triomf's Chlorokop fertilizer plant where 500 strikers were fired on Monday, was still relying on schoolboys to help to keep deliveries running and unionists claimed workers were being forced to collect their pay

Springs's biggest non-mining employer, Telephone Manufacturers of SA, which fired 1 500 strikers on Monday yesterday reported on 1 60 applications for re-employment

A new strike was reported yesterday at Boksburg North electrical company Stone-Stramcor where about 70 workers downed tools in support of pay demands

And a representative of the Federation of South African Trade Unions said the company's management was refusing to negotiate with Fosatu

A company spokesman confirmed the strike but refused to

NUMARW's general secretary, Mr Fred Sauls, said that the union had advised workers to return because only two of the five dismissals which sparked the strikes had not been resolved

"But management has said they will not investigate cases which the police are also investigating and workers are demanding that the fired workers be reinstated before they resume work

"We believe this has nothing to do with it and we call on management to process the dismissals and thus end the dispute"

A company spokesman said that one of the cases was no longer under police investigation and could now be resolved and that CDA had asked police to speed up the other "But we cannot pre-empt a police investigation", he said

At Hulelts, the National Union of Sugar Refining and Manufacturing Employees was due to report back to workers today on attempts to resolve the dispute at the industry's industrial council

At Triomf a spokesman for the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa) SA Chemical Workers Union, which claims majority membership at the plant alleged that company officials were forcibly bussing workers to the plant and making them collect their pay

"They will then presumably be sent back to the homelands," he said

Recruiting

A company spokesman said Triomf was recruiting new labour, but that it was still relying on white schoolboys to help it load fertilizer and expected to do so until the end of the week

At TMSA, a company spokesman said 200 of the company's 1 600 black workers were back and that 60 had asked for re-employment Despite the sackings, it is understood that management is hoping that strikers would seek re-employment

A Fosatu spokesman said workers were still refusing to return until their demand that three sacked colleagues be reinstated was met

At Johnson Tiles, where workers struck in protest at dismissals which they saw as "victimisation" of shop stewards of Cusa's Building, Construction and Allied Workers Union, the strike entered its second day yesterday

Union general-secretary Mr Frank Mohlala said all the nearly 800 black workers were involved and that they were refusing to return until their demands were met that a union shop steward be reinstated and that two foremen accused of being hostile to the union be sacked

The company's managing director, Mr Keith Dixon, said however that only about 300 workers were involved and that they had been fired

He denied union allegations that its members were victimised "Only one man has been dismissed — for reasons unconnected with union work We are not anti-union and will deal with any reasonably representative union," he said

While supervisors may have made anti-union statements, these were not company policy, Mr Dixon said

2 900 back

Star 7/10/87

as EL firm

192 15 1104 186

reverses

192 12 123 187

its decision.

By Tony Davis
Labour Reporter

Countrywide strikes today appeared to be abating as nearly 2 900 strikers returned to work at the large CDA motor plant in East London and disputes elsewhere were resolved.

Management at CDA reversed its decision to dismiss 414 hourly-paid workers and its back-to-work deadlines and this morning most workers were back.

Talks between CDA and the Fosatu-affiliated National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers were being held to resolve the dispute which arose after several workers were dismissed last week.

Officials in the Hulett's group, whose four Natal sugar mills are closed by 2 000 workers striking over pension grievances, were hopeful that the dispute would be resolved this week.

There were brief flare-ups at two Boksburg firms yesterday — Stamcor and L F Metter — involving wages and staff dismissals.

At Stamcor a work stoppage over pay demands was settled and management said there had been no dismissals over the issue.

At the metal firm about 150 workers were involved in a brief strike which was resolved when management reinstated a dismissed worker.

About 160 workers at the Boksburg Foundry returned to work today after a dispute over the promotion of a shop steward. The worker was allegedly assaulted by four others as a result of his promotion, according to sources.

The four were subsequently dismissed.

At Telephone Manufacturers of SA in Springs and at Triomf's Chlorokop fertilizer plant, managements continued to take on new workers following the dismissal of about 2 000 employees at both firms this week.

There was also a brief stoppage at the Johannesburg manufacturing firm of Bowthorpe-Hellermann-Deutsch this morning over the issue of pay increases. Management said the issue had been resolved.

About 200 workers were involved in a dispute over dismissals at the SA Bottling Company plant at Port Elizabeth yesterday.

And at Johnson Tiles in Olifantsfontein several hundred workers were dismissed after striking over "victimisation" of union members.

Black cane men hard hit by strikes

186 153
~~139~~ ~~300~~

Mercury Reporter 7/10/81

BLACK farmers in KwaZulu and North Coast cane growers have been hardest hit by the series of work stoppages which have closed down four of Hulett's sugar mills in Natal recently.

According to Mr Peter Sale, general manager of the Sugar Association, sugar mills paid cane farmers for the amount of sucrose (cane sugar) they extracted from their cane after it had been crushed at the mill.

'After cane has been cut, the sucrose level begins to drop. The longer it takes for the cane to be crushed, the more sucrose is lost and consequently the more money the grower loses.'

Mr Sale said that cane farmers would obviously stop cutting cane while the strike lasted but any cane that had been cut just before the strike would be deteriorating in value while the mills remained closed.

Mr E Morrison, general manager of the Cane Growers' Association, said he believed most of the sugar farmers on the Natal North Coast were being affected by the strike, particularly cane farmers in KwaZulu.

'A lot of cane has been delivered to mills or is stacked on farms and is losing money all the time. Farmers who have burned their cane fields before cutting will also be losing money.'

He said the average cane grower could deliver 200 tons of cane a week, worth about R4 000 monthly.

The strike was therefore affecting farmers' cash flow, possibly to the tune of more than R1 000 a week.

He said that cane cutters

Sugar union to report to mill workers today

Mercury Reporter

REPRESENTATIVES of the National Union of Sugar Manufacturers and Refining Employees would be reporting back to workers at the four Hulett's mills closed by the recent work stoppages at 7 a.m. today, the public relations manager of Hulett's, Mr Ron Phillips, said yesterday.

The union representatives would be addressing workers following an industrial council meeting which took place yesterday afternoon, although what they would report was not known.

The Hulett's strike, involving more than 2 000 workers,

were also losing money because they would not be collecting their cutting bonuses while the mills were closed.

Mr Tony Ardington, chairman of the Cane Growers' Association, who owns a sugar farm at Nyoni near the Amatukulu mill, said that everyone in the area had cane that had been cut and

is nearly one week old. Four of Hulett's five sugar mills have been closed down.

Workers are demanding immediate repayment of their pension fund contributions in reaction to the Government's draft Preservation of Pension Interests Bill.

The same demands were made at a series of stoppages which closed the mills last month, and an offer by Hulett's management to place pension money in a trust account was rejected.

Union secretary Selby Nsibandé could not be contacted yesterday.

burned

'Unless cane is crushed soon it may lose all its value, which will involve a substantial amount of money.'

Mr Ardington said that after cane was cut it lost 2 to 3 percent of its sucrose value a day for the first few days, after which it deteriorated more rapidly.

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The country-wide strikes appeared to be abating today as almost 2,900 workers returned to work at the large CDA motor plant in East London and disputes elsewhere were being resolved.

Management at CDA reversed its decision to

dismiss 414 hourly paid workers and its back-to-work deadlines and this morning a majority of workers were reported back at work.

Officials in the Hulett's group — whose four Natal

sugar mills are closed as a result of strikes by about 2,900 workers over pensions grievances — were hopeful the dispute would be resolved this week.

At Stancor in Boksburg there was a work stoppage

over pay demands, but the dispute was settled yesterday.

About 150 workers at L. and F. Metter also in Boksburg struck briefly, but returned to work when management reinst-

ated a dismissed worker.

About 160 workers at the Boksburg Foundry returned to work today after a dispute centring on the promotion of a shop steward.

CDA workers return, other strikes abate

from 7/11/21 (152) 196

Back to work for some but more unrest erupts

CT 8/10/81

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The current wave of labour unrest which has hit several centres seemed on the wane yesterday as thousands of workers involved in major strikes returned to work or were expected to return either last night or this morning.

However, unrest broke out at another East London plant yesterday and employer sources were apprehensive that it could spread further.

Some 2 600 workers returned to work at CDA, the Mercedes Benz manufacturing plant in East London, and it was hoped that 2 000 striking workers at four Hulett's sugar mills in Natal would also return.

But workers at an Epol plant in East London went on strike yesterday following a demand that their pension contributions be paid out to them.

A spokesman for Hulett's said yesterday 2 000 workers at its four Natal sugar mills were still on strike in protest against the government's proposed pensions legislation. But proposals decided

on at a meeting of a sub-committee of the Industrial Council for the sugar industry earlier this week were being communicated to them.

He said the company had agreed temporarily to suspend worker pension contributions while the issue was being investigated further by the industrial council.

Meanwhile, a short stoppage occurred at the Hulett's refinery in Rosburgh while worker representatives discussed the pensions issue with management. All 1 100 workers downed tools but returned to work later, the spokesman said.

At CDA, normal production continued throughout the day after a series of strikes over the past week.

A joint union-management committee had completed its investigation into three of the five disputes about disciplinary actions taken before the strikes broke out.

In a fourth case, the worker concerned had failed to appear and the fifth was subject to a police investigation following the filing of assault charges.

A spokesman for Tele

phone Manufacturers of SA in Springs, which fired 1 600 strikers on Monday, said yesterday about 250 workers had returned.

"Several hundred" prospective new employees had come to the plant and were being interviewed.

He said the company would take back all 1 400 strikers but not 200 workers who were fired after ignoring an ultimatum to return to work last week.

A union spokesman said yesterday nearly 400 workers at Johnson Tiles in Olifantsfontein who were fired after striking were prepared to return to work — provided a union shop steward, whose dismissal sparked off the strike, was reinstated.

He claimed the entire work force of nearly 400 had been dismissed and fewer than 20 workers had returned.

Mrs Emma Mashinini, secretary of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union, said yesterday about 150 workers at three Game Stores in Durban who went on strike last week had still not returned.

Star 8/10/51
~~20th~~ ~~1951~~
Traders in Mamelodi and
Atteridgeville townships
near Pretoria are boycot-
ting Wilson-Rowntree pro-
ducts in their shops as
part of a countrywide
campaign against the
sweets firm for its dismis-
sal of about 500 workers
at its Port Elizabeth
branch earlier this year.
About 100 township

2000 Natal sugar workers end strike over pensions

Star 8/10/81

186
189
183

152 186 189 300 172 110A

Labour Reporter

About 2000 workers ended their strikes at four Hulett's sugar mills in Natal today after reaching agreement with management on pension contributions

The workforces at Darnall, Amatikulu, Mount Edgecombe and Felixton went on strike a week ago with workers demanding immediate pension payouts

But in a settlement reached this week management agreed to suspend temporarily any further pension deductions from pay cheques and to continue negotiating worker demands for refund-

ing pension contributions

The Hulett's refinery near Durban was hit by a brief work stoppage yesterday, also over pension demands

Talks continued today at East London's large CDA car plant where 3300 workers have been involved in a number of work stoppages

An appeal board, established to discuss worker dismissals which sparked off the strike, yesterday examined several cases. The board was temporarily suspended pending review of two other dismissals

The Enol firm in East London was hit by a one-

day pension strike yesterday when about 235 workers downed tools

Another East London firm, TFM, which handles motor products, had a work stoppage after about 50 workers downed tools in sympathy with seven of their colleagues who had been dismissed, reportedly for being unproductive.

At the Telephone Manufacturers of SA (Temsas) in Springs and at Triomf's Kempton Park fertiliser plant, managements continued today to recruit new workforces after more than 2000 workers had been dismissed

● See Page 9 for more labour news.

League is disillusioned

Mrs Yvonne Forshaw, vice-president of the Housewives' League, said she was "sadly disillusioned but not altogether surprised" by the commission's report.

"During the proceedings, the chairman, Mr Justice Eloff, told the former Opposition spokesman on consumer affairs, Mr Rupert Lorimer, that the commission did not have the funds to make an in-depth investigation into the industry.

"The judge said the commission

would have to rely solely on evidence put before it. There were insufficient funds to go out to talk to meat farmers and butchers who may have felt too intimidated to speak before the commission," Mrs Forshaw said.

"The Housewives' League feels the commission was not able to probe the meat industry fully. Its findings, therefore, based mainly on evidence by Meat Board and prominent meat industry spokesmen, do not surprise us," she said.

Meat industry control is in hands of 3, inquiry finds

Star 8/16/81

31007 186 222

Own Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — A commission of inquiry into the meat industry has revealed a virtual control of the marketing of meat by three interests.

The Commission, under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Eloff, has found no irregularities in the meat industry, but has recommended a number of changes that should be undertaken by the Meat Board.

Apart from having virtual control of meat marketing, the Meat Board's chairman and five other members of its 13-member board are associated with

one of these three interests — Vleissentraal

The other two big meat interests are Imperial Cold Storage and Supply Company Ltd and the Karoo Meat Exchange Ltd

BIGGEST

ICS has the biggest share of the meat market and controls 30 per cent of the wholesale meat industry, 10.3 per cent of the retail section, 17 per cent of processed meats and 23 per cent of hides and skins

Vleissentraal controls 11.1 per cent of the wholesale industry, 2.4 per cent of the retail section, about 10 per cent of processed

meats and 40 per cent of hides and skins and also controls about 50 per cent of livestock turnover

The report also revealed that ICS and Vleissentraal were involved in joint concerns.

Karoo Meat Exchange was substantially smaller than the other two. It had a 4.2 per cent interest in the retail section, 5 per cent in the wholesale industry and 4 per cent in meat-product factories

The commission was "unable to find convincing evidence that the Meat Board's control militates against sound competition and price formation"

But it had reservations about the Meat Board policy of not granting registration to owners of supermarkets

The commission suspected "this policy may be to the detriment of sound competition and price formation"

DOUBTS

The commission found there was no evidence to show that the Meat Board's decisions "directly promote the interests of Vleissentraal"

It doubted that any legal alterations governing the appointment of producers to the Meat Board would "improve the existing set-up in any way"

The commission recommended that the Meat Board take over control of the marketing of skins and hides after documenting a series of complaints from tanners and skin exporters about a tight control held on the marketing of skins by Vleissentraal, ICS and Karoo Meat Exchange

The commission could find no fault with the controversial set-up for the application of floor prices of meat and made no "critical" comments about the price-support system.

DISQUIET

But there was criticism of the Meat Board's dealing with producers over the permit system.

It could not find any evidence of irregularities, but said there were signs of an "unhealthy" situation where several producers have a sense of fear and disquiet at not being allowed to complain or talk out.

The situation had arisen because of the penalty system used to enforce permit conditions for slaughter stock.

The commission recommended that the Meat Board look into the situation while also stating the opinion that the board was insufficiently flexible in the issue of permits.

Board 'takes note' of recommendation

The acting general manager of the Meat Board, Mr E C Heystek, said today he had taken note of the commission's recommendation that the board should improve its producer relations

It had been "unfortunate" some producers felt they had been threatened when they inquired about permits. The matter had already been taken up and the situation put right

The chairman of the Consumer Council, Professor Leon Weyers, said he accepted the finding that there was meaningful competition between the big-three meat combines — Vleissentraal, Kanyo and the Imperial Cold Storage

But from the consumer's side there should be continuous vigilance. A monopolistic situation could arise in the future against which consumers should be on guard

Sources close to the South African Agricultural Union said farmers were satisfied with the reports.

Meat Board measures to promote price stability, and an equitable access to the market had been upheld by the commission.

DO 8/10/81 ~~182~~ ~~193~~ ~~104~~ ~~139~~ ~~186~~
CDA workers go back

EAST LONDON — It was believed that the possible incorporation into the Ciskei of Berlin and pineapple lands in the white corridor was again being considered by the Van der Walt Commission, the city councillor in charge of the industrial portfolio, Mr Donald Card, said yesterday

At the same time workers at two more companies on the West Bank — Epol and TFM — went out on strike

A spokesman for CDA said there had been a normal absenteeism rate at the plant yesterday. He said there were several attempts at intimidation to prevent workers from entering the factory but these had "soon petered out"

He said an attempt to overcome the effects of the strike would be made

through overtime work "But before the strike there was already a backlog of several weeks, particularly Mercedes-Benz passenger vehicles, and we hope to remedy this situation by the second quarter of next year"

He said the joint management — National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers' grievance committee had successfully resolved three of the cases it had investigated but that the case of Mr Today Dayimani would not be looked into until the police had completed their investigations following the laying of a complaint by the technical foreman, Mr L Pierskalla

At Epol the entire day-shift refused to work yesterday morning, demanding the return of their pension fund contributions. Management

from East London and from the head office in Johannesburg were busy discussing the situation last night and deciding what measures to take

Officials of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union (AFCWU) which claims the membership of the majority of black workers at the firm, said over 200 workers were involved but a spokesman for Epol said there were 150. The AFCWU officials said workers were also complaining about their working conditions

At TFM, which supplies components to the motor industry, the entire black workforce of 55 walked out following the dismissal of seven workers yesterday morning

Mr R Alford, the managing director of TFM, said the seven workers had been discharged because

they had not been productive and, despite repeated warnings, had not fallen into line. He said the others who had walked out had discharged themselves but he would be prepared to start re-employing them today

Several workers said there had been a grievance about overtime between a foreman and the paint-shop department. They said when they asked to speak to management, Mr Alford had sided with the foreman and dismissed the seven workers in that department

They said the rest of the workforce had walked out yesterday morning after management had failed to substantiate the dismissals, but Mr Alford said the liaison committee had been informed, in front of the entire workforce, of the reasons why

Workers in place of 180 strikers being recruited

Post Reporters

ABOUT 180 postal workers on strike at the North End and Sydenham engineering yards have been deemed to have "dismissed themselves" and the recruitment of a new labour force has begun.

This was learnt today from the Regional Director of the General Post Office, Mr G de Korte.

The strike began this week after members of the workers' liaison committee were dismissed.

Mr De Korte said the workers, by not reporting for duty, "had not kept to their side of the contract, and had thus dismissed themselves".

The Post Office had had no problem recruiting new workers and some of them had already started working.

Workers claimed that members of the liaison committee were dismissed because of their membership of the General Workers Union of South Africa (Gwusa).

At the SA Bottling Company some 250 workers on strike since early this week have still not returned to work.

The acting manager of the firm, Mr J de Wet, today

again said he had no comment to make.

The spokesman for the Gwusa could not be reached for comment on the strikes.

In East London, a strike at the giant Mercedes Benz manufacturing plant, CDA, ended yesterday, but industrial unrest continues to simmer in the city.

The entire black workforce

of about 200 at the dog-food firm, Epol, stopped work yesterday, demanding the return of their pension fund contributions. They returned to work today.

Epol's director of operations, Mr A T Hambly, said that workers would have the choice of having their pension contributions paid out next Friday or of remaining in the fund.

At the motor component manufacturing firm of TFM in East London the entire black staff walked out. They will be rehired from tomorrow if they so choose.

The TFM walkout came after seven workers were dismissed yesterday morning. They had complained about overtime in the paint-shop department.

Meat industry: 'Abuse claims unsubstantiated'

CT 8/10/71 ~~street~~ 186 232

Political Staff
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The commission of inquiry into the meat industry says that claims of "abuse and malpractices" in the industry could not be substantiated and that there is no need to change the present system of meat marketing.

The report, tabled in Parliament, said that although there was a close inter-relationship between the 'big three' in the industry — Imperial Cold Storage, Karoo and Vleissentraal — and concern about their growing interest in the industry, they did not have a monopoly between them.

The commission also found no justification for changing the present system of representation on the Meat Board which has 13 members, six of them affiliated to Vleissentraal.

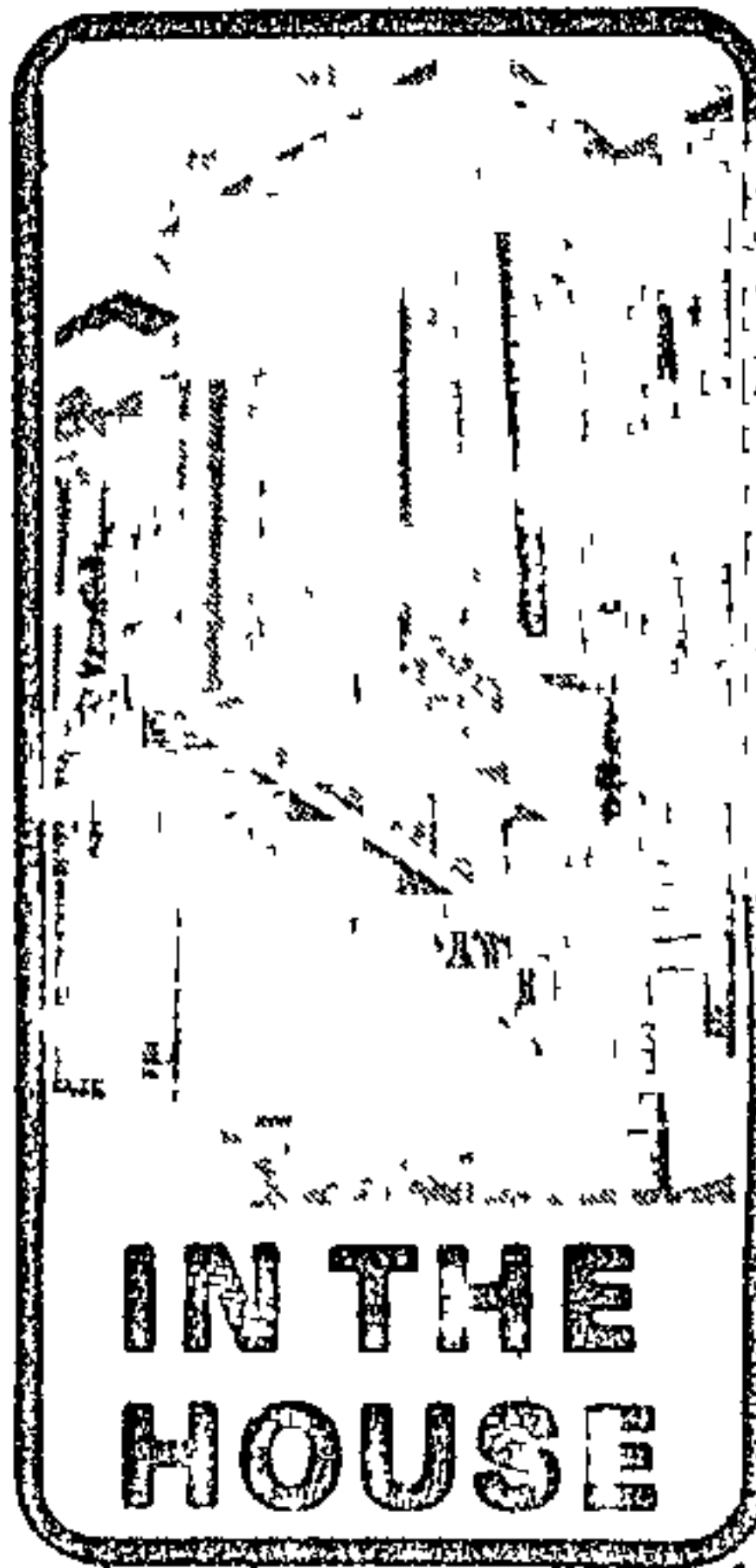
Complaints

The commission said there had been complaints about the number of people connected with Vleissentraal on the board.

"At present the chairman of the Meat Board is also the chairman of Vleissentraal, the senior general manager of Vleissentraal is a member and four of the other members are either members of the board of directors of Vleissentraal or members of the boards of directors of organizations affiliated to Vleissentraal," the report said.

The general manager of the board had said that this resulted from the fact that leaders and knowledgeable people among producers were usually appointed directors of agricultural co-operatives.

According to the senior general manager of Vleissentraal, this situation need not give rise to any problems since the members of the



Meat Board were expected to act responsibly and without bias.

The commission has also published a list of joint enterprises and arrangements between the 'big three'.

Cutting costs

ICS has a 60 percent and Karoo 40 percent interest in a company set up to amalgamate two uneconomic units at Bethal and cutting unit costs.

ICS and Vleissentraal both have 50 percent interests in wholesale activities in Bloemfontein because turnover figures did not justify separate undertakings.

"ICS and Vleissentraal have 50 percent interests each in Buli Brand Krugers dorp including an abattoir and meat-processing factory to share the high costs of building a new abattoir.

All of Karoo's hides skins of its associated livestock agency in Kimberley in

which it holds a 50 percent interest, are sold to Vleissentraal at purchase price.

All of Vleissentraal's hides skins of its associated livestock agency in Bloemfontein are sold to Karoo at cost price.

Karoo sells all the hides skins derived from its associated livestock agency in Pretoria to an ICS subsidiary which in turn sells equal numbers to Karoo on the Witwatersrand.

'Karoo and W L Oehse and Co' in which the ICS group has an interest cooperate in Bloemfontein.

'Karoo and W L Oehse cooperate in Cape Town.

Vleissentraal and Natal Livestock Agencies in which Karoo has an interest cooperate at Cato Ridge.

Witnesses of the 'big three' agreed that vertical integration was a rational development since their organizations were involved in the meat industry on a large scale, that this entailed no disadvantage and that from an efficiency point of view there were great benefits for producer and consumer.

They said also that the big three were in vigorous competition with each other.

The commission said there had been complaints from some producers that they were penalized for telephoning the Meat Board about permits or were given too heavy a penalty for minor infringements of their permits.

