migrant labourers. Dr James does point out, however, that migrant workers at least have housing in a country where there are an estimated seven million homeless people.

Richard Mamola is thus, for all the humbleness of his spare, two-bedroom home, a member of a tiny minority of black South Africans. He has a son, William, who has started a business in the township manufacturing security gates. William is trying to earn enough money to study to become an architect.

For Mamola and others like him, there is no turning back. They are urbanites now. "I am going to stay here. I have even cancelled my Transkei citizenship and given my cattle to my younger brothers," he says.

But for the vast majority of the hundreds of thousands of black men on South Africa's gold mines, the migrant labour system continues to operate - and, if nothing is done to address the problem now, could long outlive apartheid.

Phillip van Niekerk in South Africa

NOTE: Working papers with detailed project findings are available from Dr Crush or Dr James.
Strategies for a post-apartheid economy must include the revitalization of the South African manufacturing sector, which is no longer export competitive.

He says this strategy differs from that advocated by radical free market economists, which he describes as "let the rich get richer and the poor will just catch up 10 years later."

In a post-apartheid economy, Morris envisions a revitalized manufacturing sector that is characterized by new methods of factory organization, integrated technology, more inter-firm cooperation, and improved skills training. He says that state intervention is critical in making these changes: "If you leave things to the market, then nothing will happen."

The industrial strategy project will develop policy recommendations designed to guide state intervention in a post-apartheid economy. The economists hope that these policies will help South Africa catch up with middle-income countries like South Korea, where the state has been used effectively to foster economic development. Project recommendations will be drawn from a series of sectoral and cross-sectoral studies of the South African economy.

**PROJECT GOALS**

These studies have three objectives. The first is to fill an information gap — there are currently no detailed studies of the South African industrial sector. The information generated from this study will be crucial to formulating an industrial strategy.

The project will also examine how the current structure of South African industry can be adapted to a new strategy for growth. A third objective is to train policy-makers, with particular emphasis on black economists.

Throughout the project, researchers will interact regularly with the COSATU and the African National Congress so that work will proceed in tandem with the changing political environment. Project economists will also develop links between the state and the private sector.

"In order to have an impact, one has to feed these ideas into the general debate," Dr Morris says. "That means major contact with the state and the private sector." He and his colleagues also plan to circulate results through the media.

The industrial strategy project represents a pragmatic approach to influencing debate on the structure of a post-apartheid economy. "Political slogans are not the order of the day right now," says Dr Morris. "Without policy formulation and alternative policy research, we'll get absolutely nowhere. We need to win the political game in South Africa over which kinds of policies are going to dominate in the future."

Jennifer Pepall in Ottawa

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