

POPULATION - MIGRATION

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# Need to see foreigners as partners of SA

BY PATRICK WADULA

Foreign workers should be recognised as partners, not competitors of locals, in boosting South Africa's economy, says a leading labour expert.

As tension continues between South African and foreign workers, SA Labour Bulletin's East-

ern Cape correspondent Roger Southall says Cosatu should resist pressure to exclude foreign workers.

He argues that foreign workers are here to stay and that the only solution would be to ensure that they join South African workers to avoid being used by ruthless employers in dividing

the working class in its struggle for better wages and working conditions.

In the latest issue of the Bulletin, Southall says that foreign workers, driven by pressures at home and the collapse of their economies, have worked to make South Africa the most viable economy in the region.

He gives three main reasons why foreign workers should not be marginalised and exploited.

■ It would be grossly unjust and unfair because, even though our country has limited wealth and a formal unemployment rate of as much as 40 percent, South Africa is far richer and far more developed than any other country

on the continent and certainly in the southern African region.

He notes that in 1992 foreign workers constituted 45 percent of all the migrants employed by the Chamber of Mines. Of these, 55 percent were from Lesotho and 27 percent were from Mozambique, whose civil conflict was provoked largely by South

# Workers

Africa's support for Renamo

■ Keeping foreign workers out of South Africa will not be successful. If it were undertaken, it will only do so at an enormous cost to both South Africa and neighbouring states

■ Management in places of work will use foreign migrants against local workers' interests.

# Aliens put big strain on SA

By Charity Bhengu

~~900~~ (236)  
A TOTAL of 72 796 illegal persons were repatriated to their countries last year, the Home Affairs Department revealed yesterday

Of these 54 859 were from

*Sowetan 11/1/95*  
Mozambique, 11 824 from Zimbabwe, 3 958 from Lesotho and 939 from Swaziland. A source in the department said during 1993 the presence of Mozambicans placed a burden of approximately R163 million on the South African economy

This figure was expected to reach

R941 million by the turn of the century

Home Affairs spokesman Mr Henne Meyer said South Africa was already "battling with housing shortage of 1,4 million units, with more than seven million people living in shacks"

The Mozambican civil war swelled the number of illegal aliens

# Tough moves on illegal workers

By JACKIE CAMERON

POLICE in the illegal aliens unit have vowed to press charges against employers of illegal immigrants this year, as they brace themselves for another wave of unemployed residents from African countries, and backpacking tourists.

Employers could be fined and will be held liable for the costs of repatriating illegal workers, a spokesman for the unit said yesterday.

He said a large influx of illegal immigrants was expected to arrive in the country this year to try and take advantage of Reconstruction and Development Programme benefits, including free health for mothers and young children.

Illegal immigrants were also displacing South Africans in the job market.

He said police would pay particular attention to the fishing industry and restaurants and pubs, as well as people who could be linked to the Chinese triads.

Illegal immigrants could be detained indefinitely until their repatriation and did not have to appear in court, the spokesman said.

If visas were extended, police files would remain open on people who had infringed immigration laws and they could be detained again if they stayed on when the visa expired.

Police will pay a reward of about R300 for a tip-off about illegal aliens and have appealed to people with information to contact them at 419-5084.

Last year 400 illegal immigrants were repatriated to their countries from the Western Cape.

● Alien influx — Page 6

■ Hundreds of refugees from all over Africa are streaming into Cape Town, creating a potentially explosive situation as they vie for jobs

**IRVING STEYN**  
Weekend Argus Reporter

CAPE Town's homeless, workless problem is being compounded by hundreds of refugees from all over Africa who are creating a volatile situation which threatens to explode at any moment.

"This could become a shooting match between the local population and refugees," a Red Cross Society spokesman said this week

Police have reported attacks on refugees — last week two Angolans were attacked on a train to Langa — and the refugees are terrified of wandering anywhere near the townships for fear of being assaulted

Mounting tension also blew up into violence this week when Owambo and Xhosa fishermen were involved in a panga and knife fight at the docks

Cape Town's black population resents the presence of refugees whom they see as foreigners competing for the few available jobs which become fewer by the day as the numbers of refugees increase

If the daily traffic of refugees — coming from Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Somalia, Burundi and elsewhere — who are reporting for assistance at the Red Cross headquarters in Wynberg is anything to go by, people are pouring into Cape Town

The Red Cross Society's Daleen van Boom, who has been working with the refugees, said so far about 600 people, men, women and children, had registered

Cape Town's Red Cross and its counterpart in Johannesburg have been contracted by the United Nations to be the official dispensers of refugee aid in South Africa

"We get the aid packages in bulk from the UN which we distribute to individuals. An aid food

package is worth about R100. The trouble is, a refugee is entitled to only one package. Next week he's here again, his supply gone," Miss van Boom said

"The result is we are constantly begging and borrowing to get bread and milk for them. They are really very desperate"

The refugees — it's a loose term as very few people enjoy refugee status in Cape Town — started streaming into South Africa just before the elections last year

The Department of Home Affairs photographs them and issues them with a six-month permit to seek employment. Many of them are highly qualified

Since the refugees were first noted in Cape Town, the stream has been increasing steadily, with the result that a Refugee Forum consisting of various organisations was formed last May to co-ordinate and pool resources

An important part of the forum is its accommodation committee, for apart from work and food, shelter is what the refugees need most

In many cases the refugees find their own accommodation. So a refugee haven was founded in an abandoned church in Woodstock where up to 250 refugees are housed, but in appalling conditions. Their presence does not carry the local community's approval

There is another in Langa and here again, they are not popular with the residents

The Ark haven at Westlake also houses some refugees and various night shelters house more

At least 10 new refugees are interviewed by the Red Cross every day, many of them Angolan army deserters and some who abandoned their studies at university for political reasons

The forum says it has sent "endless" faxes to Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi to do something about the situation, but there has been no response

**The dubious  
refuge**

■ See page 15

(236) (200) (200) ARLT 7/12/95  
12/1/95

**CRISIS**

**REFUGEE**

12/1/95  
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**73 000 illegals deported**  
(236)

Staff Reporter ~~Star~~

ALMOST 73 000 illegal aliens were repatriated between January and November last year, the Department of Home Affairs said yesterday

And 14 Home Affairs officials appeared in court in the past three months for assisting illegal immigrants in obtaining identity documents and passports

Home Affairs spokesman Mr Hennie

Meyer said the bulk of illegal immigrants repatriated last year were 54 859 Mozambicans. A further 11 824 Zimbabweans and almost 4 000 Basothos were also repatriated

But Mr Meyer pointed out that the exact number of illegal aliens was unknown. He said a figure of about two million had been suggested. It is also believed that thousands of false documents are in circulation

Mandela challenged to act

# Protesters hit out at immigrants

(236)  
Sowetan  
13/1/95

■ **ANGER SPILLS** 'Zimbabweans,  
Malawians and Mozambicans out':

By Ruth Bhengu

**I**T STARTED as a protest march against the renovation of streets by the property and land owners organisation and residents of Alexandra Township

It was also meant to highlight the plight of residents displaced during the battle between the Inkatha Freedom Party and African National Congress supporters about four years ago. But it turned into a witchhunt against illegal immigrants from African states

Members of the Alexandra Land and Property Owners Organisation, Alexandra Civic Association and the ANC marched to the local police station to hand a memorandum to station commander Colonel Benny Theron. Some of their placards read: "Zimbabweans, Malawians and Mozambicans go home." Some marchers shouted that immigrants stole their belongings and their

identity books, while others blamed the loss of their land and jobs on the foreigners

But coordinator of the march Mr Keke Koalepe of Alpoa said the march was about various issues — lack of housing, jobs, property expropriated by the previous government and the displaced people's complaint that the new Government is neglecting them, as well as the illegal immigrant problem. "We are saying the Government must return property that was taken by force. We want our land back," said Koalepe.

"We are also saying the Government must do something about the residents of Alexandra who were driven out of their homes by hostel dwellers from outside the township. The question of foreigners is also important because they are beginning to build shacks on the pavements. Soon they will be building them right in the middle of the street," he said.

Theron, who had a meeting with representatives of the marchers, said illegal foreigners were a big problem

# Cops make life

## tough for

### SA's 'illegals'

ET 15/1/95

JOHN'S hands move with skill and speed, working copper wires into beautiful saxophones and car ornaments, but in his eyes there is fear and suspicion common to the new arrivals in Mandelaland

He is one of dozens of men and women who decided to cross the borders with hope of earning a better living in South Africa through selling. He reluctantly spoke to me about their risky venture into the continent's new land of opportunity.

John claims to have had to pay R50 to escape arrest because he did not have his passport with him

"Unlike in my country, Zimbabwe, here I cannot even ask the police directions because I'm afraid of being arrested and having to answer unnecessary questions," he said

#### Single room

John has been living with his wife and three children in a single room in Durban's Albert Park flatland for the past five weeks after leaving his native land.

While most of the immigrants protested that they were not 'illegal aliens', they failed to provide proof, making it difficult to conclude whether they were on this side of the fence legally or illegally

"We have visas and passports that allow us to come here," John said. "In addition we pay out duties at the border and therefore we have a right to be here. We also have a right to sell since our loads are recognised at the border. We are not here to overpopulate the country but to invest and promote its economy. After buying what we want we return to our country"

KwaZulu/Natal Home Affairs Regional Director Jean Globbler said police had a right to check whether immigrants' visas and passports were valid.

#### Harassed

"Those claiming to have been harassed should come forward and identify the police harassing them so that something can be done."

However many immigrants claim immigration officers at the border made them pay varying amounts for the bags and parcels they carried - and that they did not receive receipts.

"It depends on the mood of the guy," said Samuel, an immigrant from Zimbabwe "Where is the money going?"

The claim was denied by the immigration office at Beit Bridge, near Messina. "We only work with passports and people themselves. All we do is make sure that a person entering the country has a proper passport or visa, but we do not touch the money," said a South African official.

The African immigrants live in hope that the South African government will one day grant them temporary selling licences

**WHILE police are on a nationwide offensive against illegal immigrants, hundreds of 'aliens' from neighbouring countries have flooded into Durban where they are trying to make a living. XOLANI SHEZI found out that living in limbo is no fun for these fugitives.**

Mavis, who claims her possessions were "forfeited" during the fleamarket drama in November when police raided the place and arrested 17 'aliens', is one of them

"We do not know how to get licenses for selling since it is our only way of living", she said "If we are not wanted here we must not be allowed to cross the border

"In Zimbabwe anyone from any country can come to sell at the fleamarket, even South Africans, as long as a certain amount is paid and there is no harassment from the police

#### Zimbabwean

Sophie, a Zimbabwean who trades in traditional clothes, says only black people from neighbouring countries are victims of arrest.

"People coming from America and Britain are not harassed like us. We are not competing against local people for the market. Our hand-made crafts are unique and they add to the attractions of tourism in South Africa"

However, Primrose from Malawi, who has a selling licence, said while she disliked having to produce her entry visa, police should not be blamed for "arresting those who have overstayed their visit - they are only doing their job"

**WORLD**

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Volunteers now for SANDF

# Soldiers are called in to halt illegals

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Sowetan 18/1/95

## ■ JOINT OPERATION SA and

## Mozambican armies to stem the tide:

### Sowetan Correspondent

**A** JOINT ANTI-BORDER CROSSING operation is to be launched by the SA Army and Mozambican army in a bid to stem the tide of illegal immigrants flooding into South Africa.

The joint operation — the first such combined military action between South Africa and Mozambique — could be in place by the end of February, according to SA Army chief Lieutenant-General Reg Otto

#### Cross-border infiltration

Otto said yesterday that something dramatic had to be done to put an end to the cross-border infiltration which was costing the army and South Africa millions of rands

He said there had been a massive increase in the numbers of illegal immigrants entering South Africa from Mozambique with more than 900 people arrested in the past three days alone.

In the past there was a trickle of people crossing the border with groups of five or six being caught. Over the past week there had

been more of a tidal wave with one group alone numbering over 100, he said.

Otto said the army alone was powerless to stop the influx.

"All we can do is to arrest them and repatriate them. But they will be back the next day and we have to do it all over again," he said.

#### Control operation

Hundreds of soldiers are involved in the border control operation — which tracks down, arrests and repatriates the illegals — with up to four companies deployed at any one time.

Otto said the situation along the border with Zimbabwe was also deteriorating.

The reason for the increase in illegal immigrants was that many illegal workers already in South Africa had gone home to neighbouring countries for Christmas and New Year and were now coming back to start work.

He said the situation along the Mozambican border was further aggravated by the fact the Mozambican soldiers had been recalled to their bases for integration with Renamo

# Hundreds from SA hope to live in Congo

(236) STAR 25/1/95  
■ BY DUNCAN GUY  
STAR FOREIGN SERVICE

The first group of the 600 South Africans, mainly farmers, who applied to resettle in Congo's Niare Valley, abandoned by French colonists, will leave for the country on their first scouting expedition next month.

Johan van der Westhuizen, chairman of the South African Development Corporation, the company behind the scheme, said yesterday a nearby area in Gabon had also been earmarked.

"We have identified agricultural land near Franceville, only about 300 km from the Niare valley, for a similar

scheme," said Van der Westhuizen.

The Gabon site, like the Niare Valley, is also on a railway system, but to Gabon's capital Libreville rather than Congo's harbour Pointe Noire.

However, the two sites are connected by road.

Van der Westhuizen said most applicants had been interested in farming and related industries, forestry and tourism.

The company, which aimed to start a community "about the size of Bronkhorstspuit" to export tropical fruits to overseas markets from Congo, is also looking at supplying food to mines in Zaire, he said.

# Refugees stretch Red Cross to limit

(236)  
Staff Reporter

STAFF at the South African Red Cross Society's Wynberg offices are stretched to the limit as refugees from strife-torn African countries arrive in large numbers in search of food parcels

Society spokeswoman Karin Comer said the Red Cross was having to hand out food parcels to hundreds of foreign refugees daily

"At the same time we are having to tend to the more than 2 000 families left homeless by the fires at Marconi Beam informal settlement, Nyanga and Phola Park"

She said more than 100 parcels had been handed out to foreign refugees yesterday and that

ARCT 13/1/95  
about the same number had to be turned away

"Part of the problem we are having to deal with is that these refugees from African countries, which include Angola and Rwanda, arrive on our doorstep in groups of 20 while, at the same time, we are having to be on hand to receive and distribute goods donated by Capetonians for the fire victims"

Mrs Comer said everyone would be helped but the society was battling to handle the administrative load that went with the distribution of parcels

Several collection points for donations for fire victims have been set up

They are

● In Milnerton Medi City, the municipality, the library and the fire station.

● Lentegour Library in Mitchell's Plain

● Pick 'n Pay in Somerset West.

● Fish Hoek municipality

● Pearce's Furnishing, 169 Voortrekker Road, Goodwood from 8 am to 6 pm.

● St John Ambulance, Lower Darling Road, Cape Town

● SA Red Cross offices, 21 Broad Road, Wynberg

Donations towards the Disaster Relief Fund can be deposited at any Standard Bank into account number 271625414 at the Wynberg branch Please specify the donation is for disaster relief

# Gangs chase aliens out of Alex

■ BY ANNA COX

Armed gangs in Alexandra are carrying out a concerted campaign of terror to rid the township of illegal immigrants by throwing them out of their homes

The gangs claim the foreigners are taking jobs away from South Africans, and the emotionally charged topic has been seized upon by opposing political groups

Even foreigners who are in South Africa legally have been the target of the groups

During the past two weeks, several people, mainly Zimbabweans, living in the flatland area in Roosevelt Street, have been harassed and threatened. Many have had their flats bro-

ken into, locks changed and belongings thrown out of windows

Families have been frogmarched to the police station where gang members have demanded that the foreigners be deported

A spokesman for the Alexandra Property Owners' Association (Apoa), who would not be named, said his association was supporting the move against illegals

"We are not assaulting or threatening these people — we are simply doing the job for the police by handing them over and asking for them to be deported back to their own countries," he said

Apoa blames the more unsavoury aspects of the campaign on "criminal elements"

Alexandra Civic Organisation (ACO) general secretary Nkele Ntingane said she had held meetings with the police to discuss the campaign

"People living here legally are being harassed and we are very concerned about it. We are encouraging victims to lay charges with the police," she said.

One resident who requested anonymity said he would not bow down to pressure

"I have been living in South Africa for five years. I have a job. I am paying my rent and I intend staying. I am now a South African citizen. My children were born here and we will stay, but life is becoming unbearable. Every night men calling themselves Comrades bang on our doors and

demand we vacate our flat. I have had to take time off work to protect my family."

The Apoa spokesman claimed the ACO was relying on illegal aliens for votes during the forthcoming municipal elections, and that was why the illegals had to be removed from the townships

Alexandra ANC branch spokesman Mamsi Moche said her organisation was not involved in the campaign and was trying to get to the bottom of the problem

Police have promised Alexandra residents protection and said the crime prevention units as well as the Internal Stability Unit would be on duty 24 hours a day to patrol the flatland area of Alex where many foreigners are living

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Star 25/1/95

Millions must be repatriated - but in a humane manner

# ANC to illegals: go home

BY ANNA COX

The Gauteng ANC has joined demands to repatriate millions of illegal immigrants — but has condemned the violence against them which has broken out in Alexandra, north of Johannesburg.

Obed Bapela, deputy secretary of the ANC in Gauteng, said yesterday illegals who did

not have refugee status must go home, but their repatriation had to be carried out in a humane manner.

He said the people calling themselves "comrades" and evicting presumed illegal immigrants in Alexandra — as reported in The Star yesterday — were criminals and not approved ANC members. Bapela was responding to a

## ESTIMATES of the number of illegal aliens in SA range from 3 million to an astounding 12 million

petition submitted to the ANC by foreigners living in Alexandra who have been harassed,

assaulted and driven out of their homes in the past week

He told a news conference in Johannesburg the ANC would back Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi's call for a crackdown on people employing illegal immigrants

The Aliens Control Act of 1991 provides for fines of up to R40 000 and jail sentences of

up to two years for those employing illegal immigrants

Estimates of the number of illegal aliens in the country range from 3 million to an astounding 12 million, with most of them coming from Mozambique and Zimbabwe

Bapela said South Africans had to benefit from what they had fought so hard for and added "Trade unions' hard-

won settlements are also being undermined by bosses who use immigrant workers"

But there were many legal foreigners in the country who had contributed enormously to the economy, he said. Many were refugees who had fled their homes because of war

Those who wished to apply for South African citizenship

## ANC to illegals: go home

From Page 1

to deport the illegals Bapela also slammed police for "failing to act decisively" over crimes in Alexandra. A mass meeting involving all residents of the township would be held on Sunday.

The SA Catholic Bishops Conference has decided to investigate the plight of illegal immigrants and is particularly concerned about their detention and methods of their repatriation. After a plenary assembly held

in Pretoria this week, the bishops appealed to the Government to seek a more humane form of border control and for treatment of transgressors"

A statement issued by the bishops says: "The solution of people from neighbouring countries attempting to seek work in South Africa cannot be resolved by stringent border patrols — always an expensive measure — and deportation. The only lasting solution is the development of the region as a whole"

should have the right to do so

"We were hosted as refugees and given training facilities for our guerilla warfare... many foreigners contributed to the struggle in the country."

Saying the Government had to address the problem speedily, Bapela added it would cost as much as R280 million a year

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Gauteng ANC deputy-secretary Obed Bapela, centre, addresses a news briefing on illegal aliens. With him are ANC spokesman Donovan Cloete, left, and ANC Gauteng co-ordinator Strike Ralekgoma. Picture ROBERT BOTHA

# Govt to act 'humanely' on illegal immigrants

BD 26/1/95

A HOME Affairs standing committee on refugees is set to create structures in Gauteng, KwaZulu/Natal and the Western Cape to process applications of illegal immigrants who want refugee status

An agreement to have a standing committee on refugees was concluded in 1993 by the previous government and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees

Addressing a media briefing yesterday, ANC Gauteng deputy secretary-general Obed Bapela said a programme to deal with illegal aliens was being formulated by the government of national unity

Bapela said illegal immigrants, who were without jobs and who had been in the country for less than five years, had to be treated humanely

The ANC wanted only illegal immigrants to be repatriated. The eviction of foreigners who had permission to be in the country was unacceptable

People who were evicting foreigners from Alexandra near Sandton were criminals and not ANC members

Tensions in Alexandra rose recently following a rumour that the community would benefit from a reconstruction and development programme if all illegals

**JOHANNES NGCOBO**

were removed

Bapela said the ANC alliance was pleading with President Nelson Mandela to include Alexandra in his presidential project so land could be found to alleviate squatting, overcrowding and homelessness.

Sapa reports the eviction of several Alexandra families accused of being illegal immigrants was condemned yesterday by the local branches of the ANC, SACP and SA National Civic Organisation

The families were evicted in the past week by people claiming to be ANC or Sanco officials. Some of those evicted were SA citizens

Alexandra ANC secretary Conny Bapela said the ANC, Sanco and SACP would cooperate with police to prevent anarchy in the township.

Inkatha Freedom Party Youth Brigade West Rand spokesman Evans Sosibo called on the Gauteng government to act against aliens involved in criminal activities

He said government should introduce a special tax on companies owned by and employing foreigners, as South Africans were struggling to make ends meet

## Former spy at his NP 1

CAPE TOWN — Former security policeman, spy and military intelligence officer Craig Williamson — also an NP member of the former President's Council — has turned viciously on his former political masters, accusing the NP of being enveloped in a pall of "treason, decay and fear"

In a letter to Die Burger yesterday he wrote that an ANC and MK member told him recently that the difference between his former masters and Williamson's was that "our people have always supported us. Your people don't do this. They are too busy drinking champagne with us at cocktail parties and trying to be our friends."

Williamson commented "How true have these words not turned out to be

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# Alex gangs on witch-hunt for illegal aliens

JOHANNESBURG — Gangs in Alexandra have evicted alleged illegal immigrants from their homes to move in themselves, ANC Gauteng deputy leader Mr Obed Bapela said yesterday

In some cases the occupants had been assaulted to force them out

Mr Bapela, an Alexandra resident, said the ANC wanted gang members handed over to the police and courts

"The anarchy prevailing in Alexandra, where people are forcefully removed from their properties and keys confiscated, cannot be tolerated"

He called for humane treatment for people who had come to South Africa in search of peace and work, and said the solution was not deportation, which cost an estimated R250 million annually

But he said the ANC would back Home Affairs Minister Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi in efforts to crack down on people employing illegal immigrants

"We are not going to hide from this. All illegals must go. But what we need is a conference of southern African leaders and trade unions to discuss a humane policy which we can adopt"

"We have South Africans who really must benefit from what they fought so hard for"

"Trade unions' hard-won settlements are being undermined by bosses who use immigrant workers," he said — Reuter

# Aliens must go — IFP

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THE West Rand region of the Inkatha Freedom Party Youth Brigade has voiced support for Alexandra residents who are evicting foreigners from the northern Johannesburg township.

In a statement issued yesterday, spokesman Mr Evans Sosibo called on the Gauteng government to act immediately against aliens who, he alleged, were involved in criminal activities.

He said the government should introduce a special tax on companies owned by and employing foreigners because South Africans were struggling to make ends meet.

Sosibo said the Youth Brigade would organise a protest march against aliens in Johannesburg next month.

The African National Congress earlier said it wanted all "real" illegal aliens to return home, but forcibly evicting foreigners entitled to stay in South Africa was unacceptable.

ANC Gauteng deputy general secretary Mr Obed Bapela said people calling themselves comrades and evicting presumed illegal aliens and foreigners from Alexandra were criminals and not ANC members.

"The ANC and its allies from Alexandra and in the province distance themselves from a campaign to drive foreigners from the area and strongly discourage any such campaign," he said.

Bapela also criticised police for their lack of action against "these criminals", adding that those affected had started to mobilise against the threat — Sapa

Sowetan

27/1/95



# Employers of illegal workers face action

INGRID SALGADO

GOVERNMENT would take strict action against employers using illegal immigrant labour, Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

But the problem of illegal foreigners was not just a local issue and steps to enter into discussions with neighbouring countries had also been taken, he said.

His department intended to do "everything in its power to curb the influx".

However, there was a distinction between foreigners who "contribute to unemployment and the high crime rate" and refugees or immigrants who possessed residence or work permits. The latter were in SA legally and fully entitled to the rights

stipulated in their permits. Repatriation of illegal immigrants would continue but would be executed in a "civil, humane" manner.

Buthelezi expressed concern at steps taken by Alexandra residents this week to oust foreigners from their township. The residents claimed they were operating in the name of the ANC and SA National Civic Organisation but both organisations denied this and condemned the action. The Inkatha Freedom Party Youth Brigade this week expressed its support for the evictions.

# Bill may allow land seizure

CAPE TOWN - The seizure of property was possible in a future Bill of Rights if the seizure was done in the public interest, met the objectives of the constitution and was accompanied by a just compensation, the ANC said in its preliminary submission to theme committee four yesterday.

A just compensation would be determined through a balance between the public and affected parties' interests and not be based solely on the market value of the property.

"The constitution will make it clear that seeking to achieve substantive equal rights and opportunities for those discriminat-

ed against in the past should not be regarded as a violation of the principles of equality, non-racialism and non-sexism.

"Unless special interventions are made, the patterns of structured advantages and disadvantages created by apartheid and patriarchy (will) replicate themselves from generation to generation," the submission read.

The ANC mooted the creation of a new system of just and secure property rights. It also suggested the creation of special agencies to ensure equal opportunities between women and men.

"The Bill of Rights must guarantee language, cul-

tural rights and religion and respect diversity."

Workers would be granted rights to independent trade unions, collective bargaining and the right to strike which should be supplemented by a workers' charter.

The ANC proposes the granting of social and economic rights through the provision of homes, education, employment and access to facilities without discrimination on the basis on race and gender.

All parties agreed that the interim Bill of Rights had limitations as it was written to deal with the transition and was thus not expansive enough. - Sapa.

# Alex seethes over illegals

PATRICK PHOSA

AREAS of Alexandra are descending into chaos as the campaign to oust illegals accused of being illegal immigrants degenerates into a stand-off between residents and foreign nationals.

The anti-illegal-immigrant campaign set in motion by "concerned residents" a few weeks ago has left two Mozambican nationals critically injured and several families evicted from their homes.

A reporter for a township newspaper, who did not want to be named, told WeekendStar that a mob of residents had "charged" two Mozambicans with the murder of a migrant worker from the Northern Transvaal. Rocks and stones were hurled at the two when they were attacked by the mob last Sunday.

The two Mozambicans were rescued from death by police.

"Concerned residents" who spoke to WeekendStar allege that foreign nationals in the township were involved in various criminal activities including theft, murder and the rape of young girls.

One resident said the township was just begin-

ning to enjoy a break from political violence, which ravaged the "once tight-knit community", when illegal aliens "infected our township".

