

ISER Publications

Working Papers

1980-1996

1. Black Urban Employment and Coloured Labour Preference

By S.B. Bekker and J.H. Coetzee

1980

State control over the labour market usually results in the creation of different categories of labour, each having partial and unequal access to that market. In the Third World, typically, justification for control arises from an over-supply of unskilled rural labour and a small demand for such labour in the wage economy. To reduce massive urban unemployment, the state attempts to control the process of rural-urban migration by, inter alia, manipulating the labour market. ^ In South Africa, the civilised labour policy of the Pact government and the highly sophisticated system of black influx control introduced after the Second World War are two examples of such state control. In these cases, racial categories of labour, having differential access to the labour market, were created. The policy of Coloured Labour Preference is another South African example which is of particular interest since it is applied solely to one region of the Republic. Since 1962, when it was administratively coordinated for the first time, this policy has been applied in the Western Cape, a region comprising the 68 magisterial districts situated south-west of Port Elizabeth, Kimberley and the Orange River. In this region, black work-seekers' access to the labour market is severely curtailed. A series of regulations, particular to the Western Cape, are applied with the object of restricting the number of blacks resident in the region; denying blacks permanent rights of sojourn in the region; restricting the scope of employment for blacks in the region; and favouring coloured above black work-seekers throughout the region. In short, the policy aims to replace black by coloured labour and thereby aims to reduce to a minimum the number of blacks in the region. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/2216>

2. A Socio-Economic Survey of the Amatola Basin. Interim Report

By S.B. Bekker, C.J. de Wet and C.W. Manona

1981

Early in 1981, Professor S. Bekker of Rhodes University was invited to attend a meeting of the Amatola Basin Steering Committee of the Agricultural and Rural Development Research Institute (ARDRI) at the University of Fort Hare. At this meeting, Professor Bekker was invited to undertake a socio-economic survey of the Amatola Basin. The Board of the Institute of Social and Economic Research at Rhodes University gave Professor Bekker permission in February 1981 to undertake the research project on condition that it was conducted in the fashion this Institute usually requires. It was subsequently agreed that the survey, known as 'Amatola Basin VII:

Socio-economic survey', was to establish the basic demographic, kinship, consumption and employment patterns of the residents of the Amatola Basin. Practices and traditions related to dry land agriculture would also be identified. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/2282>

3. An Assessment of the Nutritional Status of Young Black Schoolchildren in the Albany Magisterial District, Eastern Cape

By R.J. Fincham

1981

This working paper covers a survey conducted between 16 and 30 January 1980 of 3 171 black Sub A and Sub B pupils 8 years old or younger, at schools in both the rural and urban areas of the Albany Magisterial District, Eastern Cape. The survey, under the auspices of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER), Rhodes University, was carried out as a result of a request from Dr J. D. Krynauw, Regional Director of Health Services in the Eastern Cape, to assess levels of nutrition of black children. Newspaper reports (see Appendix 1) of low levels of nutrition and high infant mortality rates among young black children in the Eastern Cape appeared to suggest a chronic nutritional situation, a situation not perceived as such by the Department of Health. A comprehensive pilot study was instituted on written request from Dr Krynauw in late October 1979. A report of the pilot study findings was presented in May 1980 to the Department of Health (Fincham, 1980). The present paper elaborates on that report and also includes analyses of data not presented before. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/2172>

4. Tree Farming Activities in Three Ciskei Rural Areas

By S.B. Bekker, C.J. de Wet and C.W. Manona

1982

5. Some Human and Structural Constraints on Rural Development. The Amatola Basin: A Ciskeian Case Study

By S.B. Bekker and C.J. de Wet

1982

A rural development project is currently under way in the Amatola Basin, Ciskei. This paper introduces the project and outlines the socio-economic and agricultural conditions current in the area. An overview of present project activities is included. It then attempts to identify a number of potential and actual human and structural constraints operating on the implementation of the project. Such constraints arise out of the existing agricultural system in the project area, as well as out of the state bureaucratic structures operating in Ciskei, and the agency implementing the project

itself. One aim is to identify the units involved in dryland cultivation. This is done by tracing ties of cooperation between cultivating households in one Amatola village. It will be shown, in this village at least, that the household does not form the main unit of cultivation. A second aim of this paper is to show that checks on rural development in general should not be sought solely within the area under consideration, but derive to an important degree from outside sources. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/2227>

6. A Household Survey into the Nutritional Status of Rural Black Pre-School Children in the Dias Divisional Council Area, Eastern Cape

By Robert John Fincham

1982

This paper reports on an extended research project undertaken during the last two years. Mr R.J. Fincham, the project leader and author of the paper, published a Working Paper during 1981 which presented preliminary results of survey data collected in the Albany Magisterial District of the Eastern Cape. Subsequently, the scope of the project was broadened to include the whole Dias Divisional Council area of jurisdiction, and research methods were refined as a result of the first survey. The project was undertaken under the auspices of the Institute of Social and Economic Research of Rhodes University. Close cooperation with the Port Elizabeth Regional Office of the Department of Health was maintained throughout, and the involvement of the Regional Director, Dr J.D. Krynauw, as well as nurses on his staff, were available. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/2183>

7. Langkloof farmers' practices and attitudes regarding coloured and black farmworkers, Development Studies

By S.B. Bekker, R. G. Humphries, and D. Meterlerkamp

1982

This paper reports on an investigation of the effects of the policy of Coloured Labour Preference in a rural area of the Western Cape. This policy, which has been analysed more fully elsewhere¹, aims to restrict the number of black employees in the Western Cape, the region within which the policy is applied, by granting Coloureds preferential access to urban and rural labour markets. The Langkloof is a valley in which modern mechanised agricultural techniques are employed to specialise in the production of deciduous fruit, apples in particular. Farms are owned by whites, and the majority of farm workers are (classified) Coloured. A substantial number of black farm workers are also employed. The Kloof is served by two good roads and a narrow gauge railway linking the villages of the Kloof to Port Elizabeth. The Langkloof, moreover, is situated close to the boundary of the Western Cape, and therefore close to the line demarcating the region within which the policy of Coloured Labour Preference is applied. The investigation, which was executed in late 1980, included a number of visits to the

Langkloof, interviews with officials of the Departments of Agriculture and Manpower, and of the Eastern Cape Administration Board, as well as a survey of white farmers' attitudes and practices. This survey was designed to elicit information relevant to the rural labour situation in the Langkloof, and to identify differences in attitudes and practices with regard to Coloured and black farmworkers. The focus of the survey was on the eastern half of the valley, commonly known as the Middel- and Onder-Langkloof. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/2238>

8. An Examination of the Finances of the Cape Midlands Administration Board, 1973-79

By Richard G. Humphries

1982

While the Bantu Affairs Administration Board Act was passed by Parliament in 1971, it was not until July 1973 that responsibility for the execution of state policy towards blacks resident in urban areas was removed from the Eastern Cape municipalities and vested in the newly created Cape Midlands Administration Board. The Board's boundaries were announced in December 1972 after the recommendations of the Bantu Affairs Administration Boards Implementation Advisory Committee and were to consist of the magisterial districts of Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Kirkwood, Somerset East, Cradock, Bedford, Adelaide, Fort Beaufort, Stockenström, Victoria East, Albany, Bathurst, and Alexandria. The head office was based in Port Elizabeth. These boundaries remained unaltered until the amalgamation of the three administration boards in the greater Eastern Cape, Border and Karoo areas in 1979. Although the administration boards were to be primarily concerned with the administration of urban areas, they were also given responsibility for the administration of other aspects of policy towards blacks living in rural areas. Thus the Cape Midlands Administration Board estimated in 1973 that 327 601 persons were resident in the 20 urban areas within its jurisdiction while 163 312 blacks lived in the rural non-prescribed areas. This was a total of 490 913 persons. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/2161>