There are signs of an unhealthy situation where several producers have a sense of fear towards the Meat Board and disquiet at not being allowed to complain or speak out, the report said.

In the commission's opinion this is a matter that the Meat Board would do well to look into.

SA labour disputes slowly subside

RDM 110 '81
By RIAAN DE VILLIERS

THE strike wave which has hit several parts of the country subsided further yesterday as 2 000 workers at four Hulett's sugar mills in Natal and 283 workers at Epol in East London returned to work

But disputes arising out of dismissals of striking workers are continuing at several plants

Workers fired by Johnson Tiles, a British multinational, after striking earlier this week yesterday accused the firm of sending police and East Rand Administration Board officials to arrest them in their hostel in Tembisa township on Wednesday night. They said they were released after other workers demanded to be arrested with them.

Workers claimed army troops were present — but a police spokesman denied this, saying a few black constables might have been in camouflage uniforms.

Pensions

The spokesman confirmed that police had accompanied board officials on a 'general search' of Johnson workers but denied any attempts had been made to arrest workers. Johnson Tiles spokesmen were not available for comment.

A spokesman for Hulett's said all 2 000 workers who had been on strike at four Natal sugar mills in protest against the Government's pension legislation had returned to work after the firm had agreed to suspend their pension contributions pending further negotiations on the issue.

Mr A Hambly, operations director of Epol, said 283 black workers who had gone on strike at its East London plant in support of a demand that their pension contributions be paid out to them had agreed to return to work today.

This came after negotiations with elected worker representatives and officials of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union.

The spokesman said the firm had agreed the contributions could be paid out if the workers still wanted this in a week's time.

Resign

Workers would have to resign and would have to be re-employed in the process, which meant they would forfeit their service benefits but the

company was investigating ways of preserving their benefits, he said. About 800 former workers at Telephone Manufacturers of SA in Springs yesterday decided at a meeting not to return until the firm negotiated with their trade union about the reinstatement of three workers whose dismissal sparked off their strike. A spokesman for the Metal and Allied Workers' Union said the dispute was deadlocked as management was unwilling to meet with the union. A spokesman for TMSA said 400 of the 1 600 workers fired after the strike had returned by yesterday and 100 new workers had been taken on.

CT 9/10/81

Wave of strikes subsides

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The strike wave which has hit several parts of the country subsided yesterday as 2 000 workers at four Hulett's sugar mills in Natal and 283 workers at Epol in East London returned to work

But disputes arising out of the dismissal of striking workers are continuing at several plants

Workers fired by Johnson Tiles, a British multinational company, at Vereeniging have accused the firm of sending police and East Rand Administration Board officials to arrest them at their hostel in Tembisa on Wednesday night

A spokesman for Hulett's said all 2 000 workers who had been on strike at four Natal sugar mills in protest against the government's pension legislation had returned to work

This firm agreed to suspend their pension contributions pending further negotiations

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The spokesman said the firm had agreed that the contributions could be paid out if the workers still wanted this in a week's time

Workers would have to resign and would be re-em-

ployed, which meant that they would forfeit their service benefits — but the company was investigating ways whereby their benefits would be preserved

The dispute between the Building, Construction and Allied Workers' Union and Johnson Tiles took a new turn when workers accused the company of sending police and Frab officials to their hostel to arrest them

The workers were among those fired on Monday after striking over the dismissal of a shop steward whom they say has been victimized

They claimed the policemen and board officials said the company had sent them. The hostel superintendent then produced a list of people the company did not want back and these men were told to get into police vans. They were released after other workers demanded to be arrested with them, they said

They were told to report to the factory yesterday to be paid off, but decided at a later meeting not to go. They said workers were demanding unconditional reinstatement for themselves as well as the shop steward

A police spokesman confirmed that policemen had gone to the hostel to assist Frab officials in a "general search" of the workers, but no attempt had been made to arrest anyone

A union spokesman said yesterday the firm had rejected a request for a meeting. He added the union would inform the British Trade Union Council of the dispute

Sacked strikers

refuse to accept

Ev Post 9/10/87

their dismissal



Post Reporters

WHILE SA Bottling is hiring staff to replace the 250 workers who are on strike, workers claimed today that had not been dismissed

Striking workers confirmed they had been told to collect their pay yesterday but were adamant that they could not be dismissed until the managing director, Mr P H Gutsche, returned from his overseas trip next week

They have refused to collect their pay

Meanwhile, SA Bottling management continued to keep a tight-lipped silence on the situation

The acting manager, Mr J de Wet, who has consistently refused to comment on the strike, could again not be reached today

A spokesman for the striking workers told the Evening Post that yesterday management had told them to collect their wages

He said they would not go back to work, or accept the money, before the company met the General Workers Union (Gwusa) to discuss the strike

They also refused to speak

to Mr De Wet, saying they would discuss the strike only with Mr P H Gutsche. SA Bottling will not recognise Gwusa

The union said today it was willing to discuss the issues

Although the plant was reported to have struggled with deliveries earlier in the week several large trucks were seen leaving the plant today

The strikers said two busloads of black workers were brought in from the townships on Wednesday

Of the original 250 on strike only one had returned to work and she slept at the plant, they said

Some of the workers' complaints were that

- They were told they would not receive year-end bonuses
- They had never been told their hourly rate of pay. They are demanding R2,50 an hour
- Coloured workers were being trained to replace blacks

Meanwhile, in East London production was back to normal at TFM Motor Components and Epol Dog Food today after both factories were hit by strikes on Wednesday and were not working yesterday

About 150 workers at Epol downed tools on Wednesday

demanding the return of their pension fund contributions

The branch manager of the factory, Mr R Kreusch, said today after talks between management and officials of the African Food and Canning Workers Union yesterday it was agreed the workers would return to work today

The company's director of operations, Mr A T Hambly, said yesterday those workers who still wished to withdraw from the company's pension scheme by Friday next week could do so

Mr Kreusch said all workers had returned today and production was proceeding normally

It was incorrectly stated in yesterday's Evening Post that the workers had returned yesterday

At TFM Motor Components, 55 workers who downed tools after the dismissal of seven paint shop workers were re-employed today

A spokesman for the company, Mr J Melton, said production had returned to normal. White employees had completed essential tasks yesterday and production had not been seriously affected by the strike

TEA FM 9/10/81

Hard to swallow

~~215~~ (186)
In response to pressure from packers, government has clamped down on further expansion of SA tea plantations

The move is designed to put the industry on a better footing following months of haggling between planters and packers. Last year, for example, consumers unwittingly

paid out an additional R10.4m for their tea because packers are compelled to buy the entire local crop.

The prejudice to consumers arises from the fact that the unit cost of the local product is more than double the price of imports of similar quality.

Local price to packers is R3.72/kg against R1.80/kg for imports. SA production for 1979/80 was 5.7m kg, and total consumption about 22m kg.

Packers, therefore, had to blend imported and local tea at a ratio of 74:26. The result one kilo of blended tea cost R3.32 - the proportionate cost being R1.32 (74% of R1.80) and R1 (26% of R3.72).

Almost 50% of the cost came from the 26% local input and consumers forked out the additional 52c/kg. Each year that SA tea costs mount - and this is likely to be the case for some time - consumers will subsidise the industry in this way.

The burden has continued to rise and the local proportion of the blends has reached 31%.

In addition the price controller is expected to authorise a higher price of R1.30/kg this month. There were no increases between March 1978 and September 1980.

It all means that Pretoria is back on its senseless tack of overprotecting local industry. Other recent examples are the white goods industry, synthetic rubber, and the Atlantis Diesel project, to name but a few.

The objects, apparently, are to cut the import bill, reduce the sanctions threat and develop labour opportunities in rural areas and the homelands.

But why should consumers have to pay

Tea packers are not averse to the idea of a subsidised grower industry. But they are unanimously opposed to being forced to buy local tea at such inflated prices.

Says Deek Varrals of Epton: "There is too much protection and this represents an unfair cost burden to SA consumers."

Some sort of control on price and the amount of land under cultivation is necessary, otherwise the cost burden will continue to increase.

TW Beckett's Toby Cawth concedes but adds: "The most disturbing feature is the evident failure on the part of the authorities and growers to appreciate that tea is price-sensitive and that pricing local teas at levels well above world prices is a direct increased cost to consumers."

Not surprisingly tea is losing market share to other beverages. Lower prices of a rugged world would bump up sales. Since the tripartite negotiations began the only firm decision has been to stop further plantings until growers, packers and government agree that expansion is necessary.

Unless there is crop failure, packers will be forced to buy the higher percentage next year and the price of tea will rise again. Beckett has already announced a 6% increase effective from November.

Douglas Penwell of tea growers SA Peka says local costs are relatively high because the labour cost in Ceylon is about a third of SA's. That in itself is a factor because local starting rate is R15/month without food accommodation.

Adds Penwell: "Growers are not making vast profits. It requires nine years to break even. We are not replanting anyone."

"We realise there is a problem and have agreed to freeze tea production to the same percentage of local blending that exists now."

So protection of the local product, it seems, knows no limits. Does government seriously argue that tea is a strategic industry?

MILK (18) FM 9/10/8
Naturalness moo-ted

The on-going battle between the dairy industry and manufacturers of milk blends and creamers took a new turn last week Borden Foods brought an urgent court application for an order restraining the SA Milk Distributors Union from circulating a pamphlet comparing milk with milk blends and substitutes

The Union was temporarily interdicted from distributing the pamphlet Borden claimed the pamphlet contained numerous false statements about milk blends and creamers and was specifically designed to mislead

The Union has been given until October 27 to show why the order should not be confirmed.

The quarrel centres around the "naturalness" or otherwise of the products made by Borden and similar companies.

In evidence, the fresh milk industry claims consumers are confused by manufacturers, advertisers and retailers of blends of skimmed milk powder and non-dairy ingredients

The blends, the Union claims, are advertised and marketed as "milk powder" and usually displayed in retail outlets together with "real" milk powders It claims real milk products are made from some form of milk, with the composition, quality, packing and marking requirement strictly controlled by the Department of Agriculture Blends, it says, are a mixture of "non-dairy" products and a certain percentage of skimmed milk powder

The percentage of skimmed milk powder in available blends ranges from 20%-70% Futhermore, the composition and quality are not controlled by the Department of Agriculture.

The industry also claims that by using the terms "non-dairy ingredients," the manufacturers imply that the blends have certain nutritional advantages over dairy products Yet, according to the affidavit, it was the dairy industry which originally insisted that the label "non-dairy ingredient" be used

Manufacturers have a different story In its affidavit, Borden claimed that the Union's pamphlet implies that non-dairy blends are "artificial products"

It refuted this, claiming that blends are a mixture of ingredients of natural origin formulated to meet the consumer demand Creamers are not a substitute for milk, it claimed, but simply a means of enhancing the taste of coffee and the company has never claimed otherwise

Futhermore, the booklet did not differentiate between creamers (designed to make coffee taste creamier) and milk blends, and implied that the milk blends contained no milk This, Bordens said, is untrue as some milk blends contain more than 70% of milk solids.

Bordens also claimed that the pamphlet's claim that fresh milk is completely natural is misleading. Milk, it claimed, is also a processed product because it is homogenised and pasteurised As it is not taken directly from the cow to the consumer it has no higher claims to being completely natural

Borden also refutes the allegation that milk substitutes consist of up to 75% harmful fatty acids and claims that milk contains 129% more saturated fatty acids than "Made 'o Milk" (one of its products)

Besides, the company says, it has never used a health platform to sell its product
□It is interesting to note that the manufacturers are big customers of the R600m dairy industry, from which all milk powder raw material is bought

Union blamed in test case

STAR 9/10/81

186

125 152

202

Labour Reporter

The Maritzburg Supreme Court case involving the rights of migrant workers reopened this week with a company official accusing a union of causing unrest and intimidating workers.

The Fosatu-affiliated Sweet, Food and Allied Workers' Union brought the case to court earlier this year, representing 181 workers in their dispute against the Union Co-op Sugar Mill at Dalton Natal

The union and workers are contesting the company's decision to expel them arbitrarily from their compounds after a strike at the end of March

The strike started after workers protested management's decision to cancel free food rations to workers after wage increases had been introduced

Mr Charlton said the company's profits had already been seriously affected by increases and drought

The issue at stake is a company's right to expel workers from housing quarters without adequate notice

The case continues

BUTTER (136)

Thin spread

Butter sales which dipped dramatically with the introduction of yellow margarine in 1971 are showing weak signs of recovery. Annual sales of 53 514 t in 1970 (4 460 t month average) fell to 17 731 t (1 494 t month) in 1980 and sales during October-July this year were down further to 12 735 t (2 731 t month).

But says Jaap de Bruyn of the Dairy Control Board sales next year are expected to increase by 1% — nominal but a rise nevertheless. Butter now costs R2 08/kg after going up 12% in June.

Present stocks are 1 723 t well down on last July's 3 600 t. De Bruyn says 2 000 t of butter had to be imported this year to supplement the 11 500 t produced in the October-July period. Exports to neighbouring countries have come to a standstill.

There are four reasons for the drop in production from 1971-1972 (45 410 t) to 191 11 t in 1979-80: low demand, lower dairy farmer production, a drop in the production of industrial milk and drought in certain dairy farm areas.

Yellow margarine sales on the other hand have escalated. Consumption for calendar 1981 is projected to reach 93 000 t. Chairman of the SA Margarine Manufacturers Association Jurgen Bol says next year are expected to increase 5%, taking volumes to close on 98 000 t.

Although the white market for yellow margarine is thought to be close to saturation level, averaging an annual 10 kg per head, mean consumption by black is only 1,5 kg.

Given a rise in black spending power, Bol foresees a possible increase to 3 kg over the next five years.

Yellow margarine production capacity has doubled since 1975 when consumption was 50 000 t.

At the moment, says Bol, capacity can cope with a demand exceeding 110 000 t year.

Priced at 94c-R1 03/kg, which reflects a 6% increase since early in July, margarine is likely to remain a better buy than butter for price-conscious consumers. But Bol expects price next year to rise a further 12% - 13% following a recent 10% hike in the cost of oil seed.

Strikes at East London firms settled

EAST LONDON — Managements at both Epol and TFM expressed confidence yesterday that their strike-hit factories would resume production today

Both factories were hit by strikes on Wednesday and were not working yesterday

At the Epol factory, where about 150 workers downed tools in demand of the return of their pension fund contributions, it was agreed to resume work today

The branch manager of the factory, Mr R Kreusch, said that following talks between the management and the African Food and Canning Workers Union (AFCWU) yesterday it was agreed to end the strike

"I think the workers were concerned about their pension fund being transferred automatically to another company if they leave us"

At the TFM motor component factory, where the entire workforce of 55 went on strike over the dismissal of seven workers on Wednesday morning, work is also expected to return to normal today

The managing director of the factory, Mr R Alford, said most of the workers had returned for work yesterday

Mr Alford said on Wednesday that those who had walked out had dismissed themselves, but that he would re-employ those who wanted to return to work.

"Almost all the workers came back today and after discussions it was decided there would be no work today and they could come back tomorrow to start

work," Mr Alford said

Meanwhile, there was a full workforce turnout at Car Distributors Assembly (CDA) yesterday with all sections of the plant working normally

A spokesman for the company said the only absenteeism from the factory was "the normal dozen or so off work that one can expect in a factory that employs close on 3 000 workers"

Meanwhile, a spokesman for Hulett's said all 2 000 workers who had been on strike at four Natal sugar mills in protest against the government's pension legislation had returned to work

This came after the firm had agreed to suspend their pension contributions pending further negotiations over the issue

On the Reef, the dispute between the Building, Construction and Allied Workers' Union and Johnson Tiles, a British multinational, took a new turn when several workers accused the company of sending police, and administration board officials to their hostel to arrest them on Tuesday night

The workers were among those fired on Monday after striking over the dismissal of a union shop steward whom they believe has been victimised

A police spokesman yesterday confirmed that policemen had gone to the hostel to assist board officials in a "general search" of the Johnson workers, but said no attempt had been made to arrest anyone — DDR

Urgent talks to dispel workers' mistrust

URGENT discussions by commerce, industry and union representatives in Durban this week will seek to dispel the "climate of mistrust" among black workers over Government plans to freeze pension payments till retirement age.

On Thursday more than 100 workers in Natal sugar industry downed tools only hours before a meeting of their Industrial Council, called as a result of strikes over the same issue last month.

Three Hulett's Sugar Limited mills — including the biggest at Amadukulu — were forced to close down as a result of the latest spate of strikes.

Referring to these, Ron Phillips, public relations manager for Hulett's, said: "We were quite honestly surprised that this action

was taken prior to discussions every one knew were to take place. Workers demand that the money they have contributed to the pension fund be refunded immediately.

Mr Phillips said: "The last strike was resolved when the company undertook to create a trust fund to guarantee pension payments on completion of service. They went back to work when we issued a statement to this effect.

"Their trade union also told them an Industrial Council meeting would be held to discuss their response to the draft legislation. But on Thursday, a few hours before the discussions were due, everybody stopped work."

He put this down partly to a very serious climate of mistrust. "Workers don't trust the Government or the company, and this is the problem."

On the same day Sapp's Tugela pulp and paper mill at Mandini in Zululand resumed full production when striking workers accepted a bank guarantee arranged by Sappi regarding payouts of pension money, and resumed work.

After the sugar industry's Industrial Council meeting on Thursday, chairman Bill Kullin announced the appointment of a sub-committee to deal on an urgent basis with the issue of the Preservation of Pension Rights Bill. He also revealed that

the Council has requested urgent clarification from the Government regarding the provisions of the Bill.

The sub-committee is to meet first thing tomorrow to seek a solution to the problem and to mediate between workers' demands for the

immediate return of their money and management, who are refusing to do so.

Said Mr Kullin: "There are conflicting reports about the proposals legislation, which the council has viewed with considerable concern. Are exemptions to be granted

or not? I think it is imperative that the Government makes the position clear to workers and to industry in South Africa.

"Earlier in the year certain assurances were given in a letter of intent from the Registrar of

Financial Institutions, but now there appears to have been a change of attitude. This is causing confusion and uncertainty in the minds of people. Hence our industrial council's request for an urgent statement from the registrar."

Also tomorrow a sub-committee of the Natal Chamber of Industries' industrial relations committee is to meet to decide what recommendations the chamber will make to the registrar in response to the draft legislation.

Referring to the strikes, Roland Freakes of the Chamber of Industries told the Tribune: "We believe the matter is taking on such important connotations that we may

this week have to call a general meeting of members directly involved to give them an opportunity to discuss the sub-committee's recommendations."

Regarding a newspaper report quoting a spokesman for the Registrar of Financial Institutions saying he didn't expect many changes to the Bill before it was submitted, Mr Freakes said: "We hope this statement doesn't mean our recommendations will be received with a closed mind."

Asked if the recommendations would include a request for deferment of the legislation, Mr Freakes replied: "This is one of several options, but I think in essence we will try to deal with this matter in such a way that workers are given a proper understanding of the concept of pension funds. This could take time."

"We would like to see it introduced with their support and backing, and not foisted upon them."

Ken Hobson of the Durban Chamber of Commerce told the Tribune his chamber would meet this week with employee bodies and government representatives.

Officials of the National Union of Sugar Manufacturers and Refining Employees could not be contacted for comment.

N M
9/10/81
Court told
workers hid
from intimidators

Pietermaritzburg Bureau
SOME workers from a Dalton sugar mill hid in canefields and plantations in an effort to escape intimidators who forced a strike at a factory, the Supreme Court here heard yesterday

Mr Tony Charlton, general manager of the Union Co-operative Bark and Sugar Company, told Mr Justice Booysen that some black workers, scared of reprisals from militant strikers during the upheaval at the factory in March and April, had hidden in canefields and plantations to escape their attentions

After the strike began on March 31 when workers demanded compensation for free rations which had been withdrawn by management, the main body of workers had been given almost two days to get back to work or face the prospect of being treated as trespassers on company property

On the Thursday he had addressed workers a few hours before the deadline expired and they were still 'militant', Mr Charlton said

He admitted, however, that no threats had been made against the negotiating staff and no property had been damaged during the work stoppage

After 2 p m when the men had shown no indication of leaving the premises, the police arrived and the men were taken away in police vans without incident

When Mr Alec Erwin, then general secretary for the Federation of South African Trade Unions had telephoned him and asked if the workers — who had been released on bail — could return to their com

pany homes he had refused, Mr Charlton said

He had felt 'very negative' towards Mr Erwin who he blamed for precipitating the first strike for 50 years at the company, he said

Some of the workers had gone to the factory the following day and were taken away to their homelands and railheads by company trucks and hired buses under police escort, he said

Mr Charlton denied claims they had been intimidated by a police squad of men in camouflage uniforms and carrying automatic weapons

The hearing continues today

DD 10/15/81
Strikes
over
at Epol
plants

EAST LONDON — Production at two recently strike-hit factories, Epol and TFM, was back to normal yesterday

Both factories were hit by strikes on Wednesday and on Thursday managements of both Epol and TFM expressed confidence that production would be resumed yesterday

The managing director of the TFM motor component factory, Mr R Alford, said "As far as production is concerned everything is going ahead full scale"

Mr Alford said 80 per cent of the workforce of 55 who went on strike on Wednesday over the dismissal of seven workers were back at work yesterday

It was back to full production at the Epol factory where about 150 workers downed tools in demand of the return of their pension fund contributions

"All is back to normal today, with the normal percentage of absenteeism," said the branch manager of the factory, Mr R Kreusch — DDR

Strike fortnight leaves its mark on SA industry

IN THE last two weeks more than 20 strikes have swept across South Africa and this week alone, 2 000 of 7 000 workers involved in work stoppages were sacked

In an escalating wave of strike action that has gripped the country, the East London plant of Mercedes Benz Manufacturer "Car Distributors' Assembly, was brought to a virtual standstill on Tuesday by its third strike in less than a week.

And three of the biggest sugar mills in Natal and Zululand, owned by the Huletts group, were forced to close for a day.

Since mid-September, a battery of country-wide strikes has been reported

By CHARLOTTE BAUER

On September 22 more than 2 000 Black workers at Anglo-American's Seaw Metal plant in Wadeville went on strike

The strike ended after management re-instated a Black worker who was fired after assaulting a White

Following a wage dispute about 150 workers downed tools at a Grinaker construction site in Sarnia, Natal

On September 23, 10 striking workers at a Captain Dorego fish and chips outlet in Johannesburg returned to work after they were promised R5-a-week bonuses

Five days later more than 100 workers stopped work at Game discount

stores in Durban, demanding higher wages. This resulted in the dismissal of 141 striking workers

On the same day about 400 metal workers at the Derbyl Railway Products plant in Boksburg went on strike for an across-the-board increase

They conditionally returned to work two days later

Striking stevedores employed by the South African Stevedores Services Company in Durban agreed to return to work after a shutdown at the docks

The decision by the 950-strong workforce to return to work was conditional upon management meeting their liaison committee to discuss grievances

230 workers at the SA Bottling Company in Port Elizabeth agreed to re-

turn to work after a walk-out over higher wage demands

More than 500 workers went on strike at Power Steel in Wadeville, Germiston, demanding the re-instatement of a colleague they claim was unfairly dismissed

They later returned to work

Workers at the Derbyl plant in Boksburg downed tools for the second time in a week after their demand for an across-the-board increase were refused by management

On October 1 about 800 workers employed by the Sappi Paper Mill in Zululand refused to go on duty for the morning shift because they were dissatisfied with the new pension scheme

Company, a Tongaat group subsidiary in Kempton Park, about 560 workers, most of them members of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, downed tools in protest at the dismissal of a colleague. All were fired

On the same day 700 workers quit the Car Distributors' Assembly plant in East London

The action followed the dismissal of a fellow worker

In Natal 800 Huletts' workers downed tools. The strike was sparked by protracted disputes involving pending pension fund legislation

Striking workers at Telephona Manufacturing of SA in Springs caused the factory to be closed. The company sacked about 1 500 men

Black unions — spearhead of change

JOHN KANE-BERMAN REVIEWS WORKER POWER IN 1981 — AND THE CHANGING ATTITUDES OF MANAGEMENTS

JUST two-thirds of the way through, 1981 is already well on the way to being another "year of the worker" — like 1980.

There have been at least 115 reported strikes by Black workers, while Black unions report that new members are flooding in faster than ever before.

At the same time, the ranks of Black unions are swelling up, with militant new groups poaching members from moderate unions.

More and more union leaders are talking of the need to become involved in broader community — as opposed to strictly factory — issues while some even joined in public political protests against the Republic Day "festivities".

Not only are Black workers becoming increasingly conscious of their potential power as workers, employers are also now more sharply aware of it than ever before.

The hardline anti-union stance of the vast majority of employers so evident only a year ago is slowly beginning to be eroded by worker power.

Unions are finding access to factories easier than in the past while the number of companies that have signed recognition agreements with Black unions has jumped from only two in 1979 to about 70.

Also significant is the fact that managements are becoming steadily less willing to toe the Government's line in handling Black unions.

At least one company ignored a specific urgent request by the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, not to recognise an unregistered Black union.

There is a growing trend among managements to regard a union's standing on the factory floor as the main criterion in deciding whether or not to recognise it, not whether it has official approval from Pretoria.

Growing numbers of employers seem to feel they simply cannot wait while Pretoria tries to sort out the mess it has made of the post-Wiehahn industrial law.