Meanwhile, Mozambicans living in the Maputo area of Alexandra feel they have every right to be in South Africa.

"We are Africans, and should be allowed to live here also," said Frans Maphosa (32).

## Notes

We were allowed to stay during the era of political violence, when some of our compatriots lost their lives. We also contributed towards the struggle against apartheid. Now the ANC-led Government is turning its back on us," added Maphosa, a former employee of a company in neighbouring Marlboro.

"They (the ANC) are treating us shoddily. They forget that some of their members were given refuge by Mozambique. They do not treat white foreigners in the same way," he said.

An Alexandra Property Owners' Organisation member, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said some organisations

in the township opposed the deportation of illegal immigrants because they wanted their voice in local government elections.

Of late, Mozambican immigrants in Alexandra have developed a hostile attitude towards the police in the area because of what they claim is a deliberate attempt to harass them. Whenever a police van comes to a halt in their midst, they show no sign of fear, but instead insult and jeer the police, whom they accuse of stealing their property.

They claim that police raids have resulted in television sets, clothing and other possessions going missing. Some Mozambicans allege that they had to give bribes to the police to avoid arrest.

Maphosa says although many Mozambicans have passports, the police never bother to ask for them.

"They bundle us into their vans without demanding to see a passport. They harass us and treat us shabbily," he says.

Immigrants in the Maputo section have threatened to defend themselves if force is used to deport them.

Meanwhile, Nkele Tlunge, leader of the Alex-

andra Civic Organisation, has strongly condemned those residents who have taken the law into their own hands and evicted foreigners.

"The situation is now very volatile. Those who illegally evict immigrants from their areas should suffer the wrath of the law. Some of them are said to arrest them (the foreigners) at gunpoint," says Tlunge.

She adds that "the so-called concerned residents" did not have a structure that could be held accountable if the situation continued to slide into further chaos.

An Alexandra police spokesman says some immigrants were brought to the local police station by residents early this week.

**Harass**

He called on the community not to harass immigrants at random because some were in the country legally.

Asked what steps were being taken to quell the explosive situation in Alexandra, the spokesman said, "The issue of illegal immigrants is politically oriented. Measures to be taken will have to be decided by the Government. We are now waiting for a directive."

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28/1/95



**GRIM SCENE:** Two badly injured illegal immigrants lie in an Alexandra street, victims of a campaign incited against them by "concerned residents" in the township who allege that foreign nationals in the area were involved in various criminal activities.

236 29/1/95

Mounting tensions over the endless flood of foreigners into South Africa



SUCH A LIFE! Refugees huddling in an abandoned church

# Nobody wants us!

By GARY COLLINS

HUNDREDS of refugees in Cape Town, who say they fled into South Africa to escape war and political unrest in their own countries - claim they are constantly being harassed by the police and police alike.

The asylum seekers, who are living in a broken down church in Woodstock, Cape Town, complained this week that the ANC had not tried to help them in spite of the aid ANC officials received in their countries when they themselves were in exile.

Dwight Allenton, a refugee from Liberia, complained: "When South Africans were refugees in our countries, we often gave them better houses, better facilities and better education than anyone else."

Allenton, an automobile engineer from Liberia, said: "We live on empty stomachs. I don't know where the next meal will come from and mean while the people here in Woodstock send police to harass us."

"When people find out I am a refugee from another country they tell me I'm trying to steal their



WHAT'S MORE? A woman who has been evicted from her home

Arthur Jono, from Angola, said: "I left Angola because of the war and now we need the UN to help us study and work. A refugee needs help as he can't start a business."

Mr Anas Abadio, from Liberia, asked: "How do you compare apartheid with war? All about war is peace in Liberia I would go home tomorrow can't people here understand this?"

The large number of refugees in the Woodstock township has spread among local residents and many are now threatening to burn down the church where the refugees are staying. "The police won't do anything for us but we are entitled to the same rights as anyone else in the country," he said. "If the government doesn't help us, we will burn down the church."

# Refugee crisis set to expand

By WALLY MBHELE

## ANC calls for decisive action to stop the widening

IN its first reaction to address the "illegals" crisis, the ANC has called on the government to grant full citizenship to African refugees as the NP government did to whites who settled in South Africa.

Breaking its silence on the campaign to drive foreigners out of Alexandra, north of Johannesburg, the ANC distanced itself from this week's evictions - and blamed them on "criminals".

Asked to comment on the debacle, Home Affairs Minister Mango Mthethwa said "an unacceptable situation cannot be corrected through unacceptable behaviour".

### Discussions

Buthelezi said steps had already been initiated for multilateral discussions with neighbouring countries regarding illegal aliens.

At a press conference the ANC's Gauteng deputy secretary, Obed Bapela, called on the government to speedily address the problem of "illegals" in the country. He proposed the convening of a conference of all affected organisations and governments in southern Africa.

But Bapela also called for foreigners who did not have refugee status or who could not prove they had been in the country for the past five years to leave. Alexandra was still tense late this week after hundreds of foreigners were rounded up and chased out of the township by gun-toting men who accused them of criminal activities, including theft, car-hijackings, house-breakings, rapes and illegal supply of arms. Those responsible for the witchhunt claim hundreds of residents who had been displaced by the political violence in the township in recent years were still homeless while the "foreigners" were living comfortably in the

township, in many instances taking jobs "at very low salaries".

City Press witnessed a group of distraught Zimbabweans loading furniture on to a truck last Saturday. They were too afraid to be interviewed as they were being watched by armed men.

Witnesses said many foreigners had already left the area leaving behind their South African born wives and children. Those who were unable to hire removal trucks simply left their furniture behind. Some of those evicted moved in with their next-of-kin in Johannesburg but it was not clear how many had returned to their own countries.

According to witnesses, many foreigners were forcibly removed from flats they had occupied "for many years" in Alexandra. Their keys and furniture were confiscated and some were assaulted.

### Out of hand

Saying the situation in the township was "fast getting out of hand", Bapela, himself an Alexandra resident, said tensions - which could bring open violence back to the area - were building rapidly. He called on the police to act promptly and arrest "criminals" for intimidation, housebreaking, pointing of firearms and assault.

The failure to act will exacerbate crime in Gauteng Province. In our opinion foreigners are people who have contributed tremendously to the building of the economy in South Africa - some worked on the mines as contract and immigrant workers.

Bapela accused the previous government of having failed to comply with international standards by not giving citi-

zenship to immigrants - despite the fact that many had lived in South Africa for five years or more. He said some immigrants had already married South Africans and had children who were born and bred in the country.

"We never fought for a South Africa that breaks up families. Their children are testimony to the long residence of these

CBE  
SAVINGS BANK  
LIMITED ED BASF SI  
DEPOSIT R10 R60 30 PER M OVER 24 MO  
R999

foreigners into South Africa reached boiling point this week

# Refugee time-bomb set to explode

236  
CP 29/1/95

WALLY MBHELE

## ANC calls for decisive government action to stop the witch-hunts

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foreigners," he said. Bapela said other foreigners were refugees who had fled wars - sponsored by the previous SA government - in their countries which had supported the "our liberation movements. We were hosted as refugees by these countries, were given training facilities and bases for our guerilla warfare against the

apartheid regime. In turn, the old government, bombed, staged cross-border raids and sabotaged their economies." However, the ANC was aware of foreigners who did not have refugee status, and Bapela bluntly told them to "go". While the costs of repatriation would amount to R280 million a year, he said the methods should be humane.



BUTHELEZI ... Discussions with neighbouring countries.

# CELEBRATION

## SALES

SAVE 400

LIMITED STOCKS

1376th PARADISE

DEPOSIT R100 00

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OVER 24 MONTHS

R999.00

Fun City

**Just 90 692 aliens were deported last year, a drop in the ocean according to police sources who link their presence with the rapidly escalating general crime figures and a fearsome increase in drug traffic, writes Cheryl Hunter**

# Crime flows in on illegals tide

South Africa's policy of repatriating illegal immigrants has cost the country millions over past years, yet the problem escalates unabated every year, bringing with it a real threat of organised crime and placing a strain on the country's economy.

For most South Africans the phrase illegal immigrants conjures up visions of desperate refugees from neighbouring countries. It is these impoverished people who make up the bulk of the 90 692 aliens repatriated during 1994.

According to the national coordinator for border police Colonel Brian van Niekerk, this figure represents only 5 percent of the conservative estimate of 2 million illegals currently residing within our borders.

Last year South Africa repatriated approximately 70 000 Mozambicans and 11 000 Zimbabweans and the remaining 10 000 or so aliens from countries further afield such as Nigeria, Zaire, Eastern Europe and Asia.

Van Niekerk's worry is that the illegal immigrants set up permanent residence in South Africa and have been linked to the marked increase in crime witnessed last year.

Serious crime increased by 300 percent last year from 1993 and drug trafficking worsens daily, he said.

Police experience problems in apprehending the illegals because they enter the country with legal or forged documents and simply disappear into the general population.

**Scrapped**

The manager of the Institute of Race Relations, Paul Perera, said South Africa's policy of repatriation should rather be scrapped and replaced with a policy of assimilation.

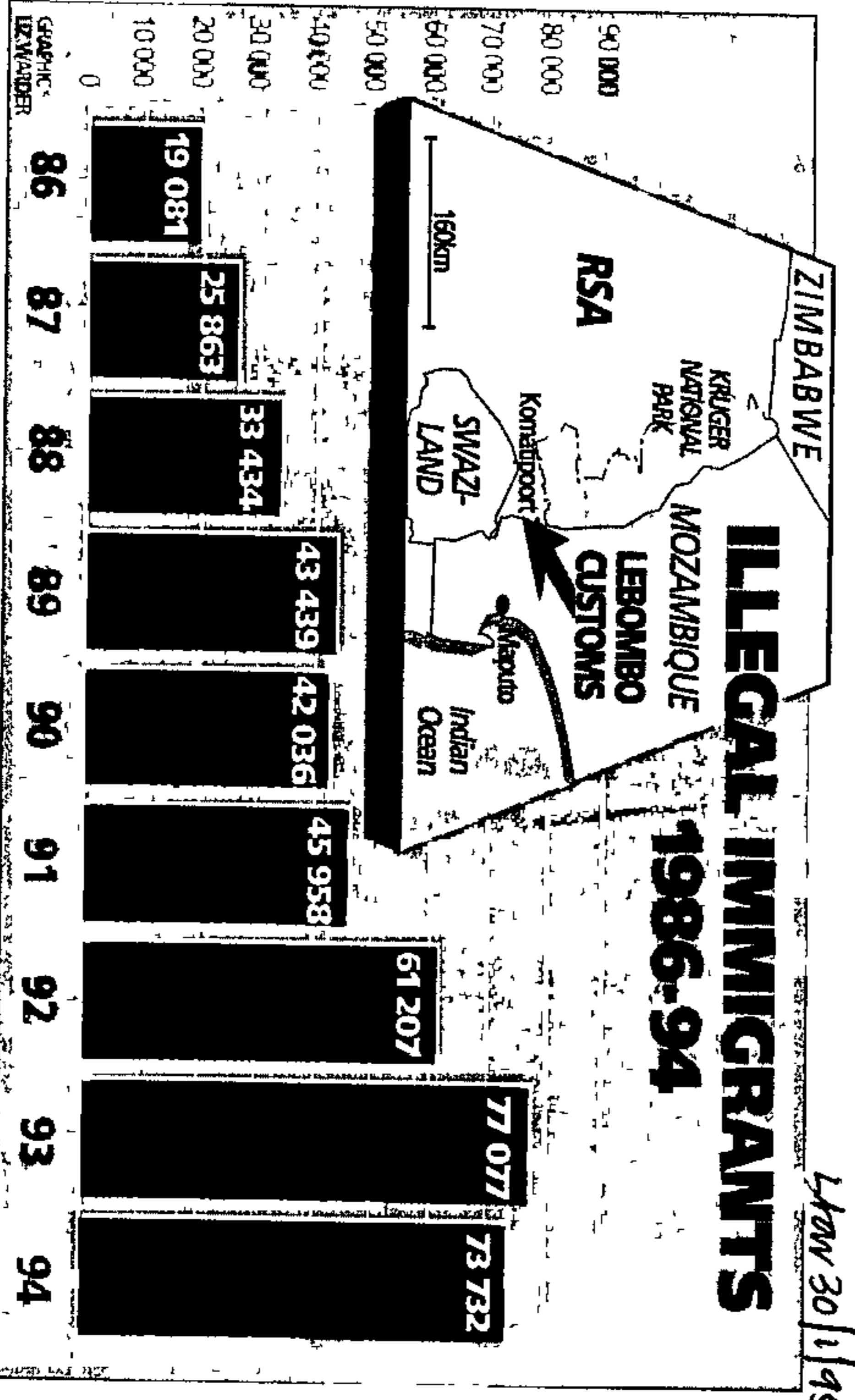
Perera presents a simple solution using a melting-pot approach, assimilate those illegals within our borders into the community. Grant them South African citizenship and their basic human rights.

**Organised**

These people are flooding to South Africa from northern Africa, including Nigeria and Zaire, eastern Europe and China and they are generally very organised and bring big crime interests with them, Van Niekerk said.

But couple this with stronger border control — "switch on the fence if necessary" — referring to the controversial electric fence on the Mozambican border which killed 78 border-jumpers between 1986 and 1990.

His suggestion would leave the way open for police to concentrate on those illegals who



are said to represent a threat to the safety of citizens as well as provide basic rights for aliens who are currently exploited.

Illegal immigrants are deprived of every basic right under South African law. It is not even legal to give them food or water and they are constantly exploited, Perera said.

Aliens from neighbouring countries encounter strong opposition to their presence in local townships and have recently been the victims of threats and violent evictions.

Immigrants usually work harder and bring skills and efficiency with them, creating economic competition, Perera added.

However, Home Affairs Department spokesman Henne Meyer said there were various negative effects on the economy created by the steady influx of illegal immigrants.

Meyer said the aliens were often unskilled and prepared to work for lower wages, depriving South Africans of jobs.

He added that poor immigrants were as likely to resort to crime for profit as organised syndicates were and that they were often responsible for arms smuggling and violent crimes like rape and armed robbery.

And with a housing crisis that has left seven million South African citizens in shacks, aliens are forced to squat in unhealthy, squalid conditions.

**Inevitable**

The police seem to have realised that illegal immigration on a regional basis is inevitable — Van Niekerk admitted that constantly dumping these aliens on the other side of South Africa's borders was proving a waste of time, money and resources.

"The southern African region has to be strengthened econom-

ically before the influx of immigrants will taper off. Potential elections in Mozambique for example will not change the situation because they are still poverty-stricken.

Until then, South Africa would continue to be seen as a tempting oasis of opportunity.

**Report**

Van Niekerk added police had changed their approach to illegals, relying largely on employers and citizens to report their whereabouts while detectives concentrated on immigrants engaged in criminal activities.

SA National Defence Force spokesman Colonel Brian Du Toit said 3 358 illegal Mozambican immigrants were arrested this month alone and that a special joint anti-border crossing operation had been launched in co-operation with the Mozambican authorities.

Meyer said the birth of a democratic South Africa had only served to increase immigration to the country and that both the needy and the criminal saw it as a mecca of opportunity.

"The recent relaxation of visa requirements for various nationalities has created excellent opportunities for aliens whose intentions are far from bona fide," Meyer concluded.

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*'Only black foreigners targeted'*

# Illegal immigrants <sup>(208)</sup> accuse South Africa of discrimination <sup>#2 Star 30/1/95</sup>

■ **BY ZINGISA MKHUMA**  
CITY REPORTER

Illegal black immigrants claim they are being targeted for arrest and deportation while their European, Asian and Chinese counterparts are free from harassment.

This follows reports of foreigners being thrown out of their Alexandra, Sandton, homes by residents while others were marched to the local police station, where residents demanded they be arrested and deported.

The ANC condemned violence against the immigrants, but said it supported calls to repatriate the estimated 3 million to 12 million aliens, most of whom come from Mozambique, Zimbabwe and other African states.

Some black immigrants in the city centre told The Star they felt they were being discriminated against because of their skin colour.

They expressed shock at the

events in Alexandra, especially because, according to Emeke, a young Nigerian who came to South Africa two years ago seeking greener pastures, "most African countries helped black South Africans in their fight for liberation".

Emeke, who refused to give his full name, said: "The job opportunities that everybody claims are being taken by us do not exist. Many local black South Africans are unemployed. Only a few qualified foreigners have jobs."

"The police would stop a black man and put him in jail, but never a Yugoslav, Italian, Taiwanese or Indian illegal immigrant."

"Is this not apartheid that is being practised in this country?" he asked.

Ghanaian Frank Owusu, a Yeoville hawker who said he was here because of his love for President Mandela, added that no amount of threats and harass-

ment would make him leave this country <sup>(236)</sup>

SA Police Service liaison officer Major Govindsamy Mariemuthoo said no member of the police force was allowed to discriminate.

"If someone feels they are being discriminated against they must bring this to the attention of the police and we will look into the matter."

■ Cosatu has urged the Government to take harsh action against those attempting to fan conflict between South Africans and immigrants, claiming that the IFP and the Department of Home Affairs had carried out a "xenophobic campaign" in the past six months.

It said the attacks against illegal aliens soon became attacks on South Africans who "looked foreign" because they were too dark to be South African.

► **Crime flows in on illegals tide - Page 13**

By DAVID CAPEL

WHEN thirtysomethings Michael Ainge and his wife, Tessa, arrived home to find their house burgled for the third time three months ago, they decided the time had come to leave South Africa.

"Enough was enough," said Mr Ainge, who left last month "We just didn't want to live in a country where we didn't feel safe. It was like living in a jail. Our windows were covered in burglar bars and we felt uneasy driving around in our cars."

Now living with their little boy, Timothy, in Victoria, Canada, the civil engineer and his librarian wife say political and economic factors played a role in their decision to leave but "the terrible crime and violence sweeping the country was the biggest single factor"

The couple, who used to live in Bryanston, Sandton, are not alone

People in medical, legal and financial spheres are concerned at the upsurge in the number of skilled people leaving the country since last year's elections. Almost every professional knows someone who has left or is considering leaving — most because of crime.

The surge has led to fears that South Africa could be heading for another massive brain drain

On the surface, the haemorrhage has not reached the epidemic proportions of the mid to late 80s when a famous bumper sticker asked, "Will the last person to leave the country please turn off the lights" But the current exodus is worrying because actual figures are difficult to come by

The medical fraternity is increasingly worried about the number of doctors and specialists who have left

Dr Dan Ncayiyana, editor of the South African Medical Journal, said he was alarmed "The country is not only losing out on talent, but departing doctors are also taking away from the country the value invested in them during their medical training."

He was also concerned some doctors were "holding the new health care programme to ransom" with threats they would leave. "I am sick and tired of people saying 'if you change things (in South Af-

rica's health care set-up) I am going to emigrate'"

He said the exodus had not yet reached threatening proportions, but he was worried about what would happen if it continued

The SA Medical Journal reported last month that no one has accurate figures on the number of doctors who have left since April last year. Doctors emigrating

or on extended leave abroad often do not inform the South African Medical and Dental Council, preferring to retain their South African registrations

However, the council estimates about 150 doctors emigrate a year. This, together with the fact that the number of doctors graduating increases the pool of physicians by 1,2

percent a year compared with a population growth of 2,3 percent, has prompted the council to ask the government to investigate why doctors are leaving and to review salaries and working conditions in state hospitals

Alarm is also spreading in chartered accounting circles

A spokesman for the

# Concern grows as professionals head overseas

(236)

5/5/2/95

Transvaal Society of Chartered Accountants said between 200 and 300 chartered accountants had left South Africa in the past year

Society employee Ms Daw Lander said there had been an upsurge in people leaving before and immediately after the election "The majority are going to England, Australia, the US and Canada and most of them are newly qualified"

Finding statistics for the number of attorneys and advocates leaving the country is like looking for the proverbial needle in the haystack. No legal body in the country appears to keep such statistics. Nevertheless, there is a perception in legal circles that the trickle is growing

"Many young people in the legal profession are not settling in South Africa after qualifying, preferring to leave their options open," Johannesburg attorney Peter Leon said

The chairman of the General Council of the Bar of South Africa, Malcolm Wallis, said, however, he had received no reports of a marked increase in advocates leaving

Central Statistical Services reports that 8 449 people left South Africa between January and September last year, compared with 5 341 over the same period in 1993.

Of those who left, 57 were medical specialists, 13 were doctors and 13 were dentists.

The number of emigrants shot up to 1 504 in April last year compared with 524 in April 1993. A total of 1 236 left in January last year, 975 left in February and 998 emigrated in March.

FAREWELL TO CRIME: Michael and Tessa Ainge and their young son Timothy packed their belongings and set off for Victoria, Canada, to start anew, free at last from a lifestyle hemmed in by burglar bars, barbed wire and tension



## SA deported 13 000 to Zim

HARARE - South Africa deported 12 931 Zimbabweans last year in its efforts to flush out illegal immigrants

This was disclosed yesterday by South Africa's ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr. Jeremiah Mamabolo (236)

He said there were up to five million illegal immigrants in South Africa CT 7/2/95

They included an estimated 300 000 Zimbabweans, many of them job seekers (236)



# NEWS ON ILLEGALS

**T**HERE HAS been a spate of attacks on illegal immigrants recently in many parts of the country. And, increasingly, it does not even seem to matter whether foreigners are here legally or not. Just being from another part of the world seems to be enough reason to attract the wrath of local people. This is obviously cause for grave concern.

Why are foreign workers provoking such fierce anger? After all, it is not the first time people have come to work in South Africa from elsewhere.

"We have always been a cosmopolitan area in the Gauteng region," says Mr Lebona Mosia of the South African Institute of International Affairs.

"There have always been people here from Lesotho, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. Our leaders must remind people that we have links with them. They have become part of us, we know them."

What has happened now? Mosia believes part of the answer lies in people's high expectations of the new Government.

"For example, we've never had opportunities to own our own houses," he says, and local people are determined to ensure they do not lose this opportunity to foreigners.

But Mosia looks at it differently. "We are fighting over poverty," he says. "It is a question of fighting over crumbs."

He points out that most people flocking to South Africa come here for economic reasons, especially those from the subcontinent. "That is the biggest problem," he says.

Mosia is also disturbed that recent attacks were directed specifically at people from elsewhere in Africa. "We've had economic refugees from Eastern Europe," he says. "That was okay, there was nothing wrong with that. Now all of a sudden, when Africans come here for greener pastures, there is a problem."

Instead of throwing people out, he suggests, South Africa should play a role in helping to build the economy of the region. "Hunger knows no law," says Mosia. People flock to where there is money and job opportunities. And we are the most developed economy in the region."

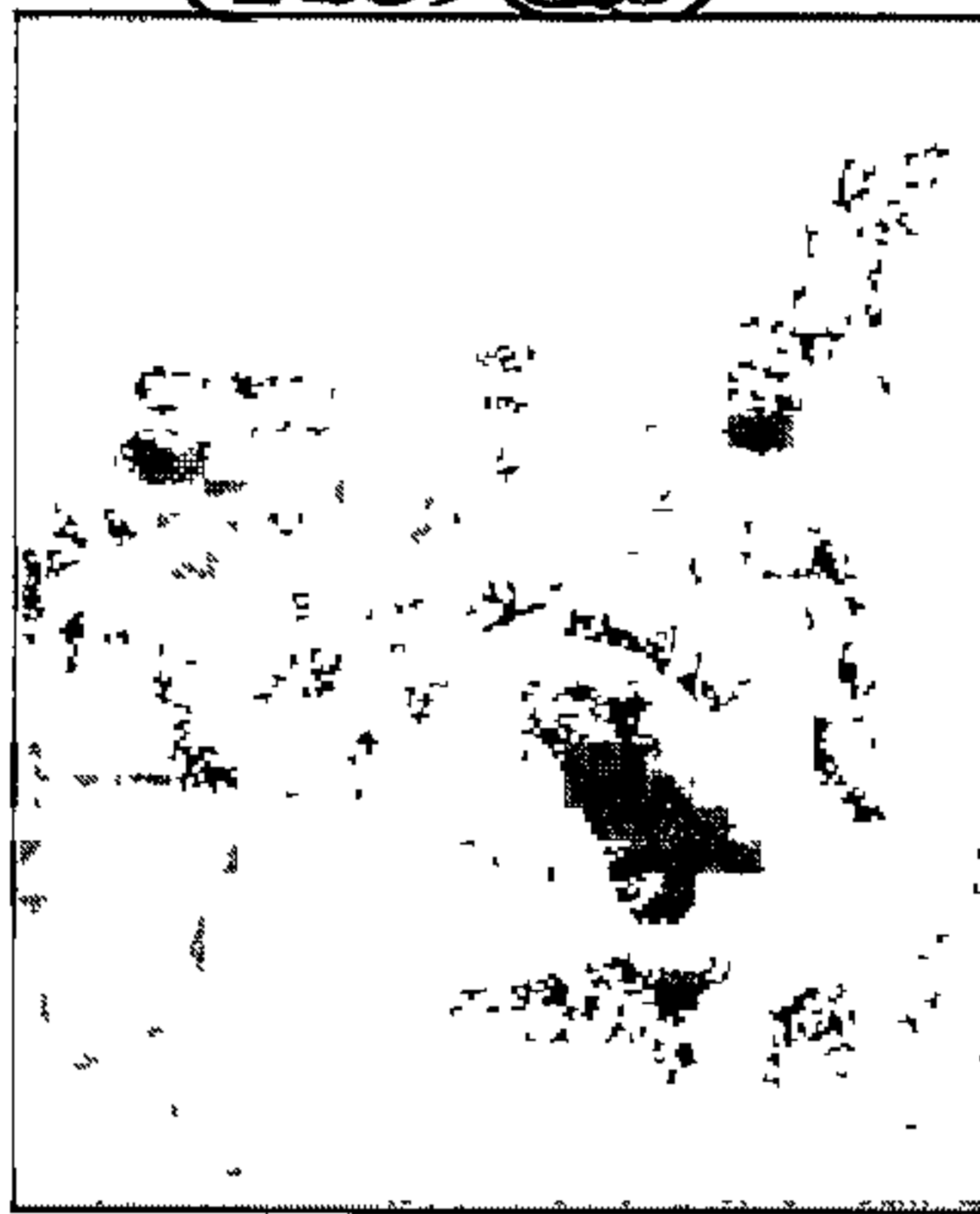
Dr Simon Baynham of the Africa Institute of South Africa agrees. "Given the imbalance of the economy of South Africa and our neighbours, there is no short-term solution."

"South Africa, given its massive wealth by comparison, is going to continue being a magnet. It seems almost impossible to do anything about it."

He feels the only hope is for the region to join hands to address the problem in a coordinated way, and suggests this can be done through the Southern African Development Community.