9. The Nutritional Status of Pre-School Children in the Amatola Basin

By Robert John Fincham

1982

This paper reports on a survey into the nutritional levels of young children living in a rural area of central Ciskei. The project was undertaken to advance two independent research initiatives, the one concentrating on nutritional levels of children in the Eastern Cape and Ciskei region, the second focussing on a comprehensive rural development programme in the Amatola Basin. Mr R.J. Fincham, the project leader and author of the paper, has during the last two years published two Working Papers reporting on comparable research projects in the Eastern Cape aimed at assessing health levels of young children. This programme has been undertaken with the close

cooperation and help of the South African Department of Health. Sincere appreciation is due to Dr J.D. Krynauw, the Eastern Cape Regional Director, and nurses on his staff who undertook a large part of the fieldwork required by the project. The rural development programme is being executed by the Agricultural and Rural Development Research Institute of the University of Fort Hare in collaboration with residents of the Basin itself. Appreciation is also due to that Institute, to the clinic sisters of the Khomkulu clinic in the Amatola Basin, and to the mothers and other residents of the Basin who cooperated with the research team. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/2194>

10. Some Development Issues in Ciskei

By S.B. Bekker, P.A. Black and A.D. Roux

1982

The territory known as Ciskei - an independent national state - and its de facto residents, known as Ciskeians, are the administrative, organisational and financial responsibility of the Ciskei government. As such, this government plans strategies aimed at promoting development for Ciskeians in its territory. Very broadly, 'development' is understood to mean the improvement of the life chances and living conditions of Ciskeians, and of poorer Ciskeians in particular (Ward, 1980). The Ciskei government, by its very nature, thus sees itself as intimately involved in the creation and implementation of a development strategy focussed on its territory. This paper has three interrelated aims. First, a demographic and socio-economic profile of Ciskei will be presented. This will be attempted by using such generally accepted indicators as trends in population, gross national product, unemployment rates, and per capita income. In addition, three types of classification will be introduced to sharpen this profile. Ciskeian resident communities will be grouped together, on the basis of their location and access to productive activities, into (i) urban communities, (ii) rural villages, and (iii) closer settlements. In the second place, cash-earning workers will be grouped together, on the basis of their places of residence and of work, into (i) Ciskeian workers, (ii) frontier commuters (Riekert, 1979), and (iii) migrants. Finally, a distinction will be drawn between the income accruing to resident Ciskeian households (i) which is earned within Ciskei itself, and (ii) which is earned outside Ciskei. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/2249>

11. Migrancy and Development: Prelude and Variations on a Theme

By M.G. Whisson, C.J. de Wet, C.W. Manona, P.A. McAllister and R.C.G. Palmer

1982

Communities which have been characterised by migrancy for a long period of time, such as the Xhosa and the Italians considered in this paper, develop sets of terms which describe migrants. The Xhosa have varied criteria for their categories, e.g. amajoyini - those on contract to mainly the mining and construction industries; abafuduga - those who deliberately sell up and go elsewhere; amagoduka - those who

intend to return home; imfiki - impoverished migrants from white owned farms. Italians tend to view the crossing of international boundaries as the essence of migration and classify their migrants by the state in which they work e.g. Inglesi, Americani, rather than by the more complex terminology of the Xhosa. Some terms are simply descriptions, others are categories with wider connotations, into which people place others and themselves. As far as possible we shall use the peoples' own categories, which define their relationships to "home", the region to which they migrate and to migrancy as a way of life, as these have important implications for what happens at home. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/2101>

12. The Experiences of Black Undergraduate Students at Rhodes University

By S.B. Bekker and G.V. Mqingwana

1983

13. Tsweletswele: Problems and Prospects for Development in a Peri-Urban Closer Settlement in Ciskei

By S.B. Bekker, R.J. Fincham, C.W. Manona and M.G. Whisson

1983

In Ciskei, the development of urban housing and local authority structures has not been able to keep up with this immigration. As a result, a number of communities have sprung up in the tribal Authority areas close to this conurbation of some half a million people. These communities are neither urban nor rural, and comprise people with rural farmworker backgrounds who obtain their main source of income from employment in urban areas. In contradistinction to their true rural cousins, the breadwinners in these communities do not need to become migrants living and working far from home. Rather, they work during the week in an urban location close to home, and return on weekends to their families and children. This volume reports on one such community. The settlement of Tsweletswele is new, situated in a Tribal area, and within thirty kilometres of East London. Its residents who came from farms in the region work in East London. Their level of living is low, their access to state services minimal, and their tenure in the settlement uncertain. This report aims quite simply to establish what strategies these people choose to survive in their settlement. Subsequently, a set of recommendations are made which are aimed at improving the levels of living in the community, the delivery of essential services, and the tenure arrangements in the settlement. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/2260>

14. The Demand for Tertiary Education in the East London Metropolitan Area

By J.D. Gilmour

1983

15. The Demand for Skilled Labour in the Border, Ciskei. Southern Transkei Regional Economy

By P.J. McCartan

1983

The aim of the study is to broadly assess the demand for skilled and semi-skilled labour in the existing industries in that part of Region D of the Good Hope Plan comprising the Border corridor, the Ciskei and southern Transkei (hereafter referred to as the survey region). This survey region was chosen as the target area, since firstly, all of Region D's growth points are located within it and, secondly, technical training facilities in the survey region are recognised as being inadequate. This study does not aim to specify the type of technical training institution that should be established in the survey region; rather it analyses the demand-side of the regional labour market in order to identify the nature and extent of the perceived need for skilled labour. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/2112>

16. Rural Communities in Transition: A Study of the Socio-Economic and agricultural

By C.J. de Wet and P.A. McAllister

1983

This comparative study, undertaken in the anthropological tradition of long-term field research, highlights the impact of agricultural "betterment" schemes in two rural communities - Chatha in Keiskammahoek district, Ciskei and Shixini in Willowvale district, Transkei. The authors provide a wealth of historical, sociological and ecological detail to describe and assess the implications of the continuation of the present official "betterment" strategy. This is done by comparing conditions in Chatha, where the strategy was implemented in the 1960s, with those in Shixini, where it was being implemented during fieldwork. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/1831>

17. Perspectives on Rural Development in Ciskei

By S.B. Bekker and C.E.B. Hughes

1983

Rural development comprises three components: production, consumption and organisation. PRODUCTION points to the activities rural people undertake to obtain goods (such as food) and services (such as transport) for themselves and others in their community. Production can be measured in terms of the amount of money a rural family earns, or in terms of the amount of food the family grows and consumes.

CONSUMPTION points to the fulfilment of the needs—in the first place, the basic needs—of rural families. Primary examples are the availability of clean water and of wood as a fuel source, of health and adequate nutrition, of education, welfare and transport. These needs are met by the delivery of services to a rural community. Services are provided in the first place by the central state, often through its local authority (in Ciskei, the Tribal Authority). They may also be provided by voluntary associations active in the community, or by the household itself. ORGANISATION points simply to the ways in which productive activities (work) and consumption (receiving) are linked together in a rural community. The structure of the Tribal Authority and village councils, of schools, clinics, agricultural cooperatives, churches and women's groups are examples. All these institutions are designed to improve production and consumption in a given rural community. A rural development strategy then is a strategy aimed at improving production, consumption and the ways in which these two are linked. A rural development strategy moreover is initiated by the central government and can therefore be seen as a relationship between the central government and rural communities in Ciskei. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/2271>

18. Blood Donation in the Border Region: Black Donors, Exdonors and Nondonors

By R.C.G. Palmer

1984

19. Administrasierade: Enkele Knelpunte in die Lewering van Gesondheidsdienste deur

By Sandra Marais

1984

Hierdie Studie het die volgende oogmerke ten doel: (1) Die identifisering van die verdeling van outoriteit tussen verskillende- gesondheidsinstellings en die uitvoerende magte vir hierdie instellings - Munisipaliteite en Administrasierade in die besonder. (2) Identifisering van die finansiële opset en ooreenkoms tussen bogenoemde instellings en plaaslike owerhede vir die lewering van gesondheidsdienste. (3) Gepaardgaande met bogenoemde, die identifisering van spesifiek waarvoor instellings en plaaslike owerhede verantwoordelikheid dra ten opsigte van die lewering van gesondheidsdienste. (4) Identifisering van kwessies wat mag ontstaan as gevolg van die gedeeltelike oordrag van dienste van die een plaaslike owerheid na 'n ander. So 'n situasie van gedeeltelike oordrag van dienste nood- saak skakeling en kooperasie om doeltreffende lewering van dienste te verseker. Hiermee saam is inligting ook ingewin oor moontlike wrywingspunte soos geartikuleer deur amptenare van beide Munisipaliteite asook Administrasierade. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/2205>