But although there is a new realism abroad among some employers, they are also profoundly worried that Blacks, denied political but now granted economic rights will use trade unions as political instruments

As Brian Matthew executive director of the Midlands Chamber of Industries in strike-prone Port Elizabeth, puts it: "A wall has been built across the river. We've opened one sluice gate to reduce some of the pressure but kept all the others closed. So it's inevitable that all the pressure will now come through this one opening."

While the workers have not achieved the hoped-for gains, tremendous odds.

Recently for instance the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union has been squaring up for a battle against Colgate Palmolive in Boksburg.

The union, which is affiliated to the non-racial Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu), had been trying for a year to be recognised by Colgate.

But the company would not agree to bargain about wages at plant level, arguing that this must take place in the industrial council for the chemical industry.

The company finally acceded to the union's demands after an overwhelming vote by the workers to strike in their support.

The significance of this was that the company capitulated to the threat of a strike before the union had to call a strike to demonstrate its strength.

Before a strike was due to start, a nation-wide boycott of Colgate products had been set in motion by Fosatu to back the union's demands, and thousands of "boycott Colgate-Palmolive" stickers were distributed with lists of the company's products.

Acting Transvaal branch secretary of the union, Chris Bener, said Colgate could be highly vulnerable to the boycott since it was operating in an intensively competitive market.

And the union had decided on a strike levy on its 3 000 members across the country to help its Colgate members during the strike.

Officials and shop stewards of other Fosatu unions on the increasingly-militant East Rand reported at the time that their members were wearing boycott stickers on their overalls in other factories — sparking, they claimed, fears among other companies that a Colgate strike could spill into their own factories.

Solidarity across factories is one of the significant new trends among Black workers. Last year a sympathy strike — the

first ever in South Africa — spread right across the meat industry in Cape Town in support of worker demands in one factory.

The recent strike in the motor industry in Port Elizabeth was another step down this road, for workers at General Motors and Ford downed tools in support of workers at Firestone who had not been recognised by the Firestone tyres in the new assembly plants.

Consumer boycotts also have precedents: the most successful being the boycott of Fattis and Monis products to back the Food and Canning Workers' Union's demand in 1979.

The company gave in after the boycott — which had backing among Black organisations all over the country, including Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement — began to affect its share price adversely.

Success breeds success in the union movement.

Mrs Maggie Magubane, whose Fosatu-affiliated Sweet, Food, and Allied Workers' Union recently signed a historic agreement with Kellogg in Springs in terms of which the union will in future be consulted over re-trenchments, says: "Workers and my township neighbours read or hear about our agreement and then come and ask us to help them organise a union that works like our union."

The two main exponents of "community-linked unionism" are outside the main groupings.

They are the Motor Assembly Components Workers' Union of SA (Macwusa), which is based in Port Elizabeth but now expanding to the Sigma motor plant in Pretoria, and the SA Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), whose power-base is East London.

Both say factory issues cannot be divorced from community issues.

Illustrating what "community-linked unionism" implies, Macwusa's Siphon Pityana says that if slum and disease conditions in the townships make a worker ill so that he takes sick leave, the employer must be aware of these community problems.

Both Saawu and Macwusa suffer severe harassment with more than 200 — mainly Saawu — members or officials having

been detained without trial at one or other time this year. Even so they are growing



Last year's municipal workers strike brought the issue of industrial unionism ever White home in Johannesburg. This year the number of strikes has increased as workers realised their potential for change

Two major strikes in Natal so far this month

~~200~~ ~~150~~ ~~186~~
12/10/81

Mercury Reporter

NATAL has had two major industrial strikes since the end of last month as well as work stoppages in the city centre

The issue behind the industrial strikes, the Government's proposed pension legislation, has also received attention from the Natal Chamber of Industries and the Chamber of Commerce this month

The Chamber of Commerce is considering plans to ask the Government to shelve the pension Bill for at least three years

More than 100 Game employees stopped work on September 28 in a bid to get a wage increase and to gain

recognition from Game management for the Commercial Caterers' and Allied Workers' Union

More workers joined the stoppages the next day, and on September 30 Game fired more than 140 people

Game management later reported that it had rehired more than 40 and that dismissed workers would be considered for re-employment, but at least 100 workers have not returned and the union was trying to organise a meeting with Game management

On September 30 about 800 workers downed tools at Sappi Kraft's pulp and paper mill at Mandini, de-

manding the immediate repayment of their pension fund contributions

During the day the number of workers on strike reached more than 1 200

Workers returned the next day after Sappi management organised a bank guarantee to ensure pension money repayments

On the same day a series of work stoppages involving more than 1 100 workers forced three of Hulett's sugar mills — at Mount Edgecombe, Amatikulu and Darnall — to close down

Two days before Mr Tommy Vogel of the Hulett's group had warned that the attitude of black workers was hardening against the

proposed pension Bill

The number of workers on strike increased to 2 000 when a fourth Hulett's mill at Felixton closed last weekend

All the workers had returned by Thursday after Hulett's management called a temporary moratorium and agreed to refund pension contributions for September and halt them for October

The National Federation of Workers reported a six-hour work stoppage at the Sasko bakery in Melmoth on Thursday, but after refusing to comment the management denied that the stoppage had taken place

Wrong sweet gets on schools boycott list

CT 13/10/81

Staff Reporter

A PAMPHLET distributed to Cape Town schools last week publicizing the boycott of a manufacturer's sweets, has drawn a bitter reaction from a competitor whose confection appears on the list

The product appearing in a list of Wilson-Rowntree sweets, was Mars Bar, manufactured by Mars Ltd, a British company

The distributors of Mars Bar, contacted the president of the University of Cape Town SRC, Mr Laurie Nathan, this weekend to tell him that Mars Bar had been incorrectly included in the list

A director of the distributing company, Mr H Henneck, said he had been angry at the mistake because the manufacturers of the product had been unfairly prejudiced

"We don't want to make a fuss about this, but I feel that when students do their homework, they should make sure they do it properly"

The Harfield Wilson-Rowntree boycott support committee yesterday issued a public apology to the distributors of Mars Bar for naming the product in the pamphlet

"We call on all consumers not to boycott Mars Bar, but to maintain the boycott of Wilson-Rowntree sweets. We trust that the distribution of Mars Bar has not suffered through this unfortunate error"

The support committee said the purpose of the boycott was to pressure management into opening negotiations with dismissed workers at the Wilson-Rowntree plant in East London

~~187~~ ~~187~~ 186 ~~186~~ ~~186~~ ~~186~~
 Firms hit as labour
 SA 13/10/81
 unrest continues ~~186~~

Labour Reporter

About 100 workers at the Uitenhage motor components firm, Motoravia, went on strike yesterday over wage demands and union recognition

A spokesman for the Fosatu-affiliated Transport and General Workers Union said the union had a majority representation at the plant. Workers also demanded better wages, he said

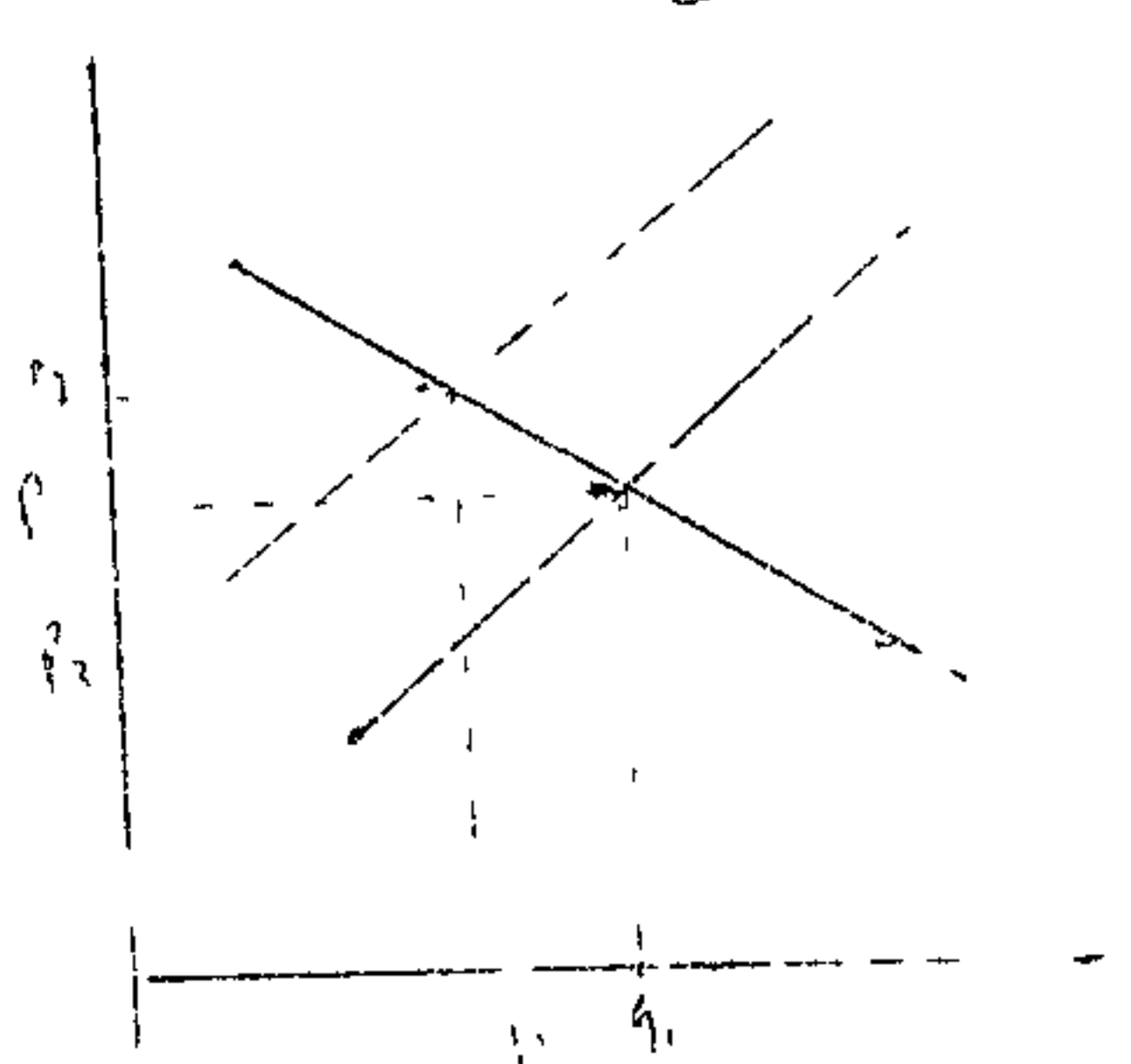
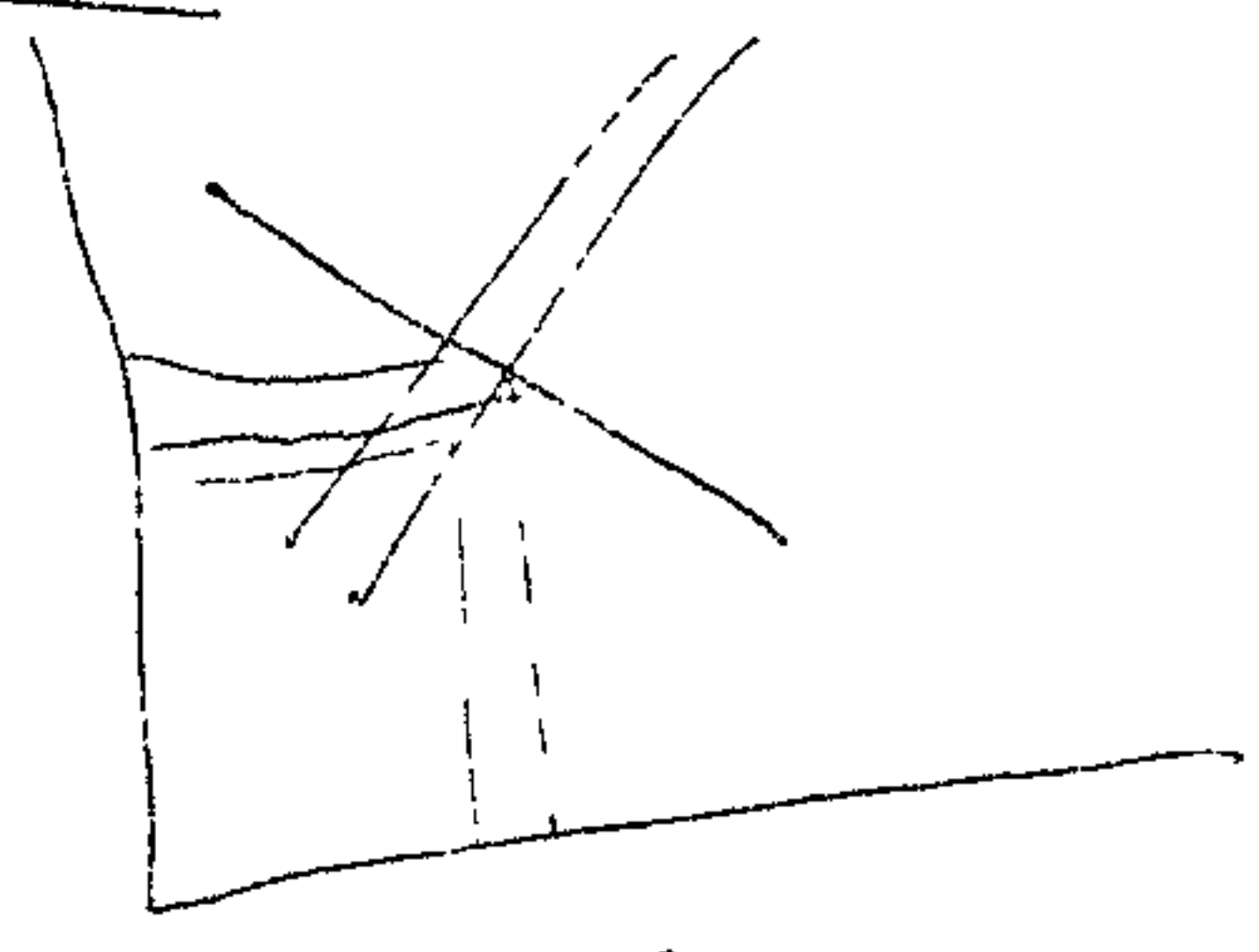
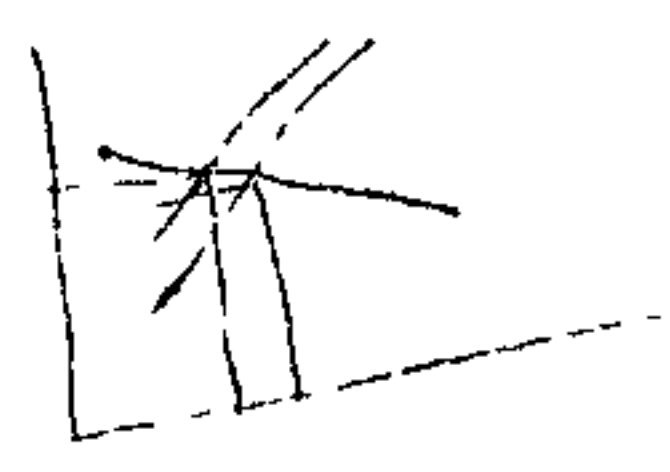
The SA Bottling Company plant in nearby Port Elizabeth continued today to take on a new workforce after the dismissal last week of about 250 workers

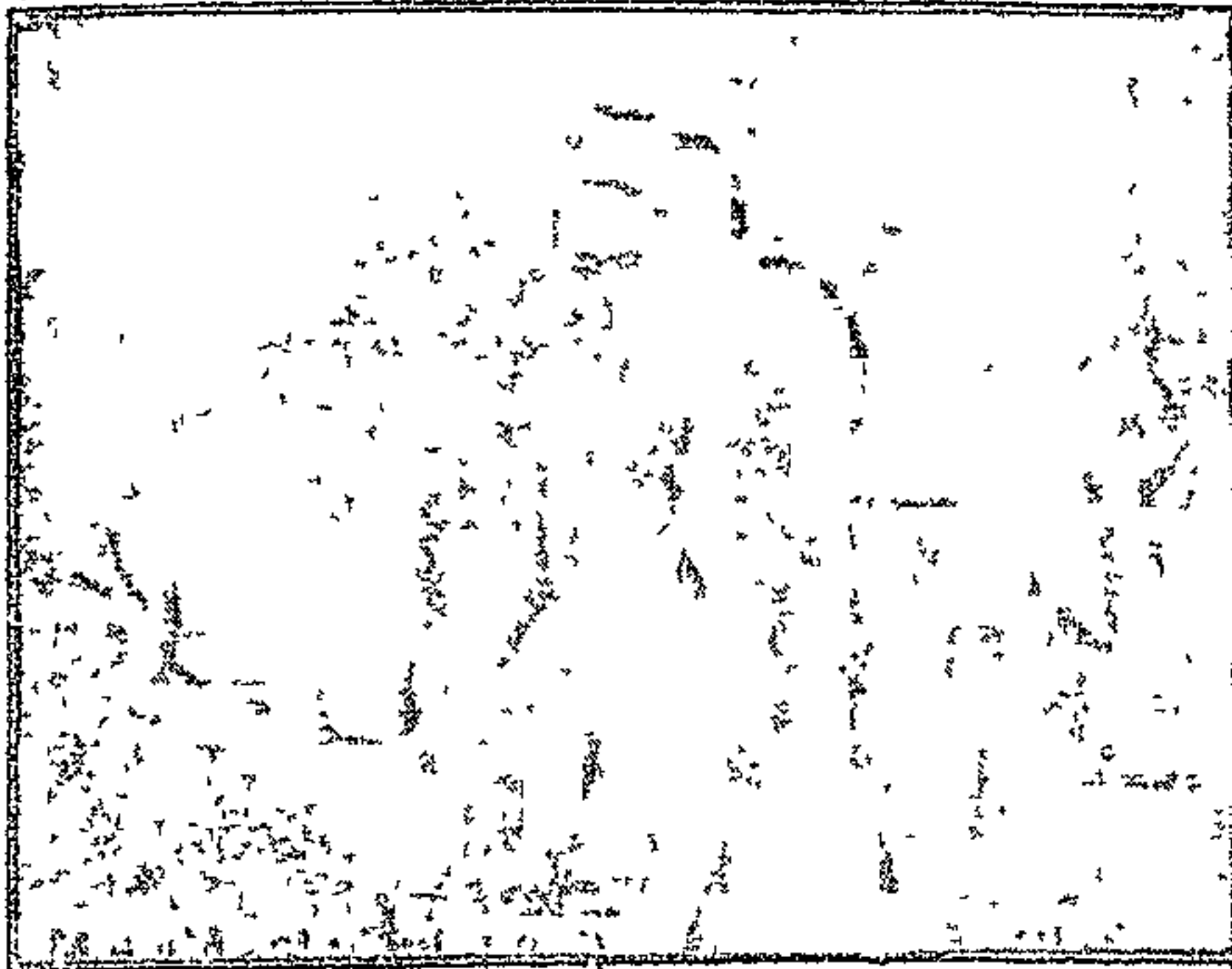
A worker delegation was expected to meet management at Johnson Tiles in Olifantsfontein after dismissal of about 600 workers earlier this month

A union spokesman said workers hoped to return to work tomorrow if the dismissed employees were taken on again

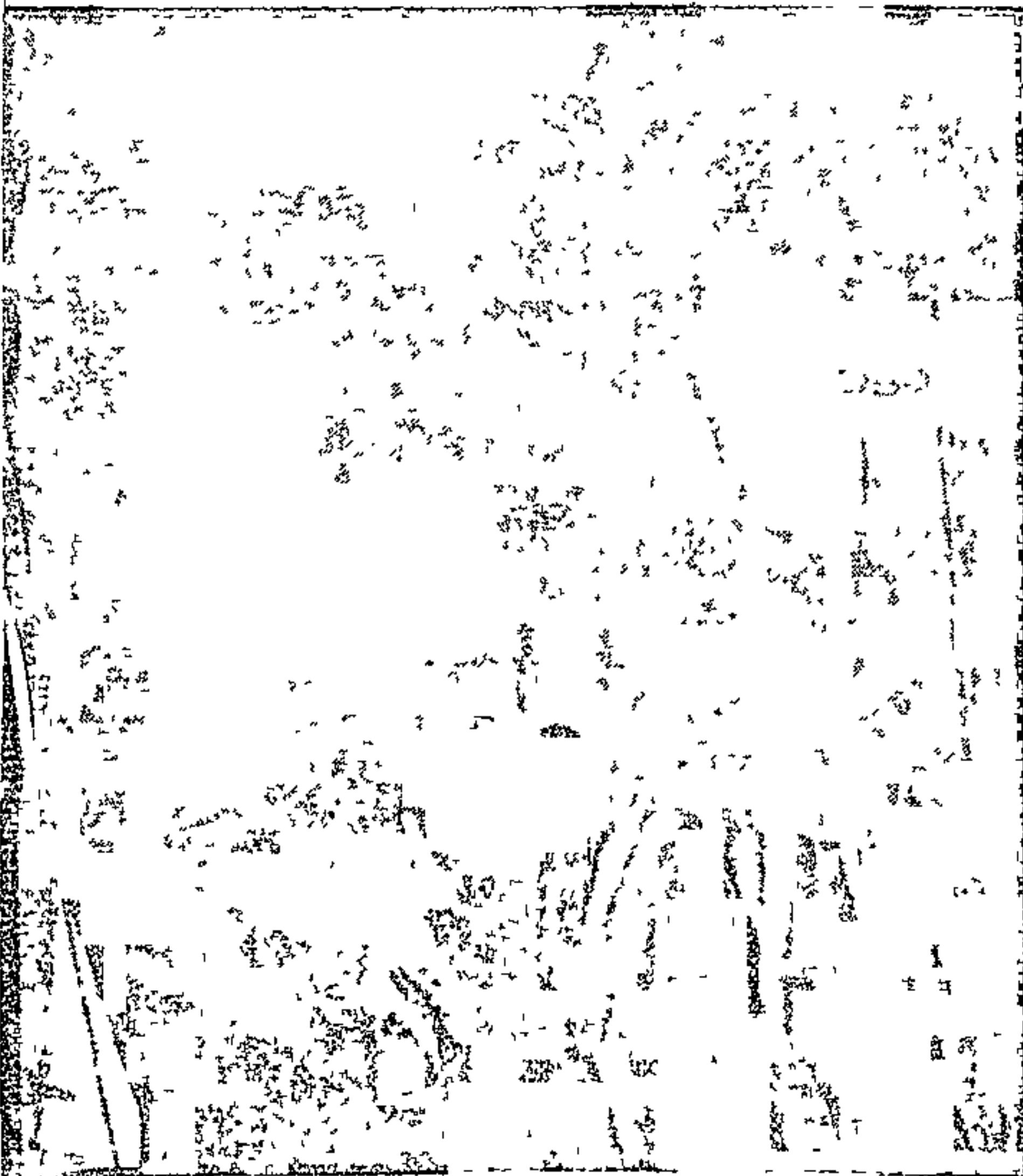
About 1000 black employees of the Natal Tanning Extract Company at Melmoth were on strike today over proposed pensions legislation

And in Maritzburg, 120 Hulett's Aluminium workers struck for some hours yesterday, also over the pensions issue





JULUKA: Jonathan Clegg and Sipho Mchunu.



ing at the Tembisa Summer Festival at Jan Lubbe
the weekend.

Concert for Soweto, 14/10/81 dismissed WR workers

Some of the household names on the local music-scene will be featured at a concert to raise funds for the dismissed Wilson-Rowntree workers at the Wits Great Hall tomorrow at 6 p.m.

South Africa's biggest selling recording star Steve Kekana, Nyanga and the Billy Mashego/Lazrus Kgagud group have offered their services free of charge.

The project was jointly concertized by the Voice of Wits and the university's Students Representative Council. The aim is to raise money to help support several hundred workers dismissed after a labour dispute at the plant in East London several months ago. A campaign, which includes a call to boycott Wilson-Rowntree products has been launched to support the workers.

Heading the bill is Juluka who have recently returned from a successful tour of Germany. Their act will include a traditional labour dance and songs from their album Universal Man, material that appears in their new album.

Steve Kekana, the country's most popular recording star will be making his first appearance outside the townships, although this concert will have a fully integrated audience. Steve-a blind singer, has more than 14 gold discs to his name.

His music, in the style of "township soul", is characterized by the powerful rhythms of Mbaqanga coupled with pentatonic scales sung in a gentle voice. Kekana has an enormous following in the townships and this is a rare opportunity for people outside the townships to experience an aspect of popular ghetto culture.

Nyanga promise to be the most visually exciting of the groups performing at the concert. Their songs have the versatility generated by Aaron Friedman's keyboards, the jazz-fusion input of Martin Mitchell's bass, which adds a distinctive feature to group leader, Paul Chingman's unique African bush-rock sound.

Gwusa
CV Post 15/10/81

organiser

279 127 122
released 122
106 72

Post Reporter

AN organiser for the General Workers Union (Gwusa) Mr Themba Duze was released this morning after two days in police detention, but the six SA Botling workers held at the same time are still in custody

Meanwhile, employees at the Imperial Cold Storage polony factory at Aloes returned to work today

About 180 workers, most of them truck drivers, at the convoy firm of Motorvia in Uitenhage were still on strike today - contrary to reports that they would return today

The Port Elizabeth general manager of ICS, Mr P W du Toit, said the work stoppage at the firm had ended

Striking workers arrested in East Cape

Star 15/10/81

193 327 192 190
267 137 186

Labour Reporter

Production stopped yesterday morning at Hulett's Aluminium plant in Port Elizabeth when about 200 early-shift workers downed tools.