There are more practical ways of dealing with illegal immigrants than throwing them out, Mr Lebona Mosia of the SA Institute of International Affairs tells Feature Writer **Tyrone August:**

(236) (236) *source 10/2/95*



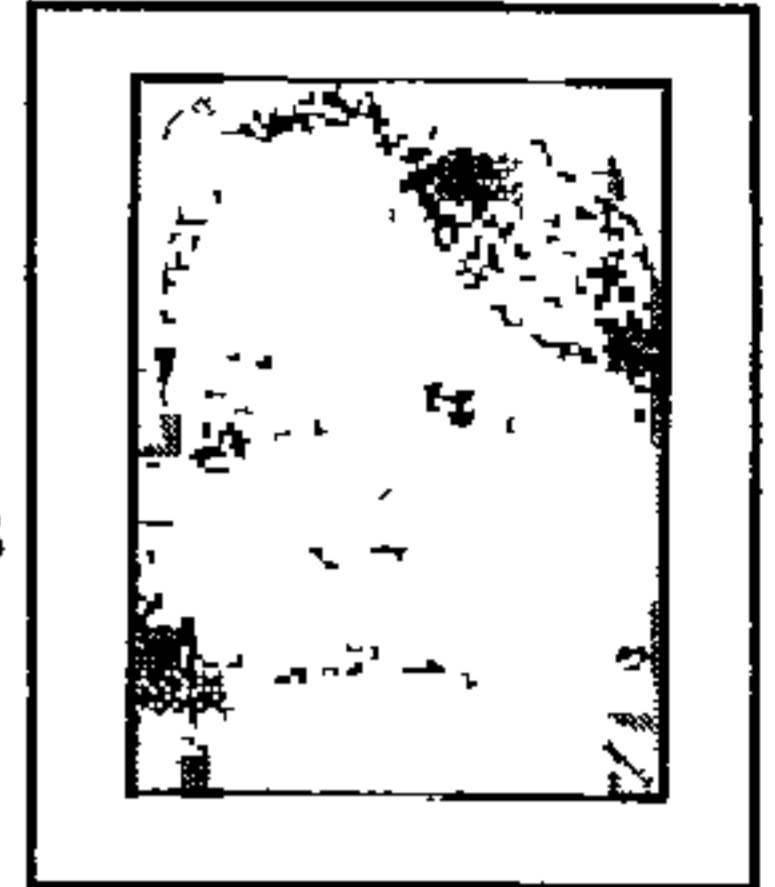
**CAUGHT IN THE ACT ... Many Mozambicans flock to South Africa in a desperate attempt to find work.**

It already has structures that can be used to tackle illegal immigration. Because of its experience, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees can be asked to assist as well. But, whatever course of action is taken, it must be immediate. Apart from increasing unemployment, illegal immigration is a strain on the country's housing, health and welfare resources.

"This is why we are beginning to see the nasty development of attacks on people," says Baynham. "We're going to see more xenophobia and people taking the law into their own hands."

University of Western Cape politics lecturer Mr Siphon Maseko points out that hostility to foreigners also occurs in other parts of the world. "It is not unique to South Africa." He refers to attacks on foreigners in Germany, Canada and Britain as examples. "Common to all those was the economic factor," he says.

"Whenever the economy does badly, people always look for a reason. Those from outside are often the target, they are prepared to accept low wages for whatever job." Maseko regards education as necessary to help end such attacks. "It's the



first time so many people are flocking to South Africa. There is a need to understand the causes."

It is clear that Government intervention is long overdue. "The Government should take this up seriously," says Mosia. "It is playing around."

"I think politicians are afraid to act because it could cost them votes. And saying 'Get rid of foreign workers' is playing on national sentiment."

"What the Government should do — especially the departments of foreign and home affairs — is come together and address the issue in a comprehensive way, rather than ducking it."

And simply resorting to a heavy-handed security approach alone will not work. As Baynham points out, South Africa's borders with its neighbours are very long.

Besides, increased border patrols will not address the root causes of illegal immigration. People who come here, even from as far afield as Rwanda, are generally poverty-stricken.

"Simply rounding up people doesn't help," Maseko stresses. Instead, he proposes a gathering of Southern African states to discuss the root causes of migration. "Nobody likes to leave their country," he says, "but do so because of difficult circumstances back home."

The only real solution is to help develop the region's economy. Mosia suggests that chambers of commerce in the region also get together to discuss how to do this.

"There should be some way they can have relations and look at how the economy can be developed," he says. "The issue is not to throw people out. The issue is to create facilities and conditions in their own countries to make them stay there." This strategy will probably take between five and 10 years to work.

In the meantime, local people need to exercise more patience and tolerance. It is, of course, not easy, millions of South Africans are already unemployed and homeless.

But we must not forget that Africa welcomed us with open arms during the dark days of apartheid.

It is now time to return the favour.

# Visa laws revised in crackdown on aliens

ET 22/2/95 (236) (55)

HOME AFFAIRS Minister Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday announced a crackdown on the wave of illegal immigrants flooding the country since the end of apartheid.

He also said new forgery-proof passports that could be scanned by a computer would probably be issued from July, but that existing passports would remain valid.

He also called for the legal recognition of black tribal unions in respect of citizenship, as was the case for Muslim and Hindu marriages.

Chief Buthelezi said an Aliens Control Amendment Bill would be tabled in parliament this year to tighten up visa regulations. "Unemployed locals must of necessity be the primary consideration. Immigrants can no longer be admitted to the country in large numbers."

He said six classes of temporary

residence permit or visa would be introduced. For visitors, workers, work-seekers, medical permits and those granted for business purposes.

Foreigners entering South Africa on one permit would have to leave the country to apply for a change of status in permit.

People contemplating employment in the country would be subject to a selection process before admission.

Chief Buthelezi said 90 692 illegal immigrants were sent home last year, mostly to Zimbabwe, Malawi, Mozambique and Swaziland, but also some to Europe, North Africa and the East.

He said South Africa's army and police could not stem the tide of Africans from neighbouring countries looking for jobs.

People employing illegal aliens would face large fines, he said - Sapa Reuter

# Buthelezi denies Cosatu charge of campaign against foreigners

BY PATRICK WADULA

Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi last night rejected what he termed were false accusations from the ANC and Cosatu that he was carrying out a "xenophobic campaign" against foreigners in this country

The minister was responding to a statement released by Cosatu last week that he and the IFP had waged the campaign for the last six months

"Despite our warnings they (Buthelezi and the IFP) have continued their campaign of hatred against immigrants, resulting in attacks we've

seen in Alexandra (236) (200)  
"The Department of Home Affairs should no longer be allowed to conduct a policy based on racism and ethnic hatred, an approach which is out of line with the constitution and needs of a democratic South Africa," said Cosatu in a statement

Buthelezi pointed out that he had a responsibility as home affairs minister to do something about the problem of illegal immigrants

He added that President Nelson Mandela had not indicated to him that he had exceeded his duties

"These kinds of attacks cause real strains

in my being in the Government," he said

Buthelezi said while he accepted Cosatu's right to criticise him and the IFP on any matter, he took exception to their "distorting facts" on matters that fall within his ministerial duties

"I assume that Cosatu is exerting pressure on me to quit the Government of National Unity I wish to assure Cosatu that I will seek the guidance of the IFP whether I should tolerate their smear campaigns while Cosatu is a component of the majority party in Parliament and has members even in the Cabinet"

SAW 1/2/95

# Aliens bring crime hassles

Special Correspondent

CT 6/2/95

JOHANNESBURG

Many of the illegal immigrants pouring into the country are convicted criminals using forged documents

Aliens Investigation Unit, detectives arrested 86 illegal aliens last month

~~235~~ (236)

## Call to reconsider pleas for asylum

The Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) yesterday called on the Government to reverse its decision denying sanctuary to three Angolan journalists fearing for their lives in the country. *SAW 23/2/75*

The three had applied for sanctuary in South Africa after a colleague of theirs, Ricardo de Mello, was killed last month.

Mwasa expressed "disgust and disapproval of the manner in which they had been treated by the South African Government". It also called on the media to stop referring to foreign Africans as "aliens".  
Labour Reporter

(200)



# POLITICS

## SA to turn back the tide of illegal aliens

BY PATRICK BULGER  
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

Cape Town — The Government would introduce strict new legislation to turn back the tide of illegal aliens flooding into the country, Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

A Cabinet committee yesterday also approved a new-look SA passport, due to be issued in July, which would be introduced to circumvent the large-scale forgery of these documents.

New forgery-proof identity cards are being investigated

Joblessness and poor economic conditions afflicting South Africans had forced the Government to be "extremely careful and restrictive with regard to the granting of temporary work and immigration permits", Buthelezi told a briefing at Parlia-

ment.

The new legislation, in the form of an Aliens Control Amendment Bill, would target people who arrived in South Africa as visitors and holiday-makers but who then stayed and tried to find jobs

Last year, South Africa deported 90 692 illegal aliens, among them 70 000 Mozambicans and 11 000 Zimbabweans

The influx of illegal aliens to the new South Africa has caused tensions in townships, with illegals being harassed and threatened by citizens

Buthelezi said "a certain degree of priority" would still be given to industrialists and business people who could create economic opportunities, but non-professionals seeking work would find the new regulations more difficult to bypass.

SKW 22/2/95 (236) (200) (276)

"The department is considering legislation which would make it impossible for foreigners arriving in South Africa as visitors to change the purpose of their visit

"Persons contemplating employment in South Africa will be subjected to a selection process before admission to the country"

The new law would provide for six categories of permits — visitors, work, business, study, work-seeker and medical — and this would "ensure more clarity on the exact purpose of future temporary residence permits"

The Government would also introduce charges for visas which had been free until now

Buthelezi said his department had conducted an investigation into the material, ink and lamination needed to produce a new passport to comply with international standards

# Move to stem tide of illegal aliens

PRETORIA — Legislation is under consideration to make it impossible for foreigners arriving in South Africa — on the pretext of being tourists or businessmen — to seek work permits and permanent residence, Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said

In a speech read on his behalf yesterday by his deputy, Penuell Maduna, to the central committee of the National Union of Mineworkers, Chief

Buthelezi said there had been a "disturbing tendency" among foreign work-seekers to conceal the true nature of their visits by posing either as tourists or businessmen

These people then made application after application to be granted work permits, often using politicians and other influential people to do so

Last year more than 90 000 illegal immigrants were repatriated

ARG 11/3/95

Chief Buthelezi said the influx of Mozambicans alone had placed an additional burden of R163 million on the South African economy in 1993, a figure which could rise to R941 million by the year 2000

One of the reasons for the large number of migrant labourers on South Africa's mines was an apparent reluctance by South Africans, even the unemployed, to work underground — Sapa

HOME AFFAIRS (236) (251)  
**In search of an identity**

FM 3/3/95

As Minister of Home Affairs, Mangosuthu Buthelezi has two tasks which it would be fair to reckon he finds burdensome. They are the control of illegal aliens, and the compilation of a voters' roll in advance of the local elections scheduled for October.

As Minister, he addressed a media conference on the eve of his walkout (see *Leaders*) and released figures that showed that a total of 90 692 illegal aliens had been "endorsed out" of SA in 1994. Of these the overwhelming majority were from Mozambique (71 279) with Zimbabwean nationals making up a strong contingent of 12 931. Lesotho (4 073), Swaziland (981), Tanzania (241) and Namibia (219) were runners-up.

These, of course, are only the aliens that Home Affairs has managed to catch. The 57 repatriated to Pakistan seem an unknowably small percentage of the total that is indicated by anecdotal evidence. It could be that "economic refugees" from foreign countries have their path eased if there are already significant pockets of their compatriots in SA. And the scale of corruption is equally unknowable, though its potential must be large.

The consolidated list of extranationals endorsed out is notable for the absence of Rwandans and Somalis — and this is in a group that includes 12 from Thailand and 32 from the People's Republic of China. The answer lies in the fact that refugees from political conflict and civil war are treated differently from those simply in pursuit of a better life. Buthelezi pointed out that their status is regulated by various treaties related to our accession to the UN. He emphatically denied discrimination against African nationals who entered the country illegally.

This issue arose because black journalists from Gauteng wanted to know why Chinese hawkers, for example, appeared to be less the target of police harassment than Africans. Buthelezi stuck to his textbook

reply: "The interests of the unemployed local population must of necessity be of primary consideration. It therefore stands to reason that immigrants can no longer be admitted to the country in large numbers."

Certain industrialists and businessmen, he said, "who are able to establish economically viable concerns in SA, which in turn generate employment opportunities," were given priority for immigration purposes.

"The training (of unskilled and semiskilled) workers cannot be accomplished overnight and the government is consequently obliged to attract foreign investment and expertise to achieve these goals within the shortest possible time."

It was his intention to overhaul the entire system of control over aliens.

Turning to registration for the local elections, Buthelezi — whose followers in KwaZulu-Natal appear to favour a boycott in October — expressed serious reservations about whether the job could be done in time. He indicated a preference for postponement of the elections, but stressed that meanwhile his department would do its best to compile voters' rolls.

However, he stressed, "prospective voters only have three months at their disposal to register and an identity number is required for this purpose. The department cannot, due to the necessary processing period, process all these applications within the three months' period. Those applicants would therefore not be able to register."

In an attempt to break this impasse, Buthelezi intends issuing a special "acknowledgment of receipt" to applicants for identity documents. These receipts will not in themselves constitute proof of identity, but each is franked with a unique number which, with the applicant's name, will be entered on a voters' roll. Thereafter, Home Affairs will do its best to issue an identity document to those who want one. By the time they come to vote, they will (it is hoped) take their new IDs as well as their receipts to the polls.

This cumbersome procedure might work in the urban areas — provided it is accompanied by a nonparty publicity campaign to enlighten prospective voters about exactly what their various pieces of paper mean and entitle them to. It is a little more difficult to see the process working in rural areas where the presence of Home Affairs might be scanty, at best.

The overwhelming majority of voters in the 1994 election have had no experience of matching their documents to a voters' roll. Now, unless they have an ID or are in the process of getting one, there is a new procedure which seems likely to add to the confusion. Indeed, there might be some cynicism about how sincerely Buthelezi wants anyone to register at all — which is a contradiction he has to face as Minister of Home Affairs.

If he were *not* Minister of Home Affairs, the contradiction might disappear. ■



# All smiles but no end yet to 'illegals' flood

JOHANNESBURG — Mozambican president Joaquim Chissano has wrapped up his four-day visit to South Africa, meeting the Chamber of Mines and the Congress of SA Trade Unions

Shortly before leaving Mr Chissano described his visit to South Africa as successful. The two countries signed agreements on closer socio-economic ties and co-operation.

However, no concrete deals on how to stem the flood of illegal immigrants from Mozambique into South Africa were struck despite his meeting with Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Mr Chissano indicated the problem would take considerably longer to solve, following his country's first elections in October last year after 16 years of devastating civil war.

"The problem of immigration is solved only through the development of the two countries, which creates conditions and other attractions for people to stay in their countries," he told reporters.

He has called during his visit for joint ventures between the countries' business groups to take advantage of Mozambique's natural wealth, including vast tracts of arable land and mineral and energy resources.

White South African farmers have expressed a keen interest in setting up agro-businesses in Mozambique.

Mr Chissano and Mr Mandela have signed an agreement to investigate this possibility. A working group would look into the matter and report back to both governments by June.

However, Mr Chissano cautioned "The creation of colonies of Afrikaners in Mozambique? This is not what we have agreed."

Another area of mutual concern to the two countries is the large number of Mozambicans working on South Africa's mines.

Mr Chissano said he had discussed the matter with the Chamber of Mines, particularly in light of the reduction in the number of Mozambican workers — Sapa

236  
ARC 4/2/95

## Brain drain hits SA again <sup>(23b)</sup>

JOHANNESBURG: The brain drain of the eighties is back. In the first 10 months of last year, the net result of immigration and emigration was that South Africa lost over 3 600 people, compared with a net gain of almost 2 900 in the same period in 1993. The loss of professional people amounted to 772 in the 10 months to October. The most popular destinations for people leaving the country were Britain and Australia.

—Sapa **CT 7** 195

## Blizzard cuts off Sanae crew

A BROKEN ice ramp has halted the evacuation of South African personnel from the Sanae bases in Antarctica, stranding staff and cargo. The damage, cutting off the SA Agulhas from crew on the mainland, happened when a blizzard struck at the weekend. Emergency planning is complicated by the fact that communications with the bases were cut just before the weekend, when systems were shut down or dismantled for the evacuation. —Sapa

## ILLEGAL OPERATORS FACE BAN

# 10-year casino shock for hotels

**TRUMP CARD:** Gambling king Sol Kerzner faces licence limits, and those who stayed legal may be in the pound seats.  
**BARRY STREEK** reports.

**A** SHOCK proposal by the Lotteries and Gambling Board suggests that people operating illegal casinos should be barred from holding licences for 10 years. This could hit major South African hotel groups, and open the way for the Southern Sun group, which has scrupulously kept within the law, to grab a lion's share of the new gambling market. Other South African groups, such as Protea Hotels and Karos Hotels, could pay the price for allowing casinos to operate in

hotels under their control before being granted licences. At present the only legal casinos in South Africa are those which operate in the four former homelands, mostly owned by Sun International, in which Southern Sun has a 20% stake. It was also revealed that anti-monopoly provisions in South Africa's proposed gambling laws could prevent gambling tycoon Mr Sol Kerzner from gaining casino licences in metropolitan areas. The Lotteries and Gambling Board is to recommend that no casino operator should be permitted to hold more than 30% of the total number of licences — and that only 50 be granted at this stage. Mr Kerzner's Sun International already holds 17 licences in the former homelands, and would not

be able to acquire any more if the recommendation were endorsed. Nevertheless, there are growing fears among prospective casino resort operators that Mr Kerzner has already effectively made a deal with the national and at least some of the provincial governments. They believe Sun International would not have spent R35 million buying the Goodwood show-grounds without being reasonably confident that they would be granted a casino licence. Indeed, the local agents of one potential foreign investor have written to Western Cape Premier Mr Hennis Kriel asking for assurances that the granting of a casino licence to Mr Kerzner's group was not already a fait accompli. A significant portion of the capital of Sun International's homeland operation is held by the gov-

ernment through the former homeland development corporations, and it has indicated that it will soon announce its decision on the sale of state assets. If the state decides to sell these shares, Sun International may have to find further capital to protect its interests in these casinos. The board has also proposed that preference should be given to South African companies but that there should not be any provisions barring foreigners from holding gambling licences. The proposed law also makes provision for a gaming machine licence, to permit the operation of slot machines in smaller buildings and pubs. It will also propose a national lottery and scratchcard system. These licences will include an age limit.

CT 7/3/95

### Brain drain is back

THE brain drain of the 1980s has begun again (236)

In the first 10 months of last year SA lost more than 3 600 people to other countries. This compares with a net gain of almost 2 900 in the same period in 1993.

The loss of professional people amounted to 772 BD 7/3/95

The most popular destinations were the UK and Australia.

## NEWS SA a haven for illegal immigrants from neighbouring African states

# A flood of <sup>236</sup> legal settlers

## ■ TAIWANESE, EUROPEANS Flock

to our shores and apply for residence:

**By Ismail Lagardien**  
Political Correspondent

**S**OUTH AFRICA is becoming increasingly attractive — as an adopted country — for Taiwanese and European nationals and an economic haven for African refugees, according to trends gleaned from official statistics.

At least 5 586 Europeans were granted permanent residence in South Africa over the past two years — 3 317 in 1993 and 2 269 in 1994 — while 1 318 were refused permanent residence.

About 4 000 Taiwanese were granted permanent residence during the same period — and 1 156 were refused.

On the other hand South Africa is fast becoming a major haven for refugees from other African countries.

Only 1 497 people from African countries were granted permanent residence while tens of thousands have been deported for illegal entry.

tries have been deported since 1988. Weighed up against the legal immigrants from Africa it is apparent that many more people from neighbouring countries flood into South Africa illegally than apply for legal status.

The breakdown of repatriated foreigners from the five countries is Botswana 3 383, Lesotho 30 793, Mozambique 375 023; Swaziland 10 214 and Zimbabwe 57 706.

The influx of economic refugees from neighbouring African states has been a particularly vexing issue and, with South Africa's unemployment figure at an all-time high, the matter could become a lot more serious.

During his budget vote last year, Buthelezi raised the issue of illegal immigrants and blamed it largely on the economic collapse in the region.

"As a result of the imbalance in the socio-economic circumstances which exist between South Africa and other African states at present, there is an increasing flow of illegal immigrants to South Africa," he said.

Illegal immigrants also come from as far away as the former Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and south and central America.



Soweto mayor Mr Danny Kekana (right) visits Madibane High School in Diepkloof where paintings by Soweto's young artists are displayed. With him is well-known artist, playwright and actor Matsemela Manaka. PIC: LEN KUMALO.

## Nelson mum on Winnie

**By Ismail Lagardien**  
Political Correspondent

**P**RESIDENT Nelson Mandela would yesterday not volunteer any information about the clash between his estranged wife Winnie and the country's security establishment.

Mr Mandela's statement yesterday was about his meeting with Malawian president Bakili Muluzi, after which he gently evaded the Press by busying himself with a group of excited Afrikaner schoolchildren peering through a gate at Tuynhuys in Cape Town.

However, *Sowetan* did establish that the proposed meeting between

Deputy President Thabo Mbeki and Mrs Mandela was nowhere near being realised.

Earlier this week Mrs Mandela reportedly said she was "too busy" with legal proceedings against her to meet with Mbeki.

Mr Mandela had a 40-minute meeting with Muluzi during which "very sensitive issues" were discussed.

The critical issue, however, was the potential labour and immigration conundrum. A significant number of the illegal aliens flooding South Africa at present are Malawians who are here for the simple reason that Malawi is an economic disaster.

One of the related symptoms is the country's massive number of unem-

ployed

South Africa stands out like a beacon of hope for these people.

During the meeting Mandela agreed that visa requirements between the two countries would be reviewed.

Mr Llewelyn Crewe-Brown, South Africa's ambassador to Malawi, said yesterday the visa-requirement issue between the two countries would be addressed as part of a regional agreement on freedom of movement.

Mandela and the Malawian delegation walked through Tuynhuys gardens to shake hands and speak to the children.

"Are you doing your homework?" he asked them "I want you to do your homework."

# De Kock witnesses 'gave conflicting evidence'

**PRETORIA** — Two witnesses called by the State to testify about an alleged ambush in which four robbers were gunned down in cold blood by Col Eugene de Kock and his underlings, had given conflicting evidence about the event, the Transvaal Supreme Court heard yesterday.

De Kock's advocate, Filip Hattingh, pointed out the discrepancies in cross-examination of State witness Ben van Zyl.

The former policeman is charged with 121 charges of murder, conspiracy, fraud, theft, assault and illegal possession of weapons and ammunition.

Van Zyl is a former murder and robbery unit detective turned private investigator and police informer. He has admitted to the court that he had participated in setting up the ambush.

Former murder and robbery unit Capt Chris Geldenhuys was the first witness called by the State. He admitted to participating in the ambush which took place outside Nelspruit in March 1992.

Comparing the testimony of Geldenhuys and Van Zyl, Hattingh pointed out conflicting statements about whether De Kock had been noticed on the scene; the positions of Vlakplaas C10 unit members when the

shooting took place; the time when the minibus in which the robbers had been travelling caught fire; the time when the ambush site had been identified and exactly who had been on the scene.

Van Zyl said he had been terribly shocked by the "number of shots" fired at the robbers, although he had expected them to be eliminated. "I never expected it to be so terrible." He said one could be a murder and robbery detective for 10 years and still be shocked by murder.

Van Zyl was also cross-examined about the payments he had received from the police for information. Throughout his testimony he denied having been involved in police action for financial gain.

To explain why his financial records for 1992 were not available, Van Zyl claimed that last year someone had twice broken into his home and that documentation could have been stolen.

He could not remember exactly how much and on how many occasions he had received informers' fees from the C10 unit, but said he believed he had received R7 500 for his part in the Nelspruit ambush.

## Hostel residents warn of boycott

**WILSON ZWANE**

HOSTEL residents would boycott the October local government elections unless government made funds available for hostel projects, the Transvaal Hostel Residents' Association said yesterday.

The association said no funds had been released for the renovation of hostels since the establishment of Gauteng's housing board towards the end of last year.

But a source close to the board said the organisation did not have money for hostel projects as no funds had been allocated to it yet for that purpose.

The R426m which had been approved by the previous government for upgrading hostels, had all been committed to various hostel projects by the now-defunct national hostel co-ordinating committee.

The functions of the committee had been transferred to the board, which expected to be allocated necessary funds in the 1995/96 Budget.

Hostel Residents' Association spokesman Joseph Kubheka said the organisation would prevent voter registration from being conducted among hostel residents.

**CAPE TOWN** — The number of illegal aliens repatriated fell to almost 91 000 last year, but was more than double the number repatriated in 1988, Home Affairs Department figures show.

In reply to a question in Parliament, the department said 90 892 people were repatriated in 1994 compared to 96 600 in 1993.

But this was the first time since 1988, when 44 225 were repatriated, that the number of repatriated aliens had fallen.

Most of the repatriations were to Mozambique. The figure increased steadily and peaked at 80 926 in 1993. It then fell to 71 279 last year.

The next highest number of repatriated aliens came from Zimbabwe. The figure peaked last year at 12 931.

A large number of aliens from Lesotho (4 073) was also recorded in 1994, the figures showed.

Only 13 people were repatriated to Britain and three from the US between 1988 and 1994.

Immigration and visa issues were on the agenda in talks between President Nelson Mandela and visiting Malawian President Bakili Muluzi.

## Fewer illegals repatriated

**TIM COHEN**

It was understood that the Malawi delegation asked for the re-establishment of a SA recruiting office for migrant workers in Malawi. However the issue was shelved by Mandela.

The SA delegation said that labour mobility was an issue that had to be resolved by the region as a whole and its discussion would have to be allied to other discussions about regional industrial policy.

Sapa reports Mandela said afterwards the talks had been "very fruitful".

Discussions on labour matters would continue between relevant government ministries.

The visa issue was important considering the number of visits between the two countries, Mandela said.

Muluzi said trade agreements between Malawi and SA would be reviewed to improve trade conditions for both countries.

It was important for African countries to begin discussing matters other than politics, such as development and co-operation, he said.

The Gauteng housing board source said there would be a meeting in Pretoria on Friday to discuss, among other things, national policy on hostels. The meeting would be attended by provincial housing ministers, chairmen of housing boards and representatives from hostels.

This coincided with an open letter from the National Hostel Residents' Association to Housing Minister Sankie Mthembu-Nkomo in which it requested an urgent meeting to discuss the upgrading of hostels.

**AN UPMARKET** Johannesburg furniture store, which planned to sue MP Peter Mokaba and Zinzi Mandela-Hlongwane for failing to pay for goods they bought, has withheld proceedings for two weeks.