20. The Search for Power and Legitimacy in Black Urban Areas: the Role of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa

By Doreen Atkinson

1984

Since their establishment in 1977, Community Councils, like their predecessors, have been severely criticised by urban blacks for their powerlessness. Councillors themselves are disappointed with their inability to improve the living and working conditions of their constituents, and are aware of the rejection of councils as a meaningful political forum by many sectors of black society. In 1978 the Urban Councils Association of South Africa (UCASA) was formed to tie together the ineffective Councils into a more forceful power bloc, which would provide Councils with greater legitimacy and political credibility in the community. By doing so, UCASA acts as a counter to the Administration Boards manned predominantly by whites; UCASA is therefore in the difficult position of operating within government-created structures, while challenging the very structure on which itself is based. This report will outline UCASA's structure and activities within the context of the controversial position of local black urban authorities. It will also be necessary to describe UCASA's political standpoints, both on issues relating to Community Councils and broader South African problems. Three dominant themes constantly recur: structural deficiencies within UCASA itself; tension between UCASA and white officials within Administration Boards and the Department of Co-operation and Development; and UCASA's reaction to left-wing critics who adhere to the non-collaborationist approach with regard to government-created institutions. These divergent attitudes to UCASA will be discussed in more detail towards the end of the paper; finally, an evaluation of UCASA's success in establishing itself as a focal point of pressure for reform from within the ranks of Community Councils will be presented. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/1864>

21. Cherchez La Femme: A study of the organisation and lives of workers on a tea estate

By M.G. Whisson and C.W. Manona

1985

22. Planning for growth and development in Grahamstown

By W.J. Davies

1986

23. Voices from Rini

By Andre Roux and Kirk Helliker

1986

24. Failure and opportunity: small business in Grahamstown

By Joe Wallis

1986

In recent years there has been a growing appreciation of the contribution small business can make to economic development. This contribution is mainly derived from its responsiveness to change. The flexibility of small business thus enables it to respond to the changes in demand, technology and relative costs which occur in the economic development of many countries. Moreover, small business is often able to serve those areas and communities where markets are too small to support production on the scale undertaken by large enterprises. On the other hand, small business does exhibit a high rate of failure in most economies. The small business sector in Grahamstown is no exception and this paper initially addresses the problem of small business failure in the local economy. Section One discusses the role and significance of the small business sector in Grahamstown and examines the causes and consequences of the high rate of business failure recently experienced in this area. Section Two, presents case studies of three small businesses which have recently failed in Grahamstown. Despite their vulnerability and limited resources, small businesses are often the prime initiators of new industries and new markets. As new small firms start up they test out new products and techniques without committing large amounts of resources. Consequently, if they fail, they do not cause widespread disruption. They may therefore indicate possible opportunities for expanding production in particular sectors or areas of the economy. Section Three examines how a particular enterprise, Impact Management Services, may demonstrate the opportunity which local firms have to exploit Grahamstown's comparative advantage in the education sector by engaging in software development. The paper concludes by presenting some of the policy implications which seem to arise from the study. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/1948>

25. Development issues in the Eastern Cape: A review and assessment Proceedings of a Symposium

By Institute of Social and Economic Research, Rhodes University and Development Society of Southern Africa

1986

Conditions in the Eastern Cape are generally characterised by rising levels of African community frustration and anger and by decreasing levels of economic activity. These, in turn, have led to high and increasing unemployment and to sustained confrontation and conflict as Africans increasingly seek to satisfy legitimate aspirations in a system which has consistently denied them full and free participation in economic and political decision-making. Consumer and school boycotts, work stay-aways and mass protest are the external manifestations of deep-seated grievances because there are no other appropriate forms of community expression. The Eastern Cape has become destabilised by an escalating spiral of violence, repression and reaction, followed by more repression and further violence. Such circumstances are not conducive to sound socio-economic development and it has now become imperative to address the real causes of community antagonism. The symptoms abound and it is these that the authorities have attempted to address, without any significant success. A necessary

precondition to addressing local issues is to know what they are and to understand how they affect people's lives. However, such awareness and understanding cannot be secured without communication, discussion and negotiation - and there is no doubt that too little of this takes place in the region. Organised commerce and industry and some local development agencies have made sincere efforts to engage in honest and frank deliberation with the people; but their ability to produce the goods, and to mobilise fundamental change is limited by the constraints of national government policy. In the final analysis, therefore, responsibility for development lies at the national level and a prerequisite for development requires a commitment to change; not just tinkering with the system structure, but a thorough and comprehensive shake-down of that system to introduce a new order. It was against the background of these imperatives that the Institute of Social and Economic Research at Rhodes University and the Development Society of Southern Africa organised a Symposium under the title of "Development Issues in the Eastern Cape: A Review and Assessment" which was held in Port Elizabeth on March 24 1986. The objective of the symposium was twofold: first, to provide a forum at which a range of pertinent development issues could be tentatively explored, and secondly, to provide a platform on which to build a network of on-going communication and negotiation so as to contribute towards intergroup understanding and cooperation, thereby creating an environment in which joint endeavour towards change can be facilitated. The proceedings of the Symposium are contained in this volume, the publication of which represents 'a first step in the process of establishing a forum for local communication, debate and action; a forum designed to establish the economic and political development imperatives for the Eastern Cape and to ensure that these are unequivocally conveyed to government. An essential point of departure for such a forum is that existing and prior policies and strategies have failed and that solutions cannot be found by attempting to remould a structure that is flawed. A new mould must be devised, one that incorporates a totally innovative approach to socio-economic, political and community development in the Eastern Cape. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/2340>

26. Growth and development in Grahamstown

By Beverly Taylor

1986

Towards the end of 1984 the Development Studies Unit (DSU) in the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER) at Rhodes University identified a need to undertake an investigation into the status of overall physical and socioeconomic planning and development in Grahamstown. The initial intention of such an investigation was to identify, analyse and assess existing research related to the development of Grahamstown in order to provide a benchmark that could reduce the incidence of duplication and overlap in future research projects and to provide a point of departure for the design of more specific and action-oriented research and the formulation of feasible strategies for future development in the City. During the course of comprehensive background investigation and discussions with a wide range of local interest groups, it became clear that the proposed review of issues related to planning and development in Grahamstown would be far more extensive than originally anticipated. In addition, 1985 turned out to be an eventful year and the DSU actively encouraged research by other agencies and individuals into related issues which were deemed to be an integral part of the proposed review. For these reasons, it was

decided to publish the preliminary research results in a series of Development Studies Working Papers to provide a focus of attention for particular aspects of the work. This was felt to be in accordance with the intent of the ISER Development Studies Working Paper Series which is to publish the basic results of research undertaken in order to facilitate and encourage its further development into more substantial publications. This has resulted in a Series of Working Papers to be published during 1986 under the general title of "A Review of Issues Related to Planning and Development in Grahamstown". This Working Paper is the third in the Series and deals with attitudes and perceptions regarding growth and development in Grahamstown. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/1763>