The workers, who were demanding that management pay them out their pension contributions, stayed on the premises.

Officials of the Fosatu-affiliated Metal and Allied Workers' Union went to the factory to discuss the dispute with the workers.

Hulett's Aluminium was also hit by a work stoppage over pensions on Monday and 80 workers resigned to receive their contributions. Later they were joined by another 130 workers.

Four Hulett's sugar mills in Natal, as well as Hulett's Refinery near Durban, were hit by pension unrest earlier this month.

About 800 workers at Natal Tanning in Melmoth started returning to work yesterday after striking last Friday over wage demands. Several were charged by police and later fined for conducting an illegal meeting.

In the Motorola dispute at Uitenhage officials of the Fosatu-affiliated

Transport and General Workers Union talked to about 100 drivers about their grievances.

And, yesterday, in Port Elizabeth at least 18 workers were detained by Security Police, apparently for "intimidating" other workers.

Police confirmed the arrest of Mr Themba Dube, an organiser of the Motor Assembly Components Workers' Union in connection with recent strikes at two Post Office branches and the SA Rolling Company.

A strike by about 300 workers at Imperial Cold Storage, Addo, over wage demands was also reported yesterday.

At Johnson Tiles in Ohlantsfontein, former workers started streaming back to the plant on Tuesday afternoon to re-apply for their old jobs after a strike on October 5 over union recognition.

A company spokesman said many of the 260 workers were taken on again but some were not because vacancies had already been filled by newly recruited labour.

Mr J Joubert, Personnel manager at Johnson Tiles, said the firm was not anti-union but would deal only with unions that were representative of the workforce.

Labour unrest spreads in Eastern Cape

SB DETAIN 18 STRIKERS

Sowetan 15/10/71

~~322~~ ~~157~~
~~186~~
~~218~~
322

SECURITY police in Port Elizabeth have detained at least 18 striking workers and a trade unionist as labour unrest continues to spread in the Eastern Cape.

OWN CORRESPONDENT

Mr Themba Duze, an organiser of both the Motor Assemblers' and Component Workers' Union (Macwusa) and the General Workers' Union of South Africa (Gwusa), was detained with six strikers under the Criminal Procedures Act as security police swooped on a workers' meeting on Wednesday night

strikers who walked out last week
And in Uitenhage 180 workers at Motova, a car ferrying company, were still out yesterday morning

Yesterday morning, another 12 workers were detained according to Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, head of the Eastern Cape Security Police, who warned that more would be "locked up" if they continued to "intimidate" other workers

The detention of Mr Duze brings to six the number of Macwusa officials held by Security Police

Meanwhile about 300 workers of the Imperial Cold Storage polony factory at Addo have gone on strike, demanding minimum wages of R1 an hour

Workers claim the company pays a standard wage of R33 a week to all black workers although this has been denied by management

A spokesman for the Port Elizabeth General Post Office said yesterday that about half of the 180 workers who walked out last week had been replaced. He expected the labour force to be at full strength by the end of the week

Another 250 workers at SA Bottling have been recruited in place of

Striking workers view Pension Bill as interference in their financial affairs

'We don't trust the Govt'

By Shaun Harris

WORKERS involved in two recent work stoppages made it clear yesterday that they did not trust the Government over the proposed pension legislation and for that reason they intended to continue rejecting the proposals.

They also emphasised that the decision to down tools in a demand for the repayment of their pension fund contributions was not forced on them by trade unions.

In one case workers claimed that no union had been involved in their work stoppage, while another group of workers said the decision to strike was made only after they had formulated their grievances and approached their union for guidance.

According to men who work for Grindrod Cotts Stevedoring, no trade union was involved in their work stop-

page for the repayment of their contributions

The stevedores said they had learned about the proposed Pension Bill from newspapers, Radio Zulu and fellow workers.

They were unhappy about the proposed legislation, and after discussing the issue among themselves they decided to down tools, they said.

When the stoppage continued, certain union officials had made contact with them, but their demands had already been made to management.

A few reasons were given for their rejection of the Bill, but the chief one was that they did not trust the motives behind the Government wanting to freeze contributions.

'We can take care of our own money, the Government insults us by treating us like children', a stevedore said.

When asked what he would do with his pension contributions when they were repaid to him at the end of the month, he replied he would invest the money.

Other workers said they did not believe they would see their money again if the Pension Bill were introduced, although they could not specify exactly why they felt this way.

Off-duty workers at the Hulett's sugar mill at Mount Edgecombe, which has been the scene of two strikes over pension funds during the last two months, also said they had learned about the Pension Bill through the media.

They said a meeting had been held before the stoppages began where they had voiced their fears regarding the Bill to management. Management was sympathetic, but had said that contributions could not be refunded.

After that they had approached their union for advice and were told to stick to their decision to demand the withdrawal

of their contributions

Hulett's workers' reasons for rejecting the Bill were similar to those of Grindrod stevedores. They resented the Government interfering in their financial affairs and did not trust the new Bill because they believed they would not see their money again if it were introduced.

Other reasons put forward included the prospect of long terms of unemployment during which they could not withdraw their pension money. Several said they feared that they 'would die' before they could withdraw their money.

Hulett's and Grindrod workers agreed unanimously on two points. The possible deferment of the Bill to 1985 made no difference to their demands for the immediate refund of their pension money, and they would rather not belong to a pension scheme than accept the proposals put forward in the

new Bill.

Grindrod Cotts Stevedoring agreed to repay workers their pension fund contributions on Wednesday, while Hulett's management called a temporary moratorium and suspended pension fund payments while negotiations continued.

Former magistrate and former Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Mr A J Turton, yesterday described black workers, especially the Zulus, as 'very conservative people, very nervous of anything they don't fully understand'.

He said pensions were not embedded in black history as was the case with whites, and pensions therefore were not as important.

A reason for this was the structure of the black family, he said, where especially with more rural blacks, they knew they always had a family to return to when they were too old to work.

A black union leader, Mr Sam Kikene of the South African Allied Workers Union said yesterday he believed the deferment of the Pension Bill was a tactic on the Government's part to buy time.

'Black workers are poor they need their money for living now.'

Mr Kikene said he believed the State should run a pension scheme because it was their responsibility to look after their old people.

SWEET BOYCOTT ~~186~~ ~~186~~ 186
Traders in Mamelodi and Atteridgeville
townships near Pretoria agree to refuse
to sell Wilson Rowntree products as part
of the national boycott campaign against
the firm FM 16/10/81

Sta 16/10/87
Strikers
reach agreement
Labour Reporter

Several countrywide wage disputes were resolved yesterday

At Federated Timbers in Witbank 218 workers returned to their jobs

They had sought an increase in the minimum wage implemented at the beginning of the month which amounted to a 23 percent increase, according to a company spokesman

At Imperial Cold Storage in Addo 300 workers settled for an 80c an hour wage agreement They originally asked for R1

About 100 drivers at the Motorvia firm in Uitenhage agreed yesterday afternoon to return to work after management expressed its willingness to discuss wage demands with the Fosatu-affiliated Transport and General Workers' Union next week

At Natal Tanning in Melmoth most of the 600 workers at the agricultural estate returned to work while management expected a return of the 200 workers at the factory itself

Boycott spreads but tycoon holds out

SOWETAN (S) (S) Ephram Tshabalala has refused to heed the boycott call. **REPORTER** (S) (S) saying he will not do so unless **20/10/81** African leaders contact him personally. **THE** boycott of Wilson-Rovntree products is spreading with about 200 Kats. **Wilson-Rovntree** lehong traders being the latest to join in the action.

They decided at a meeting last week to remove from their shelves all products from the East London company which dismissed 500 workers who went on strike earlier this year. But Soweto tycoon Mr

Ephram Tshabalala has refused to heed the boycott call. saying he will not do so unless African leaders contact him personally. "I won't boycott with these leaders have approached me so that we can talk," he said. "In any case I'm not even aware we're supposed to boycott Rovntree products," Mr Tshabalala added, saying he had not seen Press reports about the boycott.

The call for the boycott in the Soweto area came from Mr Veli Krzan, chairman of the Soweto Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Mr Tshabalala's stand was criticised by Mr Sphwe Thusi, a member of the Support Committee which helps run the dismissed workers. "It is regrettable that Mr Tshabalala has decided to be a blind businessman who refused to align himself with the suffering masses," said Mr Thusi. Mr Thusi said it was not necessary for his support committee or other leaders to approach Mr Tshabalala personally, to ask him to join the boycott. "He should have attended the Chamber of Commerce meeting in order to know that

he should boycott. My committee talks only to organisations and not to individuals," Mr Thusi said. Mr Tshabalala said he was no longer a member of the Chamber, but he was prepared to talk to them at any time.

In Katlehong the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce there, M. Moleka Namane, said yesterday "We have decided not to sell these products any more until the company decided to restate the 500 workers. My colleagues have promised to help them by removing the products from their shelves."

NO LIAISON, NO BOYCOTT: Mr Ephram Tshabalala.

200 Grabouw workers stop work

CT 20/10/81
Staff Reporter

186 ~~187~~

ABOUT 200 workers at the Appletiser factory in Grabouw are said to be on strike over a wage dispute, but factory management is keeping silent on the issue

According to the Food and Canning Workers' Union, worker representatives met management yesterday, but no agreement over new wage rates was reached. Negotiations would continue today

The labourers had been on strike since Friday last

week, and represented a "substantial majority" of the factory workforce, a spokesman for the union said

He said workers had been granted an increase in October, but many were not satisfied with the rise

The employers had offered a minimum rate of 96 cents an hour, but workers had rejected this and had asked for R1,50 an hour

Last week they had requested a meeting with factory officials to discuss the

issue. No agreement had been reached at the meeting on Thursday and the workers had come out on strike the next day

The factory manager, Mr C W Viljoen, said yesterday he would not comment on the strike nor wage negotiations. There was no one else from the factory who could make any statement, he said

Most of the workers at the factory are said to be employed in semi-skilled categories of work

Grabouw (186) strike talks (129) continue

ARGUS 21.10.81

Labour Reporter

NEGOTIATIONS aimed at settling a wage dispute at the Appletiser factory near Grabouw were continuing today between management and representatives of the workers and the Food and Canning Workers' Union

Workers at the factory have been on strike since Friday, demanding a minimum rate of R1,50 an hour as opposed to 96c an hour offered by management.

A spokesman for the Food and Canning Workers' Union said a majority of the workers were on strike.

Hundreds sacked at Hulett's

ABOUT 500 Hulett's Aluminium workers were paid off yesterday after they insisted on having their pension fund contributions refunded to them. *Sowetan 21/10/81*

And in Durban more than 200 workers at the Henkel Chemical Works at Prospecton have gone out on strike in support of pay demands and pension negotiations.

The events at Hulett's followed the issuing of an ultimatum by the company on Friday, in which 300 workers were told they were on an "illegal strike" and that they should either return to work at 6 am on Monday, or lose their jobs

Workers at Henkel Chemical Works said they had downed tools during the morning tea break on Monday because discussions about wage increases and the possibility of paying out pension scheme contributions had been under way with representatives of management and the chemical workers' industrial union for some months without resolving anything

They were subsequently told in writing that the strike was illegal.

Meanwhile negotiations aimed at settling a wage dispute at the Appletiser factory near Grabouw continued yesterday between management and representatives of the workers and the Food and Canning Workers' Union

Workers at the factory have been on strike since Friday, demanding a minimum of R1,50 an hour as opposed to 96 cents

LABOUR BEAT

offered by management

In East London the dispute leading to a strike of 600 workers of

Johnson and Johnson plant is also still dead-

locked. The South African Allied Workers'

Union reported to the striking workers yes-

terday that the management still refuses to

re-instate a Mrs Eunice Tempi whose dismissal

led to the walkout on Thursday

A spokesman for the union said that management had offered to institute an appeal committee to investigate the dismissal provided the workers returned, but such a committee was not acceptable to the union or the workers as it would be biased.

In Port Elizabeth 59 workers appeared in the Magistrate's Court on Monday under the Riotous Assemblies Act following strikes at two post office yards and at the SA Bottling Company. All were remanded until October 29.

Another 24 also arrested last week appeared at the end of last week under the same Act.

In both disputes workers were dismissed — 180 at the post office and 250 at SA Bottling.

The 83 men were arrested for alleged intimidation of workers during the strikes.

PIETERMARITZBURG — About 500 Hulett's aluminium workers have been paid off after they insisted on having their pension fund contributions refunded to them

The workers resolved to "fight for the right to get their jobs back", and not to accept re-employment unless "all the workers are reinstated"

They also resolved to prevent other people from filling what they still regard as their rightful positions.

Meanwhile, more than 200 workers at the Henkel chemical works at Prospecton have gone out on strike in support of pay demands and pension negotiations

Management staff were not available for comment, but workers said production was virtually at a halt

80
21/10/87
500
186
workers
paid
off

despite white staff operating the plant on a reduced level

In Grabouw about 200 workers at the Appletiser factory are said to be on strike over a wage dispute, but factory management is keeping silent on the issue

According to the food and canning workers' union, worker representatives met management on Monday but no agreement over new wage rates was reached

A Port Elizabeth correspondent reports that 400 workers, almost the entire workforce, downed tools at the Feltox foam rubber factory in Korsten yesterday morning after demanding their pension contributions

Workers interviewed said they wanted to resign from the pension scheme, but said they were told by management yesterday that they would have to resign before the money would be paid out

At about 1 pm workers left the factory's premises after an ultimatum from management to resume work in five minutes, or leave

At that stage an official of the Motor Assemblers' and Components Workers' Union was still negotiating with management on the workers' demands — SAPA

Foods fatten South Atlantic

Financial Reporter

IMPROVED performances by South Atlantic Corporation's food subsidiaries brought about improved results and profits for the year to June 30, says the chairman, Mr Basil Hersov, in his review

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24/10/81
(2) (186)

Consolidated turnover rose by more than R70-million to R391 793 000 and led to an operating profit of R28 142 000 (1979/80 R21 792 000)

Pre-tax profit was R6 700 000 higher at R29 398 000 After deducting tax and minority interests, but excluding a R713 000 surplus from the sale of James Brown & Hamer, attributable profit increased to R12 421 000 (R9 187 000), equivalent to earnings of 98c (73c) a share

The ordinary dividend was lifted by 9c to 34c and this was covered 2.9 (unchanged) times by earnings

Mr Hersov says that although Irvin & Johnson raised its pre-tax profit by 45%, there is scope

for further improvement

Fishing was far from satisfactory and the company's catches were below quota, particularly in the first eight months of the year Benefits from substantial capital expenditure programmes for the processed-food division's manufacturing facilities became apparent only in the June quarter

Tea and coffee distributor TW Beckett increased its pre-tax profit by about R1 500 000 to R8 328 000 and it is confident because the market for its products is continuing to improve, notwithstanding the current slow-down in the economy

Cerebos Food Corporation (CFC) increased its pre-tax prof-

it from R393 000 to R1 703 000 in spite of difficulty in passing on cost increases CFC acquired the trading interests of General Foods (Pty) and this required a restructuring of CFC's capital

Consequently, South Atlantic took up an additional 505 945 0 shares for cash, and a further 958 629 shares were allotted to General Foods in exchange for its trading assets South Atlantic retains a controlling interest in CFC

Following its policy of increasing its investments in existing subsidiaries, South Atlantic raised its Irvin & Johnson shareholding by 2 147 000 shares at a cost of R3 042 000 and its Globe shareholding by 56 800 shares for R219 000

Mr Hersov says "There has been a general slowing down in the growth rate of the South African economy and although certain of the group companies do not anticipate any major impact from this slackening in activity, it is nevertheless expected that the profit growth in the current year will be adversely affected by the economic conditions currently prevailing"

28/10/71 (42) 786 (2) (3) (4) (5)

EL negotiations continue.

EAST LONDON — Negotiations between the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) and the Johnson and Johnson management, following the strike at the plant last week, are continuing

Neither management nor the union would issue a statement yesterday

Production at the plant was normal

About 650 workers went on strike last week over the dismissal of a cleaner who was alleged to have stolen toilet rolls

At Dunlop Flooring, where about 500 workers went on strike on Thursday, demanding their pen-

sion contributions back, Mr N Yeadon, general manager of the company, said yesterday membership of the company's pension fund was a condition of employment

He said all employees were informed, on being interviewed for employment, of this condition

"The only way an employee can obtain a refund is to resign. This our employees know"

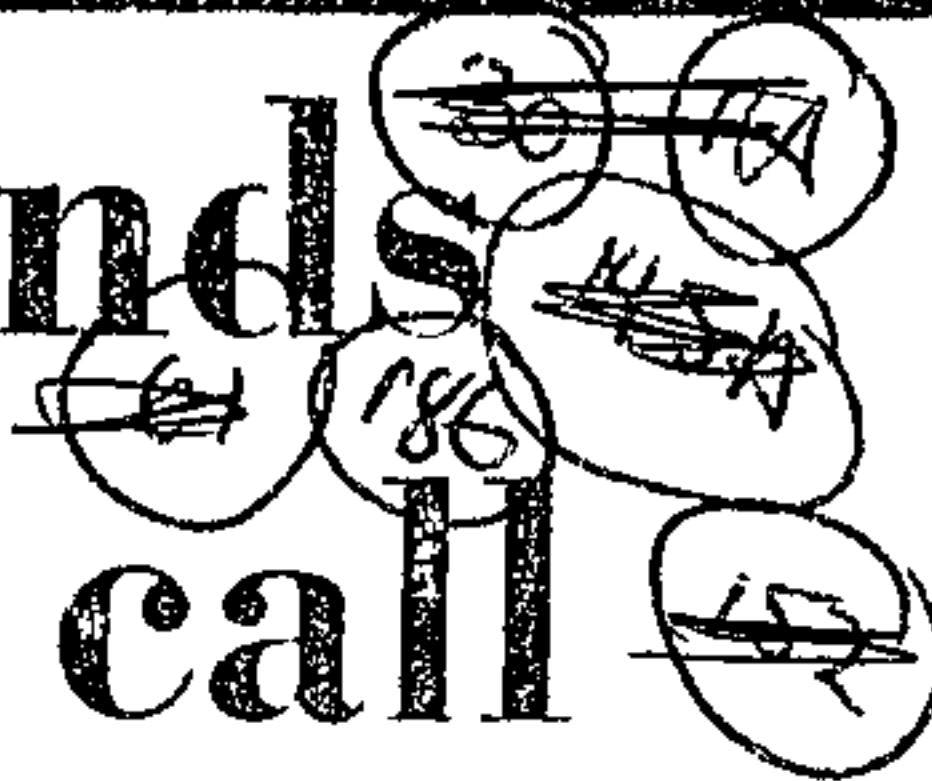
He said some operators at the factory had taken action to terminate their services in order to recover their pension contributions

Dunlop workers are to meet this morning to decide on what action to take following management's decision to start recruiting new workers to fill their places from today — DDR

Vertical text and markings on the right side of the page, including the word 'INVEST' and various illegible characters and symbols.

Reef responds to boycott call

Star 28/10/87



By Drew Forrest

About 1 000 traders in the Pretoria - Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area agreed recently not to stock Wilson-Rowntree products — indicating that the consumer boycott of the East London sweet company is spreading

African traders in the Transvaal were not fully drawn into the Fattis and Monis dispute two years ago and their response to the boycott call is a novel development

It is bound to strengthen demands for Wilson-Rowntree's recognition of the SA Allied Workers Union (SAAWU) and the reinstatement of 500 workers dismissed after going on strike in February this year

The president of the

Soweto Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Mr Vela Kraal, said yesterday that there had been "a good response" to the boycott call

He estimated that at least 500 Soweto traders had committed themselves to not renewing Wilson-Rowntree stocks

Earlier this month the Atteridgeville - Saulsville Chamber of Commerce, representing about 100 traders, the Mamelodi Traders Association and the 200-strong Katlehong Traders Association promised to support the boycott

A spokesman for the Transvaal Wilson-Rowntree Workers' Support Committee said that several traders in Sebokeng and Evaton near

Vereeniging, and in Mabopane, near Pretoria, had also thrown their weight behind the boycott campaign

The campaign would "be intensified" in the coming weeks, he said, prime targets being traders in Alexandra and on the East Rand

He revealed that expressions of support had been received from the British Bakers, Food and Allied Workers Union and from the Dutch Anti-Apartheid Movement

Attempts to contact the company's management for comment on the effectiveness of the boycott failed yesterday. The Star was told that the only Wilson-Rowntree executives in a position to comment were overseas

DO 29/10/81 186 182 184 183 185 187

Milling workers end go-slow

EAST LONDON — A go-slow strike over wages at the KSM milling plant here came to an end yesterday with partial agreement between management and workers

There were no further developments in the two disputes between South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) members and Dunlop Flooring and Johnson and Johnson

The Managing Director of KSM, Mr Gordon Minkley, said yesterday that work at the plant was back to normal after two days of a go-slow strike

He said the company had negotiated with Saawu and the striking workers over a "number of issues" and that although some of the issues still had to be resolved, the workers had agreed to resume normal production

He did not reveal what was discussed, but said that the dispute had nothing to do with the transferability of pensions

However, Mr Sisa Njikelana of Saawu, who confirmed that the workers had "suspended their action", said the dispute was

mainly over wages

Mr Njikelana also said there was no change in the dispute between Saawu and Johnson and Johnson, where about 650 workers went on strike following the dismissal of a cleaner who allegedly stole toilet rolls

The workers returned to work, but negotiations between Saawu and J and J management continued

"We are still talking," Mr Njikelana said

At Dunlop Flooring, where about 500 workers, most of them Saawu mem-

bers, struck over the transferability of pensions, demanding the return of their pension contributions, and were dismissed, new workers were still being recruited yesterday

The management at the factory would not issue a statement yesterday, saying they would telex the Daily Dispatch if there were any further developments

Mr Njikelana said that as far as he knew the factory was still recruiting labour to replace the workers who had been fired — DDR

Salt Millers

30/10/81

accept

186

151

137

2 UNIONS

By Drew Forrest

SA Milling, a subsidiary of the giant Premier Milling group, has recognised two key food unions at its Salt River and Isando factories.

The agreement recognises the Food and Canning Workers Union and the closely linked unregistered African Food and Canning Workers Union, as representative of about 600 African and coloured workers at the mills.

The agreement includes grievance and disciplinary procedures, as well as a novel disputes procedure according to the unions' general secretary, Mr Jar. Theron

This provides that when a work stoppage arises from dismissals the dismissed workers will be reinstated pending negotiations

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157

Milling giant signs breakthrough deal

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

THE giant Premier Milling group yesterday signed a recognition agreement with two trade unions which, unionists believe, contains a "ground-breaking" procedure for handling strikes caused by allegedly unfair dismissals

And it is likely the agreement will lead to similar ones in other Premier plants

The agreement is also seen as significant because it provides for direct bargaining on wages and work conditions at a time when there are moves to set up an industrial council in the milling industry

Yesterday SA Milling, a Premier subsidiary, signed an agreement with the unregistered African Food and Canning Workers Union and the registered Food and Canning Union, providing for full negotiation on wages and work conditions

The agreement covers two plants — one in Isando, which employs about 300 workers, and one in Cape Town, which employs about 200

Premier's chairman, Mr Tony Bloom, said the agreement had followed lengthy negotiations "The unions adopted a very responsible attitude," he said

The key

Mr Jan Theron, the general secretary of both the unions involved, described the agreement as "our best thus far"

He said a key aspect was agreement that when workers struck over an allegedly unfair dismissal, the worker concerned would be reinstated pending a full inquiry

"A large proportion of strikes are caused by victimisation allegations. We have seen in other factories how an insistence that strikers go back to work pending negotiations while the worker stays fired have led to deadlocks. This will go a long way to settling such disputes fairly"

Mr Theron said the procedures covering strikes and lock-outs in the agreement were "far more advanced than in most other recognition agreements"

Mr Theron said the union believed the agreements would lead to others in the Premier Group "We already have majority representation in two other plants — one in East London and one in Johannesburg"

Mr Bloom said the new "unfair dismissals procedure" under which a fired worker would be suspended on full pay while his case was dealt with was "fair and just"

Premier was "spending more time on industrial relations than on any other issue," he said

"We hope future negotiations with the unions will be conducted in the same spirit," he said

Asked about the possibility of further agreements, Mr Bloom said "If the unions are represented in the plants we will obviously negotiate them."

DD 30/16/87 (186) (137)

Accord signed with 2 unions

JOHANNESBURG — The giant Premier Milling group signed a recognition agreement yesterday with two trade unions, which unionists believe contains a "groundbreaking" procedure for handling strikes over alleged unfair dismissals.

And it is likely that the agreement will lead to similar ones in other Premier plants.

The agreement is also seen as significant because it provides for direct bargaining on wages and work conditions at a time when there are moves afoot to set up an industrial council in the milling industry.

Yesterday SA Milling, a Premier subsidiary, signed an agreement with the unregistered African Food and Canning Workers Union and the registered Food and Canning Union, providing for full negotiation on wages and work conditions.

The agreement covers two plants — one in Isan-

do, which employs about 300 workers, and one in Cape Town, which employs about 200.

Premier's chairman, Mr Tony Bloom, said the agreement had followed "lengthy negotiations" and added "The unions adopted a very responsible attitude."