Summons for R38 788,16 were served on Mokaba on February 23 by Norman Miller, the attorneys for Bakos Brothers Interiors of Market Street. On March 2 the Johannesburg court ordered Mandela-Hlongwane to pay Bakos R31 062,29. Mokaba has since contacted the furniture store

## Mokaba and Zinzi promise to pay

**Business Day Reporter**

and made arrangements to pay.

Director Bernard Bakos said he had withheld the lawsuit for two weeks because his customers had negotiated deals.

He said Mandela-Hlongwane had told him she had not been able to pay because she had been travelling.

Mokaba had said he had not received letters and statements relating to the account, but he had since promised to pay.

## PEANUTS

By Charles Schulz



## Court hears of AWB

... would have to be approved as well as build and operate the structure...

arch 14 1995

5

## Immigrants by race 'not part of SA's stats'

Political Correspondent

MINISTER of Home Affairs  
Mangosuthu Buthelezi could  
not fully answer a question in  
parliament about how many  
white and non-white immi-  
grants were admitted into  
South Africa. (200) (25)

Frik van Deventer (NP)  
asked for figures for the past  
three years. ARG 14/3/95

"No statistics based on the  
race of immigrants are kept  
by the department of home af-  
fairs," Chief Buthelezi said.

# Illegal aliens top 90 000

(231)

POLITICAL STAFF (200)

CT8/3/95

*[Faint, mostly illegible text follows, possibly a list or report.]*

# 'Illegals' warn over discrimination

BY BONGIWE MLANGENI  
CITY REPORTER

Alexandra immigrants, accused of being "illegals" and hounded out of their homes, plan to launch a forum this weekend to address the rising tide of negative perceptions about them.

Peter Ndlovu, spokesman for the yet to be launched Affected Foreign Residents in South Africa Association, said that since being evicted from their flats in the township in January, most

families were out on the streets and some were squatting in Hillbrow.

He said a meeting in Joubert Park on Sunday would decide what should be done to improve their "miserable conditions".

Some of those being hounded as "illegal aliens" were born South Africans who had been educated outside the country.

The forum intends to present a list of human rights violations against them to the Government.

"Wherever we go we are

Star 15/3/95  
called *grigambas* or *makwerere*. This is revised evil apartheid by our fellow black brothers," said Ndlovu.

He added the situation had become worse as those accused of being "illegals" were now being "frogmarched" to police stations and detained even when they produced identity documents.

The association will be launched at 9.30am on Sunday at the Catholic cathedral in Saratoga Avenue, Joubert Park.

(236)

(240) 26



# Sacob's Parsons warns of worse 'brain drain'

EDWARD WEST

(236) (328)

CAPE TOWN — Negative sentiment created by the raising of the maximum marginal tax rate to 45% on a taxable income of R80 000, announced in the Budget, could aggravate the "brain drain," Sacob director-general Raymond Parsons said yesterday.

Speaking at the Old Mutual budget forum, Parsons said that from January to October last year 2 000 skilled people had left SA, according to official statistics, and that figure was probably an underestimation.

"We cannot afford to aggravate this by tax levels perceived to be onerous." **BD 17/3/95**

He said the R80 000 threshold, substantially lower than the R150 000 proposed by the Katz commission, should be revised, perhaps in the next Budget.

Life Offices Association tax convener Abri Meiring, interviewed at the forum, said the changes to single premium, lump sum tax benefits on retirement annuities announced in the Budget could result in a rush to utilise the benefits before the cut-off date of September 1.

Southern Life life assurance marketing senior GM Patrick Sheehy said the changes to the lump sum benefits were unlikely to result in a shift by policy holders away from retirement annuities, even though tax benefits had been reduced, as the annuities still offered substantial tax benefits.

He said tax advantages were a major marketing tool of retirement annuities.

NICOLA JENVEY reports from Durban that Frankel Pollak Vinderine economist Mike Brown said the Budget was tough for the man in the street, but he could expect a worse one next year. He told an Ernst & Young Budget presentation that government would have to spread the tax base through capital gains, inheritance and land taxes or grow the economy at 6% to cover the deficit.

# Assistance programme for Mozambican refugees to end

**The Argus Correspondent**

JOHANNESBURG. — Only 30 000 of 120 000 registered Mozambican refugees in South Africa have returned home, but the United Nations High Commission for Refugees is terminating its repatriation operation this week.

UNHCR spokesman Yusuf Hassan said the last border crossing with which the organisation would help would be on Friday at Pafuri in the north of the Kruger National Park

Registration for repatriation began in January last year, but of the 120 000 Mozambicans

who put their name on the list, only 30 000 have returned officially, said Mr Hassan

"There has been a major information campaign since we closed registration on December 31 last year," he said

"After Friday we shall not be providing assistance"

UNHCR would, however, be "open minded" to people still in need of returning. Many refugees might have returned unofficially while others, including those who had acquired legal status to remain in South Africa, might stay on

"It really is impossible to

(236) find out how many there are in each country," he said.

Most were from neighbouring Maputo and Gaza provinces in Mozambique

The end of the Mozambican operation does not mean the end of UNHCR's work in Southern Africa. UNHCR regional headquarters will remain in South Africa, said Mr Hassan

"We shall be involved in training the government, police officers and people who deal with migrants in international law and the laws relating to refugees."

ARC 28/3/95

treated as a Cinderella—vice with very little of the Budget and limited personnel going to it

However, it is also important to note that, yes, some of these hospitals are run by the Government, and some by private institutions. These private institutions managed them before. They managed them for the KwaZulu government, and some of them are still being run by the KwaZulu government, even now. Having said that, it is clear that there is a backlog of 10 to 20 years, both in terms of facilities and health resources. Therefore there will be no magic wand to change the status of the facilities. What I have done is the following: I have not instituted a commission of inquiry, as the IFP requested, to look at human rights. I have instead appointed a committee to look at mental health services as a whole, and not just the human rights aspect of it, because we cannot solve the human rights aspect until we have dealt with the question of personnel, facilities and everything else that goes with it.

That committee has started its work, I have the names and everything if the hon member is interested in the identity of the people who are looking into this. My answer therefore is, no, the committee is not a commission of inquiry, but is rather a committee that is looking at mental health services as a whole, including human rights. [Time expired.]

Dr Z B JIYANE: Mr Speaker, I would have appreciated it if the other Government institutions that are responsible for running mental health services were not meant to be an excuse that nothing should be done to address this grave situation. We note that several years into the nineties top executives of mental health institutions in South Africa confirm that what happened during the apartheid era has not changed. It is therefore incumbent upon us in the GNU and here in Parliament to see to it that steps are taken, particularly to look into the matter of people who are profiting from the conditions of these unfortunate persons who are in mental hospitals.

I do not see where the difference is when the Minister talks about a commission of enquiry into human rights violations and distinguishes it from the investigation into the state of mental health generally.

As far as we are concerned if that comprised investigations into the issue of these gross violations of human rights, that would suffice. However, we would also appreciate it if, in the spirit of co-operation, we look at this matter thoroughly. As the organisation that raised the issue, we should be in contact with the Minister as she tries to look into the subject. We would be interested to know who the people on that committee or commission—I think she chooses to call it a committee—who are going to look into the matter are, because the issue is of public concern.

We should not forget that during the days when we were under the apartheid regime, the world looked at us, and watched things that were happening which should not have happened. There is no reason, when we are now in Government, for the world to forget that those things should be addressed simply because there is a Black government, and the mental institutions are a case in point. By now we should have addressed this problem. There is no reason for the head of the South African Federation for Mental Health to have said in September 1994 that nothing had changed in the condition of these forgotten citizens of South Africa.

I would also like the Minister to address the issue of the 1976 amendment to the Act of 1973 which restricted access to these institutions. As hon members may know, whenever there were people who wanted to visit these institutions, what happened was that they window dressed and freshly painted the buildings as if things were continuing normally there. In reality, however, if people went there without notice, they would find that terrible things happened there. According to the WHO, these things were comparable to a situation of slave trading, because profit was involved. [Time expired.]

The MINISTER FOR HEALTH: Mr Speaker, obviously the hon member has no clue of what he is talking about, because if he thinks that we could change what is going on there in these few months, in less than a year, then he does not understand.

Clearly something is being done, but nothing is going to change overnight. One cannot change centuries of neglect in nine months with a budget that is still what it is. So if he is realistic and not living in some cloud-cuckoo-land, it is very clear that it is going to take time. We are taking steps

to change things, but they are not going to change overnight. It is not fair for the hon member to say everything should have changed by now. [Interjections.]

#### Illegal aliens: legislation

4. Ms M SMUTS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

Whether the proposed legislative measures in respect of illegal aliens are in line with the policy of the Government of National Unity, if not, what is the position in this regard, if so, what are the relevant details?

*Handwritten:* 29/3/95 N275E INT

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: Mr Speaker, hon members, in my response to this question of the hon member Ms Smuts, I think it was put because I recently, during a briefing of the press, among other things gave an overview of the legislative proposals which are being envisaged for 1995.

The media reports which followed the briefing highlighted the proposals with regard to the amendment of the Aliens Control Act, 1991. I presume that the hon member is referring, in her interpellation, to those particular proposals.

During June 1994 the Cabinet requested the Cabinet Committee for Security and Intelligence Affairs to investigate whether the provisions of the Aliens Control Act, 1991, were adequate to address this thorny problem of illegal aliens in the Republic.

After a very thorough investigation it became evident that the Aliens Control Act of 1991 in its present form could be improved to ensure more effective control of aliens under the present circumstances, and that the provisions regulating the entrance into, sojourn in and departure from the Republic of aliens did indeed require changes.

The draft Aliens Control Amendment Bill must still be considered by the Cabinet and although I do not want to pre-empt the decision of the Cabinet in this regard, I can nevertheless at this stage state that the Government of National Unity will most certainly welcome measures which will ensure more effective control over illegal persons in this country.

South Africa has become the country of survival for many people from countries within Africa and also other parts of the world, where internal strife, underdeveloped economies and over-pop-

ulation are forcing them to leave their countries and to look for a better future elsewhere.

However, with whatever sympathy and understanding one may judge those people, the interests of our own citizens and legal residents must still be the first and foremost consideration. The Government of National Unity cannot allow its immigration and aliens control policies to be rendered meaningless by foreigners who are leaving no stone unturned to settle here.

The Government can also not allow illegal and "back-door" immigrants to continue to flood the local labour market with devastating effects on both our own people and the RDP to which we have committed ourselves. I am convinced that I will have the entire Government's support in the introduction of stricter measures to curb the present influx of illegal immigrants who enter this country either by means of forged documentation or under false pretences.

A matter of grave concern is that the Department of Home Affairs has lately increasingly been confronted with aliens proceeding to South Africa under false pretences as visitors. [Time expired.]

Ms M SMUTS: Mr Speaker, yes, the question was indeed initially prompted by the hon the Minister's briefing, but it was also prompted by a deeper concern about the subject of illegal aliens. The real question is whether the Government of National Unity does have a unified policy on illegal aliens at all. We know that the hon the Minister has a policy on aliens. He wants aliens to come and mediate autonomy for Natal. The deeper question, however, is: Does the Government of National Unity have a policy on illegal aliens at all? One can put it crisply by putting it like this: What is the use of tightening up the temporary permit requirements when the ANC warns everybody against xenophobia? Now to us it seems that a multipronged approach looks like the only answer to what is a very difficult problem.

Strengthening the subcontinental economy, especially that of Mozambique, especially now that the UNHCR is giving up effectively, plugging our porous borders, not only for alien control, but also to stop gun and drug-running, car theft, rackets, health risks, and so that illegal trade does not ruin legal trade, as well as closing the loopholes in legislation and in documentation so

that jobs are not taken from the 3.5 million unemployed South Africans, could form part of this approach

The problem is that only two prongs of what ought to be a multipronged approach are represented, and each one, it seems to us, by a separate member party of the GNU. And there South Africa sits on the horns of a dilemma, if you like. The Minister tries to stem the flood while the ANC tries to ride the tide, warning against xenophobia and recalling the hospitality the neighbouring states offered the ANC in exile.

On the Minister's approach, it has to be said that red tape can sometimes be short-sighted. One policy that the GNU does articulate clearly is the desire to attract investment. But now look at the effects of excessive red tape. It was reported a few weeks ago that a German investor who spent nearly R1 million buying and developing a Cape wine estate is withdrawing his investment, going home out of sheer frustration with Home Affairs, because the department refused to grant permanent residence to his bookkeeper/administrator/franc e, who was here on a tourist visa. She was told to go home. When pressed, after the Deputy President's visit to Germany, the department offered to review the application if the couple got married. This is bureaucracy at its worst.

The ANC, on the other hand, takes what superficially sounds like the statesmanlike approach. This is one tide which will not lead to fortune.

The ANC should take a rather look at the arguments of the Alexandrian theologian who is leading the campaign against the amakwerekwere and other aliens there.

Of course it is unacceptable for citizens to take the law into their own hands. Of course it is unacceptable to do so with such violence that Cosatu speaks of ethnic cleansing, moreover to evict both legal and illegal aliens. However, the ANC compares itself, in exile, to refugees—so-called economic refugees—and the semantics causes a bad mistake. The people flooding in are not all refugees. [Time expired.]

Mr D H M GIBSON Mr Speaker, in support of my hon colleague Ms Smuts I want to say that it appears to the DP as if the hon the Minister of Home Affairs is not being given the support

which he requires from other parties in the GNU in tackling what really is a major problem facing South Africa.

I do not know what the statistics are, but the fact is that there are many illegal persons in South Africa. The estimates range from a million upwards. It is not something that we can play politics with, because it is a matter of extraordinary importance, particularly to the poorest of the poor in South Africa. That is the reason for the xenophobia, because it is the poor people who have to cope with the competition from hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of illegal immigrants to our country. These people are resentful because of the unbearable pressure on services in their areas, like the pressure for housing, water, health, education and for jobs.

If the RDP is successful, as we all pray it is going to be, that will in fact create an additional magnet for people from all over the sub-Saharan region to come to South Africa in the hope of finding a better life. Precisely for that reason the DP says that it is necessary to have a unified approach, so that the GNU and people outside of it all put their forces together to try and solve this problem.

We have said that one must develop the whole region. We must now use our good offices to encourage some of the donors to give the aid not to South Africa, but to our neighbours. If we can create development around our borders, in the so-called front lines, we will encourage people to stay there.

Secondly, we have to have dialogue with all the neighbouring countries to see what they can do to encourage their people to stay. Thirdly, we have to police our borders. One way of doing this is through the SANDF, where [Time expired.]

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS** Mr Speaker, time does not allow me to discuss the contents of the draft legislation in detail, but I wish to assure the hon members that my department and I are not unsympathetic towards illegal aliens.

An agreement has already been signed regarding the handling of the refugees. However, the situation in our country forces stringent measures against illegal sojourn in this country. Because of policies of the past, each and every

case must be considered on merit. If the circumstances justify it, the person's stay is regularised. Sull, I get very embarrassed, as hon members say, when I hear people—even members of the GNU—giving my department and me gratuitous advice about the dangers of xenophobia, when all we are doing is to carry out the brief of Cabinet.

An ugly incident to which the hon member referred, which took place when certain people in Alexandra took the law into their own hands, was condemned by me in the strongest possible terms. I appealed to our people not to take the law into their own hands. I did this against the manhandling of people in Alexandra on the assumption that they were illegal aliens. That stand was endorsed by the entire Cabinet.

There are ways and means of dealing with this matter. Certain people in the media also do not make my task any easier when they write, as Roger Friedman did in *The Argus* of 16 January.

Certain leading political figures—including Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi—feel the illegal immigrants should be deported and border controls stepped up to stem the tide.

Others feel South Africa remains indebted to its neighbours.

The modus operandi of dealing with illegal aliens is set out by legislation and it is not a matter of how Buthelezi feels about it. Then to add that—

others feel South Africa remains indebted to its neighbours—

really misrepresents my image to my fellow Africans in the neighbouring states. It is as if I do not appreciate what the neighbouring states did for our people who were in exile during the days of the liberation struggle. [Time expired.]

Ms M SMUTS Mr Speaker, the regrettable fact is that South Africa is sending scrambled signals, and I am afraid that today's debate just reinforces that.

Recently, in Cape Town—this is one example—a party for refugees was held in the cathedral, with the attendant publicity. Of course we owe it to our neighbours to help after the destabilising role that we played. The problem is that a certain message is sent out along the grapevine. We read that only 4% of last year's applications for

refugee status were genuine. The rest of those people abused humanitarian services and measures, and in the meantime thousands reportedly roamed Cape Town armed with their six-month work-seeking permits. The Minister may wish to confirm whether this is correct or not. Cathedral parties, other events and humanitarian actions send out certain signals.

People often like to quote the cost of repatriation, but it is small compared to the cost of the services needed by the aliens. For this year the cost has been calculated at R200 million, it will be R1 billion by the year 2000. In Cape Town the aliens include European backpackers and stowaways from every conceivable corner of the globe.

Frankly, I am not sure that the Government has any choice. When events in Alexandra and the East Rand turn so ugly, and when Eastern Transvaal villagers join the commando to repatriate their cousins by force to protect their cattle, the Minister is only following the citizens' lead.

I think the ANC will have to put something together which is more convincing than a charge of xenophobia to people who are desperate to see the fruits of the RDP.

**AN HON MEMBER** But liberals want to use their labour.

Ms M SMUTS That charge has been made. It is an interesting question whether low wages are not what we need, but we do not want to get into that kind of debate. People are also exploited.

If the ANC and the Government of National Unity and the Minister are serious about geopolitics, as we all need to be, then I feel that we will have to start working with our neighbours on an even deeper or more comprehensive scale, on co-ordinated measures, preferably computerised if we can reach that level, standardised procedures, policies, documents. We will have to do it with our neighbours, and we will have to do more than just plug loopholes.

Finally, the irony of the whole problem is that the flood of illegal aliens is destabilising the country or has that potential, which will inhibit investment, which will doom the subcontinent to underdevelopment, which will guarantee a permanent illegal aliens problem. It is a vicious circle. It is difficult, it needs wisdom. We are

asking that the Government applies its joint efforts to a really difficult problem

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS Mr Speaker, I would like to say that this is a worldwide problem. In fact, it is not a problem confined to our country.

In Europe, for instance, there are twelve-month guest workers, which is virtually the same thing. In America, there are a lot of problems with Mexico, for example, because of the same pattern where people from poorer countries are attracted to countries that are economically stronger than their own.

I would like to assure the hon member Ms Smuts that we do take this matter very seriously to the extent that—perhaps she does not know—I have already had two discussions in this country with Mr Demiso DeBengua, my counterpart in Zimbabwe, who has come to this country on two occasions to discuss this matter with me. When President Chissano visited this country, we also had a very wide-ranging discussion on how to tackle this problem, because we too realised that repatriation by itself was not sufficient and that there were other ways of sorting out this matter, for example, by making the economies of the neighbouring states stronger to the extent that people would not be attracted to come to South Africa. The farmers who offer their services in Mozambique are a good example.

I would like to assure the hon member that this matter is regarded very seriously. I am spending next weekend in Zimbabwe for a wide-ranging and in-depth discussion with my counterpart, Mr Dube Demiso DeBengua.

#### QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

#### Increase in civil/military pensions paid out

\*1 Mr A LEON asked the Minister of Finance

- (1) Whether the increases in civil and military pensions announced by the previous Minister of Finance in his budget speech on 22 June 1994 were paid out with effect from 1 April 1994, if so, (a) on what dates

were the backdated amounts paid out to pensioners and (b) in respect of how many pensioners were these backdated amounts paid, if not, (i) why not, (ii) when will the backdated amounts be paid out and (iii) what amount has been set aside for this purpose,

- (2) whether he has received any representations in this regard, if so, (a) from whom and (b) what was the response thereto? N225E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

- (1) Yes

(a) The backdated amounts for April 1994, May 1994, June 1994 and July 1994 were paid on 1 August 1991. As from August 1994 and thereafter the pension increase was included in the monthly pension payments

(b) 203 619 civil pensioners and 10 334 military pensioners

- (i) Falls away  
(ii) Falls away  
(iii) Falls away

- (2) Yes, various civil pensioners made oral or written representations as they were under the impression that they had not received the increase. Several factors contributed to this misunderstanding

— The backdated amount was paid into the pensioners' accounts separately and did not form part of the monthly pension payment

— Tax was also recovered from the backdated amounts

— The transitional levy was implemented the following month

- (a) To answer this question every one of the more than 200 000 pension records will have to be scrutinised

(b) In each case the circumstances, either in writing or orally, were explained to the satisfaction of the pensioner concerned

**Murder of Abu-Baker Asvat: investigations of persons already convicted**

\*2. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister for Safety and Security

- (1) Whether any persons apart from those persons already convicted for the murder of Dr Abu-Baker Asvat are being investigated in connection with this murder, if so, what are the relevant details,  
(2) whether any new suspects have been identified, if so, what are the relevant details,  
(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? N226E

The MINISTER FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY

- (1) No

- (2) No

- (3) Yes. Two persons were found guilty and sentenced to death for the murder of the late Dr Abu-Baker Asvat. The case is closed and no further investigations in connection with his murder are being conducted

At a meeting with the National Commissioner of the South African Police Service, Commissioner J G Fivaz, held on 14 March 1995, the hon members Mr A J Leon and D H M Gibson informed the Commissioner that they believed that additional information relating to the case of Dr Abu-Baker Asvat was available in Britain. They indicated that they intended looking into the matter and that they would revert back to the Commissioner. As on 28 March 1995 the two hon members had not contacted the Commissioner again about this matter.

Subsequent to 14 March 1995 media reports appeared which suggested that a certain Mr Katuza Cebekhulu had information which was relevant to the death of the late Dr Abu-Baker Asvat and that a tape-recording existed in London on which such information was recorded. According to the reports a member of the British Parliament had information about the alleged tape-recording. As a result of these media reports, the South African

Police Service requested a member of the South African Embassy in London to make contact with the member of the British Parliament to discuss the media reports. As on 28 March 1995 no such contact had been made.

Any new information relating to the murder of the late Dr Abu-Baker Asvat will be studied by the South African Police Service to determine its relevance and to decide whether or not any further investigations are warranted.

Mr D H M GIBSON Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister I should like to ask him the following. The hon the Minister stated that there had been no further contact between Mr Leon and me and the Commissioner since the meeting. Is he aware of the fact that a letter to the national Commissioner in which I referred specifically to Mr Cebekhulu, and mentioned the investigation which was being conducted?

Secondly, has he checked with the South African representative in London as to why he has not yet made contact with Ms Emma Nicholson, who is a British member of Parliament, in order to listen to the tape and to take the matter further?

The MINISTER FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY Mr Speaker, I am aware, as I indicated in my reply, that there has been a meeting between the Commissioner of the SA Police Service and the two hon members. I am not aware that subsequent to that there has been any further communication. I note the information as given by the hon member now, but I think that what is really central to this question is whether any information so far has been put before the SA Police Service which will enable them to decide whether there is a necessity to conduct further investigations. I am saying that such information has not been put before the SA Police Service.

Mr D H M GIBSON [Inaudible]

The MINISTER The hon member had better not whisper if he wishes me to hear him.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER Order! Mr Gibson, do you wish to put a follow-up question?

Mr D H M GIBSON Mr Deputy Speaker, my question was probably rather long and involved, and the Minister omitted to answer the second

## SA to send last refugees home

JOHANNESBURG: The UN will repatriate the last 2 000 Mozambican refugees from South Africa tomorrow, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees said yesterday. (23b)

Nearly two million refugees have been repatriated during the past two years. CT 30/3/95

# Going home — with joy

## and fear

BY PEARL RANTSEKENG

THERE were tears of joy but also frowns of uncertainty — as hundreds of Mozambicans were repatriated from South Africa this week

About 2 000 refugees from settlements in the Northern and Eastern Transvaal accepted voluntary repatriation as the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) wound up its repatriation operation from South Africa

Some eagerly scrambled into the trucks taking them home But others left sadly — even though they had accepted their fate

Some were going home to their families, peace and probably a good life

But others were going "home" to nothing and nobody — having fled their country 10 years ago because of the war

For 27-year-old Paulos Maluleke the future was uncertain

Fighting back tears, Maluleke said "I am going back to nothing My family was killed by Renamo during the war — that is why I fled to South Africa in 1985

"But I am better off that side than here because of the treatment we Mozambicans have been getting from the police when they arrest us"

Maluleke is one of many refugees who have little reason to go home — except that they believe they will have freedom of movement and better

treatment

Tomorrow will see the last of the trucks carrying refugees across the border from South Africa

UNHCR Deputy Regional Representative Guy Quellet said that during the repatriation operation, which began last January, more than 30 000 refugees had been relocated from South Africa to Gaza and Maputo provinces

### Last refugees

Quellet said the repatriation operation had at first been planned to last two years But as the stream of refugees wanting to go home had dried up, the programme was being ended sooner

The repatriation of Mozambican refugees

has been the largest and in many ways the most complex operation ever undertaken by the UNHCR in Africa, said Quellet In the last two years over 1.6 million refugees have returned home from six neighbouring countries

Quellet said the position of those who had remained in South Africa would be reviewed by the UNHCR and the governments of South Africa and Mozambique

"Africa's success story is in Mozambique," said UN High Commissioner Sadako Ogata

"But for those returning to a country devastated by war, that story is not yet over The new democracy and political institutions in that coun-

try are still fragile, the economy precarious. To ensure the sustainability of our efforts, the transition from relief to development must be smooth and effective"

Quellet said that in order to provide urgently needed social and economic support to the returnees and make their reintegration into Mozambican society easier, the UNHCR had developed and implemented "Quick Impact Projects" (QIPs)

"The UNHCR has provided aid in the rehabilitation of health posts, schools, roads and bridges and water systems including the digging of wells and the drilling of boreholes"

CP 2/14/85 (236)



GOING HOME . . . A Mozambican mother and her children board one of the last refugee trucks from SA. Pic: ANDRIES MCINER

# Refugees flock home to brave new future

By CHIARA CARTER

**JULIA SHAUKE** travelled through the Kruger Park on foot seven years ago when her family chose to brave the park's lions rather than face war and famine in Mozambique.

On Friday, Mrs Shauke once again prepared to set off on a journey through the Kruger Park, this time aboard a crowded truck heading back to Mozambique on the last day of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees voluntary repatriation programme.

"I left Mozambique because I was hungry and afraid. My uncle and his entire family died in the war. We could not work the land and we could not sleep at night.

"Now I want to go home. I want to see my family who stayed behind. My husband is already in Mozambique and he says it is safe to return," Mrs Shauke said.