27. An economic framework for deciding whether to discontinue the East London municipal bus service

By Joe Wallis

1986

In a time of general economic stringency, it may seem opportune for local authorities to reassess their functions and to curtail those services which are failing to generate a satisfactory social return. In particular, the East London municipality should carefully consider whether it should continue a trading activity such as its bus service which has persistently failed to make a profit. The first part of this report will attempt to assess the losses incurred by the East London Municipal Bus Service (ELMBS) within the context of a general failure of municipal bus companies throughout the country to cover their costs due to various social obligations and the long term trends in White patronage. A theoretical framework for analysing the costs and benefits of continuing a loss-making service will also be discussed. The second part of the report will analyse the determinants of the cost and demand for bus services to provide a basis for recommending measures which may improve the financial performance of ELMBS. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/1959>

28. Financing university education in South Africa: the case for a student loan scheme

By Brian Dollerty

1986

The fact that not all claims on the central government enjoy equal status in the eyes of policymakers has been vividly illustrated by the recent experience of South African universities. Indeed, it is not alarmist to describe the present financial position of these institutions as approaching a state of crisis. Consequently, there is an urgent need for members of the university community in this country to re-examine the whole question of university finance. The present paper attempts to address precisely this issue, and proposes a radical alternative to the current method of finance. A caveat must be added at the outset. First, the analysis will be restricted to universities per se although

it could be extended mutatis mutandis to include some other institutions within the tertiary education sector, and secondly, the primary focus will fall on developing a broad framework rather than on a detailed examination of the minutiae of university funding. Section I evaluates the case for public intervention in the provision of university education, and the various alternative approaches to the problem of university finance are outlined in Section II. A specific proposal for the financing of university education is set out in Section III, together with a rebuttal of some of the more important objections to the scheme. The paper concludes with an overview of the central arguments in Section IV. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/1752>

29. An analysis of the structure and growth in the manufacturing section in Region D

By Joe Wallis

1986

There can be little doubt that the manufacturing sector has an important role to play in the process of economic growth and development. The impact of growth in output and employment in this sector is likely to spread through an economy as it creates opportunities for the expansion of output and employment in other non-primary branches of the economy such as the retail and wholesale trade, transport, communication and tourism, the financial and insurance sector and the social, community and government sectors. This Working Paper analyses the structure and growth of manufacturing industry in Region D of the Southern African economy. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/1970>

30. A demographic and socio-economic profile of Region D

By Philip A. Black, Patrick John McCartan and P.M. Clayton

1986

Region D is one of the eight so-called development regions created in terms of a regional development strategy mapped out by the South African government in a White Paper of 1982. The region essentially consists of the Eastern Cape Province, the Border corridor, and the nominally 'independent' homelands of Ciskei and Transkei (southern part) stretching from Uniondale in the west, to Middelburg in the north and Umtata in the east. There is clearly a need to develop a data base for this region especially as it has been afforded priority status in terms of the new regional development policy. The purpose of this Working Paper is therefore to provide a statistical profile of Region D, distinguishing where possible between various sub-regions within Region D and between Region D and the rest of South Africa. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/2053>

31. The industrial development policy of Ciskei

By Philip A. Black, Patrick John McCartan and P.M. Clayton

1986

There can be little doubt that manufacturing industry is one of the principal vehicles in the process of economic growth and development. The effect of growth in output and employment in this sector usually stimulates other sectors making for an expansion of output and employment opportunities across an entire economy. This paper is thus concerned with the development of manufacturing industry in Ciskei over the past decade as well as its prospects for growth in the foreseeable future. The paper itself falls into five sections. Section 1 provides a brief historical overview of political and constitutional developments and of industrial growth in the Border region and in Ciskei over the past fifteen years. Section 2 outlines the current incentive package and indicates its impact on the industrial sector of Ciskei. Section 3 considers the recommendations of the Swart Commission while Section 4 discusses the role and activities of the Ciskei People's Development Bank. Section 5 presents the findings of a limited survey of manufacturing firms in Ciskei and leads onto the final section which offers some recommendations for industrial development in Ciskei specifically and in Region D as a whole. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/2083>

32. An analysis of the manufacturing sector in the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage (PEU) metropolitan area

By Joe Wallis

1986

To assess the impact of the recent national trends in output, investment, employment and exports on the PEU economy, it is necessary to analyse the industrial structure and, in particular, the degree of interlinkage which exists within the area's industrial system. An input-output table is a useful tool for this type of analysis since it depicts, on a highly disaggregated basis, the flow of goods within, out of and into an economy. The results of the most recent input-output study of manufacturing industry in PEU are reported by Renders (1980). Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/1981>

33. Industrial development in East London, Berlin and King William's Town (EKB)

By Joe Wallis

1986

This report analyses manufacturing in East London - Berlin - King William's Town (EBK). The analysis will focus on the pattern of industrial interlinkages indicated by the

study by Davies, Lochner and Wait (DLW) of input-output relationship in the EBK area in 1979. This study does not, however, determine a complete input-output matrix nor does it calculate Leontieff inverse multipliers for each sector. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/1992>

34. Changing attitudes of black South Africans toward the United States of America

By David Hirschmann

1987

There is a tendency to term a major civil uprising a "revolution" only after it has succeeded to come close to success. While the final outcome of the present strife in South Africa remains uncertain, its dimensions amount to a revolution: in terms of breadth and depth of hostility, the determination to demonstrate the express that hostility, the period of sustained violence and disruption, the suffering involved and the acceptance of that suffering as essential to change, and the uncompromising and the increasingly fundamental objectives of the movement. The conflict has, of course, been there for centuries. The movement for change has been building up for most of this century. It has never been allowed to gain effective momentum. The present situation is different: it represents a broad, serious and sustained threat to the continuation of white rule. In accordance with the simple model set out above, the white rulers are pro-Western (President Botha has made much of this), capitalist (and of this too) and receive effective backing from domestic and international corporations, and from major Western Governments, such as the United Kingdom, the United States, West Germany and Japan. There are, however, certain specifics of the South African situation, and of its relationship with the United States, which must be kept in mind. For a start, the United States is not the ex-colonial power (as in the Philippines), nor is it the historical regional power (as in Latin America) nor the dominant proximate power (as in Nicaragua). Second, race is so important an element in this conflict, that notions of class exploitation and imperialism, as analytically valid as they may be, may have a more difficult time in taking hold of the minds of black South Africans. Third, and related to race, the United States experience with the civil rights movement may be seen by some blacks as having been successful, and therefore indicative of a political system worthy of respect. Fourth, the diplomatic activities of the United States under leaders like Kennedy and Carter may have left a residue of respect for United States intentions, and a readiness to distinguish Reagan's Constructive Engagement from an entity called "the United States Government", or from "the United States" as a whole. People may also distinguish between more or less progressive corporations, and between those companies and the United States Government. Further, for decades United States entertainment and mass media have strengthened bonds of music, humour, fashions and fun: there is a long-standing mass cultural connection between black South Africans and the United States which may influence evolving attitudes. There is no comparable connection with Eastern countries. Through strict censorship and control of education, black South Africans will have been denied the material on which to build a full understanding of the East. A number of leading blacks have trained or been on extended visits to Western countries. A number of them are religious leaders, such as Boesak and Tutu, who, while angry with the West, are not pro-communist in any form. The principal liberation organization, the African National Congress (ANC), emphasises a rather open-ended and undefined socialism, contains divergent ideological threads, and continues to court Western support. Furthermore, inside the country, radicalism may be more concerned with "black" radicalism than with "class"

radicalism. It is also uncertain what lessons South African blacks have learned from the twenty-five years of domestic and foreign policy experience of independent Africa, nor how they assess the Mozambican, Angolan and Zimbabwean revolutionary and post-revolutionary programs, nor do we know how all of these effects the vision black South Africans hold of post-apartheid South Africa's future and of its place in the world. The purpose of the research was to begin to try to find answers to some of these questions, and in particular to investigate attitudes of black South Africans towards the United States of America; more particularly to observe if changes in attitude were taking place as the current prolonged period of crisis takes its course. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/1888>