He said the company's policy was to recognise unions wherever they proved they were representative.

The unions' general secretary, Mr Jan Theron, said the agreement was "our best thus far."

He said a key aspect was agreement by management that, where workers struck over an alleged unfair dismissal, the worker concerned would be reinstated pending a full inquiry into the case.

Mr Theron said the union already had "majority representation in two other plants — one in East London and one in Johannesburg and we expect to sign similar agreements there" — DDC

BOYCOTTS

Chips! FM 30/10/81

186

Potato chip maker Willards Foods is being boycotted by the 2 000-member Western Cape Traders Association (WCTA).

Willards sells to about 3 000 shops in the Cape Town area which accounts for around 20% of national potato chip sales.

The boycott began earlier this month when a "confidential letter" — outlining details of discounts offered by Willards to some of its large customers — fell into the hands of the WCTA.

Association members were "outraged" when they discovered that large "white" chains were offered various discounts.

WCTA chairman Dawood Khan says white supermarkets receive a 4% discount on large packs of chips, a 5% rebate on settlement of accounts, and 6% off all products purchased during the company's five three-week promotional campaigns. They also receive a R120 advertising allowance.

Black traders, on the other hand, are offered the discount only on large packs, says Khan.

Even the discount given on the bulk packs is coming under fire from the WCTA. The association says that as about 95% of member purchases are in the small packs, the present discount structure is skewed in favour of large-item purchases and is of little benefit to them.

"We are being discriminated against under the present system," says Khan.

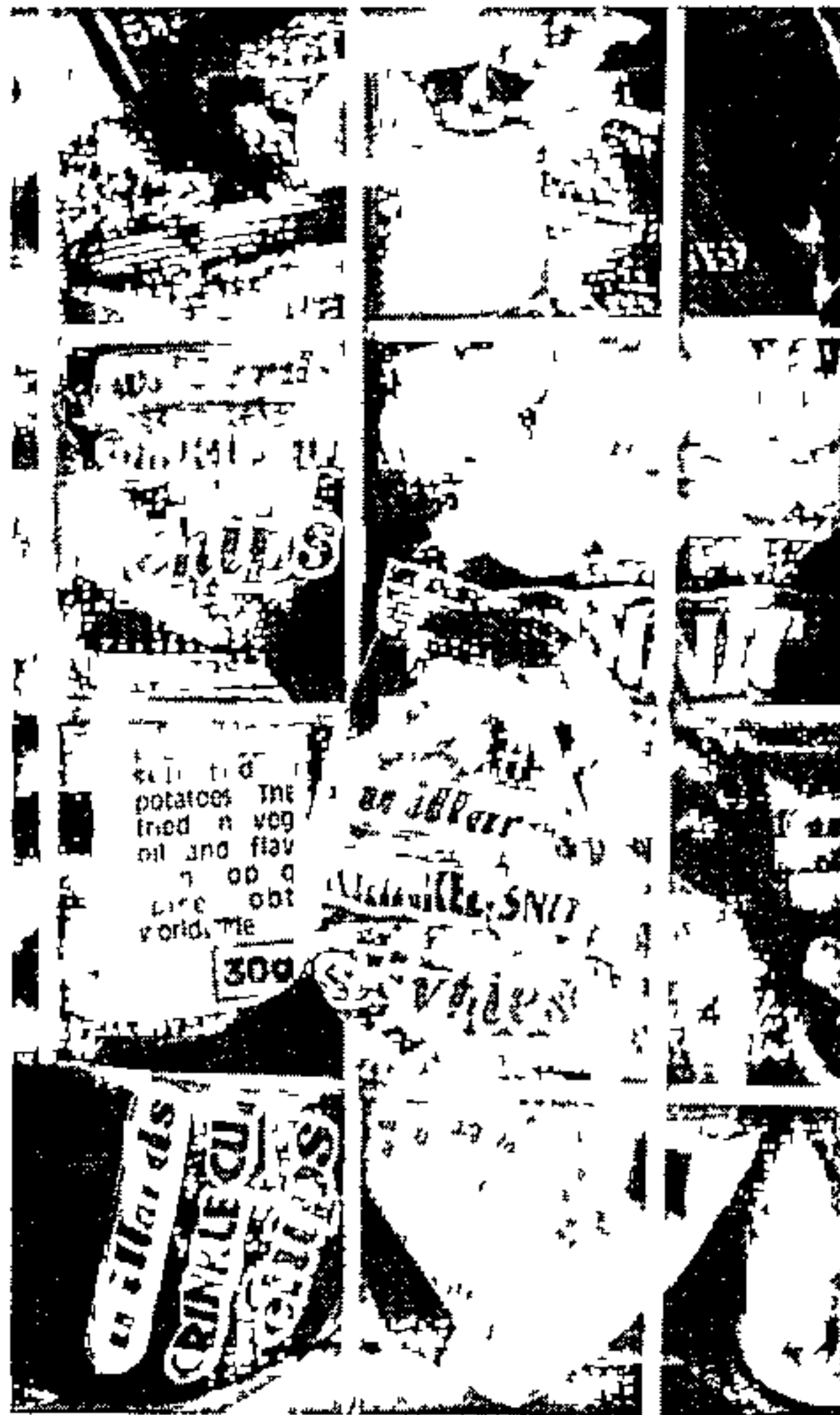
"Around 50% of Willards' sales in the western Cape are through member outlets. It is only fair that we should be reaping

some of the rewards."

According to Khan, the boycott has been taken to surrounding country areas where it is receiving solid support.

"We have been 100% successful in many of the country towns. Support in the Cape Town area — even at this early stage — is between 60%-80%. Black consumers are beginning to recognise their economic muscle — and they are beginning to use it," says Khan.

Willards' marketing director, Michael Benn, says the firm felt the pinch in the first week of the boycott, but now sales volumes are where they were before the ban. Sales in the Cape, he adds, are in line with trends in the rest of the country.



Willards' products ... can the problems be discounted?

"Central to the dispute is the issue of the discounts given on bulk purchases. Willards' discount policy is based on volume, irrespective of any other criteria," he says.

"It is, therefore, not a question of discriminating against black traders. It is obvious that our company, which serves around 23 000 outlets, could not afford to adopt a policy which could be construed as discriminatory in any way. We give discounts on our large packs to chains, irrespective of whether they are black or white."

Benn argues that, if anything, the company's present pricing system is to the advantage of the small retailer.

"Company pricing strategy of giving discounts only to bulk buyers in the large-size products actually helps the small man who does most of his business in the small pack area."

"Small traders would be detrimentally affected if discounts on volume were given across the board. Such a policy would enable

the large supermarkets to undercut the small man in the main area of their business — the small pack.

"We acknowledge the gripe, but if we change our pricing policy in the Peninsula, we will end up discriminating against black traders in the rest of the country," he says.

Next week the WCTA aims to intensify the boycott by enlisting the support of schools and community groups. Also, it plans to distribute 10 000-20 000 pamphlets calling on black consumers to boycott Willards products in the Peninsula area.

Sweet' n sour as traders join boycott

By Tony Davis
Labour Reporter

The Wilson-Rowntree dispute has been going on for nine months and shows no sign of abating as the boycott campaign spreads in the Transvaal.

An estimated 1 000 traders in the PWV area have agreed not to sell Wilson-Rowntree products in response to the growing boycott campaign.

In Soweto alone about 500 shopkeepers have agreed not to renew their stocks of sweets from Wilson-Rowntree.

A benefit concert for dismissed Wilson-Rowntree workers was held recently at the Uni-

versity of the Witwatersrand

But the cause of the actual dispute that eventually sparked the boycott campaign in May is not generally known.

Early in February three workers at the Wilson-Rowntree plant in East London were dismissed after they refused to repair machinery, a job they claimed they were not trained to do.

Ninety workers downed tools and demanded that their colleagues be reinstated. They too were dismissed after management said they had "dismissed themselves" for refusing to do work.

The dispute then began

to snowball as more and more workers at the plant downed tools and demanded reinstatement of their dismissed colleagues.

About 500 workers were dismissed over the month of February.

The South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu), which represented a number of the workers, failed in trying to bring management to negotiations and in early March the union teleaxed the parent firm — Rowntree-MacIntosh — protesting against the dismissals.

However, the protest was unsuccessful and Saawu asked British unions to lend support and put pressure on the parent company.

The dispute also saw violence as police dispersed sacked workers who gathered in front of the factory gates. Some people appeared in court on charges of assaulting other workers.

Both Mr Donald Baron, chairman of Rowntree-MacIntosh, and Mr Stove Scheepers, of the Sweet Workers Union at the factory, blamed Saawu for the unrest.

VIOLENCE

In March Saawu announced the start of the nationwide boycott campaign and Wilson-Rowntree executives flew to London to discuss the dispute with their superiors.

In response to claims that Saawu was guilty of intimidation of workers and other forms of violence, the union's general secretary, Mr Sam Kikine, said Saawu believed in consultation and not violence.

He blamed management for being unwilling to hold talks with Saawu.

Boycotts are certainly not new to the townships — from the red meat boycott in the Cape, the bus boycott in Lebowa and the nationwide Fatti and Moni boycott campaign — and organisers of the Wilson-Rowntree boycott see a sweets boycott as an easier campaign to initiate as sweets are not staple foods.

Star 31/10/87

186
1457
144
20

580 end strike at EL firm

Argus Bureau

EAST LONDON — The 580 workers who struck at Western Province Preserving here yesterday returned to their jobs today

They struck in protest against a management decision not to give all employees bonuses this year

The strike was the third in less than a week at the factory. Workers struck for a few hours on Thursday and Friday last week but were persuaded by officials of the African Food and Canning Workers Union to return to their jobs

A director of the company, Mr B Hanly, said workers had returned to work today and the factory was running normally

Workers had made certain demands which management had considered. Management had, however, been unable to accede to the demands as they were contrary to an agreement signed with the union

Mr Hanly refused to disclose the workers' demands

Miss D Komose, secretary of the union said management had told workers that only those who had been most productive would receive bonuses

She said Mr Hanly told the workers that he had been informed by the managing director, Di G Mari who was overseas at present, that bonuses and a new wage agreement would be negotiated in January

October 'one of the worst months' in labour field

18/11/81
 Francis
 181
 172
 170

Argus Correspondent — JOHANNESBURG — October was one of the worst months for labour relations in South Africa in many years. More than 20 000 workers were involved in disputes affecting over 40 firms and hundreds of workers were taken to court.

Hardest hit by the unrest was Durban with more than a dozen disputes and the East Rand, Port Elizabeth and East London were also hit. There was no one cause for the strikes and work stoppages, though worker agitation against new pension legislation next year sparked many of the disputes in the Eastern Cape and Natal.

Workers fear that Government pension fund legislation will effectively freeze their contributions and mistrust any official dealings with the funds.

Union officials deny management claims that workers do not understand pension funds. They do understand them and they don't want any part of it, one official said. There are several other factors contributing to the unrest. These include:

- Worker dismissals such as that at the CDA car assembly plant in East London, where there were several closures when workers protested against a number of disciplinary actions taken by management.

- The mass of new labour legislation, much of it from the Wiehahn Com-

mission reports and accompanying government White papers.

- Workers 'flexing their muscles' and realising the strength of trade unionism — only allowed to black workers in 1979

- Workers often demand the immediate reinstatement of dismissed colleagues and in cases where both unions and managements have sat down to form appeal boards there have been settlements.

Labour experts say managements are at fault for neglecting to inform union representatives in the plant of disciplinary action in advance.

MASS DISMISSALS

A number of the disputes on the East Rand saw mass worker dismissals, although managements sometimes state

workers have 'dismissed themselves' by refusing to work. But unionists say that workers have a right to withhold their labour and accuse companies of lock-outs.

At the Telephone Manufacturers of SA in Springs, 1 600 workers lost their jobs — and at Triomf in Kempton Park 500 Similal dismissals were also made in the Eastern Cape.

Manpower officials blame workers for being too willing at times to resort to the 'strike weapon' when there are grievances.

PROCEDURES

Managements have accused unions of having failed to follow recognised procedures for disputes.

Several hundred workers have appeared in

courts for their alleged roles in disputes.

Unrest at the SA Botling Company plant and the post office in Port Elizabeth resulted in a number of workers being charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

And in the Ciskei where 183 workers were arrested by the homeland's security police, their court appearance was postponed until later this month.

MILITANCY

One union spokesman said much of the militancy during labour unrest came directly from the work place where workers were unhappy about conditions.

The union was then often called in after the strike or work stoppage had already taken place, he said.

During October a number of companies were hit by repeated closures.

In the case of the Hulets group in Natal, four of their sugar factories were shut in September because of pension unrest, but they were hit again last month when about 2 000 workers at Darnall, Mount Edgecombe, Felixton and Amatikulu downed tools.

Darnall workers even went out a second time last month.

Hulets Refineries and Hulets Aluminium were also hit in Natal.

Management in cases of pension unrest have told workers they must resign to collect their contributions and in firms covered by the Metal Industry Pension Fund the contributions are preserved until the age of 65.

Mathabathe on Premier board



Mr Mathabathe at a function to announce his appointment to the board of directors of National Food Distributors.

By NKOPANE
MAKOBANE

MR Lekgau Mathabathe, well-known Soweto community leader, said this week he would not allow himself to be used as window dressing.

He was speaking at a gathering for the formal announcement of his appointment to the board of directors of National Food Distributors (Pty) Ltd

He said he took his new position as a challenge to show blacks were just as capable as anyone. He also said one of the reasons to join the Premier Mil-

ling Group was because of its policy

He said it was a company that recognised its social responsibility and helped in many community projects. In addition it had equal job opportunities regardless of colour or race and it paid a minimum wage to all its employees

Mr Mathabathe joined the company four years ago as an assistant manager. He was subsequently promoted to the position of national sales manager of the Premier Group's maize division

Before joining the company, he was principal of Morris

Isaacson High School in Soweto for over 12 years

Following the trauma of June 16, 1976 he led a walkout of 350 teachers in protest against the enforcement of Afrikaans as the medium of instruction

And during the Government crackdown on 18 organisations on October 1977, Mr Mathabathe was among the black leaders who were detained at Modderbee Prison

He is also the founder member of the Soweto Committee of Ten and has done much work to fight rent increases and improve housing position of the residents

of the file and then through the use of OPEN, GET/READ, PUT/WRITE and CLOSE statements accessing the file.

- (b) Indexed Sequential File Management System. This service routine enables the user to establish an ordered (indexed sequential) file on mass storage so that each record within the file may be located directly by the user. In addition to random accessing, the records may be sequentially accessed. Records may be modified, deleted or added to the file.
- (c) DMS-1100 (Data Management System). This is a sophisticated database system which permits the organization of community data in such a manner as to service a variety of applications. The major objectives of DMS-1100 are to:
- (1) Separate the database design from the program design
 - (2) Provide several storage structures (network, tree, sequential, unordered)
 - (3) Provide several access methods (direct, sequential, index sequential, rings, inverted)
 - (4) Provide a capability to operate in a shared database
 - (5) Provide for database integrity and privacy
 - (6) Allow programs to be written in several languages to interface with the database.

BOYCOTT CALL FM 6/11/81

1 000 traders in the PVW area agree not
to stock Wilson Rowntree products until
management negotiates with workers
dismissed after a strike over pensions

186 152 139

BOOM OVER

200 'striking' George
EV Post 6/17/81
186 137
food workers gather
at protest meeting

Post Correspondent

GEORGE — Amid mounting tension and accusations that their union leader was last night illegally locked out of the factory, about 200 workers at the Table Top factory gathered at the Conville Community Centre here for a protest meeting today. The manager, Mr P D du Toit, said the 200 absent workers were not on strike, but had terminated their own services by refusing to return to work after a lunch break on Wednesday. At the protest meeting workers claimed the "strike" on Wednesday was precipitated when Mr Du Toit refused to re-employ 14 quality controllers who had resigned from the company in September.

Workers said the 14 women — including three union leaders — were "pressured" into resigning when management insisted that they trained "replacements." Rather than collaborate in their own dismissal, the women resigned.

Mr Robert Plenaar, chairman of the union's George branch, said that when he reported for work on Thursday night, he was refused permission to enter the factory and was told he had voluntarily resigned on Wednesday night.

However, he maintained his request for absence was granted because he had spent the day discussing matters with dissatisfied workers.

Mr Du Toit today broke his silence on the dispute and said the workers had been replaced and they were dismissed because they refused to return to work on Wednesday.

George firm

locks out

*Cape Town
6/11/81*

220 workers

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 200 women and 20 men at Table Top in George were locked out by the factory management when they tried to return to work yesterday after a walk-out on Wednesday afternoon.

The workers — all members of the Food and Canning Workers Union (FCWU) — were threatened with arrest by police who arrived at the factory gates when the workers gathered to discuss the lock-out.

Late yesterday, representatives of the Cape Town based FCWU arrived in George in an attempt to open negotiations with management, but details of whether the talks would take place were not available last night.

Police action

The general manager of the factory M. P. D. du P. refused to comment when asked about the lock-out yesterday, and would neither confirm nor deny management involvement in the police action. Police spokesmen for the area could not

be reached last night.

A union organizer said in Cape Town yesterday that officials of the Department of Manpower Utilization had been called in by Table Top while management refused to negotiate.

The dispute began in September when Table Top evidently refused to re-employ 11 workers who walked out in support of the resignation of the union secretary in the area. She had refused to train a new quality controller whom it was feared would make the jobs of other workers redundant.

Management evidently told her that if she was not prepared to train the new person then there was no place for her in the factory. The union official said:

They also told the workers they would be re-employed when the peak season began. When it became apparent management would not honour their re-employment undertaking, the workers staged the walk-out. It is claimed

A workers' committee member said from George yesterday that they were waiting to hear the response from management to approaches from the union but in the meantime the workers will stand firmly together.

In a statement issued yesterday the union said the FCWU had represented workers at Table Top and have done so for a number of years.

Table Top had a wage agreement with the FCWU but after it was taken over by Fedfoods, one of the largest employers in George, they were not prepared to formally recognize the union.

We are extremely distressed that the employers are prepared to call in the Department of Manpower Utilization and the police to resolve this dispute particularly as it is a problem that has arisen from management going back on an undertaking given to workers. The union committee as well as union officials, the statement said.

ARGUS 7.11.81

Strike at fruit firm suspended

Weekend Argus Bureau
EAST LONDON —The 500 workers who went on strike at Western Province Preserving here after demanding bonus payments have suspended

⁽¹⁸⁶⁾ ~~(152)~~ ~~(137)~~
their strike pending a decision on their demands
The factory ground to a standstill yesterday morning when the workers downed tools. They agreed to return to work in the

afternoon after officials of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, which represents the workers, held discussions with management.

No decision was reached on the bonus issue and

negotiations will continue on Monday.

A management spokesman said the company had not yet decided what stand it would take. The managing director, Dr G Marr, was overseas and would only return next week.

Gqweta calms crowd at funeral

DD 9/11/81

186

PEFLTON — The president of the South African Allied Workers Union, M Thozamile Gqweta, calmed an angry crowd at the funeral of his mother and uncle here yesterday.

The crowd was milling around members of the Ciskei security police and protesting against the arrest of one of the mourners.

The crowd had surged forward to try to release Mr Butinyana Tokota from their custody.

The incident occurred during the funeral service of Mrs Nontamba Elsie Gqweta and Mr King Gqweta.

The service was attended by thousands of mourners, including some from Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown, Durban and Bloemfontein.

Mourners from Mdantsane and East London came in a fleet of vehicles to pay their last tribute.

Mrs Gqweta and Mr Gqweta were burnt to death when their house here was destroyed by fire last week.

Messages of condolence read at the funeral included some from the management of factories and firms in East London, all expressing sympathy with M Thozamile Gqweta and members of his family.

Mr Tokota said he borrowed a pen from a friend and was writing a message on the palm of his hand when the security police came forward and tried to take him to a car. He protested and wanted to know why he was being taken away.

He said the security police paid no heed and dragged him into the car. This drew the attention of the mourners who became angry and surged forward, milling around the security men demanding to know why they were taking Mr Tokota away.

Mr Gqweta left his seat as chief mourner to plead with the crowd to be calm. They responded immediately and Mr Tokota was released from the custody of the security police.

The security police left when the mourners left the cemetery — DDR

580 workers are
back on the job

STAR 10/11/81

186

Own Correspondent
EAST LONDON — The 580 workers who downed tools at Western Province Preserving here yesterday returned to their jobs today.

They struck to protest a management decision that not all employees would receive bonuses this year.

Yesterday's strike was the third in less than a week in the factory.

Workers struck for a few hours on Thursday and Friday last week and were persuaded by officials of the African Food and Canning Workers Union (AFCWU) to return to their jobs.

A director of the company, Mr B Hanly, said staff had returned to work this morning and the factory was running normally.

They had made demands which management had con-

sidered but rejected as they were contrary to the agreement with AFCWU.

Mr Hanly refused to disclose what the demands were.

Miss D Komose, the secretary of AFSWU said management had told workers that only those who had been most productive would receive bonuses.

Mr Hanly told the workers he had been informed by the managing director, Dr G Marr, who is overseas at present, that bonuses would be negotiated in January along with a new wage agreement, Miss Komose said.

At the two Aberdare Cahles plants in Port Elizabeth which were hit by labour unrest last week, management was taking on new workers today to replace those who were dismissed for striking over the dismissal of a fellow-worker.

Court asked to rule company must buy crayfish

AN URGENT application to force a crayfish packing company to accept 20 724 kg of live crayfish this season was brought in the Supreme Court Cape Town, yesterday.

The application was brought by L. I. and C. Walters — a partnership consisting of Mr Manuel Ladoto Correia Walters and his brother, Mr Ernst Liederick Walters, of Paternoster, and Mr Ernst Frederick Heydenryh Walters of St Helena Bay — against Gourmet Fish Products (Pty) Ltd of Stompneusbaai.

They have asked if the application succeeds that the packing company not be prevented from receiving not more than 14 021 kg of live crayfish from sources other than themselves.

AGREEMENT

In an affidavit, Mr Manuel Walters said that in October 1976 an agreement was entered into between SA Frozen Packaging (Pty) Ltd and private crayfish boat owners in conjunction with the Department of Industries.

The agreement said delivery rights had been

granted to private crayfish boat owners in terms of which they could supply crayfish to the packers.

Mr Walters said that during the 1971/72 season the partnership started delivery to the packing company. On his father's retirement he and his brother continued to deliver.

'REFUSAL'

In the 1975/6 season, the then managing director of the company refused to accept crayfish because he alleged they had delivered only during the 1974/5 season.

At the start of this year's season Mr Walters tried to sell 200 kg of crayfish to the company but this was refused.

Twice thereafter he attempted to sell crayfish but the company refused.

Mr Walters said the partnership would suffer

great financial loss if the company continued to refuse to buy.

In an affidavit, Mr Bernard Solomon Zive, managing director of Gourmet Fish Products, said Mr Walters should not have sought to create a situation of urgency by attempting to deliver crayfish to the company, as he was fully aware of the company's attitude to such deliveries.

Mr Zive said that if a contract still existed between the parties, the rights of the Walters' partnership had expired through the effluxion of time.

Judgment is expected tomorrow.

Mr Justice Fagan was on the bench.

Mr H C Nel SC instructed by Van Dyk and Van Rooyen appeared for the partnership.

Mr J Llam, SC instructed by Bloomberg and Co appeared for Gourmet Fish Products (Pty) Ltd.



Workers at the Western Province Preserving Company factory yesterday after downing tools

570 down tools at EL firm

DD 10/11/81

~~186~~ 186

EAST LONDON — About 570 workers at the Western Province Preserving Company downed tools yesterday and refused to return to their jobs

The branch secretary of the unregistered African Food and Canning Workers Union, which is recognised by the company, Miss Debra Komose, said the workers were protesting against a management decision not to pay all employees bonuses this year. She said they had downed tools on Thursday and Friday last week over the same issue.

Miss Komose said the dispute had begun when management informed the

workers committee at the factory last Wednesday that only those workers who had been the most productive would be getting bonuses.

She said the workers had objected to this and downed tools. Management had replied that it was difficult to reach any decision on the issue until the managing director of the company, Dr G S Marr, returned from America.

She said Mr B Hanly, an official of the company, had addressed the workers yesterday. He said that Dr Marr had told him in a telephone conversation that the issue of bonuses was to be negotiated in

January along with a new wage agreement.

"Secondly, he said that bonuses depended on the profitability of the company," Miss Komose said. "The workers were not prepared to accept management's reasons and downed tools at lunchtime."

She said they did not return to work during the afternoon.

At 3.30 pm yesterday a large group of workers was standing idle within the premises of the factory.

Management at the factory were not prepared to comment yesterday and said they would issue a statement this morning —
DDR

DD 11/11/81

EL protesters back at work

EAST LONDON — About 580 workers at the Western Province Preserving Company factory here returned to their jobs yesterday morning.

The workers downed tools on Monday afternoon and twice last week in protest against a management decision not to pay all employee bonuses.

Mr B. Hanly, a director of the firm, said everyone

was back and all was operating normally. He confirmed that there had been a work stoppage affecting about 580 people.

Demands had been made by the workers. Management considered these demands contrary to an agreement signed with the African Food and Commerce Workers Union and would not agree to these demands. BDR

Aug 12/11/51

JB 186 152

Labour dispute still unresolved

Labour Reporter

A MEETING between the management of Table Top and representatives of the Food and Canning Workers' Union in George yesterday failed to resolve a week-long dispute involving about 300 workers at the plant.