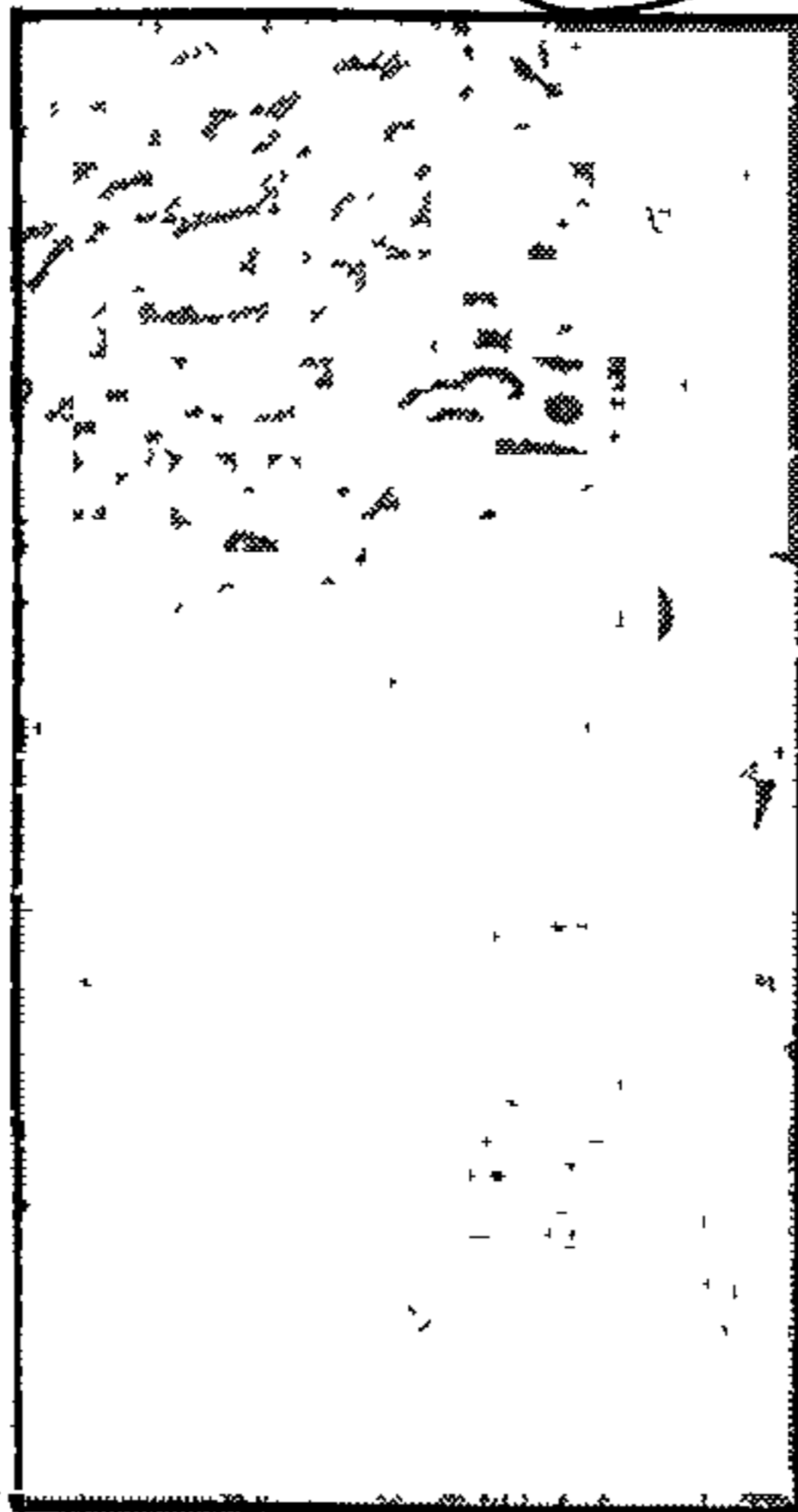
Grey-haired Chuluwane Chichango said she had not seen some of her family for almost 10 years.

"I never thought there would be peace. Now the fighting has stopped and I am old. I want to die in my own district," she said.

Others want to use newly acquired skills to build their country.

Said Julio Masibane: "I have learnt to build brick houses. There will be plenty of work for me in my country."

As the sun rose on the refugees' last day on South African soil, they quietly



**SAFE ... Julia Shauke begins a new life** Picture: SHAUN HARRIS

began queuing at the gates of the UN staging camp at Mhinga in the Northern Transvaal.

Clutching their repatriation papers, they filed through the gates and clambered into four trucks.

Their belongings were already stacked on 10 luggie trucks filled

with zinc, cupboards, bicycles, briefcases and clothing — the basis for a new beginning in Mozambique.

For the UNHCR, the convoy marked the end of one of its success stories.

High commissioner Sadako Ogata said Mozambique was a success story in a continent sorely needing beacons of hope.

During the past two years, more than 1.6 million refugees had returned home from six neighbouring states at a cost of \$2-million (R7.2-million) — the largest and most complex operation ever undertaken by the UNHCR.

Last year, the UN funded 486 projects in 37 districts throughout Mozambique and distributed 177 000 agricultural tools and 186 700 seed packets.

The South African repatriation programme began in January last year and by Friday 31 074 refugees had chosen to return to the country of their birth.

But while most refugees in neighbouring states have been repatriated, about 90 000 have chosen to remain in South Africa.

Their future will be discussed by the South African and Mozambican governments, together with the UNHCR.

UNHCR deputy regional representative Guy Ouellette said the Mozambicans may soon lose their refugee status.

While some will have acquired South African residence rights, the position of the others is uncertain.

236 ST 2/4/95



31,000 refugees repatriated

# Last goodbyes as Mozambicans head homewards

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SKAN 3/4/95

■ BY JUSTICE MALALA

The last of Mozambique's more than 1.6-million refugees to be repatriated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees from the six neighbouring countries began going home at the weekend.

The operation, which has seen more than 31 000 refugees returned home from South Africa since January last year, will end today when the last batch of 316 people board trucks from Mhinga, in Northern Transvaal.

## Complex operation

The trucks will take them to the Mapai reception centre in Mozambique and from there to their villages in Gaza province.

In what is the largest and most complex operation ever undertaken by the UNHCR in Africa, more than 1.6-million Mo-

zambican refugees have been returned home by the organisation in the past two years. The South African repatriation programme was the last to take place.

But the number of those who have volunteered to go home has been disappointing. Of the estimated 120 000 Mozambican refugees in the country only the 31 000 had come forward to go home, UNHCR spokesman Yusuf Hassan said on Friday.

Many of the refugees might have returned unofficially on their own and others, who had acquired legal status to remain in South Africa, might have stayed on, he said.

Many of those who took up the offer to go home had stayed in the country for as long as possible, in fear of a fresh outbreak of war after the fragile peace established last year, and many say that if there are no jobs in

their country they will return to seek employment here.

"It feels good to go home, but if there are no jobs there then there is no reason to stay," said 24-year-old Julius Baloyi.

## Negotiate

Hassan said the UNHCR would negotiate a cessation clause with the South African Government which would give the remaining refugees a period of grace before they would become illegal immigrants.

UNHCR Mozambique field office head Felipe Camargo said the main problems of the returnees, mainly women and children, were poor food production and lack of employment.

Some return home to find their villages totally destroyed, and decide to make their new homes in the reception centres set up by the UNHCR.

## Returning as mother after 8 years

■ BY JUSTICE MALALA

On Thursday evening, when Katherine Ngobeni went to sleep for the fourth night on the wet ground of the UNHCR's Mhinga transitional camp in the far Northern Transvaal, all that she had was hope.

The next day, with nothing to her name except the voluntary repatriation form which was her passport to freedom, her two young children and the clothes on their backs, she boarded a truck which drove her back to the land she fled in 1983.

For the young woman who does not know her age, the trip home was the beginning of the realisation of her dream that her

children would grow up in their own country among their people.

"I fled from my village, Ka-Mashamba in the Gaza province, with my uncle eight years ago when we were told that Renamo was going to attack. We walked through the Kruger National Park until we reached Giyani township, where our relatives took us in," she said.

## Thirst

She met her husband James, also from KaMashamba, in South Africa and they have two children, Farieda (4) and John (2). James' first wife, she says, died of thirst while she was crossing the park into South Africa with her husband.

Ngobeni is not sure what happened to other members of her family, but said other refugees who came to South Africa after her said they had fled to other villages and were still alive.

Her husband left for Mozambique in February to start building a home for their family.

Although she was still fearful of what lay ahead, she was hopeful that the peace that friends and relatives had told her about was a real and lasting one.

"We were afraid to go back before now because we are not sure what it is like. But nothing can make me come back here. Only the outbreak of war will drive me back," she said.

✓

# Last refugees are going home

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Sowetan 3/4/95

By Betsy Spratt

## ■ AIDING RETURNEES UN's

**H**UNDREDS OF REFUGEES crowded onto tarpaulin-covered lorries early Friday to return to a land that many have not seen in over three years

The refugees — Mozambicans who fled their country as a result of a 16-year war — travelled from all over South Africa to Mhinga, one of six staging areas where they could register and await departure

Their departure for Mozambique is expected to bring to a close one of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' largest and most complex repatriation efforts, said deputy regional director Mr Guy Ouellet

"We began the operation one year ago," Ouellet told journalists at a farewell ceremony at the Punda Maria Gate in Kruger National Park, the point of departure for the refugees

## largest repatriation effort ends:

Since last January, the UNHCR operation has repatriated more than 30 000 refugees to Gaza, Maputo and other provinces in Mozambique

"When we started bringing refugees from six different countries, South Africa was last," Ouellet said

The UN had not been in South Africa for nearly 40 years because of the nation's apartheid policies, Ouellet said. Consequently, refugees in Swaziland, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Zambia were repatriated before those who had sought asylum in South Africa

Although repatriation efforts in South Africa have officially ceased, hundreds of refugees remain at Mhinga and will be moved in the next few days

The exodus was stemmed in 1992

when the Mozambican government and rebel movement Renamo signed the Rome Peace Accord, project coordinator Yusuf Hassan said. The agreement paved the way for the voluntary return of refugees

Now, the UNHCR will concentrate on repairing Mozambique's infrastructure through a variety of Quick-Impact Projects, Hassan said. "We're helping them return because we think their physical safety can be guaranteed, but there will be social and economic problems because they are recovering from a devastating war," Hassan said

The Quick-Impact Projects will include brick making, distribution of seeds and tools and a plan for improving access to clean water



Mozambican refugees gather the possessions they will take on to UN lorries at a staging area in Mhinga, Northern Transvaal, on Friday. Their return to Mozambique signals the end of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' largest repatriation operation.

PIC PAT SEBOKO

and (xiv) Thembisa police stations in 1994? S87E

**THE MINISTER FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY.**

Comment: Statistics are only available until November 1994

\*The satellite police station at Tsakane is affiliated to the Brakpan police station and Duduza is affiliated to the Nigel police station. Crime statistics for both satellite police stations are obtained from the crime returns compiled by the latter police station respectively. From the crime returns it is not possible to separate crime figures for individual satellite police stations, as the latter's statistics are incorporated into the returns of the police stations to which they are affiliated.

To obtain the required statistics it would be necessary to physically peruse all dockets and records held at the Brakpan and Nigel police stations with regard to the period under consideration. The magnitude of this task will mean that limited manpower and financial resources will have to be diverted from other urgent tasks in order to provide the information and it would be extremely counter-productive. It is regretted therefore, that the desired information cannot be provided. The SAPS would, however, be able to provide figures on crimes committed in the entire area served by the Brakpan and Nigel police stations and its satellite stations during the period under review, should this be required.

(i) Station Kempton Park (u) Station Benoni

(a)	21	(a)	35
(b)	38	(b)	42
(c)	175	(c)	298
(d)	511	(d)	636
(e)	55	(e)	64
(f)	686	(f)	480
(g)	1 236	(g)	1 164
(h)	353	(h)	335
(i)	1 307	(i)	1 726
(j)	34	(j)	69

(iii) Station Brakpan (iv) Station Boksburg

(a)	96	(a)	54
(b)	54	(b)	49
(c)	572	(c)	450
(d)	890	(d)	531
(e)	182	(e)	83
(f)	703	(f)	575

(g) 763 (g) 754  
 (h) 412 (h) 305  
 (i) 1 639 (i) 1 373  
 (j) 26 (j) 51

(v) Station Edenvale (vi) Station Bedfordview

(a)	8	(a)	13
(b)	21	(b)	26
(c)	62	(c)	74
(d)	207	(d)	209
(e)	15	(e)	9
(f)	304	(f)	464
(g)	826	(g)	935
(h)	169	(h)	222
(i)	1 140	(i)	279
(j)	8	(j)	10

(vii) Station Springs (viii) Station Nigel

(a)	37	(a)	11
(b)	40	(b)	5
(c)	216	(c)	237
(d)	610	(d)	295
(e)	73	(e)	40
(f)	483	(f)	147
(g)	991	(g)	214
(h)	366	(h)	110
(i)	1 697	(i)	508
(j)	44	(j)	81

(ix) Station Heidelberg (x) Station Daveyton

(a)	43	(a)	159
(b)	34	(b)	21
(c)	341	(c)	993
(d)	222	(d)	398
(e)	67	(e)	302
(f)	222	(f)	1 060
(g)	129	(g)	302
(h)	143	(h)	386
(i)	580	(i)	416
(j)	27	(j)	18

(xi) Station KwaThema (xiv) Station Tembisa

(a)	94	(a)	188
(b)	19	(b)	50
(c)	409	(c)	571
(d)	186	(d)	359
(e)	121	(e)	203
(f)	447	(f)	1 057
(g)	190	(g)	207
(h)	180	(h)	247
(i)	460	(i)	315
(j)	14	(j)	9

(xii) Station Tsakane (xiii) Station Duduza

See \* in col 41

**QUESTIONS**

† Indicates translated version

For written reply

South Africans who emigrated from/immigrated to SA in 1994 S83E

42 Sen A J WILLIAMS asked the Minister of Home Affairs (236)

*Hansard 4/4/95*

**ANNEXURE A**

Emigrants and immigrants by occupation for the period January 1994 to October 1994

Occupation	January 1994 to October 1994	
	Emigrants	Immigrants
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	9 072	5 430
<b>TOTAL—ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE</b>	4 298	2 230
Professional, semi-professional and technical occupations—Total	1 726	954
Engineers and related technologists	341	248
Industrial/production	16	1
Chemical	9	9
Electrical and related	27	84
Agricultural	—	2
Mechanical	22	24
Metallurgical	2	—
Mining	5	29
Civil and related	41	29
Engineers (not elsewhere classified)	219	70
Medical practitioner	60	144
Medical specialist	16	5
Dental professions	16	12
Education and related occupations	265	127
Accountant and related accounting occupations	182	24
Other	846	394
Managerial, executive and administrative occupations	559	418
Clerical and sales occupations	904	341

(a) How many South Africans (i) emigrated from and (ii) immigrated to South Africa in 1994 and (b) how many of them were (i) economically active, per occupation and (ii) economically inactive?

**The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS**

Statistics for November and December 1994 are not yet available. The statistics for the period 1 January 1994 to 31 October 1994 are furnished in Annexure A.

7

Transport, delivery and communications occupations	37	15
Service occupations	107	100
Farming and related occupations	12	18
Artisans, apprentice and related occupations	364	167
Production foreman and supervisor, miner and quarry worker, operator, production and related worker	63	71
Occupation unspecified and not elsewhere classified	526	146
<b>TOTAL—ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE</b>	<b>4 774</b>	<b>3 200</b>
House-keeping	1 288	1 496
Child—not scholar	875	412
Scholar/student	1 940	1 045
Pensioner	634	247
Economically inactive (not elsewhere classified)	37	

## QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

**Offences/persons released on bail in each province**

2 Sen Dr R RABINOWITZ asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether any offences committed during the period 1 October 1994 up to and including 28 February 1995 were committed by persons out on bail, if so, how many in each of the provinces,
- (2) whether he intends taking any steps in this regard, if not, why not, if so, what steps? S12E

**The MINISTER OF JUSTICE**

- (1) The required information is not readily available in my Department. In an effort to be of assistance, the statistics set out hereunder for the period October 1994-January 1995, were obtained from the South African Police. The statistics for February 1995 are not available yet. It should further be pointed out that the statistics are not available with regard to each province, and that the statistics merely indicate the number of persons arrested while on bail and not necessarily the number of persons arrested for an offence committed while on bail.

Month	Total
October 1994	752
November 1994	372
December 1994	306
January 1995	362
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 792</b>

- (2) Yes, I have enquired and received reports from the various attorneys-general regarding accused persons who have committed offences whilst they were out on bail. From the reports it is evident that they regard this matter in a serious light and have issued specific instructions to state prosecutors under their jurisdiction. It has to be emphasised that prosecutors can only oppose bail on information sup-

plied to them by the police. Furthermore, in the final instance it is the court which decides whether an accused person should be granted bail or not. Our courts handle thousands of criminal cases and leaving aside the few cases in which courts have come in for criticism, they are performing exceptionally well.

I referred the question of bail to the South African Law Commission for investigation some time ago. The Commission has completed its task and has submitted its report to me. The report has been tabled. I have studied the report and am contemplating amendments to the law relating to bail. During this process I also envisage to hold a consultative workshop to discuss the Commission's report and proposals.

**Education: budget per province**

24 Sen A J WILLIAMS asked the Minister of Education †

- (1) (a) What is the budget which has been allocated to each of the provinces in respect of education and (b) what is the shortage experienced in each province in this regard,
- (2) whether he intends making additional funds available in this regard, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details? S57E

**The MINISTER OF EDUCATION**

- (1) (a) Allocation for College and School Education (Private Ordinary School Education included) for 1995/96 according to province

Province	Allocation <sup>1</sup> for 1995/96 (R'000)
Eastern Cape	4 499 703
Northern Cape	691 320
Western Cape	3 117 061
KwaZulu-Natal	5 373 990
Free State	1 964 931
Eastern Transvaal	1 772 703
Northern Transvaal	3 613 433
North West	1 899 210
Gauteng	4 547 094
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 479 445</b>

*LANSARD 6/11/95*

# A journey from wretchedness to hope

(236) Sp... 6/4/95

Among the hundreds of refugees who returned to Mozambique from South Africa last week, one man was a graphic example of the hope and belief of the returnees in the future of their country and the need to start working.

Simon Sithole may have nothing, but promises that in ten years he will be a far cry from the wretched individual in tattered clothing that he is today.

By most standards, the belongings he carried with him to Mozambique amount to nothing and yet

to him they are everything. A few corrugated iron sheets, two old mattresses in an assortment of pots and plates.

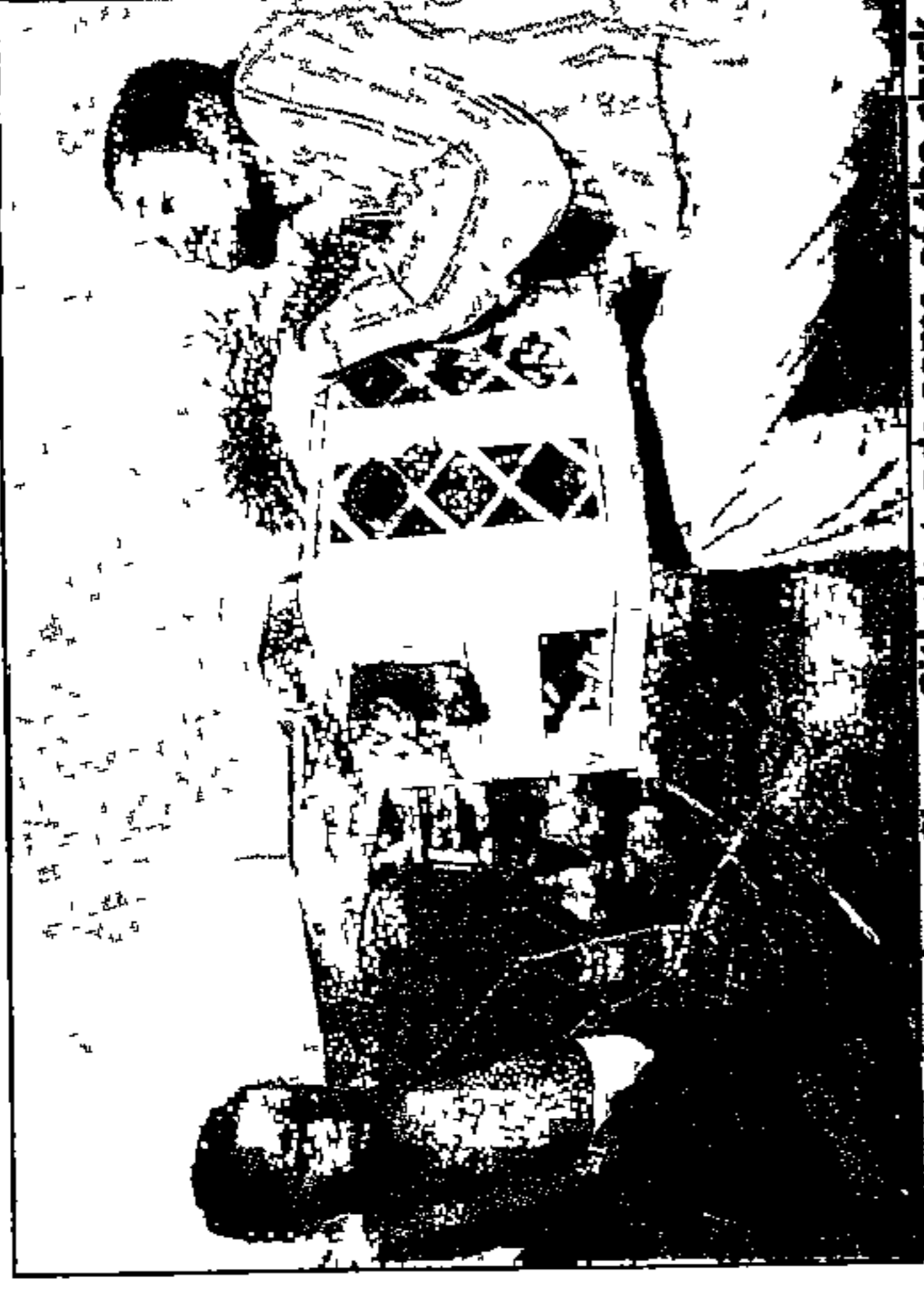
And a brood of 13 chickens and 40 chicks packed into six small crates. Sithole is going to be a chicken farmer, a dream he has cherished and fought to realise in his exile here.

"I started working on this dream immediately I came here in 1987. I knew that one day I would go home and I cannot go back with my hands dangling with nothing," he said. Sithole who comes from

Khumburne village in the Gaza province, has throughout his stay in Malamulele in the Northern Transvaal, his stream was sorely tested.

"I worked in the great farms here and brought the chickens but they always died. Those which did not die were always stolen, sometimes by my own hungry countrymen."

Mostly the chickens died sometimes of heat, sometimes negligence while he was away working in the farm. In the six days while he waited to be repatriated in the Mhinga transit camp,



Looking ahead Simon Sithole tends some of the chickens he hopes will bring him prosperity in his home country.

three chicks died. UNHCR Mozambique head Felipe Camargo says the biggest problem facing the returnees was food production and that many young men and women are repatriated only to find hunger at home despite the various programmes to help them.

Sithole believes that having come so far, only a few of the chicks will die, and with proper care the rest will live and put him on his way to prosperity, thanks to the promise of seeds and tools from the UNHCR.

(244) CT(BR) 6/4/95  
**Indian Ocean working group set up:** Seven

Indian Ocean rim countries, including South Africa, have set up a working group to investigate closer regional economic cooperation following a conference in Mauritius late last month

**World economic summit in May:** The Southern African Economic Summit of the World Economic Forum will take place on May 11 and 12 in Johannesburg. The summit is expected to attract senior business and political leaders from the region.

**Mondi opens in Australia:** Mondi Paper said ~~(245)~~ yesterday it had opened an office in Australia to serve its export market to that country. A division of the R3 billion a year Amic subsidiary and integrated forest group Mondi Ltd, Mondi Paper achieved worldwide sales of more than R350 million during 1994.

CT(BR) 6/4/95  
**Japan in debt after disasters:** European credit rating agency IBCA estimates the total bad debts held by the 21 large Japanese banks to be around \$400 billion at current exchange rates, arising from the weak economy, strong yen and Kobe earthquake. Japanese banks are likely to have to make a Y4 trillion provision in 1994/95 although the banks' operating profits will be only about Y3 trillion.

(236)  
**Brain drain continues:** The brain drain from South Africa continued in the first 10 months of last year, with 1 726 professional, semi-professional and technically qualified people leaving the country. Over the same period South Africa admitted 954 skilled immigrants, according to figures released by Minister of Home Affairs Mangosuthu Buthelezi in parliament.

CT(BR) 6/4/95

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# Emigration up by 50% since election

CT 6/4/95  
JOHANNESBURG: Emigration from South Africa showed an increase of nearly 50% in the first 10 months of 1994, official statistics show

Figures provided by the Central Statistical Service yesterday show 9 072 people, mostly whites, packed their bags and left between January and October 1994.

In the corresponding period in 1993, 6 065 South Africans emigrated

The preferred destination for the emigrants was Britain, with 2 606 people, followed by New Zealand, 1 291, and Australia, 1 135.

Economists said that although political violence died down after South Africa's historic all-race election last April, rising crime could have prompted more people to

(236)  
leave  
Immigration to South Africa also showed a decline of almost 40% from January to October 1994

Figures show 5 430 people immigrated during that time, down nearly 40% on the same period in 1993

Home Affairs Minister Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in Parliament yesterday more than 1 700 professionals, including engineers, medical specialists and executives, had emigrated from South Africa between January and October 1994

Altogether 4 298 economically active people emigrated over that period compared to 2 230 who had settled in the country, he said in a written reply to a question — Sapa-Reuter

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**M**ore than 1,6-million Mozambican refugees have  
countries by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. Justice  
the last group from South Africa to the border, looks at what

# Home, but no happy

been repatriated from six  
Malala, who accompanied  
lies ahead for them

# ending yet

~~6/23/95~~ scan 6/4/95

Cont



Uncertain and yet hopeful people huddled in the trucks that wound their way from the Mhinga transit camp in the north-eastern Transvaal to Mozambique last week, the return home was symbolic

For them, the peaceful return — a direct contrast to the dangerous illegal entry into South Africa, for many years ago — was a symbol of the peace and opportunity that awaits them in the land of their birth

Carrying their pathetic, meagre belongings made up of mattresses, corrugated iron sheets and a miscellany of other things, the refugees go home to nothing but a peaceful political system and the opportunity to build

Their desperate hopes are born of years of suffering during their diaspora while the country fought with itself. Mozambique has not had any real peace in the past 419 years

The country attained its liberation from Portugal in 1975 after 400 years of colonialism. But barely a year after the triumphant Frente de Libertacao de Mocambique (Frelimo) cadres took power, the country was plunged into war again

This time, the newly-liberated Mozambicans were fighting each other, with the Resistancia Nacional Mocambique (Renamo) taking up arms against the new-government. It was to be a long war.