35. A review of issues related to planning and development in Grahamstown: annotated bibliography, Development Studies

By Beverly Taylor

1987

Towards the end of 1984 the Development Studies Unit (DSU) in the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER) at Rhodes University identified a need to undertake an investigation into the status of overall physical and socio-economic planning and development in Grahamstown. The initial intention of such an investigation was to identify, analyse and assess existing research related to the development of Grahamstown in order to provide a benchmark that could reduce the incidence of duplication and overlap in future research projects and to provide a point of departure for the design of more specific and action-oriented research and the formulation of feasible strategies for future development in the City. During the course of comprehensive background investigation and discussions with a wide range of local interest groups, it became clear that the proposed review of issues related to planning and development in Grahamstown would be far more extensive than originally anticipated. In addition, 1985 turned out to be an eventful year and the DSU actively encouraged research by other agencies and individuals into related issues which were deemed to be an integral part of the proposed review. For these reasons, it was decided to publish the preliminary research results in a series of Development Studies Working Papers to provide a focus of attention for particular aspects of the work. This was felt to be in accordance with the intent of the ISER Development Studies Working Paper Series which is to publish the basic results of research undertaken in order to facilitate and encourage its further development into more substantial publications. This has resulted in a series of Working Papers to be published under the general title of "A Review of Issues Related to Planning and Development in Grahamstown". This Working Paper is the fourth in the series and consists of an annotated bibliography of publications dealing with the process of planning and development in Grahamstown. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/1774>

36. Black entrepreneurial experience and practice in Port Elizabeth

By Bill Davies

1987

Black business development in South Africa has been restricted by discriminatory legislation, regulation and custom for many years. Black entrepreneurs have been deliberately and systematically excluded from access to economic opportunities which might have facilitated their participation in moulding the national economy. This situation stemmed from a widely-held White view that Blacks should not have a permanent stake in non- "homeland" South African towns and that the interests of White business should be protected (Hart, 1972). Given these circumstances, Black business has not developed and diversified with the growth of capitalism in South Africa. In fact, capitalism's predominant interest in the Black population has been as labour units, not as partners in economic ventures. Those Blacks in business who have grown, and have established relatively successful business ventures, have done so despite the obstacles devised by the system. The successful Black businessman, therefore, reflects a particular brand of entrepreneurship characterised by determination, tenacity and a capacity to adapt over and above that which is usually required for survival in a competitive environment. The nature and scale of businesses to which Blacks were allowed access was limited to those which provide the daily domestic necessities of urban Black communities; ie, mainly convenience retailing (Davies, 1972). Black businessmen were also denied the right to acquire land in urban areas and such businesses as were allowed had to be conducted from rented premises. Thus, Black experience of crucial elements of entrepreneurial development (such as locational choice, market selection and capital formation through property ownership) has been minimal, and so conditional that the aspirations of all but the most determined businessmen have been severely inhibited. Even the most competent Black entrepreneur has not been able to stray very far from the mould of "trader", which has become the stereotype of Black business. Hence, most business ventures in urban Black townships are associated with convenience retailing and service activities, mainly of modest proportions and not necessarily a reflection of the individual's business choice. The underdeveloped status of Black entrepreneurship in South Africa is thus due entirely to their exclusion from opportunities to gain experience, to take risks and to compete. The view of Blacks as not having an interest in, or an aptitude for, business is little more than a transparent rationalisation for institutionalised racism. The apparent lack of competitiveness amongst Blacks is the result of a complex set of inequities imposed over decades of "relative deprivation in terms of upbringing, nutritional standards, education and training, medical services, entrepreneurial and professional opportunities, and horizontal and vertical mobility" (Leatt et al, 1986). It is against this background that the situation of Black business in Port Elizabeth must be seen. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/2292>

37. Fest Quest 87. A survey of visitors to the 1987 Standard Bank Festival

By Bill Davies

1987

Fest-Quest '87 was an attempt to secure information from visitors to the Standard Bank National Festival of the Arts held in Grahamstown from July 3 to July 11 1987. From the outset, this was an ambitious undertaking especially in view of the kinds of people and the ambient atmosphere associated with nine hectic days of cultural injection and

serious literary and artistic discourse, interspersed with revelry and novel experiences; none of which is particularly conducive to filling in a lengthy questionnaire. Nevertheless, the exercise was well worth the effort and a number of lessons have been learned about how such a survey might be better conducted in future. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/2304>

38. Conflict facilitation

By Dudley Weeks

1988

39. Wealth or welfare: a survey of local responses to government's proposed urbanisation policy in the Greater Algoa Bay area

By Beverly Taylor

1989

This Working Paper sets out to investigate what has generally been taken for granted as part and parcel of the urbanisation and development process in South Africa, and to relate this to current government strategies. There has been no comprehensive policy for coping with urbanisation in South Africa. In particular, the urbanisation of Africans has not been accepted as an inevitable process. Instead, past policies have been guided by apartheid ideology and have tended to address only specific issues relating to urbanisation. Essentially, policies have attempted to control the urbanisation process through various pieces of legislation directed at, for example, housing, population migration, industrial decentralisation etc. Such legislative measures, rather than presenting a coherent urbanisation policy, have provided the main tools for the South African state to control and direct the urbanisation process in the country as a whole. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/1784>

40. Sinxunguphele: A survey of black attitudes towards South Africa's third State of Emergency in the Eastern Cape

By Melissa De Villiers

1989

On June 12, 1986, the South African government responded to a strong upsurge in popular resistance with an intensive security crackdown. It is estimated that between 25 000 and 40 000 so-called extra-parliamentary opponents were detained during the first twelve months of South Africa's third state of emergency. These detentions, plus a range of other repressive devices, were part of a determined campaign on the part of the state to reorientate the political process in favour of white domination. There can be little doubt that this third state of emergency, two years old in June 1988, has halted

- albeit temporarily - the erosion of the state's authority. Extra-parliamentary opposition has been bruised. Yet Pretoria's purpose is not merely to secure the grudging compliance of a submissive and sullen black community. The government's longer-term aim is to create a climate in which selected "moderate" black groups can be persuaded to endorse a reformed version of the present, apartheid-based, constitution. This report is largely based on the findings of an attitudinal survey of township residents in two Eastern Cape towns which was conducted one year after the third emergency was declared. A considerable volume of information on repression in the Eastern Cape - and, particularly, social conflict emanating from the actions of officials of the state - has been gathered over the past three years by organisations of lawyers, church bodies, local communities, and support and monitoring groups such as the Black Sash. Much of this is in the form of signed statements by eye-witnesses, newspaper reports, and documentation from political trials. However, up to this point no empirical study of any scale of such conditions in the region has been undertaken. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/2025>

41. The co-operative model as an instrument in the community economic development process

By Niel Barratt

1989

There has recently been considerable interest in the viability of co-operative enterprise as a means to both social and economic empowerment. The objectives of this broadly-based research have been to address a number of basic aspects of co-operative endeavour. The first of these concerns the realisation that 'cooperative' has become something of a generic term, often incorrectly applied, for any venture which involves a group of persons working towards a common goal, and which has consequently achieved a certain popularity as a political catchword in some circles. The purpose here has been to outline the social, economic and basic legal conditions circumscribed by an accurate definition of this term. The second objective has been to state clearly the different types of co-operative which exist. All subscribe to a similar set of philosophical principles, yet have different purposes. The major categories of co-operative enterprise are called Producer Co-operatives, Service Co-operatives, Worker Cooperatives, Housing Co-operatives, Benefit Societies and Consumer Co-operatives. This list is not exhaustive, and the various other sub-divisions of co-operative endeavour fall under the aegis of one or other of these categories. The third objective has been to acknowledge the different emphases which can be exploited by co-operative projects. These fall into two broad categories; namely, as instruments of economic or of social change. Having investigated the nature of co-operative endeavour, it has been important to accept the fact that despite much well-meaning activity in a sphere which has been lauded by some as a universal panacea to the social and economic ills which beset South Africa in these present times, the success rate of co-operatives has been far less than perfect. The reasons for this situation rest on a number of factors; the most important of which have to do with the degree of cooperative community ethos, access to capital for startup costs, the degree and nature of skills available, and the degree of training and experience in marketing and market analysis, costing, bookkeeping, general literacy and management skills. The research which has been conducted in this field has resulted in the production of a companion instruction manual, in workshop format, which will permit training and

exercises in the above areas, and which is available from the Development Studies Unit. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/2046>