A spokesman for the union, Mr Jan Theron said the management was 'not unsympathetic' to the dismissed workers but had employed new workers in their places.

The company faced practical problems in reinstating the workers, but would give the union an answer on Wednesday.

We pointed out that they had delayed meeting us in the first place and appointed casual labour on

a permanent basis during that time," Mr Theron said.

'We were given an assurance they would not employ further casual labour from today.'

Mr Theron said management records showed 177 workers had been dismissed. The company regarded others as still employed.

The workers decided at a meeting yesterday to wait until a solution was reached before returning to work.

A public meeting is to be held in George on Monday.

The dispute began after the management allegedly broke an undertaking to

re-employ 14 workers who had resigned, as jobs became available. About 150 workers struck last Wednesday and were locked out when they arrived at the plant the next day.

Table Top management had no comment on the negotiations.

Factory shut after clashes between staff

DD 12/11/81

1/18/81

EAST, LONDON — The Western Province Preserving Company factory here was closed yesterday following clashes between workers at the plant.

About 580 workers at the company downed tools on three occasions recently in protest against a management decision not to pay yearly bonuses to all employees.

Mr B Hanly, a director of the company, said charges of assault had been laid against five workers by other workers but Major W. Brown, police public relations officer for the Border, could not confirm this.

Trouble at the factory recurred at the first tea break yesterday, according to spokesmen for both the African Food and Canning Workers Union and management.

Mr Hanly said work was normal up to the first tea break and at 10.15 am the

workers started to move in in an orderly manner.

There was a sudden commotion and it was noted that the incoming workers were being assaulted by those who did not wish to go in.

"Several of the dissenters were later arrested for assault and charges were laid against them by workers returning. At this stage in order to prevent further altercations we instructed all workers that the factory was closing and they should leave the premises."

Miss Debra Komose, the branch secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers Union, said the workers' committee had persuaded the workers to go back to their jobs after the strike on Monday. She said they had been back at work until the tea break yesterday when they refused to return saying they were still dissatisfied that bonuses were not to be

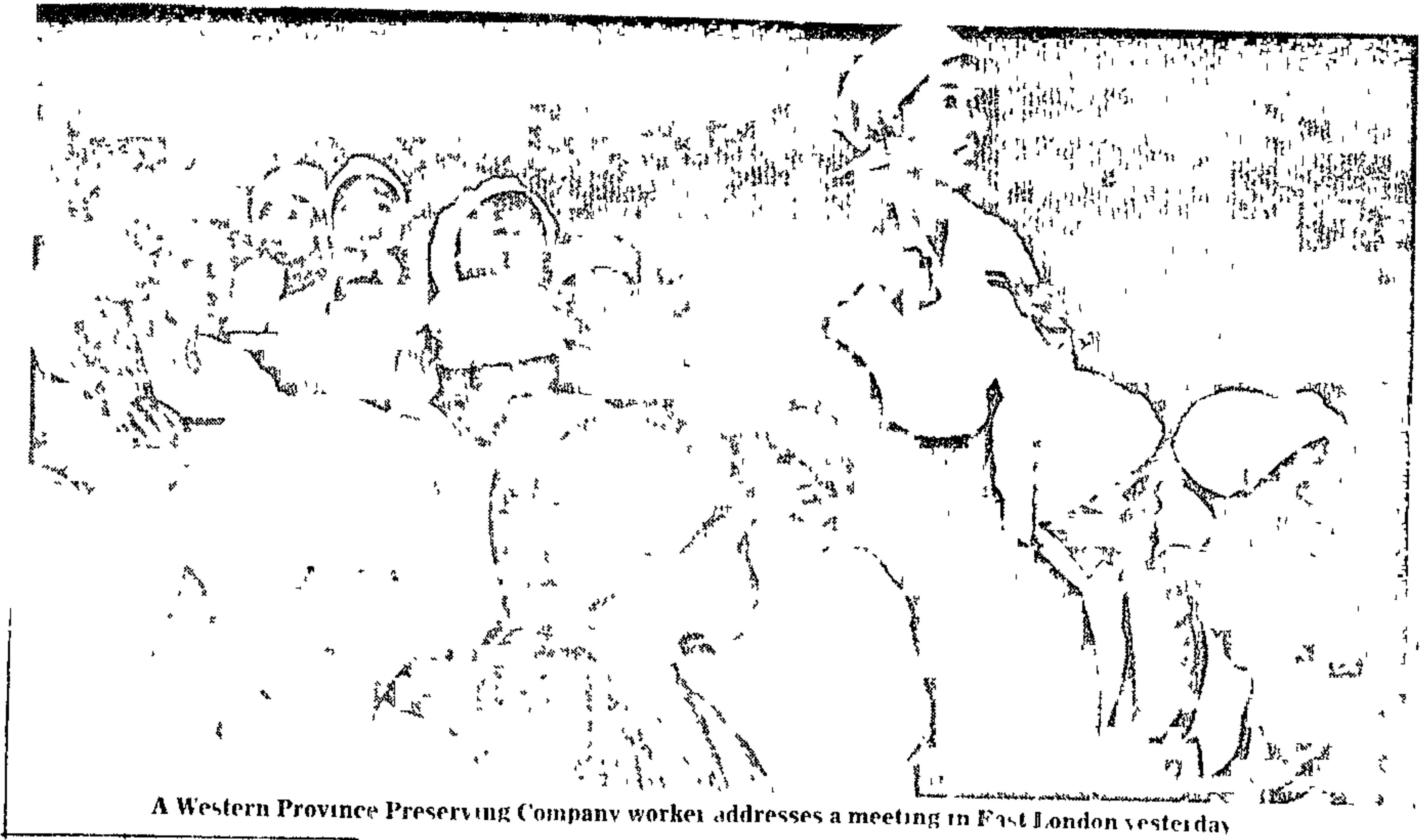
paid.

We approached management but before they would listen to us they gave all the workers half an hour to get back inside.

A few workers chose to go back to work and some of those who did not go back tried to force others to join them. There was some pushing and slipping but there were no serious clashes.

Then management called the police and pointed out those who they thought should be arrested. Five workers were taken away by the police.

Miss Komose said that after this all the workers had walked out and had held a meeting at a city cinema. She said the workers had decided there to go back to work today but not to start working until management had agreed to pay them all bonuses and the five arrested workers were released — DDR



A Western Province Preserving Company worker addresses a meeting in East London yesterday

Workers say they'll return

DD 13/11/81

(186) (137)

EAST LONDON — A large number of Western Province Preserving Company workers involved in a series of strikes over the past week, say they still regard themselves as employees of the company despite a management claim that they have dismissed themselves.

The workers, who held a meeting in a city cinema yesterday, said they would return to work today but if management decided to lock them out they would be prepared to go.

Mr J. Mpevu, the assistant chairman of the

workers committee said the workers had reported for work yesterday morning with the demand that management pay all employees bonuses and that five workers arrested on the previous day be released.

He said that management had ignored the workers committee and told the workers that they had dismissed themselves.

He said the source of the trouble at the factory was management's decision not to pay all the workers yearly bonuses. He said

there would have been no clashes between workers on Wednesday if management had allowed all the workers at the plant to leave the premises.

Major W Brown, police public relations officer for the Border, confirmed that five workers at the factory had been arrested on Wednesday and said they would be appearing in court this morning charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

Management said they did not wish to issue a statement on the matter yesterday. — DDB

186

Industrial Unrest Takes In Paper Factories

THE Western Province Preserving Company factory was closed yesterday following clashes between workers at the plant.

About 580 workers at the company downed tools on three occasions recently in protest against a management decision not to pay yearly bonuses to all employees

Mr B Hanley, a director of the company, said charges of assault had been laid against five workers by other workers but Major W Brown, police public relations officer, could not confirm this

Trouble at the factory occurred at the first tea-break yesterday, according to spokesmen for both the African Food and Canning Workers' Union and the management

Mr Hanley said work was normal up to the first break and at 10 15 am the workers started to move in an orderly manner

"There was a sudden commotion and it was noted that the in-going workers were being assaulted by those who did not wish to go to work. Several of the dis-senters were later arrested for assault and charges were laid against them by returning workers. At this stage, in order to prevent further altercations, we instructed all workers that the factory was closing and they should leave the premises"

The branch secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union said the workers' committee had persuaded the workers to go back to their jobs after the strike on Monday

She said they had been back at work until yesterday when they refused to return, saying they were still dissatisfied that bonuses were not to be paid. A few workers chose to go back to work and some of those who did not go back tried to force others to join them. There was some pushing and slapping but no serious clashes

"Then management called the police and pointed out those who they thought should be arrested. Five workers were taken away by police"

The union said after all workers had walked out they had held a meeting at a city cinema. Workers had decided to go back to work today but not start working until management had agreed to pay them all bonuses and the five arrested workers were released, according to the union

Meanwhile at the Paarden Eiland Cape Foundries Factory between 70 and 80 workers went on strike yesterday in protest against the dismissal of one of their colleagues for arriving 15 minutes late for work. The worker concerned had evidently explained that he lived in Atlantis and was late because his bus had developed a puncture and he had had to change to another vehicle

The workers - all members of the unregistered and independent General Workers' Union (GWU) - had earlier appointed an "ad hoc" committee of six to negotiate with the general manager of the plant Mr Brian Rosenbloom

They wanted to know why their colleague - a GWU member - was fired, while two men who were members of the management-sanctioned TUCSA-affiliated Engineering Workers' Union were not fired for arriving even later than the GWU member

He refused to speak to them and told them they had five minutes to get back to work or else leave the premises, the GWU said yesterday

When the workers subsequently walked out, Mr Rosenbloom threatened to call the police if they attempted to return to work the next day, and referred to the workers as "riff-raff." It is claimed Production at the plant is

reported to have come to a standstill as most of the workers on strike are highly skilled, and cannot be replaced by 'scab' labour

Following a meeting with the striking workers, the GWU said last night that conditions at the factory were "appalling" and the workers were treated with open contempt by management

Workers were not issued with any form of protective clothing despite working in "extremely dangerous conditions"

"Since organisation of the workers began by the GWU, management had waged a complete war of attrition against the union and its members in the factory," claimed the union

Mr Rosenbloom said the worker concerned had a consistent record of being late and had been warned on "numerous occasions in the past". He said it was untrue to say he victimised members of the GWU as he

did not know "who is a member of what"

He denied production was at a standstill, saying losses were "minimal" and that workers registered on their files would be offered employment, starting today. He also denied threatening to call the police because "it is company policy at all stages to avoid calling the police" and said that "no worker is treated with contempt"

Only 69 workers out of a total of 184 had "downed tools" after issuing management with an ultimatum, and these figures "clearly demonstrated" the GWU did not have the majority support among the workers

He believed in the "principle of free association" and would negotiate with the GWU if they registered in terms of government labour legislation

The GWU said 80 workers attended their meeting yesterday afternoon and the 80 had said that "not more than 50" remained at work

5
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No solution in cannery strike talks

DD 14/11/81
152-19-186

EAST LONDON — Talks between the management of Western Province Preserving and officials of the African Food and Canning Workers Union held here yesterday to break the deadlock between the company and its employees did not produce a solution.

After the talks management issued a statement that the union officials had been informed that subject to "certain exceptions" the company would start rehiring workers on Monday.

Workers have maintained all along that they are still employees of the company while management maintains the workers have dismissed themselves.

Management confirmed yesterday that the factory was still at a stand-still.

In the statement issued by Mr B Hanly he said it had been pointed out to the union officials that the local committee had been unable to control the workers and that it was hoped they would be able to persuade them that they had acted in an irresponsible manner contrary to the agreement.

The secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers Union here, Miss Deborah Komose, said the workers had returned to the factory yesterday morning to start working.

She said they had been told by management that the company was prepared to re-employ 99 per cent of the workers.

Management had refused to re-employ other workers because they claimed they had intimidated others, Miss Komose added. She said the union officials had also been told management would not re-employ some of the workers detained by the security police when they were released.

The union officials will report back to the workers today — DDR

Strikers

insist

all are

taken

on again

Argus Bureau

EAST LONDON — The 580 striking workers at Western Province Preserving here again refused to return to work today unless all the workers were reinstated.

Mr B Hanly, a director, said the factory was still at a standstill because the workers had not returned to their jobs.

The workers downed tools last week in protest against a management decision that only those workers who had been most productive would be paid bonuses.

BONUSES

Following a management announcement that bonuses would be negotiated together with a new wage agreement in January, the workers have now dropped the demand that all be paid bonuses before they will end the strike.

They are still demanding however, that all the strikers be reinstated.

Management had refused to concede to this demand. They have agreed to take back most of the strikers but there are some exceptions.

Miss D Komose, secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, which represents the workers, said Mr Hanly had told the workers that those responsible for 'violence and intimidation' would not be rehired.

'The workers won't accept that not all will be rehired and management refuses to accept this demand,' she said.

MEETING

The strikers were meeting today to discuss further action.

© About 250 workers at the South African Pulp and Paper Industries (Sappi) mill at Stanger on the Natal north coast downed tools today.

A spokesman said the cause of the stoppage, the second in two months, was not known but it is believed that the dispute could have been over union recognition by the firm.

'Management was still awaiting representation on worker grievances but it was pointed out that negotiations over their demands will only get under way once the striking workers returned to work,' the spokesman said.

The plant, which is one of the key producers of pulp and paper supplies to the industry, was hit by labour disputes over the controversial pensions issue in September when the production was halted through this work stoppage.

He added, however, that the company was holding discussions with representatives of the Fosatti-affiliated Paper, Wood and Allied Workers' Union over recognition.

'The first meeting was held on October 24 and negotiations are continuing,' he said.

Officials of the union were not available as they were at the plant seeking representation.

DD 17/11/8

Cannery closed as workers stay out

EAST LONDON — The entire black work force at the Western Province Preserving Company plant here refused to enter the factory gates yesterday morning after management failed to give them an assurance that all workers would be allowed in

The 580 workers were told by management last week that they had dismissed themselves after engaging in a series of strikes in protest against all employees not being paid bonuses this year. Management has said that it would be prepared to re-employ the workers selectively but that not all would be taken back

Mr Jan Theron, the general secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers Union, said the workers had decided at a meeting on Saturday to report for work yesterday morning. He said they had decided to leave the ques-

tion of a bonus to be settled at wage negotiations between the company and the union

"However workers rejected being re-employed on a selective basis which would mean the victimisation of some workers for taking part in the work stoppage

"Yesterday the workers gathered outside the gates of the factory. The employers announced that they would begin employing workers. However they did not deal with the workers committee and no assurance that everyone would be taken on was given

"As a result no-one entered the factory and at 7.30 am the gates were closed again"

Mr Theron said the union had appealed to the company to moderate its position

"Employers should take

note of the extreme tension that prevails in East London as a result of actions of the Ciskei authorities," he said

Trade unions and workers in East London had been provoked by repeated and indiscriminate arrests and, lately, by the death of a worker after she had attended the funeral of the mother of Mr Thozamile Gqweta, said Mr Theron

In these circumstances relatively minor disputes could flare up into confrontation

It was therefore more important than ever for employers to act with restraint and not to precipitate confrontation with their workers

Mr B Hanly, a director of the company, said yesterday he did not wish to comment on events at the factory at this stage —
DDR

Talks on

18/11/81 EVENING

POST

~~152-139~~
resumed

126
Post Correspondent

GEORGE — Table Top management and representatives of the Food and Canning Workers' Union resume talks today about some 200 workers paid off after a wildcat strike earlier this month

The workers were fired on November 6. The manager of the company, Mr Piet du Toit, said he had done so because they had refused to continue working after a lunch break two days earlier.

Union representatives explained the workers' decision was not equivalent to a strike — and claimed all the workers' wanted was an assurance that 14 quality controllers, allegedly "pressurised" into resigning in September, would be re-employed once circumstances justified this. Among them were three union members and workers say the Table Top management is deliberately acting against the union.

Strike at EL canning plant ends

DD 18/11/81

~~18/11/81~~
186

EAST LONDON —/ Striking workers at the Western Province Preserving Company here returned to their jobs yesterday morning

The workers originally downed tools over the issue of yearly bonuses. On Monday they agreed to return but refused to enter the factory gates when management said not all workers would be re-employed.

Dr G Maar, the managing director of the company, said the workers were back at work yesterday and that the situation was calm.

"We hope that the relationship between ourselves and the union will be restored to normal in the future," he said. "In the meanwhile we are still sorting out a few minor problems."

Dr Maar said there had been losses to the company by the strike but fortunately the situation was

not as bad as it could have been.

A spokesman for the African Food and Canning Workers Union said the workers had returned yesterday morning following a recommendation by the union. She said not all workers had been taken back.

"We will be holding another meeting with management on Friday where we hope to sort out the remaining problems," she said -- DDR

Mugabe, Romania sign treaty

BUCHAREST — Zimbabwe's Premier, Mr Robert Mugabe, yesterday ended a four-day official visit to Romania at the invitation of the president, Nicolae Ceausescu.

Before his departure, Mr Mugabe and Mr Ceausescu signed a treaty of friendship and co-operation, Bucharest state radio reported — SAPA-AP



Boycott poster . . let them eat Cadburys

Management is reluctant to discuss the future implications of the intensification of the ban "We have had no official communication from any of the chambers of commerce that have apparently voted to support the boycott We know that Black Chain has chosen not to take our products — Black Chain has, in fact, publicised that fact themselves"

The R500 000/year-turnover Soweto supermarket cancelled orders from WR in April this year, when the ban was first called for by the WR worker support committee

The supermarket's business with WR had been about R2 000/month before it discontinued orders "Retailers have to meet the needs of the consumer," explains GM Philip Ramakobya

"If consumers are in favour of the boycott, we must support them Besides, we, as retailers, are not affected There are opposition lines and we merely sell them instead Our turnover remains the same and we maintain our image in the black market"

The 2 000-member Western Cape Traders Association (WCTA) has yet to take a decision But the fact that traders in the Transvaal have agreed to ban Wilson-Rowntree products has put increasing pressure on the organisation to make a move

The *FM* understands that it is presently negotiating a deal with the support committee Apparently, the WCTA may throw its weight behind the WR boycott in return for support on another issue

"Retailers," says WCTA's spokesman, 'will support the boycott, despite the popularity of WR's products They are businessmen concerned with profits And if community groups — their customers — call for support, they cannot afford to be on the

wrong side"

The campaign against WR is being mobilised on another front At a meeting earlier this month, the support committee asked unions associated with WR's suppliers to stop handling products earmarked for WR's factory

WR management claims it is not aware of the call and therefore cannot comment on the implications

The campaign against WR has been taken into the international arena SAAWU (the union involved in the dispute) says pressure may be brought against the UK parent company Rowntree-Mackintosh, and that an overseas team, funded by various anti-apartheid and labour groups, is planning to visit SA on a fact-finding mission

BOYCOTTS

186 152

Not so sweet

FM 20/11/81

The decision by Transvaal's black traders to join the eight-month old boycott of Wilson-Rowntree products will cut company sales by about R500 000/year, claims Soweto Chamber of Commerce and Industry's (SCCI) president Vela Kraai

But WR management says that so far the boycott, which was instigated by a labour dispute, has had no impact on sales It admits, however, that the black trader and consumer are an important part of its market

"At present the factory is still at full production and sales are extremely buoyant and in line with the industry," says a WR spokesman

Food firm boost for ailing Walvis Bay

Argus 23/11/81
(186)

Consumer Reporter

A NEW factory, which a frozen food firm will open at Walvis Bay early in the New Year will provide 200 badly needed jobs and is likely to be expanded later.

The factory will process white fish, mainly hake, caught by Walvis Bay boats.

Walvis Bay was severely affected by the cut-back in the pilchard industry, on which it was mainly dependent, caused by a steep drop in the number of shoals after warnings of over-fishing

The factory is being opened by Table Top. Its managing director, Mr G Schoonraad, said he found 'tremendous enthusiasm' in the town for the project when he visited Walvis Bay recently

REQUIREMENTS

Table Top was acquired last year by Fedfoods, the pilchard canning and processing firm

But Mr Schoonraad said a new factory had been

built because the requirements for frozen fish processing were so different from those of the canning industry that it was impossible merely to take over existing premises.

He said the reasons for opening up in Walvis Bay included the availability of a white fish quota.

CONTROLLED

'In South African waters these are tightly controlled. In South West African waters a quota is more easily available'

Another reason for going there was the financial incentive offered to firms opening up in Walvis Bay, which was designated a decentralised area

Mr Schoonraad said the new factory would employ local labour.

progress can be made. It is even considering dropping the project.

The boards apparently fear they will become the whipping boys of private enterprise. They also point out that the state-financed Consumer Council is the channel that has been set up for consumer participation and is the avenue which should be utilised.

Some argue further that consumers are well represented on the boards themselves — a dubious argument as there is a clear producer majority on control boards. In some cases consumers are not even represented. Furthermore, the workings of the board are closely-guarded affairs. And who knows what's done to get the best deal for the consumer?

Another gripe of the boards is that they feel that the committee is skewed in favour of retailers. They say they face retailer wrath because margins on certain fixed prices are at a lower level than many of the uncontrolled commodities.

There is, however, recognition among some of the board members that round-table discussions could be in the interests of the industry as a whole. But they are wary of moving without a ministerial directive, which they have not received.

Tongaat Food's Russel Stevens, head of the FAC, says "Parties to the discussion will both benefit and contribute considerably to the industry. If issues in the food industry are to be responsibly dealt with, it is crucial that the discussion includes the entire chain — from primary producers to consumers."

"Because the boards play such a far-reaching role in determining prices it is critical that they attend."

"We need to develop a better way of dealing with the issues and this could be aided by input from businessmen who could vastly improve business and marketing techniques."

FOOD INDUSTRY

Don't wanna play

186 FM 27/11/81
For the second time this year five marketing boards (Dairy, Meat, Oil Seeds, Egg and Wheat) have turned down an invitation to meet the Food Action Committee (FAC). The Maize Board was the only one to accept.

The FAC was recently formed by 100 major retailers, manufacturers, wholesalers and consumer groups to look at the crisis of rising food prices.

What has made matters worse is that when the boards were approached, they said they favoured a meeting. But they later pulled out.

So the session had to be cancelled by the FAC. Peeved by the snub, it requested the Minister of Agriculture to intervene.

In a telex, the committee set out its objectives and motivations. It requested that a venue and date for a meeting be set by the end of November. To date it has not received a reply.

So the food prices issue remains in flux. The FAC argues that without the support of the primary producers and the boards, little

Pickfoods surplus cash problem

C. TIMES
2/12/81

By ALEX PETERSEN

FOLLOWING a bumper abnormal dividend from its shares in Tollgate Holdings, and with the restructuring of its meat interests, an extraordinary profit of R6.5m on the sale of subsidiary companies and properties to Karoo, Pickfoods immediate problem appears how to invest its surplus cash.

Pickfoods' chairman, Mr J P du Toit notes in the group's annual report that "the form which the reinvestment of all available funds will take on in the longer term remains unresolved".

The report shows that the group holds 458 700 ordinary shares in Tollgate Holdings Ltd. In March Tollgate paid an abnormal dividend of 220c a share and a capital reduction of 50c a share.

The other cash bonus to the group came from the restructuring in July 1980 of the group's meat interests.

As a result Pickfoods has 10.5m or 39% of the ordinary shares in Karoo Meat Ex-

change, as well as 1.6m 7% redeemable preference shares of R1 each. The market value of the shares, Pickfoods largest investment is about R25m.

Pickfoods group income after tax and minority interests rose 30% to R4.73m (1980 R3.6m) while earnings per share rose from 63c to 82c, although dividends rose only marginally to 20c, pushing dividend cover to 4.1.

Noting that the merger of the meat interests of Kanhym and Pickfoods with those of Karoo was the basis for the strong growth experienced, Mr Du Toit points out that turnover for Karoo for the 12 months to June increased by R426m or 138% to R734m, while group attributable profit increased by R5,649m or 211% to R8,327m.

According to Karoo's budget for 1981 as well as the five-year budget, Mr Du Toit reports that healthy growth is expected and the growth in profit experienced during the past five years should be maintained.

Retirement

Mr Phillips said workers who had chosen not to withdraw from the pension fund had the option of either repaying the three months' pension contributions suspended during the moratorium or losing three months' pensionable service at retirement age.

'We have taken great pains to counsel every individual worker as to where he stands with regard to pensions and the advantages of the pension fund. We fear the consequences for the workers and their families who withdraw from the fund — if they don't invest their extra money wisely they could find themselves with no financial support when they retire, and their families will receive no payouts if they die before retirement,' Mr Phillips said.

Mr Selby Nsibande, secretary of the National Union of Sugar Manufacturers and Refining Employees which represents most of the Hulett's workers, could not be contacted yesterday.

Sugar workers get back pension money

Mercury Reporter

HULETT'S has decided to repay sugar mill workers their pension fund contributions. This move follows 'intensive investigations and consultations' since Hulett's called a temporary moratorium which suspended mill workers' pension fund contributions early in October. Hulett's group public relations manager, Mr Ron Phillips, said yesterday.

Hulett's sugar mills have been the scene of two series of pension related strikes this year. The latest strikes, which ended in October, lasted for a week and involved more than 2000 workers at four of Hulett's five sugar mills.