### Fled to sanctuary

More than a million people died and more than 1.7-million, with no option but death left for them, fled the country during the 16-year war that followed. They fled to the nearest sanctuary they could find, scattering across the sub-continent in Swaziland, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi and Tanzania.

A fragile peace dawned with the signing of the Rome Peace Accord in 1992, and finally the staging of elections, which Frelimo won, last year.

The refugees began returning home as the peace held, many going back of their own volition.

They return to a devastated country, a country where almost every sight is testimony to the destruction and futility of war. The UNHCR estimates that \$15-billion (R54-billion) worth of damage was caused by the war.

For those who returned via the little-used Pafuri Border Gate in the Kruger National Park last week, the struggles that lie ahead for them and their country were immediately apparent only 20m into Mozambique

The buildings at the border gate are roofless, many of them still carrying marks of burning.

High Commission for Refugees deputy regional representative



Guy Ouellet said landmines planted in the area during the war could still be found, and one had to watch where one walked. The Commission estimates there are more than a million landmines scattered across the country.

"The situation is like this all over the country. The signs of war are everywhere," said UNHCR spokesman Yussuf Has-

san, pointing at the destroyed buildings.

The store just inside Mozambique at the border sells a can of Vivo beer for R5 and a piece of Chappies chewing gum goes for an astounding R2.

The war has destroyed all semblance of normality in the country. Families have broken down, the infrastructure has collapsed and the economy is in tat-

ters. Many return home to villages totally destroyed.

Yet they are returning in numbers, with more than 1.6-million of the registered 1.7-million who fled already repatriated by the UNHCR in its most complex and largest operation ever in Africa.

The Commission has developed and implemented Quick Impact Projects (QIP) in the country to help provide social

and economic support for the returnees. The QIPs are aimed at providing basic infrastructure in areas and villages.

"One of the biggest problems that many returnees face is lack of food, and what complicates the situation is that they have no means of producing food on their own.

"Together with the World Food Programme we supply

STAR

6/4/95

236

Cent



**ABOVE:** Trucks carrying the returnees enter a devastated Mozambique at the Pafuri border gate in the north-eastern Transvaal.

**LEFT:** Dawn breaks over the Mhinga transit camp in the north-eastern Transvaal as Mozambican refugees prepare to go home.

PICTURES MOTHLELEFI MAHLABE

them with a year's food when they return in the hope that after that period they will be self-sufficient," says UNHCR Mozambique field office head Felipe Camargo.

Together with the Mozambican government, the UNHCR has distributed 550 000 agricultural tools and 273 000 seed kits to the returnees. Each returnee family receives maize, ground nuts, mil-

let, two types of beans and sorghum as well as pangas, axes, sickles and hoes.

To tide them over while they are still getting established, the Commission provides the returnees with food for up to a year. But despite this, many face problems.

"For example, many are still not used to working the land. But as they regain the old habits

this will not be a problem anymore," says Camargo.

Despite the country's many lakes and rivers, water is in short supply in many areas. The war had a disastrous effect on the water retrieval and distribution system, and this is one of the factors which has held back development in many areas, says the Commission.

Wells were destroyed or poisoned, and water resources in many areas were left in a drastic state of disrepair. Up to 8.4-million people out of the 12-million in the rural areas have no adequate access to clean water.

But last year, as part of the QIPs, about 2 000 new or rehabilitated water sources were constructed, says Camargo, adding that more will be built.

Between 30% and 50% of rural health facilities were looted in the war, and the present health administration can only care for a third of the country's 16-million people. There are only three main hospitals in the country, and a mere 550 doctors, 150 of them foreigners. For every 1 000 children born, more than 287 will die before they are five.

But since 1993 the UN has funded the rehabilitation and reconstruction of more than 100 rural clinics and nurses' homes. The Ministry of Health has received international grants of more than \$33-million (R118-million) to rebuild health facilities.

### Forced out

The school system was brought to its knees by the war, with about 3 000 schools closed or destroyed. About 1.2-million pupils and 20 000 teachers were forced out of schools between 1983 and 1991, says the UNHCR, and many children missed years of schooling while in foreign countries.

In Tete province alone, 98% of the schools were destroyed or abandoned.

There is a chronic shortage of places in schools, despite the government and the UNHCR constructing and rehabilitating thousands of classrooms under the QIPs programme.

Other problems in many areas abound, but the people of Mozambique continue to return home with hope.

"Many find that their villages have been destroyed and they now know one when they return. But they say the fact that I am here, in the land of my birth, is enough," says Hassan.

He says the fact that 1.6-million people have been repatriated means that Mozambique's is a story with a happy ending.

But for the exhausted people of Mozambique and their devastated country, it may well be that only a bloody chapter has been closed. The happy ending is yet to come.

STAR 6/4/95

## Emigration rockets (236)

EMIGRATION from SA showed an increase of nearly 50% in the first 10 months of 1994, according to official statistics.

Figures from the Central Statistical Service yesterday showed 9 072 people, mostly whites, packed their bags and left between January and October 1994. Preferred destinations were Britain, followed by New Zealand and Australia. Statistics on Australia showed that the number of South Africans immigrating to that country alone had doubled to 1 590.

REPORTS Business Day reporters, Sapa-Reuters

RD 6/4/95

# 600 miners quit after clashes

By Charles Phahlane

(236)

~~250~~ ~~270~~

ABOUT 600 employees at Primrose gold mine in Germiston have resolved to go back to Mozambique after three days of negotiations between management and officials of the National Union of Mineworkers failed to persuade them to stay.

The talks followed clashes between two factions at the mine which resulted in nine people killed and about 20 injured at the weekend.

Six of those killed were from Mozambique.

After three days of negotiations between management and NUM officials, the Mozambican miners decided to re-

sign and go home, a mine spokesman said.

Manager of the mine Mr John Cockcroft said the company had met the workers' demands regarding the safeguarding of their lives but the miners were adamant that they wanted to leave.

He said about 600 of the miners signed resignation forms yesterday.

He described the incident as an "inter-tribal conflict".

NUM regional coordinator Mr Archie Palane said an independent commission would be set up to investigate the causes of the clash.

The names of the dead miners have not yet been released.

6/4/95

Souetan

Brain drain continues *SNW 7/4/95*

## Many medical students plan to go overseas

236

BY SHIRLEY WOODGATE

Up to a third of the medical students at Cape Town and Wits universities are believed to be planning to leave South Africa after graduating this year, according to Dr Dan Ncayiyana, editor of the SA Medical Journal.

Indications of the pending brain drain follow hard on the heels of emigration figures for 1994 showing that among the 9 077 people who left the country between January and October 1994 were 60 medical practitioners, 16 medical specialists and 219 civil and related engineers.

Emigration from SA

rose by nearly 50% in the first 10 months of 1994, according to Central Statistical Service figures.

Saying the loss of doctors was "a matter for serious concern", Ncayiyana said: "It is impossible to tie them down once they have graduated, unless it is to delay their registration by the SA Medical and Dental Council from one to two years after graduating."

"We must provide them with an incentive to stay through job satisfaction. This means ensuring an acceptable working environment, which includes adequate supplies of drugs and equipment, proper nursing

care and an end to overcrowding in hospitals."

The current gap was being partly filled by "significant numbers" of eastern European and African doctors — the latter from Uganda, Ghana, Zimbabwe and Kenya, trained on the British model and familiar with many of the diseases that occurred in SA.

Ncayiyana said it was necessary to keep as much talent in the country as possible, particularly as at least half their training was at taxpayers' expense.

"On the other hand, we need only those who are committed to the future."

*SNW 7/4/95*

## Police to review go-slow if negotiations succeed

STAFF REPORTERS

The SA Police Union would review its "work-to-rule" campaign and other actions tomorrow if ongoing wage negotiations with the Government did not produce a solution.

The union said yesterday it would continue its marches in major cities today, although an agreement to end the two-week action was expected soon.

Sapu national organiser Gerhard van der Merwe said members had agreed that if no progress is made today, the go-slow strategy would be reviewed.

Captain Leah Shibambo, a spokesman for Police Commissioner

George Fivaz, said yesterday there were no new developments in negotiations.

Sapu member Celeste Pretorius said all the parties taking part in the negotiations were "in agreement in principle" about overtime pay and salary increases.

"The problem now is to find the money for the increases and allowances," Pretorius said.

Attempts were being made to find money from within the police and other budgets to boost police allowances, overtime pay and increases.

Policemen have been on a go-slow over the past two weeks and have refused to take all but emergency calls after hours.

Sapu will hold nationwide marches in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Pretoria today.

Pretorius said the marches would proceed as planned — "as victory marches if we have a solution to our problems by then".

A senior policeman said earlier this week that part of the hesitancy in granting salary increases to policemen was that the service still formed part of the civil service.

Consequently, whatever increase is decided upon for the police service, will have to apply to all civil servants.

But other sources said police had negotiated a separate deal.

**F**OR the more than 1 000 uncertain and yet hopeful people huddled in the trucks that wound their way from the Mhingwa transit camp in the northeast Transvaal to Mozambique, the return home was symbolic

For them the peaceful return — a direct contrast to the dangerous illegal entry into South Africa many years ago — was a symbol of the peace and opportunity that awaits them in the land of their birth

Carrying their pathetic, meagre belongings made up of mattresses, corrugated iron sheets and a miscellany of other things, the refugees go home to nothing but a peaceful political system and the opportunity to build

Their desperate hopes are born of years of suffering during their diaspora, while the country fought with itself Mozambique has not had any real peace in the past 419 years

The country attained its liberation from Portugal in 1975 after 400 years of colonialism But barely a year after the triumphant Frente de Libertacao de Mocambique (Frelimo) cadres took power, the country was plunged into war again

This time, the newly-liberated Mozambicans were fighting each other, with the Resistancia Nacional Mocambique (Renamo) taking up arms against the new government It was to be a long war

More than a million people died and more than 1.7-million, with no option but death left for them, fled the country during the 16-year war that followed They fled to the nearest sanctuary they could find, scattering across the sub-continent in Swaziland, South Africa,

Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi and Tanzania

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They return to a devastated country, a country where almost every sight is testimony to the destruction and futility of war The UNHCR estimates that 15-billion (R54-billion) worth of damage was caused by the war

For those who returned via the little-used Pafuri Border Gate in the Kruger National Park last week, the struggles that lie ahead for them and their country were immediately apparent only 20m into Mozambique

The buildings at the border gate are roofless High Commission for Refugees deputy regional representative Guy Ouellet said landmines planted in the area during the war could still be found, and one has to watch where one walks

The war has destroyed all semblance of normality in the country Families have broken down, the infrastructure has collapsed and the economy is in tatters Many return home to villages to-

# Home, but no happy endings

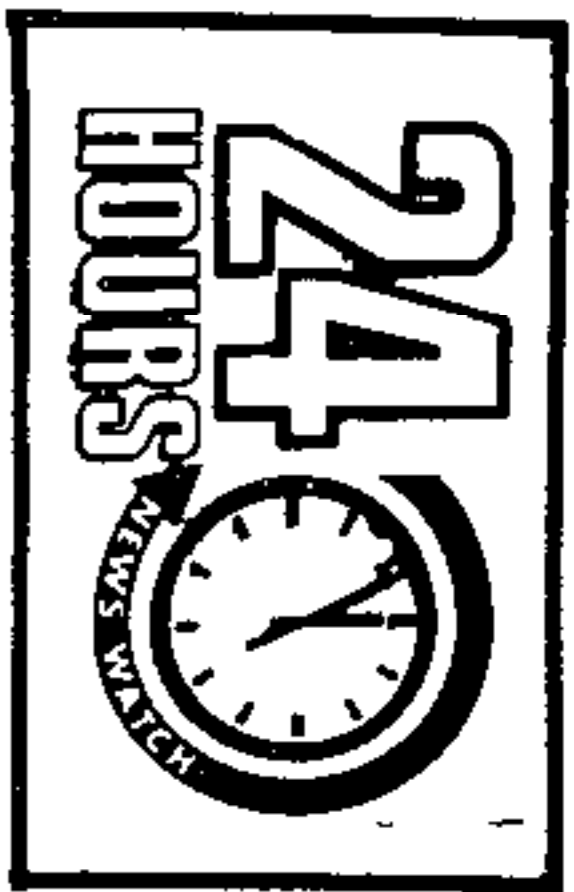


**HOME IS WHERE THE HEART IS:** These refugees are heading home to Mozambique, but they are uncertain of what lies ahead

tally destroyed

Yet they are returning in numbers, with more than 1.6-million of the registered 1.7-million who fled already repatriated by the UNHCR in its most complex and largest operation ever in Africa

236 ARG 10/4/95



they will be self-sufficient," says UNHCR Mozambique field office head Felipe Caramargo

But despite this, many face problems Despite the country's many lakes and rivers, water is in short supply in many areas The war had a disastrous effect on the water retrieval and distribution system

Wells were destroyed or poisoned, and water resources in many areas were left in a drastic state of disrepair Up to 8.4-million people out of the 12-million in the rural areas have no adequate access to clean water

But last year, as part of the QIPs, about 2 000 new or rehabilitated water sources were constructed, says Mr Caramargo, adding that more will be built

Between 30 and 50 of rural health facilities were looted in the war, and the present health administration can only care for a third of the country's 16-million people There are only three main hospitals in the country and a mere 550 doctors, 150 of them foreigners For every 1 000 children born, more than 287 will die before they are five

But since 1993 the UN has funded the rehabilitation and reconstruction of more

what complicates the situation is that they have no means of producing food on their own

"Together with the World Food Programme we supply them with a year's food when they return, in the hope that after that period

The Commission has developed and implemented Quick Impact Projects (QIP) in the country to help provide social and economic support for the returnees

"One of the biggest problems that many returnees face is lack of food, and

than 100 rural clinics and nurses' homes The Ministry of Health has received international grants of more than 33-million (R18-million) to rebuild health facilities

The school system was brought to its knees by the war, with about 3 000 schools closed or destroyed About 1.2-million pupils and 20 000 teachers were forced out of schools between 1983 and 1991, says the UNHCR, and many children missed years of schooling while in foreign countries

In Tete province alone, 98 of the schools were destroyed or abandoned There is a chronic shortage of places in schools Other problems in many areas abound, but the people of Mozambique continue to return home with hope

Many find that their villages have been destroyed But they say the fact that I am here, in the land of my birth, is enough

The fact that 1.6-million people have been repatriated means that Mozambique's is a story with a happy ending

But for the exhausted people of Mozambique and their devastated country, it may well be that only a bloody chapter has been closed The happy ending is yet to come

# NEWS FEATURE *The signing of the Rome Peace Accord by the Mozambican government and Renam*



"This is a symbol of peace," says Solomon Makuhan of the long, flowing, white robe he wears over his clothing.

## Last Mozambicans go

### ■ VOLUNTARY RETURN Many refugees

*go back to the war-ravaged Mozambique.*

**By Betsy Spratt**

**S**OLOMON Makuhan left Mozambique in 1984 to escape the war that had damaged the nation's infrastructure and claimed the lives of more than one million people

Makuhan and hundreds of other refugees stood before makeshift tents in a staging area in Mlunga in the Northern Trans-

vaal. They were the last of thousands of refugees waiting to be registered and transported back to Mozambique

Their return signals the end of the largest and most complex voluntary repatriation effort ever undertaken by the United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees

The voluntary repatriation operation of refugees from South Africa officially ended on March 31. Since last January, more than 30 000 refugees have returned to Mozambique, adding their numbers to the

1.6 million who, over the last two years, have returned from six neighbouring countries

Like most of the refugees, Makuhan has not seen his native land in years. In 1984 the war forced him to depart for Zimbabwe while other refugees fled to the neighbouring countries of Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and South Africa.

The refugees who had sought asylum in South Africa were the last to be repatriated since the UN had not been in the country for nearly 40 years due to the nation's apartheid policies

Prior to his departure for Zimbabwe, Makuhan had led 24 men in a battle against rebel forces

"These are the wounds I suffered dur-

# *paved the way for the refugees' return home from long years of exile*

# home

236

*Sowetan 10/14/95*

ing the war," Makuhani said, pointing to a large gash on his wrist and a bullet wound in his torso

The war against Renamo (Resistencia Nacional de Mocambique) raged in the country for 16 years, following on the heels of a 10-year liberation struggle that ended 400 years of Portuguese colonialism

In 1975, Frelimo (Frente de Libertacao de Mocambique) led the country to independence. But peace was short lived. By March of the following year war erupted between government forces and the new rebel group, Renamo. In 1992, the signing of the Rome Peace Accord by the Mozambican government and Renamo brought the war to an end and

paved the way for the voluntary return of the refugees. Tripartite agreements between the countries of asylum and the Government of Mozambique set the foundation for the repatriation effort. By December 1994, more than 1.6 million refugees returned to Mozambique.

But the problems of the refugees are far from over. Wells have been poisoned, water resources shattered and as many as 8.4 million of the 12 million people living in rural areas have been left without clean water.

To ease their plight, the UNHCR has implemented Quick Impact Projects to rebuild the country's shattered infrastructure. Although the war is over, the consequences are not finished yet.



Officials of the UNHCR review registration forms at the staging area at Mhinga in the Northern Transvaal before transporting refugees back to Mozambique.



# Emigrants forced to leave funds behind

**SUBSTANTIAL** funds were left in SA by emigrants whose assets exceeded limits set by exchange control regulations, Reserve Bank spokesman John Postmas said last week.

However, specific calculations were impossible as most assets were left in the form of property, shares invested in the stock exchange and government bonds, with values fluctuating enormously.

Families leaving SA for safer shores could take R200 000 in cash plus household goods and a car to the value of R150 000 each. Individuals were entitled to half this.

Capital assets left in SA were blocked and could be used in SA only when emigrants returned on holiday. A tax-free allowance of R300 000 a year in interest could be remitted to the emigrant's new country of residence.

Since the firmand's demise on March 10, emigrants could take their funds in commercial rands as opposed to the weaker currency which had made some indentations into foreign reserves, Postmas said. The rand's stability since the abolition of the firmand had softened the financial blow of emigration somewhat, but the reality of a weak currency generally meant emigrants arrived with little more than a deposit on a fairly modest house. Postmas said the Reserve Bank made

some allowances for elderly or disabled emigrants who would be unable to work in their new countries and would need funds to purchase property

However, these were "by far the exception" and additional funds would only be released having taken the applicant's world-wide funds into account and if the applicant complied with stringent criteria. In addition, if sufficient income would be generated from funds left in SA, the application would not be successful.

Emigrants had to apply for tax clearance from Inland Revenue before getting clearance for the release of foreign exchange and obtaining permission to have their property shipped from the country.

Both Inland Revenue and the Reserve Bank required about four weeks to clear applications which could delay emigration plans, an Inland Revenue spokesman said.

Surveyed foreign embassies said applications from potential SA emigrants were still being received, despite the relatively peaceful transition to democracy. However, recipient countries applied strict entrance criteria before accepting migrants. Recent statistics indicated most SA emigrants went to Great Britain, followed by New Zealand and Australia.

## Community project seeks to end poverty, illness

KATHRYN STRACHAN

**IN THE** arid poverty-ridden town of Jane Furse in Sekhethuneland, Northern Transvaal, a unique community project is unfolding to alleviate the desperate conditions in the area.

The project called Hlatololang, "We share the burden", received a boost recently with the donation of R2m by the US-based Kaiser Family Foundation.

While the project has over the past three years made a determined effort to improve people's lives, the funds will enable the launch of an array of essential projects spanning health, agriculture and adult literacy.

With half of the children in Sekhethuneland malnourished and with widespread disease and high levels of illiteracy and unemployment, the programmes are expected to make a significant impact on conditions.

The programme will begin with drawing up an accurate picture of the most pressing problems and especially children will be targeted.

The projects range from water and sanitation to supporting people in setting up income generating activities and literacy programmes.

The project is also unusual in that it incorporates the environment and is marked by the annual tree-planting event. Last year more than 1 000 trees were planted.

People were no longer able to live off the land in this vast area because of deforestation and erosion. Residents had also been hit by years of drought.

Heading the project was local nurse Rose Maribuko who explained that while some of the projects were not directly related to health, anything dealing with socioeconomic problems was a way of improving health in the villages. "You have to change people's lives if you are going to keep kwashiorkor at bay," she said.

"Hlatololang is a centre for transformation, a place to build people up and restore humanity and dignity and increase people's capacity to change their lives."

## PRE-ELECTION EXODUS SKEWED FIGURES

# 50% emigration rise 'not the full picture'

236

CT 10/4/95

**DETAILED** figures show last year's 50% increase in emigration didn't tell the whole story. **DALE GRANGER** reports.

**F**IGURES released in Parliament last week revealing a 50% increase in emigration from South Africa in the first 10 months of last year do not show the full picture — the figures were inflated by a stampede of people leaving in the four months before the April election and in May

The Central Statistical Service in Pretoria has provided the Cape Times with detailed figures of migration showing that the stampede to leave the country peaked during April, when 1 504 people left the country — more than double the monthly average for the year of just over 700 emigrants.

Numbers of people leaving were also high in January (998), February (975) and March (1 236). The trend continued in May, when

a further 842 people left

More than 52% of the whole year's emigrants left in the four months preceding and during the election, from January to April

### Back to normal

Only 1 909 South Africans emigrated during the corresponding period of the previous year (31% of the 6 065 people who left the country between January and October 1993); 3 574 people emigrated between June and October

After the elections emigration figures soon returned to normal. From June to October, only 3 517 people from SA settled abroad

A British consular official said there was no mad rush for South Africans to emigrate and most visa

applications were coming from young people taking advantage of SA's re-established membership of the Commonwealth which entitled them to a temporary two-year work permit in Britain.

She knew of only three families who had applied to emigrate to Britain so far this year. Applications were coming from people wanting to join their spouses or families in Britain, or doctors wishing to do their housemanships in the United Kingdom.

She said the biggest headache the consul had to deal with during the election period was processing 30 000 applications for British passports

● Immigration figures to SA for January to May last year showed that 2 698 people settled here, 1 978 less than the 4 676 people who immigrated during the same period of the previous year

# SA's brain drain nearly equalled by gain

(236) BD 11/4/95

CAPE TOWN — The latest immigration figures indicate a relatively equal exchange of skilled professionals between SA and foreign countries.

Nearly 250 engineers, 150 doctors and 400 managers or executives from foreign countries settled in SA last year, Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has said in reply to a question from NP Senator Abraham Williams.

Of the 248 engineers who immigrated between January and October, 29 were mining engineers, 84 electrical, nine chemical, 29 civil, 24 mechanical and 70

ADRIAN HADLAND

fell into engineering disciplines not listed. SA lost five mining engineers, 27 electrical, 27 chemical, 41 civil, 22 mechanical and 219 in the general category — 341 in all.

Among the 149 doctors who had chosen to move to SA were five specialists and 12 dentists. Home Affairs Deputy Minister Penuell Maduna said last week that many of these doctors were from southern or central African countries and had been attracted by higher wages and better standards of living in SA.

Of the 76 doctors who had left, 16 were specialists and 16 were dentists.

Meanwhile, 418 managers or executives had immigrated and 559 had left; 100 people involved in service industries had arrived and 107 had emigrated.

The group showing the largest imbalance was accountancy. More than 180 accountants left SA while 24 had immigrated.

Though the figures indicated 4 298 economically active people emigrated and 2 230 immigrated, many of the emigrants fell into less-skilled categories such as clerical workers and artisans.

## Has the brain drain at last become a trickle?

Emigration figures for November last year show a loss of only 16 people compared with 578 for the same month in 1993

Tourism also notched up an improvement, with the number of overseas visitors increasing by nearly 46% compared with November 1993, the largest number coming from the United Kingdom (19 000), Germany (15 000) and the US (9 000), according to the latest Central Statistical Service figures

Nearly 69% of the overseas visitors came on holiday, 20% on business, about 4% for work and

0,3% for study

Some 27% more South Africans went abroad, compared with November 1993, most of them heading for the UK (8 495), the US (4 098) and Australia (2 590), the CSS said

The emigration trend for November is an improvement on earlier CSS figures which showed emigration from South Africa rose by nearly 50% in the first 10 months of last year.

Just more than 9 000 people left the country in the 10 months from January to October 1994.

— Staff Reporter.

(236) Star 17/4/95

# Cosatu wants Aliens Control Act scrapped for 'more humane' law

~~208~~ ~~236~~ CT 24/4/95 (236)  
**SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT**

**JOHANNESBURG:** The Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) has called for the scrapping of the Aliens Control Act and its replacement by more humane and internationally acceptable legislation and for "fair and proper control of entry of migrant workers" into Southern African countries

In a resolution taken at its first international policy conference here at the weekend, the union federation also called for heavy

penalties on employers who exploited illegal immigrants

Cosatu also resolved to condemn any attempt to "create a xenophobia in South Africa and to call on our people not to take out their frustration on foreign nationals"

The conference, attended by 350 delegates and having the decision-making power of a national congress, called for a Southern African summit involving governments and trade unions to discuss migration in the region

The summit would come up with a strategy on how to build the economy of the entire region and develop a regional reconstruction and development programme with clear time frames

The summit would also negotiate a quota on numbers of workers allowed into countries in the region, taking into account the economic imbalances in the region

Such a quota should be reviewed on an ongoing basis, as conditions determine, Cosatu said

# Police smash illegal-alien syndicate

Police believe they have smashed the largest illegal immigration ring in South Africa, with the arrest of 10 suspects and three officials in the Department of Home Affairs

They also seized of hundreds of falsified identification documents

The syndicate — believed to have links with triad gangs in the Far East — is alleged to have issued false identity docu-

ments to as many as 4 180 illegal Republic of China nationals. Uit detectives received an anonymous tip-off on Wednesday

Eight Pretoria-based detectives — led by Captain Servaas du Plessis — pursued suspects until after 3 am yesterday, rounding up syndicate members in Mamelodi West and on a Montana plot north of the city

A Mamelodi man was arrest-

ed on Wednesday when the unit searched his premises and seized false or stolen documents, including 22 South African identification documents, matric certificates and a large number of blank birth certificates

Further investigation led the team to a Montana plot, believed to be a transit area for illegal Orientals awaiting illegal documentation

Captain du Plessis said 1 891 illegal identity documents, at R900 each, had already been issued since February 20 this year, 1 300 false IDs were in the process of being processed and a further 1 009 IDs are suspected of possibly being processed

Five of the 10 arrested were granted bail by a Pretoria Regional Court yesterday. The case was postponed to March 23. — Sapa.