42. Black non-urban employment prospects in the Albany and Bathurst districts of the Eastern Cape

By Bill Davies

1989

The Development Studies Unit (DSU) seeks to identify and promote strategies and mechanisms for creating jobs in the Eastern Cape. In general, this approach seeks to alleviate the effects of endemic poverty amongst Black communities in the region and to facilitate their economic empowerment. Securing these goals is considered to be vitally important in the development process; which, in turn, consists of finding appropriate ways and means to create opportunities for impoverished communities to take control of their own destinies and to establish themselves as an economic force in the region. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/2315>

43. Fest Quest 88. A survey of visitors to the 1988 Standard Bank Festival of the Arts

By Bill Davies

1989

The Standard Bank National Festival of the Arts is held annually in early July in Grahamstown. Apart from its importance as a national cultural event, the Festival is vitally important to the economy of Grahamstown. The annual influx of Festival participants results in expenditure amounting to several million rand, concentrated into a hectic nine-day extravaganza. The Development Studies Unit at Rhodes University and the 1820 Foundation have attempted to monitor the nature and extent of the Festival's impact on Grahamstown since 1987. Information is collected by means of a voluntary questionnaire (the Fest-Quest), and provides a useful resource for the Festival organizers as well as insights into the relative economic importance of the occasion. Fest-Quest '88 is the second such survey undertaken. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/1719>

44. Local government restructuring: white municipal initiatives

By Doreen Atkinson

1989

The local government level has historically been the most neglected aspect of government in South Africa, both in research and in conventional political activity. Yet, paradoxically, it has been the level at which several crucial government policies have played themselves out, away from the public eye, but drastic in their effects on the material and political position of all inhabitants of towns and cities in South Africa. This research into local government was begun with two basic questions in mind. Firstly, local-level attempts to alter their own institutional structures needed to be documented and analysed. A consideration of six case studies of white initiatives for change at the local level uncovered numerous political and economic dimensions which interact and set constraints on each other. It is impossible to produce one final interpretation of why these local events happened, what their significance was, and what possibilities they offer for the future. Invariably, each case study is a microcosm of the broader multifaceted conflict in South Africa. This report is an attempt to present as many of these dimensions as possible, even though it cannot ever be complete. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/d1011618>

45. Toward an estimate of the black population in Grahamstown, Development Studies

By Jane Williams and Bill Davies

1989

This Working Paper investigates various population estimates for Rini to show the range of results which can arise by using different methods or different basic figures. These population estimates include those reflected in a report by the Centre for Social Development (January, 1989); the records of the Grahamstown Municipal Health Department, which records births, deaths and total population; and a recent report prepared by consulting engineers to the Rini Council (Ninham Shand, 1987). Apart from these estimates, other indicators such as the number of registered pensioners; the amount of water utilised in Rini; and the sewage output from Rini, are also considered as possible alternative or supplementary sources of information for assessing the total population. The main emphasis of this paper, though, is to investigate the methods used in, and the results derived from, a socio-economic survey carried out by the Grahamstown Joint Management Centre (JMC) in 1988 on instructions from the CPA and a firm of town planners. This survey determined the population to be 38 096. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/1937>

46. Regional development administration and management in Region D, Development Studies

By William J Davies

1989

The process of managing and administering regional development in South Africa is in need of drastic revision. Exactly what form such revision takes, however, is not yet

clear. The extent to which the structure and organisation of regional development programmes is intricately associated with the ideological principles of macro-apartheid is part of the problem and a great deal of work requires to be done in order to arrive at proposals which could constitute points of departure for constructing a new approach. This research is a small step in that direction and should be seen as a means to an end in an on-going process. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/2378>

47. The effects of externally induced socio-economic and political changes in rural areas: the Keiskammahoek district 1948-1986: a pilot project, Development Studies

By C.J. De Wet, M.V. Leibbrandt, R.C.G. Palmer, M.E. Mills and V. Tantsi

1989

This Working Paper contains the results of a pilot investigation undertaken in 1986/87 in selected areas of the Keiskammahoek District of Ciskei. The pilot study was undertaken in order to compile a comprehensive plan for a long-term study of the Keiskammahoek District as a whole. Such a study would be designed to analyse socio-economic and political changes which have taken place in the District, measured against the results of a major multidisciplinary research project (The Keiskammahoek Rural Survey) which was undertaken in the area between 1948 and 1950. The existence of the Keiskammahoek Rural Survey affords a unique opportunity for comparative social science research, particularly because it is well known that substantial changes have taken place in the District. However, the precise nature and scale of the changes were unknown; hence, the decision to conduct a pilot survey first. The results of the pilot survey, published here, have turned out to be extremely valuable in formulating proposals for a subsequent on-going research undertaking; and have fully justified the time and money devoted to the exploratory investigation which constituted the basis of the pilot project. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/1848>

48. The venture capital industry in South Africa and the potential for participation by Black entrepreneurs, Development Studies

By F.H. Ferreira and J.F. Potgieter

1989

This Working Paper reports on the results conducted into the nature and extent of the embryonic venture capital industry in South Africa. It represents part of an on-going research programme dealing with Black economic development undertaken by the Development Studies Unit (DSU) at Rhodes University. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/1910>

49. Fest-Quest '89: a survey of visitors to the 1989 Standard Bank Arts Festival, Development Studies

By William J. Davies

1990

The Standard Bank National Arts Festival is an annual event which invades the City of Grahamstown in early July. Over the years, it has become an important national cultural showcase of theatre, dance, music, and fine art. It also attracts a wide variety of handicraft and home industry vendors, which together with other peripheral activities, transforms the City into a bustling place imbued with a festive atmosphere. Apart from its cultural significance, the Festival means a great deal to the local economy because it attracts visitors from all over the country who spend several million rand whilst they are in Grahamstown. The Development Studies Unit at Rhodes University and the 1820 Foundation have monitored the nature and extent of the festival's impact on Grahamstown since 1987. Information is collected by means of a voluntary questionnaire (the Fest-Quest) which provides a useful resource for the Festival organisers as well as insights into the relative economic importance of the occasion. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/1730>

50. Community-based co-operative ventures in Port Elizabeth

By William J. Davies

1990

This Working Paper reports on the results of an investigation into community-based co-operative ventures in Port Elizabeth. It represents part of an on-going research programme dealing with Black economic development undertaken by the Development Studies Unit (DSU) at Rhodes University. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/2329>

51. Controlling the burgeoning masses: Removals and residential development in Port Elizabeth's black areas 1800s- 1990

By Beverly Taylor

1991

This Working Paper is the culmination of several years of dedicated and meticulous research conducted by Bev Taylor. It represents a comprehensive step into Port Elizabeth's planning past in order to identify the principal events, issues and decisions which were instrumental in forming the city as it is today. The work makes a significant contribution to our understanding of ideological influences on the dynamics of urban form; and, more particularly, of the extent to which these have played a part in the morphology of the apartheid city. It is imperative that future development decision-making should take cognisance of this kind of research in order to avoid making the

mistakes of the past and to address the inequities and unfairness of previous urban "development" policies. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/1796>

52. Economic conditions among blacks in rural Ciskei, Development Studies

By Andre Roux and David Gilmour

1991

This report is based on fieldwork which was conducted in 1984. A number of factors, beyond the control of the Development Studies Unit, have delayed the publication of the research findings until now. Though the data may be somewhat dated, the work deals with a much neglected research area, and is published in this Working Paper in the interests of a wider understanding of the nature of the circumstances which characterise the living environments of disadvantaged rural African communities in the Eastern Cape region. As the country enters a period of socio-political transition, rapidly rising social and economic expectations abound. The challenge is to devise appropriate strategies which can be applied in order to initiate a process of development aimed at improving the life-chances and livelihoods of all of the people. In this regard, a strong case can be formulated for some priority to be accorded to marginalised African rural communities. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/1674>