Option

Mr Phillips said that Hulett's had decided to offer semi-skilled and unskilled employees, which he described as staff below supervisory level, in certain of the corporation's operating companies the option of withdrawing their contributions and interest from the Hulett's pension fund.

'In spite of this decision, the investigations which already have begun in Hulett's to seek solutions relating to other matters which concern employees about the pension fund will continue and are due for completion by the end of the year,' Mr Phillips said.

A 'fair number' of employees already had withdrawn their contributions, Mr Phillips said.

He emphasised that workers who had not yet cashed their cheques were welcome to rejoin the Hulett's pension fund if they repaid their contributions.

(17/12/81)
(18) get
N. MERCURY
back 1/12/81

Food factory workers down tools

N. MERCURY

8/12/81

186

Shop steward recognition negotiations break down

Mercury Reporter

THE entire labour force of Zululand Food Producers (Pty) Ltd in Richards Bay refused to return to work yesterday after management had refused to rehire shop stewards.

About 370 workers downed tools on Friday when negotiations with management over recognition of worker representatives and wage demands broke down.

The vice president of the Sweet, Food and Allied Workers Union (SFAWU), Mr Thomas Mkhwanazi, said the union, a Fosatu affiliate, had been negotiating for recognition for some time.

He said 'We presented a recognition agreement to management but so far they have refused to speak to the union.'

'The workers have rejected the liaison committee and have instead elected their own shop stewards to represent them.'

'Last week the shop stewards approached management on behalf of the workers and demanded their wages be increased from a minimum of 22c an hour to R1 an hour.'

'Management said they could not pay what they had demanded. They also said they did not recognise the shop stewards as being representative of the workers.'

'While the shop stewards were reporting back to workers, an engineer of the firm, carrying a gun, dispersed the workers,' said Mr Mkhwanazi.

'The manager then told workers that if they did not want to go back to work, they must get off his premises.'

Management yesterday offered to rehire 360 of the workers but refused to rehire the shop stewards. The workers decided not to return to work.

The general manager of Zululand Food Producers, Mr D C Legge, said a SFAWU recognition agreement had been submitted to

the company's legal advisers as part of an investigation requested by the board of directors.

He confirmed that management had been approached by shop stewards of the 'as-yet unrecognised union.'

'They were advised that the company was not in a position to meet their wage demands.'

'The greater majority of workers refused to return to work after their lunch break on Friday and workers were warned that if they did not return they would automatically dismiss themselves.'

He said the company had offered re-employment to 360 of a total workforce of 369.

Mr Mkhwanazi said late yesterday that the union had received a letter from the company requesting that 'the labour force be available for re-employment opportunities.'

It said 'Strike action has serious consequences for this company, the labour force and the general well being of the area.'

Sweet men

STAR 8/12/81

holding out for big rise

By Drew Forrest

Close to 400 striking workers at the Zululand Food Producers plant in Richards Bay refused to resume work yesterday morning after a management decision not to reinstate their shop stewards.

The initial dispute was sparked on Friday when shop stewards of Fosatu's Sweet, Food and Allied Workers Union approached management for an increase in the minimum wage from 22c to R1 an hour.

The SFAWU is not recognised by the canning company, but talks have been in progress for some months, and the union has submitted a draft agreement to management.

The union's general secretary, Mrs Maggie Magubane, said the company would not negotiate on the wage demand.

Management comment could not be obtained, but according to Mrs Magubane an armed management representative disbanded a report-back meeting of workers — who were then locked out and dismissed.

The dispute continued yesterday, when workers returned to the factory, but walked out after management had offered to rehire everyone except the eight shop stewards, she said.

"The workers have straight-forward demands — the immediate recognition of the union, the reinstatement of the stewards and negotiations on their wage-claims," she said.

She added that management was still refusing to deal with the union, despite efforts by officials in three centres to establish contact.

Workers

can quit

pension ^{STAR} 9/12/81

fund ~~(S)~~ (R6)

By Tony Davis ~~(S)~~

The Hulett's sugar group in Natal has agreed to allow workers to withdraw their pension contributions.

Last week Hulett's told about 5,000 workers at its five sugar mills and several subsidiaries that they could withdraw their funds.

The decision followed an investigation into pension-related strikes at the mills several months ago.

A Hulett's spokesman, Mr. Ron Phillips, said several hundred workers had already withdrawn their contributions and the number was increasing.

Mr. Phillips said that Hulett's hoped workers would decide to return to the pension fund. They were being counselled about the consequences of leaving the scheme.

The withdrawal option affects semi-skilled and unskilled workers in the mills and subsidiary firms.

Mr. Phillips added that other investigations into pension issues were still being conducted by Hulett's and that the findings would be closed in the near future.

Workers who decided not to withdraw contributions had the option of either leaving their months' contributions for the year or making monthly payments if they preferred.

Richards

N. MERWAY
Bay 10/12/81

workers
hold to

demands

Mercury Reporter

WORKERS from Zululand Food Producers in Richards Bay yesterday still refused to return to work, demanding that management reinstate the shop stewards.

The 370 workers downed tools on Friday last week when management refused to accede to a minimum wage demand of R1 an hour made to them on behalf of the workers by the shop stewards.

When workers returned to the company on Monday, management offered to re-employ all but the shop stewards.

Yesterday the fourth day of work stoppage the workers still were adamant that although they were willing to return to work, they would not do so until management agreed to re-employ the shop stewards as well.

Agreed

Yesterday Mrs Maggie Magubane, the general secretary of the Sweet, Food and Allied Workers' Union based in Springs, flew to Richards Bay in an attempt to negotiate with management.

She told the Mercury that she had spoken to the general manager, Mr D C Legge, the day before and he had agreed to meet her but yesterday she was told management was not prepared to meet the union.

'He told me that he had as yet been unable to discuss the matter with the directors of the company.

'They are insisting that the shop stewards instead of being representatives of the workers are agitators,' she said.

Mrs Magubane said the union had been informed in a letter from management that 'the gates of the factory would be open to the workers until Monday, December 14, at 4 p.m.

She said she had been informed that management was not prepared to negotiate with the union because it was not recognised.

2 EL firms in wage accord with unions

DAILY JES 11/12/81 (196)

EAST LONDON — Two local companies — subsidiaries of the giant Tiger Oats group — have negotiated a substantial wage increase with the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) and the African Food and Canning Workers Union (AFCWU).

The companies are KSM Milling which recognises Saawu and Meadow Feeds, which recognises the AFCWU. Both unions are unregistered.

Mr Gordon Minkley, the managing director of KSM, was tight lipped yesterday on the details of the wage package and would only comment: "We have had wage negotiations and reached an agreed wage for the next 12 months."

Union sources said the minimum wage had risen in the region of 100 per cent and added they were very pleased with the outcome of the talks.

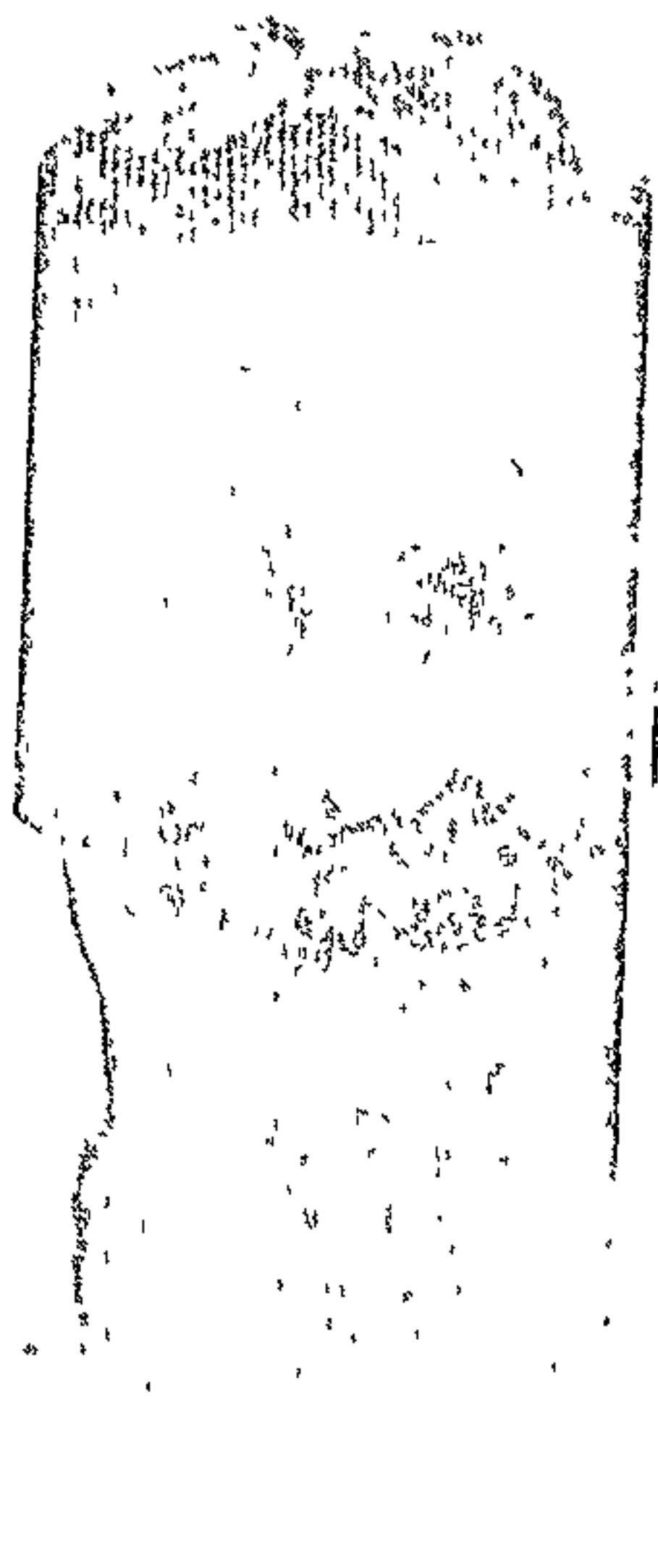
A spokesman for Tiger Oats in Johannesburg said the wages of employees in the two companies had been brought into line with the rest of the country.

"The basis of the negotiations was to close the gap between wages in the rest of the country and the Eastern Cape, where for some reason the wage structure has always been lower."

He would not comment further, saying it was a delicate domestic matter.

KSM has been hit by three work stoppages in recent months, two of which were reportedly over the wage issue. A spokesman for Saawu praised the management of the company for arriving at this settlement and said it would go a long way towards ensuring industrial peace at the factory.

He said the agreement proved that it was only through representative trade unions that workers could gain their rights and improve their living conditions. — DDR



MR MINKLEY

KANHYM/KAROO

Tidying up *F.M. 11/12/81*

(186) (272)

Kanhym is saying nothing about terms for its plans to acquire the whole of Karoo. But it is a safe bet that an issue of new shares is on the cards. That is clear from the company's capital needs elsewhere, particularly its developing coal venture. Details should be available early next week.

However, it is equally apparent that the deal will not be as simple as a straight share swap. For one thing, that would result in Gencor losing control of Kanhym (its present interest is just a shade over 52%), for another, Jan Pickard's Picfood, which holds 39% of Karoo, would undoubtedly prefer cash.

The two obvious alternatives, therefore, are a rights issue, or a deal whereby Gencor acquires for cash any shares issued by Kanhym. The latter has the attraction that it would probably allow Kanhym to pitch the price higher than in a rights offer. It would also allow Gencor to increase materially its holding in Kanhym, perhaps to as high as 64%.

Alternatives

These are not, however, the only choices. Another would be a pref issue, although, with the high market rating of Kanhym ords, this might prove more costly to the company in terms of cash flow.

Kanhym presently owns 51% of Karoo and will, accordingly, be bidding for about 13.1m shares. At the present market price of 275c, the cost would be R36m. But after allowing for a reasonable premium, and assuming Kanhym also acquires Karoo's 1.6m R1 pref shares, the total cost would probably be nearer R45m.

If this was financed with ords, Kanhym



Kanhym . . . beefing up share capital

All the necessary legal formalities were properly completed and at his first meeting as auditor to give some idea of how much looked at the last financial year. He suggested that he could and estimated the probable Walter further requested that up the general ledger and regular basis. It was agreed fixed charge of R400 per annum. On the 1st April 1980, Roy David Ginsberg (a recent B. Cape Town) visited Wood's the interim audit.

would have to issue at least 3.1m new shares — an increase of 33% on its present capital. In return, it would be buying annual earnings of around R5m, based on Karoo's income for the 12 months to end-June and allowing for a 20% growth rate. That would be the equivalent of about 160c a share on the new shares to be issued — roughly in line with what Kanhym expects to earn on its existing capital in the current year (ending December 31).

There would, however, be advantages in other areas. For one thing, the balance sheet would be materially stronger and this would aid in financing Kanhym's share of the Middelburg coal mine and other capital projects.

From Picfood's point of view, a deal along these lines would give the company a capital profit of some R24m on the R12m book value of its investment — reason enough to accept even though Pickard had previously insisted on retaining a minority stake when Kanhym acquired control of Karoo 18 months ago.

The company would be left as a cash shell, with about R50m available for investment. Its only other asset of consequence is 458 700 shares in Tollgate, which have a market value at present of R596 300.

Roy Fenton is a registered a small practice in Stellenbosch he was approached by Walter played squash) who offered

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F.H. 186
11/12/81



FEDFOOD
FOOD FOR GROWTH

Interim report for the six months ended 30 September 1981 and declaration of an interim dividend

Directors C J F Human (Chairman) J D Louw (Managing) J H Bekker J S de Vilhiers C G du Plessis J C du Toit, J W du Toit F J H le Riche F M Rossouw R Rutowitz

Income statement	Increase 1981 80	R 000 (Unaudited)		(Audited)
		Six months ended 30 9 1981	30 9 1980	Year ended 31 3 1981
Turnover	26	265 206	210 175	443 631
Operating income	33	19 001	14 331	36 000
Interest	72	4 244	2 465	5 211
Net income before taxation	24	14 757	11 866	30 789
Taxation	35	5 411	3 998	9 634
Net income after taxation	19	9 346	7 868	21 155
Attributable to outside shareholders	11	1 289	1 157	4 427
Net income attributable to ordinary shareholders	20	8 057	6 711	16 728
Average issued shares (000)	—	21 720	21 400	21 418
Earnings per share (cents)	19	37	31	76

Balance sheet	*30 9/1981		*30 9 1980		31 3 1981	
	%,	R million	%,	R million	%,	R million
Share capital	4.2	10.9	5.0	10.7	4.9	10.8
Reserves	31.5	81.2	35.1	74.9	33.2	73.9
Ordinary shareholders' interest	35.7	92.1	40.1	85.6	38.1	84.7
Outside shareholders' interest	6.6	17.1	9.3	19.8	8.7	19.4
Deferred taxation	1.5	3.9	1.3	2.7	1.7	3.7
	43.8	113.1	50.7	108.1	48.5	107.8
Loans and current liabilities	56.2	144.9	49.3	105.0	51.5	114.3
Total assets	100.0	258.0	100.0	213.1	100.0	222.1

*No provision was made for interim dividends of 16 and 15 cents respectively

Capital commitments

The group has capital commitments in respect of	R 000	
	30 9 1981	30 9 1980
- Contracts concluded	12 463	7 692
- Contracts not concluded but authorised by the directors	2 654	1 920
	15 117	9 612

Business review

The most important events which occurred within the group, during the period under review and to the date of this report were the following

- The group's shareholding in Ruto Holdings Limited was increased from 51% to 60%.
- Koeberg feed mill situated at Fisantekraal was acquired primarily to supplement the group's animal feed operation at Worcester.
- A 73% interest in Honey Crunch (Pty) Limited was acquired. The company is well known in the health breakfast foods industry.
- The entire issued share capital of Interland Marketing (Pty) Limited at Clayville was acquired mainly for the purpose of extending the prepared foods activities of Table Top which is in close proximity to the acquired property.
- Phillip Cold Storage was acquired to extend the Table Top activities, currently being operated on the same premises under a lease agreement.
- None of the above investments had a material impact on the results of the group during the period under review. The importance of these investments for the future should, however, not be underestimated.

Apart from the above investments, the group invested a considerable amount in capital expenditure, especially in the Table Top and Marine Products groups to extend production capacities and to diversify to other areas in the fish industry. This essential capital expenditure considerably increased the debt of the group which coupled with the higher interest rates had an adverse effect on earnings for the period under review. The financial ratio of the group is being carefully monitored and if required, a strengthening of shareholders' funds will be considered.

Trading results of the group were characterized by

- a beneficial rectification and rationalisation of the activities of the snacks and biscuits operations - Simba and Riviera

- a considerable growth in market share for Table Top in the frozen food industry
- an outstanding contribution to group profits from the activities of Nola Industries
- a decrease in the contribution from the fish division due to lower results from the white fish activities than was planned for

It is expected that margins will be increasingly under pressure as the current economic slowdown intensifies. Expectations are that satisfactory profits will nonetheless be achieved in the current financial year.

Dividend declaration

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of 16 cents per share is declared for the six months ended 30 September 1981. This dividend will be payable to shareholders registered as such on 11 December 1981. Dividend cheques will be posted around 15 January 1982.

In terms of the provisions of the Income Tax Act of the Republic, 15% foreign shareholders' taxation will be deducted from the dividend payable to shareholders whose registered addresses are outside the Republic.

On behalf of the board

C J F Human
Chairman
2 December 1981

J D Louw
Managing director

Registered address
Fedfood Limited
Andre Grevvensteyn Avenue Isando
1600

Transfer secretaries
Central Registrars Limited
PO Box 4844 Johannesburg
2000

A 463

UK unions plan sympathy boycott

C. Trails 11/12/81

From BRUCE STEPHENSON

LONDON - Three of Britain's most powerful trade unions may decide today to boycott the giant confectionery manufacturer Rowntree Mackintosh in a show of solidarity with workers at its South African subsidiary Wilson Rowntree.

National officers of the Transport and General Workers Union (TGWU), the Union of Shop Distributive and Allied Workers (Usdaw) and the General and Municipal Workers' Union (GAMWU) meet here this afternoon to decide a form of action.

A boycott of Rowntree Mackintosh Kit Kat Smarties and Quality Street goods will be in support of workers of the South African Allied

Workers Union (Sawu) who have had a long standing dispute with their East London employers.

They want the South African subsidiary to recognize Sawa and reinstate without victimization workers sacked during the strike.

A spokesman for one of the three British unions said yesterday they had made "strong representations" to Rowntree Mackintosh management on the matter but had not received a satisfactory response yet.

The precise terms of the boycott if implemented have not been decided but it could follow along the lines of similar union action which many union members would refuse to handle or transport the confectionery goods.

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Such elements are placed into a program file by the procedure definition processor (LDDP).

- a. ASSEMBLER procedure elements
- b. CONTROL procedure elements
- c. FORTRAN procedure elements

The following element types may be thought of as being special-case source language elements:

Any of these elements may be introduced into a program file or manipulated within a file by the use of the appropriate processor (FORTRAN, CONTROL, ASM) or by certain utility routines described later in this manual.

- a. FORTRAN source program
- b. CONTROL source program
- c. ASSEMBLER source program

Typical source-language elements are the following:

- a. Source element (Symbolic)
 - b. Relocatable binary element (RB) - C-cycle is not available for RB and ABS element
 - c. Absolute binary element (ABS)
- Multiple updated copies of this same ELTNAME/VERSION may be maintained by C-cycle

The elements contained within a program file are of the following three types:

Also included are various other parameters such as the date of element creation and the current relative location of the element on hard storage. These parameters are provided and maintained by the system.

~~Children~~
help out ⁽¹⁸⁶⁾
at strike
factory

By DREW FORREST

The giant Geneva based International Union of Food and Allied Workers Associations (IUF) has intervened in the dispute at Zululand Food Producers where close to 400 workers were dismissed after striking last week.

The IUF, which has about 60 union affiliates with two-million members worldwide has appealed to the company's Richards Bay management to reinstate all the workers and talk to their union officials.

A similar telex plea has been sent to the company by the Federation of S.A. Trade Unions (Fosatu), one of whose affiliates, the Sweet, Food and Allied Workers Union is involved in the dispute.

DEMANDS

But the company's general manager, Mr D C Legge, was adamant yesterday management would not deal with officials or shop stewards of the union before it was formally recognised.

'We reserve our right to re-employ the workers on our choice,' he added.

Workers struck and were dismissed last Friday after the company had turned down demands for a R1 minimum hourly wage. They walked out again after the weekend when management offered to rehire all but eight colleagues, allegedly shop steward.

The offer of selective re-employment expires on Monday at 1pm.

Mr Legge would not say how production had been affected by the strike. However, he revealed that a number of white school children were helping out at the factory.

Food firm ^{10 MERCURY} 12/12/81 ~~(12)~~ ~~(12)~~ dispute ~~(12)~~ ~~(12)~~ (86) goes on

Mercury Reporter

ZULULAND Food Producers at Richards Bay had discussions with union officials as their employees yesterday refused to work for the fifth day in succession.

The plant's 270 workers downed tools last Friday in a bid to have their shop stewards recognised and to have their wages increased to R1 an hour.

The only comment the company would make was to say that they had discussions with union officials and their views would be discussed at a meeting of directors of the company to be held early next week.

Rejected

Mr J Naidoo, a Federation of South African Trade Unions organiser to which the striking worker Sweet, Food and Allied Workers Union is affiliated, said that management had rejected three demands made by the workers at the meeting yesterday.

These demands were that all workers should be allowed to return to work that shop stewards should be recognised and that a date should be set for discussions of the minimum wage issue which is presently 72c an hour.

Re-employment

Mr Naidoo said management's position had not changed and they still wanted to re-employ workers selectively.

On Tuesday it was reported that management said they were willing to re-employ all the workers excluding the shop stewards. Workers would not accept this and the strike continued.

Mr Naidoo said the factory was at a standstill and members of the committee were supporting the workers by not applying for the vacant jobs.

A meeting of union officials and community leaders had been organised at the Ngwelezane township for Sunday, he said.

15/12/81
More action threat by strikers

Own Correspondent
DURBAN. - Community leaders and striking black workers at Richard's Bay are threatening a community campaign against a local food company if it does not agree to recognize all workers and recognize the South African Sweet Food and Allied Workers' Union by today.

The campaign would include attempts to enlist help from overseas and local unions.

The company, Zululand Food Producers, was hit by a strike of 370 workers over demands for union recognition and for pay negotiation between the union and company 10 days ago.

Last Monday the strike re-

fused to return to work after the company had said it would not rebne union share steward.

SEAWU claims that the local community has agreed to back strikers' demands.

The union's general secretary, Mrs Maggie Magubane, said yesterday that a resolution adopted at a meeting at the weekend had given management until today to agree to the demands.

The meeting had demanded that management recognize all the strikers, recognize the union and agree to negotiate with it on wages.

The union claims that man-

agement refused to speak to it when it wanted to raise recognition demands.

Management spokesman could not be reached yesterday but the firm's general manager, Mr C D Ilegu, has said that the company had received a proposed recognition agreement from the union and had submitted this for legal advice.

According to the resolution released by Mrs Magubane, the proposed campaign would include appeals to local workers not to take the jobs of strikers.

She said it would also involve enlisting the help of overseas unions, community or trade unions and local trade unions.

As a file of a given F-cycle set is being created, a number is assigned to it. This number is called the absolute F-cycle number and uniquely identifies that particular file along with its qualifier filename. Absolute F-cycle numbers are assigned integers that begin with 1 and continue through 999, at which point the numbering recycles to 1. The particular assignment of F-cycle numbers does not cause conflicts since a maximum of 32 consecutively numbered files may be retained in a set. A file within an F-cycle set may be referenced by its absolute F-cycle number or by a relative F-cycle number. Relative F-cycle numbers are signed integers in the range +1 to -31. Relative F-cycle numbers 0 (-0) or (0) refer to the catalogued file whose absolute F-cycle is

Each qualifier filename constitutes an F-cycle set. Each file within one of these sets or catalogued files has the same read and write keys as well as qualifier filename.

The use of F-cycles enables the user to manipulate any of a set of catalogued files without modifying its run stream.

2.5.3 FILE CYCLES (F-CYCLES)

All internal filenames equated to an external filename are listed and maintained for the run. Once equated, the user can reference the file by its internal or external filename from within a program or the run stream. If a conflict of filenames exists, it is the user's responsibility to attach an internal name to the file (with the conflicting external name before any references to that file are attempted). The internal filename list is always searched first on file reference. If a no-find condition occurs on the internal names, the external filename list is searched. Multiple internal filenames can be attached to an external filename.

INTERNAL-FILNAME specifies the name by which the file can be referenced within the run after the @USE control stream.

EXTERNAL-FILNAME specifies the full external name of the file. The external name usually takes the form qualifier filename (F-cycle). The exception is when external name has been previously used in an earlier @USE command.

@USE INTERNAL-FILNAME, INTERNAL-FILNAME

Format 2:

Dairy workers walk off the job

Mercury Reporter 15/12/81

HALF of the black workforce of the National Co-op Dairies factory at Mooi River, about 50 workers according to management, has been technically dismissed for walking off the job, although they have not all collected their final pay packets yet

A statement issued by Mr Rae Floweday, the NCD manager of member services and trading, said about 50 percent of the black employees had refused to work on Friday because of the dismissal of a number of their colleagues on Thursday.

On being given the option to return to work, they chose not to do so and walked out, he said.

Mr Floweday said NCD had been able to bring in relief staff and production had not been affected.