SNW 17/3/95

(200) (235)

# Foreign miners live in fear

ET 17/4/95



**JOHANNESBURG:** Foreigners have never been so unpopular in South Africa, where an unprecedented wave of xenophobia has claimed 21 lives and left almost 200 people injured in the past fortnight

"The South Africans accuse us of taking their jobs. They want to kill all those with a foreign passport," said Mr Miguel Hussein, a Mozambican who witnessed clashes last weekend between immigrant and local workers at the Vaal Reefs mining complex

Fourteen people were killed in the fighting and 56 injured

The previous week, a dozen miners — also from Vaal Reefs — were injured in fighting between locals and immigrants. On April 2, similar

clashes erupted at Primrose mine east of Johannesburg, leaving seven dead and about 30 injured

The incident set off panic among the immigrant miners and 600 Mozambicans packed and left for home

Primrose mine was already in financial difficulties and the management announced this week they had decided to close the facility

Vaal Reefs, which is owned Anglo-American, employs 50 000 people — about half of them immigrants from Lesotho, Swaziland and Mozambique

A management representative said there had always been bad feelings between different ethnic groups "but never to this extent"

Mine officials said the 6-500 men who lived in the hostels had since been separated, with locals on one side and the "alliance of passport holders" on the other.

Job cuts in the mining sector could go some way to explain the worsening relations between locals and immigrants

With production costs rising steadily, some mines have laid off up to 35% of their workforce since 1980

The government has mentioned unemployment as a reason for proposed stricter controls on immigration "Charity begins at home," Home Affairs Minister Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi commented last year. — Sapa-AFP

lopment in next year

# Unemployment 'not caused by foreigners'

200  
Sowetan  
25/4/95

SOUTH Africa needs a multifaceted approach to address regional economic development and labour migration, says the Congress of South African Trade Unions

At a media conference in Johannesburg, general secretary Mr Sam Shilowa said Cosatu recognised at its first international policy conference held at the weekend that while it was the duty of all governments to try to ensure that their citizens were employed, Southern Africa was one economic region

"South Africa can never achieve prosperity while its neighbours are racked by poverty," he said "No amount of electric fences can prevent people from fleeing poverty and starvation. A regional economic development strategy is essential," he added

Shilowa said the conference also noted that the problem of high unemployment in South Africa was not a result of the presence of foreign workers. It was rather the result of structural problems in the economy which needed to be addressed

"Conference condemned the xenophobic and racist hysteria which various parties, particularly the Inkatha Freedom Party, are attempting to whip up against workers from southern Africa." Workers and trade unions had nothing to gain from these campaigns. "If any-

thing the emergence of xenophobia and ethnic hatred will, in South Africa, as in the rest of the world, be a disaster for the working people"

Shilowa said the conference resolved to campaign for measures to deal with the issues in a constructive and sustainable way. These included

- Fair and non-discriminatory legislation covering migration and border controls
- Imposing heavy penalties on employers who exploit illegal immigrants,
- Legal guarantees of equal wages and working conditions, and the upgrading of migrant workers,
- Integration of migrants in communities where they live,
- Measures to "regularise" the position of illegal migrants, either through amnesty or voluntary repatriation;
- A strategy to deal with the mobility of skilled labour in a way which develops the skills of local labour in the host country,
- A negotiated quota, reviewed on an ongoing basis, of workers allowed into countries in the region, taking into account economic imbalances in the region, and
- The development of a regional reconstruction and development programme, aimed at building the economy of the entire region. — Sapa



# Anger over squatters in church

## Southern Reporter

THE attempted suicide of a young foreign refugee, who had been squatting in the disused Regent Street church building in Woodstock, has led to renewed demands by Woodstock residents for action to rehabilitate the area

The young man's attempt to take his own life failed when fellow squatters found him and cut the rope from which he was hanging before he strangled

The incident, however, has again highlighted the abysmal conditions in the vicinity of the disused church which is usually occupied by more than 250 homeless people

The building is derelict and the occupants share two toilets, which normally don't work, and a single cold water tap. There is no drainage for the tap

Dirty water from washing and cooking utensils flows freely in the gutters

Conditions at the church have attracted a host of vermin including feral cats, pigeons, rats, flies and fleas

According to members of the Woodstock Neighbourhood

Watch the authorities have consistently ignored their representations and calls for action to do something about the issue

"The Woodstock community has had to contend with a problem that has been dumped, not on its doorstep, but right in its kitchen" said one spokesperson

"Unhappy residents have made numerous representations to both provincial and local government structures about the squatter, refugee problem on Regent Square — all to no avail

"At one meeting with officials, in fact, members of the Woodstock Neighbourhood Watch were labelled 'racists'

"Nothing could be further from the truth, but we are concerned about maintaining standards in our area"

In a memorandum to the Mayor of Cape Town about a month ago, Mr W I Losper, chairperson of the Woodstock Neighbourhood Watch, said property owners and residents wished to highlight the fact that the housing of refugees in the old church had been "thrust on us without prior consultation or approval"

His memorandum continued "The Regent Square area has become an abomination from which emanate the most foul smells, along with insidious infestation of flies, which could spread disease of epidemic proportions

"There have also been numerous reports of male prostitution, drunken and unruly behaviour and of refugees soliciting prostitutes and concluding their sexual activities on the doorsteps of residents.

"All these incidents have been reported to the police. The issues have been discussed with the refugees on numerous occasions

"Each meeting is concluded with the community being given empty promises and we depart feeling defeated

"As concerned residents and ratepayers we feel the city council should do something about the situation or ratepayers will be forced to withhold their payment of rates"

According to the Woodstock Neighbourhood Watch there has been no reply from the Mayor to date, nor any constructive response to all their numerous other representations to provincial and local government structures

ARG 25/4/95

236

(236)

# Regional growth 'in SA's interest'

CT 27/4/95

SYDNEY. South Africa must help its neighbours develop or face mass economic migration, Deputy President Thabo Mbeki said yesterday.

"There are between two and three million illegal immigrants in SA today," Mr Mbeki told a business lunch here

Pointing out the migration was not restricted to Southern Africa, he said an estimated 30 000 to 40 000 Nigerians lived in Johannesburg

As SA rebuilt its economy it would become more attractive to poor migrants, he said.

"It is quite clear to us that the matter of regional development is also in our selfish interest"

SA was trying to draw investment to the region to eradicate poverty, the major factor in violence and migration, he said

"To end the conflict which pushes people out of their countries is a very important step. The longer haul is to create jobs."

Mr Mbeki said SA was now a stable political and economic environment for foreign investment.

It needed to increase economic growth by radically raising investment. The economy is forecast to grow at about three percent annually for the next three years

About 91% of the budget was absorbed by the bureaucracy and government debt, he said

## Growth

"Foreign investment is critically important in terms of the quantitative contribution it can make to life in South Africa," Mr Mbeki said

With unemployment at 45 to 50% and the population growing at 2,7%, some economic analysts say SA needs five percent growth to tackle unemployment.

Southern Africa Business Council president Mr Ivan Chait rated crime the major disincentive to investment — Sapa-Reuter

# Attacks on immigrants must stop, say unions

wm 28/4-4/5/95 (23)

**Cosatu has taken an internationalist stance by condemning the recent spate of attacks on immigrant workers**  
**Eddie Koch reports**

**T**HE Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) has taken a tough stand on a recent spate of attacks against illegal immigrants from other African countries and is planning a major summit of labour organisations in the region to counter what it calls a "growing wave of xenophobia" in the country.

Delegates to a special congress of the federation, called at the weekend to debate ways to promote international labour solidarity, condemned the "racist hysteria" that has been directed at immigrant workers, and stressed that Southern Africa had to be viewed as a single economic region.

"The emergence of xenophobia and racist ethnic hatred would in South Africa — as in the rest of the world — be a disaster for the working people," says a resolution from the congress. "The problem of high unemployment in South Africa (is) not a result of the presence of foreign workers. It is rather the result of structural problems in our economy which need to be addressed."

Indications are that the status of illegal immigrants has ironically worsened since last year's freedom elections. Police raids and state efforts to round up "aliens" have intensified since then and a series of minor pogroms in some townships have been directed at black foreigners by residents who fear losing houses, jobs and other scarce resources to the outsiders.

Cosatu is emerging as the most powerful organisation and one of the few that is willing to take up the cudgels on behalf of this vulnerable group, and the resolutions taken at the congress are the most far-reaching proposals to deal with what some analysts call South Africa's new "laager mentality".

The federation decided to organise a "Southern Africa Summit" for governments and labour organisations in the region to devise ways of containing the new brands of ethnic chauvinism that have replaced apartheid.

"Conference recognised South Africa could never achieve prosperity while its neighbours were wracked by poverty," said a statement issued after the summit. "No amount of electric fences could prevent people from feeling poverty and starvation. A regional economic development strategy is essential."

The labour organisation noted a package of measures was urgently needed to deal with the backlash against immigrants and said it would press the government to implement "fair and non-discriminatory" laws and regulations to cover border controls.

**I**t added that a system of equal working conditions was vital to prevent the popular hostility that is being directed at immigrants because they are prepared to work for low wages and thus undercut local job seekers on the labour market.

Cosatu said it would demand "heavy penalties on employers who exploit illegal migrants" and would urge its allies in the South African National Civics Organisation (Sanco) to integrate migrants into the residential communities they live in. It called for an "amnesty" for illegal immigrants that would allow them to "regularise" their lives and supported repatriation schemes on condition that they are voluntary.

The congress placed a heavy stress on building solidarity with emerging trade unions and labour federations in Southern Africa. Recognising that Cosatu is probably the most powerful labour organisation on the continent, apart from the giant unions in Nigeria, it resolved to strengthen the Southern African Trade Union Coordinating Council and also the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity.

The meeting was, however, hamstrung by ideological differences over the question of affiliation to international labour organisations and was unable to make any decisions on this issue.

Some affiliates of Cosatu favour the now-dormant World Federation of Trade Unions, dominated by old communist unions from the Eastern bloc. Others are already affiliates of the Western-oriented International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), which is emerging as the only effective cross-border umbrella body for organised labour.

The National Union of Mineworkers, by far the largest union in Cosatu, and a number of other affiliates, favour the current policy of non-alignment, largely because some members of the ICFTU have a record of interfering in the affairs of left-wing unions in the Third World during the cold war period.

To avoid a potential split on the issue, the congress

decided to mandate its central executive committee to decide which international trade union centre it should join - but stressed that affiliation "should not be based on ideological criteria" and should coincide with efforts to create a single and united international federation.

The decision will be based on a two-thirds majority in the executive committee and has to be ratified by Cosatu's congress in 1997.

"Cosatu affiliates will also engage in discussions with international sectoral trade union formations they are involved with. A decision to affiliate or not will be based on the extent to which progress is made on these decisions."

The special congress was called last weekend because the federation failed to resolve the issue at its last annual get-together — and the latest postponement indicates that the vexed issue of international affiliation remains one of the most difficult to resolve for Cosatu.



**Vexed issues:** Cosatu has yet to make a decision on which international trade union federation to join. Federation president John Gomomo (left) and general secretary Sam Shilowa (right) spoke to the delegates.

PHOTOGRAPH NICKY DE BLOI

*Born free - noble, confident, distinguished*

*the African Fish Eagle guards possessively over the wild waterways of our continent*

*This majestic hunter of the skies*

*is its counterpart in this remarkable brandy*

*Every drop is the essence of perfection - distilled in handmade copper pot-stills - not once, but twice - for purity and smoothness*

*The hand of time and the mystery of oak complete the quest for excellence*

*Unburied and untouched*

*Naturally, this brandy is distinctive and different*

*Just a little springwater unlocks the magnificent bouquet. A reward for the man who gives wings to his taste*

*Natural Brandy*

**FLIGHT OF THE FISH EAGLE**

**NATURAL BRANDY**

FTF 019/27 E

# War declared on illegal immigrants

(206) (236)  
ALAN ROBINSON

Weekend Argus Foreign Service

LONDON — The South African army is fully committed to protecting the country's borders from the influx of illegal immigrants and stamping out cross-border criminal activity, especially arms smuggling, according to the Chief of the army, Lieutenant General Reg Otto.

In an interview with Jane's Defence Weekly, General Otto said he regarded border protection as the one task a cash-strapped defence force simply could not give up. He saw no end to the need for the "very troop- and cost-intensive" operations.

"There has been a substantial increase in the number of illegal border crossings over the past months and there is nothing to suggest that there will be any decline. ARG 29/4/95

"South Africa is very attractive to people fleeing poor economies and civil war elsewhere on the continent. They see jobs, free education and free health services and they come across the border. There are perhaps 1.5 million illegals in South Africa, with between 300 000 and 400 000 in the Eastern Transvaal alone," he said.

"That represents a major burden on the economy, already struggling to provide enough jobs, and on the social services. We cannot relax control over our borders in those circumstances."

The interview with General Otto forms part of an 11-page special report on South Africa's armed forces and their changing role following the end of apartheid. It is backed with heavy advertising from weapons manufacturing firms like Denel, Armscor, Reutech and Atlas Aviation.

On cross-border crime, General Otto says tight control demands close co-operation between the security forces on either side, and "we have established good links with Mozambique and Swaziland."

The new army chief is optimistic on the problems of integrating the old SADF, MK and Apla forces. "We all made mistakes last year; we all learned lots of lessons. We have put in place mechanisms to streamline the process and to address the main problem areas such as non-statutory personnel arriving without any identification or record of past service."

"I can say that the process is now going well. Of the first intake we have more than 7 000 members of the MK and about 1 700 former Apla members undergoing bridging training or being integrated."

"We may complete the integration ahead of schedule, partly because this has been streamlined and partly because fewer former MK and Apla members are reporting for this intake than expected. Some of them have found jobs and some have decided that the army is not for them."

Writing on the new realities facing South Africa, Jane's Defence Weekly says there is no immediate or even long-term military threat to the country.

"The more immediate threat is the instability that plagues a large part of Africa and, to some, appears to be moving south. South Africa cannot dig a ditch and pretend not to be a part of Africa. Instability to the north will mean more refugees, more calls for military and civil assistance, and more danger of South African citizens becoming caught up in dangerous situations."

Africa was also looking to South Africa to play a greater role in peacekeeping and peacemaking in sub-Saharan Africa. "Pretoria is not averse to taking part in peacekeeping, once the forces have completed integration. However, the government is not all that keen on involvement in peacemaking operations. Nor are the armed forces."

The magazine said another vital role for the army in the short-term was to support the police in combating "serious internal problems, both political and criminal".

# These blacks must stick to shady side

SWN 29/4/95 (236) 

TEFO MOTHIBELI

WHILE droves of white Portuguese-speaking South Africans flock to the annual Lusitoland festival in Johannesburg this weekend, black Portuguese-speakers will stick to the shady side of the street.

"We have to be careful not to speak Portuguese in the presence of black people because immediately they realise that (we speak Portuguese), they start all sorts of funny things against us," downtown Johannesburg residents, Mozambicans Daniel and George Juner, said this week.

They also told WeekendStar that being "black Portuguese is the same thing as being a white Portuguese".

"We have to carry our travel documents around wherever we go because we get stopped on the way for them, mainly by black policemen. It is ironic that we black Portuguese encounter more troubles from our fellow black brothers while our white countrymen have it so nice in the new South Africa," said Daniel.

Despite all the problems they have to put up with, Mozambicans and Angolans legally or illegally in South Africa consider themselves part of the broader Portuguese community here.

## Xenophobic attitude

George believes black South Africans' xenophobic attitude towards black Portuguese-speakers is caused largely by the fact that the Portuguese-speakers have a very high work ethic which embarrasses South Africans.

"We, the black Portuguese, are not very choosy when we want a job and are very enthusiastic," said George. "If this country is free, then that must go for everyone. We must live together as one big happy family because we are brothers and sisters."

A restaurant attendant, Manuel Macingarrela, told WeekendStar that he came to South Africa "because life is better here than in Mozambique". Asked whether he would be attending the Lusitoland festival, he said: "I wish I had time to but I have to work about 16 hours throughout the week."

When WeekendStar visited the Lusitoland festival, we spotted a handful of blacks who said they felt obliged to attend the festival because it was part of their culture.

# Draft publications control law may be passed soon

□ Pornography, aliens dominate debate on home affairs budget

(236) (200) (203)  
ARL 12/5/95

**CLIVE SAWYER**  
Political Correspondent

**PORNOGRAPHY** and illegal aliens dominated the debate on the budget of Minister of Home Affairs Mangosuthu Buthelezi

The debate was held in an extended public committee of the national assembly yesterday. Chief Buthelezi said it was hoped that draft legislation on control of films and publications would be passed soon.

The legislation allows freedom of choice for adults on access to explicit material while banning child pornography and the depiction of bestiality and crude mixtures of sex and violence.

Desmond Lockey (ANC) said the bill did away with vague criteria for publications control. Freedom of speech and expression, including freedom of media, were guaranteed by the constitution.

But no intellectual argument could contradict the fact there were many South Africans with religious convictions who were bitterly opposed to the legislation on pornography.

Frik van Deventer (NP) held up examples of "adult" magazines to illustrate what was freely on sale.

Petrus Groenewald (FF) said the "asshole of the month" feature in Hustler magazine was a disgrace.

His party's leader, Constand Viljoen, had featured in this article.

Dene Smuts (DP) said citizens should be given full opportunity to give their views when the parliamentary committee held hearings about the bill.

"Citizens, having had a taste — not to mention a bellyful — of Hustler and other magazines over the past year, have articulated their protest in many forms."

Mdumiseni Sikakane (ANC) said there was pornographic

material on the wall of his son's room.

"It's there on the wall because they like them."

Louis Green (ACDP) said 90 percent of those who had given evidence to the task group on publications and film control were against pornography, but their views were ignored.

Esme Chiat (NP) said parents should accept greater responsibility in educating their children, after having relied on the state to protect their morality.

Replying to the debate, Chief Buthelezi said nine out of 10 letters written to him were about publications control.

He was regularly sent petitions against the legalisation of pornography, and was asked how as a Christian he could allow it. He had a duty to uphold the constitution.

● Referring to illegal aliens, Chief Buthelezi said 90 692 were repatriated last year, mainly to Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Lesotho.

An inter-departmental committee appointed by the cabinet last year was working on ways to combat the problem.

Mr Lockey said his party strongly condemned witch-hunts by South Africans against illegal aliens.

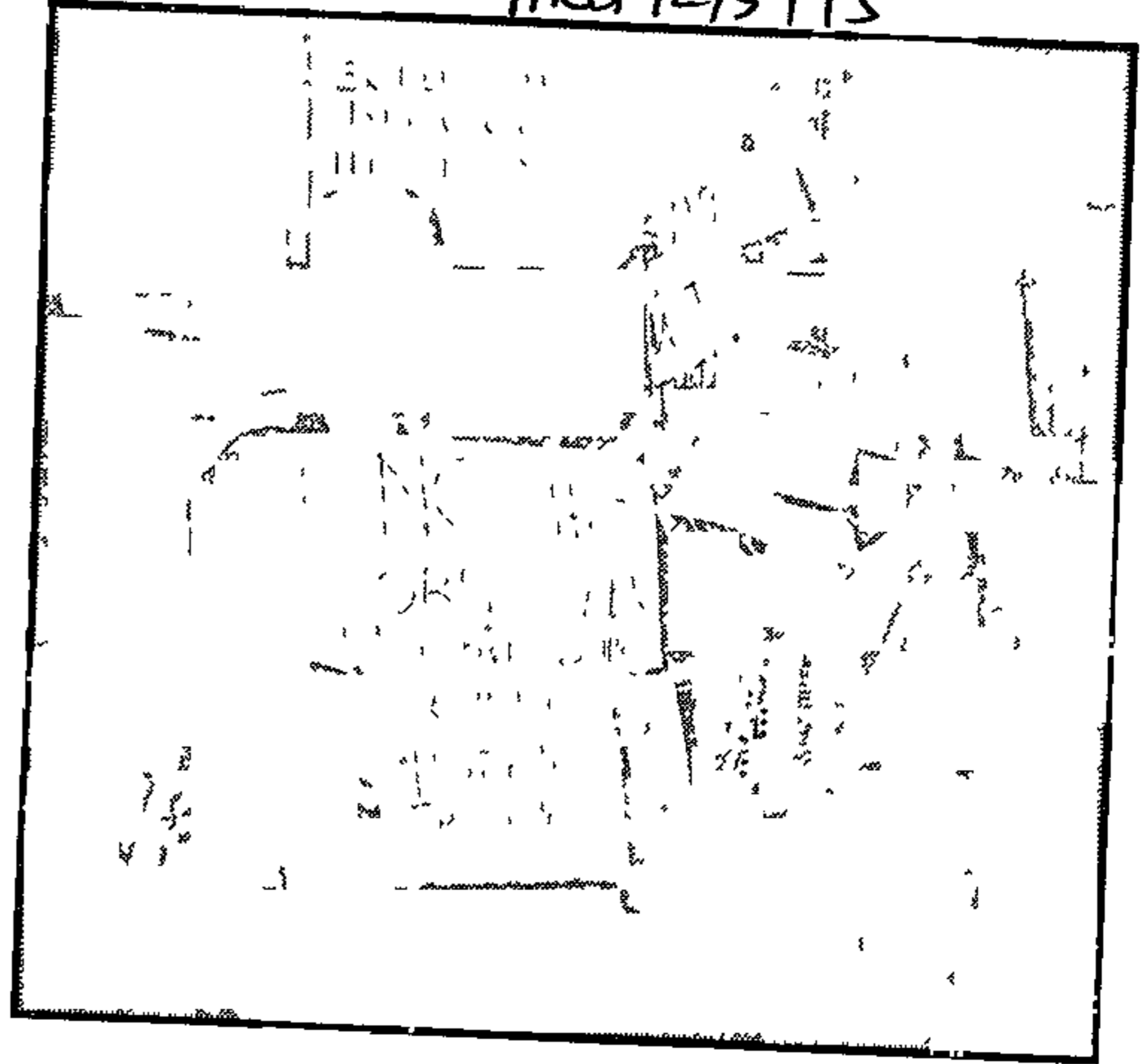
In other points in the debate

● Miley Richards (ANC) called for recognition of all marriages including religious marriages.

"I am still regarded as illegitimate although my mother married my father in a mosque and they were married by a religious leader."

● Petrus Groenewald (FF) said his party would move formally that Ascension Day be reinstated as a paid public holiday.

● Jannie Momborg (ANC) said public holidays should be spread out better to avoid carnage on the country's roads.



**ON THE LINE:** Guguletu teachers, all members of the South African Democratic Teachers' Union, picket in support of an 18 percent salary increase. The Department of Education has offered them a five percent raise, after an initial offer of just 1.5 percent. Sadtu says five percent is "peanuts." Teachers across the country have planned protest marches for today to hand memorandums to education department offices.

(236) (208)  
ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

## Economic refugees

FM 12/5/95

Pending a workable solution to the problems of Mozambique, the unfortunate inhabitants of that desolated territory will continue to see SA as providing some kind of economic and political haven from starvation and dispossession. SA's role in creating the devastation is irrelevant to this perception.

In addition, under a new government, SA's immigration priorities have explicitly been fine-tuned to serve local interests — as they are elsewhere in the world.

Earlier this year Minister of Home Affairs Mangosuthu Buthelezi gave notice that he intended introducing an Aliens Control Amendment Bill this session. The right to live and work in SA would become contingent on a rigid selection process aimed at curbing "aliens proceeding to SA under false pretences as visitors, for holiday and business purposes, with a view to applying for work and permanent residence permits after having arrived in the country."

Policy would be so framed that "these persons apply in their own countries of residence and await the outcome before proceeding to SA." Altering the terms of an entry visa while in SA could, if necessary, be made "impossible." Marriages of convenience would be scrutinised.

In addition, a general tightening-up — possibly involving the widespread fingerprinting of the populace — could be brought in.

Buthelezi admitted that while "the interests of the country and that of the unemployed local population must of necessity be given primary consideration," certain economic realities had to be taken into account. "A certain degree of priority is given to industrialists and businessmen who are able to establish economically viable concerns in SA which in turn generate employment opportunities and training facilities for SA workers, bearing in mind the vast reserve of unskilled and semiskilled labour in SA."

But no sophisticated apparatus of immigration control can stem those displacements of humanity that occur because of

war and want. Internally, the continued growth of squatter settlements in the Western Cape and Gauteng show the magnetic draw of these economic hubs on poor rural populations. Then there is the question of refugees from elsewhere in Africa.

Figures released by the Department of Home Affairs show that of the more than 90 000 illegals "endorsed out" in 1994, over 70 000 were from Mozambique. Yet current estimates show that there remain at least 100 000 Mozambicans in SA who have fled conditions at home and whose fate has hitherto been in the hands of a UN refugee agency dealing with voluntary repatriation. While a substantial number of Mozambicans have returned home as conditions have stabilised there, an even larger number are found scattered throughout SA.

Their status is regulated by the UN refugee agency in conjunction with Buthelezi's department. This means that their repatriation can only be conducted "on

a voluntary basis," according to Buthelezi, replying to a question in parliament. A UN repatriation programme had terminated on March 31 this year, he said, and further repatriations had to be conducted "at their own expense."

Buthelezi expanded: "It is obvious that Mozambicans cannot be considered to be refugees indefinitely and, considering the lasting peace (in their country), a cessation clause will be invoked at some stage during the latter part of 1996 after which Mozambicans with refugee status in SA will no longer be

considered to be refugees. The invocation will only take place after consultation with the UN and the government of Mozambique."

Thus, the UN, Maputo and Pretoria have determined what in effect amounts to a moratorium on forced repatriation — returnees must volunteer to go back at their own expense, unless international funds are found. This is because "peace has returned to Mozambique (and) it has become possible for refugees from that country to repatriate in safety and dignity."

This assumes that the Mozambicans in SA — all 100 000 of them — will be more inclined now to believe that peace has truly been restored and that law and order can be maintained nationally. The parameters of a mine-sweeping operation to rid Mozambique of these weapons of death have yet to be clearly defined.

Meanwhile, illegal Mozambicans seem to prefer the uncertainty of their status in SA to the uncertainty of Mozambique. ■



Buthelezi . . . local interests take priority

# New passport planned to combat travel fraud

ARC 8/5/95

(236)

## Political Staff

TENS of thousands of illegal immigrants are travelling internationally on false South African passports

The Department of Home Affairs says it is impossible to know the exact figure as it can only count the cases where culprits are caught. The department believes the figure runs into tens of thousands.

Responding to questions, the department declined to name countries but said most culprits were from Africa, Asia and the "East bloc".

Last week, Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi told the senate certain countries were "no longer prepared

to accept South African passports and travel documents without reservation".

He said a new passport, with unique security features, had been approved by the cabinet.

Holders of existing passports would, for the present, be allowed to use these.

The department statement said while statistics on prosecutions were not kept, complaints had come from Britain, the Republic of China, Canada and the United States.

The new passport featured security printing, high-quality watermark paper, the printing of photographs instead of pasting, lamination of personal details and machine readability.