53. Economic conditions among Blacks on Eastern Cape farms

By Andre Roux

1991

This report is based on fieldwork which was conducted in 1984. A number of factors, beyond the control of the Development Studies Unit, have delayed the publication of the research findings until now. Though the data may be somewhat dated, the work deals with a much neglected research area, and is published in this Working Paper in the interests of a wider understanding of the nature of the circumstances which characterise the living environments of disadvantaged rural African communities in the Eastern Cape region. As the country enters a period of socio-political transition, rapidly rising social and economic expectations abound. The challenge is to devise appropriate strategies which can be applied in order to initiate a process of development aimed at improving the life-chances and livelihoods of all of the people. In this regard, a strong case can be formulated for some priority to be accorded to marginalised African rural communities. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/1686>

54. Domestic strategies of rural Transkeian women, Development Studies

By Laura Cloete

1992

This research, originally undertaken as part of a B.A.(Honours) Degree in Anthropology, has several aims. Firstly, it aims to reveal the various community options available to women in rural Transkei for coping with their domestic activities in the face of the large-scale absence of men. It will analyse the rationale behind the choices and their consequences for the women's workload. Secondly, this will illuminate gender and generational roles and attitudes of community members, present and absent, in the community. The focus, in this case, will be predominantly on women, however. Thirdly, and finally, this research will analyse the relationships of power between men and women, and between adults and children by examining the various influences, such as religion and education, which constrain and coerce their behaviour and attitudes. From this, we should be left with an illuminating picture of the forces under which women operate in rural Transkei; and with some insight into their behaviour and attitudes, their beliefs and aspirations and into their lives. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/2014>

55. Local responses to political policies and socio-economic change in the Keiskammahoek district, Ciskei: anthropological perspectives

By Chris de Wet, Cecil Manona and Robin Palmer

1992

This report relates to research done in the Keiskammahoek district of the Ciskei (see Map No. I) during 1989 and early 1990, with the financial support of the Programme for Development Research (PRODDER) of the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) of South Africa. The project was designed and conducted against the background of previous research, and has served as a pilot project for a larger project, entitled "Socio- Economic Change and Development Planning in the Keiskammahoek District of the Ciskei". This larger project which is currently in progress, (and which has been funded by the Institute for Research Development of the HSRC, by the Chairman's Fund of Anglo-American and De Beers, and by Johannesburg Consolidated Investments Co Ltd), is intended to give rise to a process of consultation and planning, leading to various local-level development initiatives in the District. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/1810>

56. Development planning and land use practices in rural Transkei. An assessment of selected aspects of the Transkei Agricultural Development Study (July 1991)

By Patrick A. McAllister

1992

57. Participatory research for community development: an annotated bibliography, Development Studies

By Hilda Van Vlaenderen

1992

This Working Paper reports on the results conducted into the nature and extent of the embryonic venture capital industry in South Africa. It represents part of an on-going research programme dealing with Black economic development undertaken by the Development Studies Unit (DSU) at Rhodes University. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/1920>

58. Educational needs of adults in Mdantsane

By Patrick McAllister, Michael Young, Cecil Manona, and Jo Hart

1992

The purpose of the study was to collect some preliminary information in advance of the inauguration of a new educational project at Fort Hare University which, under the guidance of a new Vice-Chancellor, Dr. S.M.E. Bengu, is forging for itself a new course of development as a people's University. The new project arises out of a report prepared by the International Extension College for the University of Fort Hare. The hope is that a number of innovations can be introduced into adult education in the Eastern Cape which will prove of value in meeting the needs of people living in different kinds of localities. The planning will begin in the early winter, as soon as staff have assembled, and as soon as Dr. David Warr, the international consultant to the project, is in post. It seemed sensible to conduct, in advance, one of the surveys which will be needed to underpin plans. To do this at short notice and complete it in a short time (the work did not commence until February, 1992) the best course was to rely on an experienced team from a neighbouring University, Rhodes, which had already conducted surveys in different districts within the Eastern Cape, and to bring in further support from the University of Natal. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/2079>

59. Community-based development organisations in the Eastern Cape: towards survival and sustainability

By Bill Davies and Mzukisi Madlavu

1993

Community-Based Development Organisations (CBDOs) appear in many shapes and sizes, and a variety of (often confusing) terminology is used to describe them. The term CBDO is a generic one which refers to a broad class of organisations that are involved in one form or another of "community development" activities. Probably all CBDOs would describe themselves as non-governmental organisations (NGOs); and they could be service organisations, resource organisations (or both), or even welfare

organisations. Some would see themselves as development agencies or as performing an advocacy/lobbying function on behalf of a more or less clearly defined constituency. Many CBDOs have a relatively narrow focus (for example, on some particular aspect of education or training - like literacy, teacher upgrading or technical skills)- whilst others pursue a broader range of activities associated with a spectrum of "community development" initiatives, projects or programmes. Much depends on the motivation for establishing a particular CBDO and its access to human and financial resources. They are part of the burgeoning Non- Profit Voluntary Sector in South Africa whose worth, in 1987, was estimated at a minimum of R2 billion - "and probably much more than that". Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/1708>

60. "We are all friends here": the social dynamics of a development project, Development Studies

By Andrew Ainslie

1994

In 1978, a Rev. John Galela, then a minister at St.Mark's, launched a project which included pig-farming and the growing of vegetables for human consumption and to feed the pigs. With a grant from the South African Council of Churches (SACC), a pump was installed on the banks of the river and vegetables were grown under irrigation on 2,4 ha of land. This pilot project did not affect the leasing arrangements mentioned above. The project apparently enjoyed the approval and support of the local community, until the chief, Chief M.D. Feketha (an influential member of the Ciskeian cabinet at this time), came to hear of it and forbade the people of Newlands, who fall under his "tribal" jurisdiction, to participate in the project. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/1663>

61. Youth in rural Transkei: the demise of 'traditional' youth associations and the development of new forms of association and activity: 1975 -1993

By Patrick McAllister and Dumisani Deliwe

1994

In the rural Xhosa-speaking parts of South Africa there is a strong tradition of youth associations or youth organisations. With a few notable exceptions, these have been neglected in the sociological and historical literature. Our understanding of rural areas, their relationship with other parts of the country, and of rural change, have suffered in consequence. The youth are at the forefront of the urban/rural interface, and at the forefront of rural change. In his analysis of the indlavini youth organisation that existed in Pondoland in the 1950s, Beinart (1991) illustrates how a study of this element of society is important for an understanding of issues such as the nature of migrant labour and worker consciousness, as well as for social change in rural areas, the politics of generation and gender, and rural protest. Our aim in this study has been to document the decline of the 'traditional' youth associations in the Shixini administrative area of Willowvale district, Transkei. By 'traditional' we mean the youth organisations as they

existed in the 1960s and early 1970s, though there is evidence to suggest that there had been considerable continuity in this respect from much earlier - at least from the 1930s and 1940s (Mayer and Mayer 1972). We suggest reasons for this decline, as well as some of the consequences, and examine some of the new, alternative youth activities which have replaced the older ones. This allows us to make some comment about the changing role of youth in rural areas like Shixini, and to suggest some of the policy implications of this. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/2068>

62. Means and ends: the Development Forum movement in the greater Eastern Cape region, Development Studies

By William J. Davies

1994

The emergence of development and other kinds of forums in South Africa is but one manifestation of the process of dynamic change that characterises the nineties. The Eastern Cape is no exception in this regard and, in terms of regional forums, its people and institutions have been in the vanguard of the phenomenon in the country. By providing opportunities for discussion, consultation and interaction at an unprecedented scale, the forum movement has brought many diverse people together and forged hitherto unlikely relationships. The Development Studies Unit has been part of that process, and this Working Paper reflects upon the origins, intent and prospects of the forum movement up to the run-up to the April 1994 elections. It is a baseline document that will be revisited in due course to assess the extent to which the movement has made a difference and where its subsequent future lies. The work was undertaken principally with the DSU's own resources, together with assistance from the Urban Foundation, and reflects the outcome of a significant proportion of the DSU's recent research involvements. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/1741>