He also confirmed that white staff had been helping to perform the jobs usually done by black staff

Mr Thomas Mkhwanazi, vice-president of the Sweet, Food and Allied Workers' Union which represents the NCD workers, said yesterday the walk-out was over the 21 workers who were dismissed on Thursday.

He said that, according to reports he had received, the workers were dismissed because they complained about their working hours, for which they apparently were not paid overtime.

Sugar mill bid meeting called off after Court ruling

N. ML-KURRY
16/12/81 (126)

Court Reporter

AN URGENT meeting of the 138 members of Umfolozi Co-operative Sugar Planters Ltd, arranged for this Friday to consider a R42,5 million offer by Huletts Corporation to buy the Umfolozi sugar mill, was cancelled yesterday by a Supreme Court ruling

The offer, first made to the sugar farmers in October, and subsequently set down for their consideration at a special meeting of the co-operative on November 11, was disclosed in papers following an urgent application brought before a Durban judge

The Court heard yesterday that the offer had not been considered by the members at the earlier meeting who voted for an adjournment of the meeting to allow a report by a financial consultant to be revised and represented

When an offer by Huletts was circulated to members they also received two evaluations by different consultants. One of the reports considered the Huletts offer to be favourable to the members. The other was not favourable.

Present price

In an affidavit Mr C J L Griffith, chairman of St Lucia Sugar Farms (Pty) Ltd, a co-operative member, told the Judge that before the November 11 meeting one of the consultants withdrew his evaluation because its calculations were based on the present sugar price

Withdrawal of the report was endorsed by the board of the co-operative and when the matter was reported at the meeting the majority of members favoured an adjournment until some time in the New Year, awaiting a revised

report

However, since the November meeting 31 of the co-operative's members requisitioned the board to convene a special meeting. That meeting was scheduled to take place on Friday

In their application for a court interdict to stop the meeting from being held, St Lucia Sugar Farms submitted that it would be prejudicial to members if a meeting took place without the revised report being available. The matter was not urgent because the offer by Huletts was open until March 31

In reply Mr Ian Bates-Smith, general manager of Umfolozi Co-operative Sugar Planters said the overwhelming majority of members who voted at the November 11 meeting for the meeting to be adjourned did so on the rec-

ommendation of the board

When they later discovered that the recommendation was motivated by a threat by St Lucia Sugar Farms of legal action they had reason to reconsider their decision and wanted the offer to be considered without delay

Insecurity

Also in support of an urgent meeting a Mtubatuba farmer, Mr G J Coates, said he was opposed to the Huletts offer and its consideration should not be unduly delayed. He said there was insecurity among members and staff of the co-operative

After Mr Justice Howard had heard argument from senior counsel for both parties he confirmed a provisional order which interdicted the co-operative from holding or convening any meeting to consider the Huletts offer until after the conclusion of the special meeting which was adjourned on November 11

Mr D J Shaw QC, with Mr B Acker, appeared for St Lucia Sugar Farms (Pty) Ltd, and Mr B Law appeared for Umfolozi Co-operative Sugar Planters Ltd

The R42,5 million offer for the milling assets of the Umfolozi Co-operative was later confirmed by Huletts' group public relations manager Mr Ron Phillips

60 workers
at dairy ^{S.T.A.C.} 16/12/67
lose jobs
Labour Reporter 186

About 60 workers at the National Cooperative Dairies plant in Mool River have lost their jobs over a dispute involving dismissals.

According to a statement released by NCD, half the plant's black workers had refused to work on Friday in support of their colleagues who were dismissed on the previous day. They were given the option to return to work but refused to do so, the statement said.

However a spokesman for the Sweet, Food and Allied Workers' Union said the workers claimed they were not being paid overtime wages by NCD and had stopped work in protest.

The union organiser said 21 workers had refused to work more overtime until they were assured of overtime pay. They were dismissed and on Friday a workers' committee approached management and called for their reinstatement. This was rejected.

After a second unsuccessful meeting they were told by NCD to leave the plant if they were not prepared to work, the spokesman said.

TABLE TOP F.M. 18/12/81
Going fishing (186)

Table Top plans to invest close on R15m in a bid to capture a bigger share of frozen food sales. Part of the programme includes re-entering the white fish market.

In line with this strategy, a R2,5m fish processing project for Walvis Bay is scheduled for completion in February. Production for the first year is expected to be about 3 000 t, but output could be increased rapidly if predicted market penetration is realised.

Table Top — a subsidiary of Fedfood — presently leads in frozen vegetables, burgers and pizzas.

Fedfood's trawling operations — which fall under the control of Marine Products — is one area of group activity that will benefit directly from the programme. If catches are reasonable, Marine Products has sufficient white fish ice-trawlers and the necessary quota to cope with factory demand for raw fish.

New product extensions in fish food areas will also boost the bakery and oil sectors.

Table Top's turnover and profit has increased substantially since the Fedfood takeover. Turnover is up 48% on last year. An important factor contributing to this success was last year's bumper crop.

The extension in product lines allowed greater market penetration which, in turn, resulted in a more efficient use of production capacities.

These factors helped Table Top's breakthrough into the catering and industrial markets.

According to Fedfood's Francois Rossouw, turnover for the group in 1981 is expected to be around R600m. The Table Top division is predicting a 50% increase in turnover.

In another diversification, Fedfood has acquired a breakfast cereal company — although it has yet to make the official announcement.

KANHYM/KAROO ^{F.M.} Benefits for all ^{18/12/81} ₁₈₆ ₂₃₂

There are few surprises in the terms of Kanhym's offer for Karoo, other than the fact that Karoo has been valued at a somewhat lower price than I had expected. In my estimates last week I valued the company, rather arbitrarily, at 330c a share — a 20% premium on the then market price.

The offer, however, values the company either at 290c (based on the exchange of one Kanhym share for five Karoos) or 288c (based on the 1 440c cash under-pin for the Kanhym shares), a premium of only 4,7%-5,5%.

It appears, too, that Kanhym is not acquiring the 1,6m Karoo prefs, all of which are owned by its one-time holding company, Picfood. The combined effect is to reduce the value of the offer from my estimate of R45m to R38m.

It also means that Kanhym will be issuing only about 2,6m new ords instead of 3,1m, thus enhancing the income equation. Of these 2,6m shares, 2,1m will accrue to Picfood. According to Jan Pickard, no decision has yet been taken as to whether he will keep the shares or take the cash — "What do I need more cash for?" But it seems probable that whether he needs it or not, he will get the cash. Gencor needs those shares if it is to retain control of the enlarged Kanhym capital.

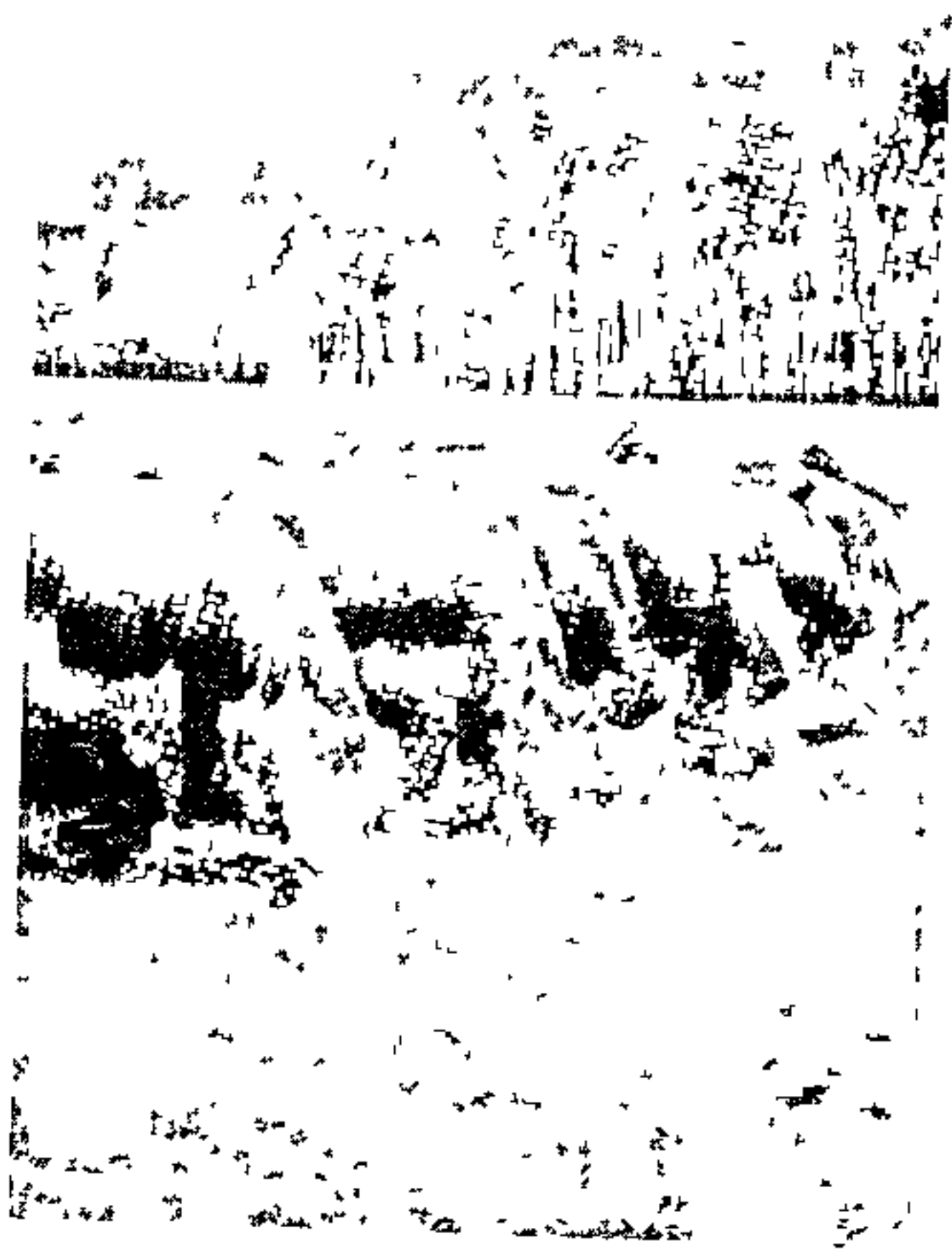
At present, Gencor holds a shade under 5m of the 9,5m shares in issue. This will increase to about 12,1m and would, accordingly, dilute Gencor's interest from 52,3% to 41%. With the Picfood shares, on the other hand, its stake would rise to around 59%,

while if all Karoo minorities take the cash, it could go as high as 63%.

The main short-term effect as far as Kanhym is concerned is the strengthening of its balance sheet. This is reflected in the estimated 25% increase in net worth per share and will, as pointed out last week, assist in financing the group's share of the new Mid-delburg export coal mine and other capital projects.

Picfood, assuming the company takes the cash, will be left as a shell. Its only assets will be about R44m available for investment (including just over R30m from the present deal) plus its holding of Karoo prefs.

For other Karoo minorities, a decision on whether to take the Kanhym shares or the cash rests largely on income requirements. Karoo is projecting a 9c final dividend, making a total of 14c for the year. That, in terms of the offer, would be worth 70c per Kanhym share — 10c more than Kanhym is expected to pay. Shareholders could, furthermore, increase their income by investing the cash



Kanhym . . . fattening up the balance sheet

even at the current industrial market average of around 5,9% — a full percentage point more than their exit yield.

But at the same time, there can be little doubt that Kanhym is going to be one of the market's long-term growth leaders, based on its interests in the meat and energy fields. For that reason the share exchange is also attractive.

Brian Thompson

Work out your reading rates for your prescribed books - you will then know in advance whether to schedule a whole weekend for a chapter, or whether to read it on the train on the way home. Try to do the same for test preparation, essay planning and writing, etc.

(B) The second missing element is obvious. You have work to do, time to do it, but where do you do it? Studies on study areas suggest that a good place to study :

- (i) Is free from interruption (noise, visual friends, people constantly walking past).
 - (ii) Is out of sight of a telephone!
 - (iii) Has a firm, comfortable chair, but not one you can fall asleep.
 - (iv) Has good, even lighting.
 - (v) Is cool and comfortable.
 - (vi) Is available to you.
- Those of you who are private at home will have little case use your ingenuity.

study areas - find a quiet area. Many departments have study rooms or seminar rooms which you could ask to use. In general, find the best study place available to you - the factors mentioned should help you decide between venues even

constitutes one of the major study tasks for most students in the faculties of Arts and Social Science. Once again, taking good notes aids understanding and recall.

1.4 Completing Assignments

This includes essays, long papers, practicals, reports and tutorial work. Written assignments will be scheduled throughout the year.

Campaign

Some years ago, the IUF (International Union Federation), a federation of food unions throughout the West, ran a campaign against Unilever in several Western countries over claims that it refused to recognize the FBWU at the plant

The campaign included short "sympathy" stoppages by workers in some Unilever plants in Europe

Unions hail new accord at Unilever

CAPK TIMES 18/12/81

186 172 158 152

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. - The giant multinational food company Unilever has recognized a South African black union for the first time - and the International Union of Food Workers has hailed this as a victory for international union action.

But Unilever says the move was in accord with long-standing company policy to recognize representative unions, and not a response to overseas unions

The Cusa-affiliated Food and Beverage Workers Union has been recognized by Unilever at its Boksburg plant, bringing to an end a long-running overseas union campaign against the company

The agreement provides for full bargaining on pay and has already been tested once. A short work stoppage earlier this month was settled when dispute procedures in the agreement were set in motion

In a circular to member unions, the IUF quotes the FBWU's general secretary, Mr Skakes Sikhakhane, as thanking its unions for their part in winning the agreement

"Without you, the signed agreement would not be in our hands today," he said

But in a statement issued yesterday, Unilever says that it had long been company policy to recognize a union "which had substantial membership among an interest group of (our) employees"

It says the FBWU only achieved this membership in mid-October this year,

The agreement came after an audit of the FBWU's membership which revealed that it represented most of the workers at the Boksburg plant

It provides for wages to be bargained directly, rather than through an industrial council, a dispute and grievance procedure, recognition of union shop stewards and union "stop orders"

The dispute procedure in the agreement has already successfully been put in motion after a half-day work stoppage at the plant earlier this month

A Unilever spokesman said the dispute had involved one shift in one department and part of a shift in another. He confirmed that the dispute procedure had been set in motion successfully

The agreement also lays down that union shop stewards must be informed of all retrenchments

will need to become proficient at each to succeed at university. The lectures tomorrow and the day after will look at the different skills some of these study behaviours require. Today's lecture will look at an important factor they all have in common - they all require a carefully planned use of a scarce commodity - TIME.

End of a 'struggle' for black union

RJM

18/12/81

(186) (186) (186) (186)

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

THE giant multinational food company Unilever has recognised a South African black union for the first time — and the International Union of Food Workers has hailed this as a victory for international union action.

But Unilever says this accords with long-standing company policy to recognise representative unions, and is not a response to overseas union action.

The Council of Unions of SA-affiliated Food and Beverage Workers' Union has been recognised by Unilever at its Boksburg plant. This brings to an end a long-running overseas union campaign against the company over recognition at the plant.

The agreement provides for full bargaining on pay and has already been tested once. A short work stoppage earlier this month was settled when dispute procedures in the agreement were set in motion.

Several years ago, the IUF, a federation of food unions throughout the Western world, launched a campaign against Unilever in several Western countries over claims that the company had refused to recognise the FBWU at the plant.

Solidarity

The campaign included short "sympathy" stoppages by workers in some of Unilever's plants in Europe.

In a circular to member unions, the IUF quotes the FBWU's general secretary, Mr Skakes Sikhakhane, as thanking its unions for their part in winning the agreement. "Without you, the signed agreement would not be in our hands today", he said.

The IUF refers to a "long struggle" with Unilever and says this shows that "through international solidarity, we can effectively respond to the increasing restrictions placed on union rights by transnational corporations".

But in a statement issued yesterday, Unilever says that it had long been company policy to recognise a union "which had substantial membership among an interest group of (our) employees".

Agreement

It says the FBWU only achieved this membership in mid-October this year and Unilever (SA) then entered into negotiations with it. These were finalised by an agreement on November 27.

The agreement came after an audit of the FBWU's membership which revealed that it represented most of the workers at the Boksburg plant.

It provides for wages to be bargained directly, rather than through an industrial council, a dispute and grievance procedure, recognition of union shop stewards and union "stop orders".

The dispute procedure in the agreement has already successfully been put in motion after a half-day work stoppage at the plant earlier this month. The dispute involved two shifts at the plant.

We've not RDM 18/12/81 been paid ~~181~~ ~~182~~ ~~183~~ ~~184~~ ~~185~~ ~~186~~ ~~187~~ ~~188~~ ~~189~~ ~~190~~ ~~191~~ ~~192~~ ~~193~~ ~~194~~ ~~195~~ ~~196~~ ~~197~~ ~~198~~ ~~199~~ ~~200~~ strikers

Mail Correspondent

MORE than 200 workers who were dismissed from the SA Potting Company in Port Elizabeth in October after a strike over pay and union recognition claimed yesterday they had still not received their benefits.

A statement prepared by the workers says the company's managing director, Mr P H Gutsche, "takes no notice of us now that we are out of work".

It says the workers were locked out when they went to the firm to collect their benefits.

The workers say when they turned down an offer by Mr Gutsche to take them back, he told them he did not need them.

Strikes at the firm began on September 25, when all weekly paid workers and two salaried staff walked out.

After discussions with management, the strikers returned to work and were paid for the day they had been on strike. In October the workers again went on strike.

The strikers gave as their reason the employment of five coloured workers who had stood in for absent employees. They said they were paid higher rates.

The workers' statement says: "We need our money. We have families and children to feed. We have houses to rent. We must buy clothes and food, and this month is December and we need money for Christmas shopping."

Mr Gutsche said yesterday that the workers' allegations were not true.

"A substantial number of them collected what was due to them and we are waiting for the balance to come and collect theirs," he said.

He described as "confidential discussions" talks he held with officials of the General Workers' Union (Gwusa) over whose recognition the strikes began.

Presenting a Mail Correspondent in Durban reports that in a dramatic turnabout yesterday workers from Zululand had contractors in Durban's port agreed to return to work but only on condition that a valid agreement from management that there would be no victimisation.

About 170 workers dropped tools on December 4 after management had turned down a demand by shop stewards that workers receive a wage increase from 10 to 11 and 1/2 per cent.

According to union officials, after a meeting of the company's directors, the management had agreed to comply with all the strikers' demands.

Wages still not collected after dispute

NATIONAL WORKERS 21/12/81

152

152

186

Mercury Reporter

ABOUT 50 workers still have not collected their wages after being dismissed by National Co-operative Dairy at Moon River last week, and according to the Sweet Food and Allied Workers Union the firm's management will not meet them to discuss workers' grievance.

Mr Petros Ngeobo, an official with the union, said the workers were refusing to claim their wages because they believed they had been unfairly dismissed.

The workers went on strike last Friday after 19 of their colleagues had been dismissed for refusing to work to the factory's new hours for which they claimed they were not paid overtime.

Mr Ngeobo said the Moon River factory had changed their starting times from 7.30 a.m. to 6.30 a.m. and workers claimed they were not being paid extra for the

longer hours.

The 19 workers had been dismissed last Thursday for refusing to work to these hours.

He added that the union had approached NCD to try to come to an agreement but management would not meet them.

Mr Rae Floweday, NCD's manager of member services and trading, said yesterday that some of the dismissed workers had been re-employed, and with new employees the factory was almost back to strength.

He said the dispute was centred on overtime but he would rather not comment on the factory's working hours.

He added however that 'starting times change historically for various factors such as the seasons but working hours do not change'.

Mr Floweday said if people at NCD worked overtime they were paid for it.

Food^N firm^{MERCURY} workers^{22/12/81} decide^{15/2} to return¹⁸⁶

Mercury Reporter

THE two-week tussle between the management and workers of Zululand Food Producers in Richards Bay ended yesterday when workers agreed to return to work.

Mr D C Legge, the general manager of the company, said the workers had arrived yesterday morning and said they wanted to work.

He said they would probably start today.

The two-week dispute was sparked off on December 4 when workers sent their shop stewards to negotiate with management an increase in the minimum wage from 22c to R1 an hour.

Management, who refused to recognise the shop stewards, told workers that 'the company was not in a position to meet their demand'. In response the approximately 370 workers downed tools.

Stewards

The dispute was further complicated when, on Monday, December 7, workers returned to work but management refused to re-hire the shop stewards because they belonged to a 'as yet unrecognised union'.

The Fosatu-affiliated union — the Sweet Food and Allied Workers' Union — although unrecognised by the company, have been presenting to management the workers' demand that they would not return to work until all the workers were re-employed.

According to the union, after a meeting of the directors of Zululand Food Producers a week ago, management agreed to re-employ all the workers except the secretary of the shop stewards. Workers remained adamant in their demand.

On Thursday talks between management and the union broke down when management refused to deal further with the union.

~~R1~~ an hour
(186) strike: 400
back on job
Star 23/12/81
Labour Reporter

The strike at Zululand Food Producers in Richard's Bay took a new turn yesterday when about 400 workers who had two weeks ago been dismissed returned to their jobs.

The dispute at the canning firm started after management rejected workers' demands for a R1 hourly wage.

Management at ZFP said it was willing to re-engage all but eight union shop stewards.

This was rejected.

But the workers returned yesterday to ensure the union had access to negotiations with management next month, a union official said.

The general manager of ZFP, Mr D Legge, said that the strike was now over.

During the dispute the International Union of Food and Allied Workers' Association, based in Geneva, called on ZFP to re-engage the workers and resume talks.

197 (145A) (186) (152) Star 29/12/81

Sweet boycott still on

The boycott weapon also came to light in the Wilson Rowntree dispute in East London involving Saawu

About 500 workers were dismissed at the factory in February and the union instigated a county-wide boycott campaign

Its greatest success has been in townships outside Pretoria and in Soweto

where traders have apparently refused to stock Wilson-Rowntree products

The campaign is still under way

The past year saw the newly instituted Industrial Court come under fire from unions and employers

The court was designed to bring about the speedy resolution of disputes but

in May it almost ruled itself out of existence, labour experts say

A case brought before the court by Fosatu's Engineering and Allied Workers Union over a dispute at Raleigh Cycles in Springs was thrown out because the court said it did not have jurisdiction

The union claimed that the company had locked

out workers and victimised union members

The result of the court to hear the case brought to an end the proposed appeal by lawyers representing former Putco bus drivers dismissed after a strike the previous December near Soweto (counsel for the drivers said taking the case before the court would have been a waste of time)

of people per bed in the principal urban areas was 92 for Whites and 109 for Blacks, as against a ratio in smaller urban and rural areas of 109 and 191 for Whites and Blacks (32). The average of persons per bed for homeland areas was, however, higher at 233, and varied between 527

for homelands (33). The racial distribution obtained,

doctors was

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to 48 000 in
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Boom time for food chains

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN— A boom Christmas for the food chains but for firms in many other retail sectors it was a very average season, with consumers buying essentials rather than luxury goods.

As retailers across the nation survey Christmas turnovers it is becoming clear that apart from Yuletide foods and discount gifts, consumer buying was patchy

For many of the nation-wide stores crammed with millions of rands of expensive goods it was a cliffhanger of a Christmas

Consumers waited until the last week and in some cases only a day or two before Christmas to shop

But the spending spree did come but very late and it was directed mainly towards the food chains

Edgar's managing director Adrian Bellamy says he is 'more than satisfied' with trading

While trading in Durban was buoyant it did not reach the same peaks as in Cape Town

Biggest retailer in the country, OK Bazaars, reports booming sales which have not slackened since General manager finance Mr Bill Chambers says the group is well pleased with performance

Checkers' sales were some 30 to 40 percent above year ago levels, marketing director Harold Greenstein said

Pick 'n Pay turnovers surged over 30 percent higher, financial director Mr Chris Hurst said.

186
Mercury
3/12/81

(32) Calculated from the Hospital and Nursing Yearbook of South Africa, 1970, op.cit., and South African Statistics 1974, op.cit., Tables 1,23 and 1,24. All beds are included.

(33) Black Development in South Africa, Benbo, 1976, p. 203.

(34) Calculated from Census of Health Services 1972-1973, op.cit., Table 1,2 and South African Statistics 1974, op.cit., Table 1,23.

(35) Black Development, op.cit., p. 203.

medical services, and this is explained by their lower income levels. By 1974, the racial proportion of general hospital services supplied by government and aided institutions was almost equal to the racial composition of the population, but the needs of Blacks as indicated by health standards and the smaller quantity of private services available require that this proportion should be even higher if racial equity is to be achieved. In addition, the services provided to Blacks are of inferior quality in relation to those supplied to Whites. Moreover in the rural areas and homelands where the need for health services is greatest, the supply is at its most deficient level. In many respects this analysis of the distribution of health expenditure has reflected the broader operation of the South African economy. Whites are well rewarded for their output and have used their incomes and their political power to achieve a standard of health service which is high, even by international levels. Blacks are poorly catered for by comparison, in a society which has prevented the achievement of their full economic potential. Services to Blacks in the areas which form the labour pools of the economy are the most inadequate, although the urban industrial labour force is provided for more adequately. Even in the urban areas, the racial segmentation of the supply of health services has allowed a lower quality of services to be supplied to Blacks, and wage discrimination in the public sector has further reduced the cost of providing this care. Influx control and the migrant labour system ration the demands which can be made on the better urban facilities.