63. Urban women and civil society in the Eastern Cape

By David Hirschmann

1994

64. Gender, households and environmental changes in informal settlements in the Eastern Cape Province, South Africa

By Cecil Manona, Leslie Bank and Karen Higginbottom

1995

In recent years the number of people living in informal or 'squatter' settlements in South Africa has mushroomed and virtually every small town or city has one or more squatter settlements associated with it, often next door to the formal residential areas. Using

field data collected from 1993 in two informal settlements in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa this study examines, firstly, the ways in which men and women in these communities organise their lives in their households and in the wider society. Secondly, it assesses the physical environment of informal settlements where there is a lack of service infrastructure, especially water, sewerage facilities, refuse removal and roads. Also, it was assumed that the presence of large numbers of people in an informal settlement has a deleterious effect on natural resources like the soil, wood, vegetation and water and that this may have a significant contribution to environmental pollution and degradation. This aspect was also examined. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/1821>

65. The fate of the commons: urban land reform, squatting and environmental management in the Eastern Cape Province

By K. Higginbottom with L. Ntsebeza, W. Kedama and L. Bank

1995

66. Regional development planning in the Border-Ciskei-Transkei region: an examination of its implementation, effects and implications

By E.L. Nel

1996

This paper examines the implementation and effects of regional development planning in the former Border-Ciskei-Transkei region of South Africa. State planning strategies were utilized for more than 30 years to further the ends of apartheid by trying to turn the black 'Homelands', into independent economic entities. In addition, the results of the dubious strategies applied and their implications receive particular attention. This is particularly significant in terms of the recent closure of numerous firms in the region as a result of exposure to market forces. The study aims to document and analyse what happened in the area, to detail the conclusions that can be derived from the experience and, by implication, to raise issues which future planners need to take into consideration. The experience of decades of politically-based planning of the economy led to a situation which subsidised inefficiency, encouraged exploitation and failed to leave a sustainable industrial base. Firms were drawn in by the incentives offered and not by inherent locational advantages. The weak economic linkages which resulted and the current disinvestment in the wake of the termination of incentives are an indictment against the policy. The saga of regional development in the Border-Ciskei-Transkei region vividly illustrates the need for future planners to take cognizance of key economic realities when contemplating such strategies. The new government should not repeat the mistake of attracting and subsidising industrial firms which have only tenuous links with the host economy and which require state support to operate profitably. Appropriate policies to assist the most needy remain an urgent necessity which the new government has yet to address properly. This study is based on surveys of manufacturing firms in the region which received state support, interviews with government and development agents, chambers of commerce and municipalities as well as a detailed review of published reports, academic articles and research projects. The time frame of the study extends from the early 1940s when the first attempts at regional development planning were made, through to 1993, the latest year for which

data is available. This permits a broad sweep to be made of policies from the apartheid to the post-apartheid period. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/1899>

67. Resettlement in the Border/Ciskei region of South Africa, Development Studies

By Chris de Wet, Phumeza Lujabe and Nosipho Mctele

1996

This paper presents the findings of part of a research project entitled "Population Mobility and Settlement Patterns in the Eastern Cape, 1950 to 1990", which was funded by the Human Sciences Research Council. The part of the project with which this paper is concerned, is the study of resettlement in the Border/Ciskei area of the (new) Eastern Cape Province. It involves two main foci: a) the Whittlesea district of the former Ciskei, where research was done in the resettlement area of Sada (where findings are compared with research done there in 1981) and Dongwe; and b) the Fort Beaufort area, where we looked at the two 'black spot' communities of Upisdraai and Gqugesesi which were uprooted and moved to the Fort Beaufort township of Bhofolo in the 1960s, and at the establishment of black citrus farmers in the Kat River Valley in the late 1980s, on previously White owned farms which were bought out by the (then) Ciskei government. In the Conclusion, some important differences are suggested between resettlement in the Eastern Cape and in QwaQwa, one of the areas of South Africa that has been most severely affected by resettlement. Ways in which the South African material may be seen in terms of prevailing models for the analysis of resettlement, and may provide an input for the modification of these approaches, are briefly considered. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/2849>

68. Rural and urban population trends in the Eastern Cape Province, 1936-1991, Development Studies

R.C. Fox and D.J. Tipler

1996

This study is an attempt to analyze the impact of apartheid policy on population trends, particularly geographical distributions within the Eastern Cape Province for the period 1936 to 1991. Rogerson and McCarthy (1992), in the most recent overview of geographical work, argued that there is scope for studies such as this which integrate spatio-demographic trends with historical and cultural geography. Accordingly, this study delimits population trends and examines the impact of state policy. A Geographical Information System (GIS) was used as the main research tool for the storage and manipulation of spatio-demographic data. In terms of the impact of state policy, Christopher's (1994) Atlas of Apartheid provided a comprehensive outline of the historical context which forms the background to the period of study. His book shows how the geographical distribution of race groups within South Africa was largely brought about through the implementation of apartheid legislation. Horrell's (1978) Laws Affecting Race Relations in South Africa, 1948-1976 outlined the apartheid

legislation at work during the period up to 1976. The geographical distribution of race groups within the Eastern Cape Province was influenced by a variety of legislative measures and policies from the creation of the reserve areas, through the restrictions on Group Areas, as well as various policies including influx control, border industry/industrial decentralization, forced removals and coloured labour preference. The most significant acts and policies which impacted on the Province are outlined below. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/2123>

69. Poverty in Duncan Village, East London: a qualitative perspective, Development Studies

By Leslie Bank

1996

East London is a minor coastal city with a fragile economy based largely on the food, motor and textile manufacturing sectors. Between 1945 and 1960 the economy of the city grew rapidly registering annual growth rates in excess of 10%. This growth was based on secondary industrialization in the manufacturing sector. However, since the inauguration of the homeland policy which wedged East London between two impoverished, self-governing homeland states, Transkei and Ciskei, the economy of the city has fared less well. Low annual growth rates were recorded throughout the 1970s and 1980s despite efforts by the Apartheid government to shore up the local economy by offering attractive industrial decentralization incentives in the region. The fragility of the city is not only based on its regional location, but on the absence of mineral and power sources and its distance from major metropolitan markets. Being situated in one of the poorest provinces in the country, East London's growth has always been limited by a weak local consumer market (Swilling 1987: 140). While the economic prospects for the city have recently improved with the dismantling of the homeland system and the centralization of the Eastern Cape's regional government in nearby capital of Bisho (30 minutes' drive from East London), the city is still badly in need of major economic investment to cater for its rapidly growing population. During the past decade, there has been a massive transfer of population from rural to urban areas in the Eastern Cape generally. This occurred as a result of a softening of homeland borders in the mid-1980s, the removal of the influx control laws in 1986, as well as the deterioration of agricultural prospects in a region gripped by a crippling drought throughout the 1980s. These factors have ensured that East London became the target of a sustained wave of rural-urban immigration. Dozens of new informal settlements have sprung up all over the city during the past five years, while the established townships within the city limits have become hopelessly overcrowded. The research for this project was conducted in East London's most congested township, Duncan Village. In 1995, it had a population of approximately 100 000 people. Between 1964 and 1979, Duncan Village was the target of massive forced removals. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10962/2003>

70. Small business development in Duncan Village: towards a new development framework, Development Studies

By Leslie John, Bank, Mandisi Jekwa, Phumeza Lujabe and Bongani Mlomo

1996

The main aim of this research project is to explore the nature and extent of the informal business sector in Duncan Village and to consider what actions and interventions might stimulate growth and development in this sector. In order to achieve this objective we have organised this report around five main themes: the socio-economic context, a profile of small business operators, supply and marketing strategies, finance and training programmes, and community involvement. Digitised by Rhodes University Library on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

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