## Operation Hunger probed

**MORE** than R1m of Operation Hunger funds was allegedly paid into the account of a fictitious company with the possible collusion of some of the organisation's employees, police spokesman Col Eugene Opperman said yesterday.

The commercial crime unit was investigating third party involvement in Bloemfontein and suspected complicity at the organisation's Johannesburg-based head office, he said. No arrests had been made.

Operation Hunger board of trustees chairman Phiroshaw Camay said at the weekend that the organisation's executive director, Mpho Mashini, and manager of the Bloemfontein region, Anthony Mfila, had been suspended. Mashini took over from Ina Perlman nine months ago.

BD 15/5/95  
**INGRID SALGADO**

The matter had been handed to police after Operation Hunger conducted internal checks, and "realised something was wrong", Opperman said. The fraud, detected by trustees last December, related to feeding programmes run by the organisation.

Camay said all feeding programmes in the affected areas had been suspended, but the internationally funded community projects were still running.

If necessary, both criminal and civil action would be brought against the guilty parties and restitution sought, he said.

Mashini has worked for Operation Hunger for seven years. He was one of Perlman's two deputies during her term of office.

## Refugee body to be formed

(236)  
BD 15/5/95  
**KATHRYN STRACHAN**

A REGIONAL refugee committee is soon to be set up to co-ordinate movement of refugees through Southern African Development Community countries.

At a meeting of community representatives and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees this month it was decided the committee would be established to harmonise legislation and assist to refugees.

It would also look at a quota system of migrant labour based on the region's needs and strengthen links with regional emergency services.

Another focus would be regulating the status of people considered to be illegal immigrants but who had lived in their host country for such a long time that they had lost contact with their country of origin.

Governments would also be required to put in place procedures which identified people who were not genuine asylum seekers and who threatened to overwhelm the system of asylum.

UNHCR representative Nicolas Bwakira said at the meeting the proportions of the refugee crisis called for innovative ways of addressing the causes and finding solutions.

Population movements were major political, security and socio-economic issues and solutions could be found only through comprehensive policies and co-ordinated measures.

He said the committee would also support regional efforts to resolve conflict and to promote stable economic and social conditions.

## First 'container school' to open soon

**TWENTY-nine** shipping containers have been insulated and electrified to provide classrooms for 500 pupils in the Zonkizwe squatter camp on the East Rand.

The Sunrise primary school was the brainchild of Coca-Cola and the Zonkizwe community.

The school would be the first container primary school to provide much needed education for young children living in the historically turbulent squatter area.

With the assistance of Safmarine, who donated the containers, and Johannesburg Consolidated Investment, who contributed R43 000, Coca Cola provided the transport and the conversion costs of R280 000.

**MDUDUZI KA HARVEY**

Sanlam also announced a R300 000 plan to expand its community involvement through container projects to establish facilities in disadvantaged rural and urban areas.

The nationwide series of projects would provide a variety of facilities for the local communities, including a community centre, clinics, extensions to schools, creches, kitchens and job creation centres.

The project was expected to commence in July and the communities expected to benefit from the projects included, Tirelo Sechaba, Mhluzi near Middleburg, Atteridgeville, Bekkersdal and Orange Farm.

Front opposed Bill ● Controlling immigrants has become difficult

# Repatriations cost SA R4m last year

*Sowetan 18/5/95*

*(200)*

## Sowetan Correspondent

ILLEGAL immigrants are flooding into South Africa—and it is costing taxpayers millions of rands to send them back. Conservative estimates show that more than R4 million was spent on repatriations last year, while the bill for the first three months of this year has already exceeded R1,2 million.

While the costs continue to mount, politicians are struggling to find a solution—and no quick-fix is in sight. Over the past few years the number of repatriations has more than doubled, and indications are that more people than ever will be put out of the country this year. The number of repatriations dropped to 90 692 last year as officials were occupied with the election.

The department says it is applying stricter control at points of entry into South Africa, and border control away from such points was being carried out by the South African Police Service and the South African National Defence Force. However, the department points out that the extended nature and geographic features of the South African border made total effective control im-

possible. The majority of illegals come from Africa, with Zimbabwe and Mozambique topping the list, followed by Lesotho, Swaziland and Malawi. There has also been an increase in illegal immigrants from Angola, Ghana, Kenya, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal and Tanzania. Repatriations to India and Pakistan have also increased.

# Cosatu calls for humane approach on aliens

## LABOUR REPORTER

The Congress of SA Trade Unions has appealed for the scrapping of the Aliens Control Act and its replacement by more humane and internationally acceptable legislation and for "fair and proper control of entry of migrant workers" into south-

ern African countries. In a resolution taken at its first international policy conference in Johannesburg at the weekend, the union federation also called for the imposition of heavy penalties on employers who exploited illegal immigrants. In addition, Cosatu resolved to

condemn any attempt to "create a xenophobic in South Africa and to call on our people not to take out their frustration on foreign nationals". The conference, attended by 350 delegates and having the decision-making power of a national congress, called for a southern African summit involving

governments and trade unions to discuss migration in the region. The summit would come up with a strategy on how to build the economy of the entire region and develop a regional reconstruction and development programme with clear time-frames. The summit would also negotiate a quota on numbers of work-

ers allowed into countries in the region. It also called for a review "of the historic contract migrant labour arrangements among South Africa, Lesotho, Mozambique, Botswana and Swaziland".

SAW 24/4/95

(22)

(200)

# Costs mount as illegal aliens continue pouring into SA

□ Millions spent on repatriation as politicians seek solution

AR 18/5/95

(23b)

**The Argus Correspondent**

**PRETORIA** — Illegal aliens are flooding into South Africa and costing taxpayers millions of rands to send them back. Conservative estimates show that more R4 million was spent on repatriations last year, while the bill for the first three months of this year has exceeded R1,2 million.

While costs continue to mount, politicians are battling to find a solution — and no quick fix seems likely.

Over the past few years the number of repatriations has more than doubled and indications are that more people than previously will be deported this year.

In 1988, about 44 000 people were repatriated, but by 1991 the number had jumped to 61 345 and to 96 600 in 1993.

The Department of Home Affairs said it was applying stricter control at regular ports of entry and border control away from such ports as being carried out by the South African Police Service and the South African National Defence Force.

But the department pointed out that the extended nature and geographic features of the South African border made totally effective control impossible.

An additional measure by the department is the targeting of employers instead of the illegal aliens, a tactic which has already produced results.

Most illegal aliens come from African countries, with Zimbabwe and Mozambique topping the list, followed by Lesotho, Swaziland and Malawi.

Over the past two years there has also been an increase in illegal immigrants from Angola, Ghana, Kenya, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal and Tanzania. Officials are also concerned about increases in repatriations to India and Pakistan.

# 'Inhumane' eviction of Angolans under fire

ARLT 18/5/95

200

Municipal Reporter

POLICE have evicted 27 Angolan refugees from a Woodstock church, prompting an angry response from a resident who says the people were treated inhumanely.

The refugees were due to appear in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court today.

The evictions followed a trespassing complaint laid by the provincial Department of Housing, Local Government and Planning yesterday.

Alison Stent of the Human Rights Committee said that, even if the evictions were legal, the committee was extremely concerned by the alleged method of eviction.

Woodstock resident Bassi Nelson said he was walking past the church in Regent Street about 2pm yesterday while police were evicting the refugees.

"It was worse than 1976. It was a nightmare," he said.

Mr Nelson claimed police were kicking the refugees and throwing them into trucks.

He said people were screaming and he saw one man being pulled off barbed wire he was holding on to.

"It was disgusting. They say it is the new South Africa. These people ran away from their country because they feared the war there.

"They could have taken the people out, but not in that way."

Police captain John Sterrenberg urged Mr Nelson to come forward and make a sworn affidavit so the allegations could be investigated.

He said the evictions should have been carried out in a humanitarian way.

Provincial Housing Minister Gerald Morkel said yesterday legal steps were being taken against the refugees after "several months of negotiations" and alternative accommodation had been found.

Some of the people moved willingly, but others refused, saying they were going to be deported back to Angola, which was untrue, said Mr Morkel.

"As a last resort, the welfare organisation which had made all the arrangements for the alternative accommodation, agreed to pay rent money designated for the landlords of the new accommodation directly to the refugees, with an undertaking from them that they would find alternative accommodation themselves.

"Although some of them vacated the building, a number refused to leave under the pretext that they had not received their share of the money. The security guards were threatened with violence and the refugees again occupied the building.

"In light of this, we are satisfied the refugees have had more than enough chance to be accommodated elsewhere. Therefore, the law now must take its course."

# 'Illegals' helped by corrupt officials

■ One of the major reasons for South Africa's crime wave is the flood of illegal immigrants — and efforts to stem the tide are being hampered by corruption. (236)

ARLT 3/6/95

**PETA KROST**

Weekend Argus Reporter

**CORRUPT** officials in the Department of Home Affairs are hampering police attempts to stem the tide of illegal immigrants, said to be responsible for 40 percent of South Africa's crime.

There are estimated to be about three million illegal immigrants in the country

"In 1994 alone, we arrested 23 Home Affairs officials, including two directors, for unlawfully helping illegal immigrants obtain passports, identity documents and other national documentation," Warrant Officer Johann Fourie of the Illegal Aliens Investigation Unit said this week

However, while Home Affairs spokesman Hennie Meyer admitted there was a serious problem, his records showed only 16 officials charged, of whom only one was a director

"But obviously that is too many so we are conducting on-going in-service training to try and curb it," Mr Meyer said. He confirmed the estimate of three million illegal aliens in South Africa

He would not specify which screening procedures were employed by the department in its recruitment, but said the Department of Home Affairs did not employ people with criminal records

Warrant Officer Fourie said the unit's biggest headache was the illegal issue of these documents to Nigerians, of whom 250 were arrested since January for possession of unlawfully issued documents. Many Chinese, police believed, also played a significant role in organising the supply of illegal documents

Last year police confiscated illegally obtained South African documents worth almost R60 million on the black market

The haul included 1 727 passports, only six of which were fake, 231 identity documents, 994 forged permits and stamps, 143 loose leaf visas and seven stolen official stamps

"Inside-men were obviously used as these documents emanated from the department, which is understaffed to handle the problems and so it is difficult to stop the internal corruption," Warrant Officer Fourie said

He explained that wealthy illegals, mainly Chinese, would bribe a corrupt official in the department to "create a background" for each individual, by entering into a computer data-base fictitious names of parents, dates of birth and other details

The illegals then used the same information on their application form for a late registration of birth, which would not be turned down as the data on computer contained the complete histories of the individuals in question, indicating them to be persons born in South Africa. Once their births were registered, they could legitimately apply for identity documents, with which they could then request passports

"They always have money. When we arrest a Nigerian for passport fraud, it is almost inevitable that we will find one to two thousand US dollars and often cocaine as well. But, there will always be at least R50 000 in cash on the premises of any Chinese alien we arrest," Warrant Officer Fourie said

Once in South Africa, the illegals allegedly set up crime rackets, many of which were run by syndicate leaders outside the country

"Our successes are just the tip of the iceberg. The problem is once the illegals have legitimate passports, they are impossible to trace. And their crimes multiply

"The crimes committed by illegals constitute more than 40 percent of all this country's crimes. If we can get rid of the illegals, we could effectively cut down crime," Warrant Officer Fourie said

"The Aliens Unit believes that this problem stems from South Africa having been branded a place where criminals and drug smugglers were welcomed," said unit commander Captain S J Du Plessis

The unit had received more than 170 inquiries from Interpol, foreign embassies and foreign police commanders asking about Nigerians, Chinese and Indian citizens connected to drug smuggling while in possession of South African passports

"During the investigation into this, we discovered the documents were obtained through an agent or a corrupt official in the Department of Home Affairs," Captain Du Plessis said

# SA farmers planning to move into Mozambique

MAPUTO. — A group of South African farmers plans to invest in agricultural and tourist operations in the northern Mozambican province of Niassa, state radio reported this week

The province contains some of the most spectacular countryside in Mozambique, notably along the shores of Lake Niassa, which are largely undeveloped.

Radio Mozambique said the farmers wanted to turn the lakeside beaches of Meponda and Chiwanga into tourist resorts

They also hoped to develop fruit orchards near Lichinga, the provincial capital, and at Chicono in Muembe district.

The farmers told the provincial administration that they could also cultivate cotton in Marrupa

in the same province.

Mozambique's Minister of Agriculture Carlos Agostinho do Rosario said steps had already been taken to set up mechanisms of understanding and the guidelines under which co-operation with South Africa would take place.

"Everything is under discussion — the location, the kind of activity, the size of the areas to be conceded, and fiscal and commercial matters," said Mr Do Rosario.

Last year the conservative white farmers said they were investigating moves to countries including Mozambique, Angola, Gabon, and Congo. Some have already moved to Zambia, where they have been welcomed with open arms — Reuter

**NEWS FEATURE** *Freedom here will begin when the masses start identifying with Africa*

236 Soweto 9/13/95

# Black and 'alien' in Africa

## ■ NOT SHAMED

*SA whites cared for other whites from Rhodesia:*

**By Newton Kanhema**

**S**OUTH African brothers and sisters — I mean black sisters and brothers — whatever has happened to you? You are embarrassing black people throughout the world

Calling a black brother an "alien" and the man who plundered and raped you for more than 300 years a "brother" is nothing short of a shame

I mince my food and not my words and I never call a spade anything but a spade

I have always, until lately, admired the South African political maturity among the black population, but there has been tremendous disappointment in the attitude and behaviour of my brothers and sisters in this country

### **Solidarity against apartheid**

It was not fashionable but mandatory for every black person throughout the world to be associated with the black struggle or pay something in the name of solidarity against apartheid

It is not only disappointing but surprising to see the same people who have been comrades and friends aligning themselves with the enemy, calling you all names including "alien", and telling the black brothers and sisters that they are not welcome in this country!

It's often difficult and inappropriate for a person, regardless of their level of expertise, to condemn or group a whole nation of people, but with very little reluctance I will say black South Africans, you have disappointed your brothers and sisters

I, however, applaud the few voices like that of Mathatha Tsedu who condemned the Alexandra incident.

There are problems of housing in Alex and the rest of the black communi-



**Illegal Mozambican refugees about to be repatriated to their home country.**

ties throughout South Africa that one wonders what miracles could have taken place in these communities had foreigners never set foot in this country

Take all the foreigners out of Alex and find the little, if any, space good enough for normal habitation of a family

The Struggle of the Black people in South Africa dates back to the beginning of the century and the major reason for that struggle was not that of taxation without representation but that of land

The universal suffrage is an important facet for democracy and freedom But the colour of freedom is green Green like money

Yes, Mr Nelson Mandela is the President of the country and the people of this country voted for the government of their choice and people are supposedly free Really?

Politics does not pay rent Neither do slogans — Amandla People can never be free if they only have political freedom without economic control

Apartheid condemned black people to townships, squatter camps and homelands Thirty-five million people occupy only 13 percent of the South African land

Today the white people own and occupy 87 percent of the South African land and we are in the remainder This is what we are busy fighting for

The worst crime from the black leaders, especially from the ANC, is that of complicity with such barbaric, narrow-minded behaviour from the frustrated masses

The politicians who clearly know how much they were welcomed in Africa are silent

Why is the Government doing nothing?

ing to educate or stop such shameful crime on to the African brothers and sisters?

The apartheid white Government looked after their own brothers and sisters who fled from Rhodesia, Mozambique and Namibia in particular

Is it not a shame that our brothers in Government are participating in the principle of divide and conquer? As we fight, they are busy eating into the little 13 percent of the land we are allowed to control

I am yet to find a politician who wages a campaign to educate the South African blacks I mean a politician who will tell the people who the problem is in this country

I still subscribe to the true philosophy that Africa is for black Africans and not Afrikaners I have no problem with white people living in Africa but with the clear understanding that they are visitors

### **Identical culture**

Isn't it ridiculous for a Tswana in Gaborone calling another in Mmabatho an "alien" when their language and culture is identical?

Who put those borders in place? It was the whites making deals among themselves They made settlements by dividing our land

After the elections in April last year people of this country dropped the recognition of the homeland borders because they were "not legitimate" How come the other African borders remain "legitimate" and yet black people never participated in the demarcations?

My brothers and sisters, African immigrants have never and will never be your problem Have you people forgotten who your enemy is?

You cannot walk into a field or a plantation and accuse the slaves for being enslaved If there are any employers who underpay their workers mainly because they are foreigners, the criminal is not the worker but the exploiter

Who on earth wants to be paid peanuts except if they are monkeys? But some of the brothers coming into South Africa are virtually destitute and will do anything to have food in their stomachs

Why should we suggest that if there were no black immigrants in this country the Boers would be prepared to pay a fair wage? If we agree that the Boer has always been the problem then the criminal is the Boer and not the worker

At the Johannesburg Stock Exchange black people control somewhere in the region of two percent of the shares on the market.

And we are busy getting at each other's throats for bread crumbs I have been looking with a lot of interest at the policy of affirmative action Is it not interesting that the black population is fighting to be managers of white-owned companies? We want to be managers of other people's businesses

All we are doing is enhancing the power of the man who has exploited and plundered the wealth of this country since the 17th century

Can all this be reversed by throwing the few black African brothers out of South Africa?

The African brothers are not here to ask for handouts They want to work to earn a living

The argument is always that the brothers and sisters "are taking our jobs" This is ridiculous Take every immigrant black out of South Africa and you will still have millions of South Africans on the streets without jobs

I have a vision that the liberation of this country has not yet begun It will only start when the masses start identifying themselves with Africa It will begin when the black people and their leaders start identifying who their problem really is

### **All other races**

Some people may think this is racist, but look at all other races — Jewish, Hispanic, Indians, Caucasian They stand together and do business together

If we black brothers and sisters remain divided we will remain 20th century slaves

How do you explain a situation where in the middle of Soweto a shopping mall hasn't got a single black-owned shop?

At the end of the day the man who runs the furniture shop, boutiques and supermarket in this mall collects the day's income and takes it to Sandton to develop that area

When will we start to take ownership and have control of our country and finally our continent?

If you are black and you are not thinking black in this day and age, then I am sorry for you Wake up black South Africa

*(The writer is a Zimbabwean-born journalist now working for a Johannesburg newspaper)*



## Move to stem tide of illegal aliens

PRETORIA. — Legislation is under consideration to make it impossible for foreigners arriving in South Africa — on the pretext of being tourists or businessmen — to seek work permits and permanent residence, Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said.

In a speech read on his behalf yesterday by his deputy, Penuell Maduna, to the central committee of the National Union of Mineworkers, Chief

Buthelezi said there had been a "disturbing tendency" among foreign work-seekers to conceal the true nature of their visits by posing either as tourists or businessmen.

These people then made application after application to be granted work permits, often using politicians and other influential people to do so.

Last year more than 90 000 illegal immigrants were repatriated

~~236~~ (236)  
Chief Buthelezi said the influx of Mozambicans alone had placed an additional burden of R163 million on the South African economy in 1993, a figure which could rise to R941 million by the year 2000.

One of the reasons for the large number of migrant labourers on South Africa's mines was an apparent reluctance by South Africans, even the unemployed, to work underground — Sapa.

ARG 11/3/95

**S**A URGENTLY needs to review its policy on illegal immigrants and to adopt a more creative, multifaceted approach to the problem, if recent displays of xenophobia in Alexandra and elsewhere are not to escalate and spread throughout the country.

No longer able to blame an unrepresentative government for their ills, and determined to reap the promised rewards of their struggle against apartheid, the poor, homeless and unemployed are shifting the blame to foreigners. The current level of debate is highly emotional and often simplistic. The issue poses massive policy dilemmas, and there are no short cuts or simple short-term solutions.

In the popular imagination, illegal immigrants are associated with growing unemployment, placing a strain on already limited resources, such as housing, increasing inner-city decay, crime, deteriorating health conditions, and making demands on state-subsidised social services, such as education and health.

Maritzburg Cosatu chairman Pat Bhengu said in September last year that the federation would not allow local workers to remain unemployed while jobs went to people who did not have the right to be in the country. He claimed employers preferred aliens because they had no rights, were not allowed to join unions, were not entitled to leave, worked long hours and did not demand a living wage.

**A**t present, government's response to the problem is "keep them out and send them home". This policy is enforced through border patrols, an electric fence between SA and Mozambique which is currently on low, non-lethal voltage, extensive internal policing and repatriation.

In terms of the Aliens Control Act of 1991, penalties on employers of illegal immigrants have recently been increased to maximum fines of R40 000, and imprisonment. Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has called on citizens to help the police apprehend illegal immigrants, with the offer of a R300 reward.

One can argue that it is precisely current policies which create the problems with which illegal immi-

# Regional RDPPs are needed to address problem of aliens

MATINE REITZES

BD 27/2/95

grants are associated. The criminalisation of aliens creates a marginalised underclass who are easily open to abuse.

Without state protection, and denied any rights and entitlements, aliens look for any jobs to survive. Because of their illegal status they are forced to accept employment whatever the payment, risk, physical demand or working hours involved. Exploitation of migrant labour carries the risk of social decay, with decreasing wages and deteriorating working conditions.

SA workers at the lower end of the market regard illegal immigrants as competitors and are likely to develop even stronger xenophobic sentiments. Xenophobia forces people into "ghettos" and makes them an easy and highly visible group for locals to target, ostracise and blame for their woes.

The issue is also creating rifts between political party leadership, their support base and their allies. ANC leaders such as Thabo Mbeki and Tokyo Sexwale have cautioned against xenophobia. However, the Gauteng ANC joined demands to repatriate illegal immigrants.

The Inkatha Freedom Party Youth Brigade's West Rand region voiced support for Alex residents who tried to evict foreigners, yet their leader, Buthelezi, in his ministerial capacity, appealed to the public not to take the law into their own hands. Similarly, certain Cosatu bran-

ches are against illegal immigrants, whereas Cosatu's national position is more sympathetic.

Furthermore, current policies send out conflicting messages to neighbouring states: on one hand, politicians wish to project an image of friendship and co-operation while, on the other, they resort to increasingly harsh measures against illegal immigrants.

It is also clear that the current policy is crude, unenforceable and not cost-effective. It costs an estimated R210m a year — one tenth of

the entire amount budgeted for the reconstruction and development programme — just to maintain border patrols.

About 500 illegal immigrants a week are apprehended in the Johannesburg area and repatriated at an annual cost of about R5,5m. However, many more still manage to enter the country, and many of those who are repatriated come back.

Seen in the regional context, keeping destitute people out or sending them back to countries which cannot afford them a livelihood merely increases the strain on the economies of their home countries, thus exacerbating the pressure to migrate.

It is also anomalous that SA, which over many years actively recruited foreigners from Lesotho, Botswana, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Malawi to do jobs that South Africans did not want to do, should now attempt to repel and expel flows of people from these countries.

A creative and multifaceted policy approach is necessary to address these challenges. SA could adopt a controlled open-door policy, which would place limited restrictions on the entry of migrants. A balanced policy of broadening qualification for entry and curbing the number of applicants could be developed. A quota system could be introduced, limiting the number of migrants but granting them legal status with rights and entitlements.

However, every state has the right to control its borders. The state also



□ BUTHELEZI

REUTERS

has a right to exclude people who pose a threat to law and order and stability. Thus a distinction must be made between law-abiding potential immigrants and drug-traffickers, arms smugglers, traders in stolen goods and other criminal elements. Border control must thus remain an important policy element.

What is also needed is a coherent policy on citizenship. No new Citizenship Act has been passed since the majority of previously disenfranchised South Africans became de facto citizens overnight on April 27 last year. With no clear definition of who the insiders are, and what their rights and entitlements are, it is very difficult to develop policy towards outsiders.

SA could also pursue an active policy of assimilating migrants into the political economy. Money spent on unenforceable policies could be diverted to granting immigrants differential entitlements. This does, however, raise the thorny issue of how to distinguish between entitlements for immigrants and citizens.

It is nevertheless unjust for a country to benefit from the economic contributions of foreigners and not grant them entitlements in return. SA must also, in co-operation with neighbouring states, pursue a regional reconstruction and development programme. Assisting neighbouring states to achieve internal political stability and economic development could provide incentives for their nationals to stay at, or return, home.

**F**urthermore, there is the often advanced argument that neighbouring states harboured ANC exiles, many of whom are present incumbents in government and who now owe a debt to citizens of those states.

As part of a policy of regional co-operation, SA can continue to assist neighbouring states in the voluntary repatriation of their citizens.

The major tension which arises is that between SA's own internal responsibilities towards its citizens and regional co-operation and development. Commitments to human rights and co-operative relations with neighbours are qualified with the proviso that SA has its own enormous and urgent internal domestic challenges to meet. But these issues are not mutually exclusive.

□ Reitzes is a researcher at the Centre for Policy Studies.

# Home? But where is home?

By ABDUL CARIMO

OF the 120 000 Mozambicans registered as refugees in South Africa, only about 25 000 to 35 000 will be helped to return home before the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) completes its Mozambican repatriation programme in June this year

While more than 1,6 million Mozambicans have been repatriated from the various Southern African countries where they sought refuge from the 16-year civil war, most refugees in South Africa are reluctant to return to a country so ravaged by destruction that there are no prospects of jobs for them

Conditions in Mozambique are far from ideal for returning refugees - the economy is still fragile, landmines are abundant and roads, water supply lines and basic amenities have been all but totally destroyed

Most Mozambicans in South Africa feel they are better off here. But the new government's announcement that it would deport illegal immigrants has left many worried

According to the UNHCR, however, Mozambicans registered as refugees cannot be deported as the repatriation programme is a voluntary one

Even refugees who crossed the border between 1985 and 1992 can still apply for official refugee status, which will allow them to remain in the country for a while

As part of its repatriation programme, the UNHCR promoted exchange information visits between Mozambican traditional chiefs and South African indunas to inform refugees of the conditions in Mozambique

But a UNHCR official said "We should not bring people back to conditions that may be worse than the settlements in their country of asylum. If they don't have food, schools and health centres they will go elsewhere. And where? Back to the asylum country"

The recent count of 120 000 Mozambican refugees in South Africa is far less than the 250 000 there were thought to be when Mozambique, South Africa and the UNHCR signed a tripartite agreement in 1993 to repatriate Mozambican refugees from South Africa

Now that the main repatriation phase of its operation is almost over, the UNHCR expects to repatriate less than 100 000 refugees in the coming months from South Africa, Zimbabwe and Tanzania

The UNHCR has already helped to repatriate about 22 000 Mozambican refugees from South Africa - most of whom returned to their home villages in southern Mozambique

In order to help returning refugees, the UNHCR in Mozambique has established several transit camps in the major border areas, while mass information campaigns were launched in refugee settlements in KaNgwane, Gazankulu and elsewhere in South Africa to persuade refugees to return home after the war

The UNHCR representative in Mozambique, Alfredo del Rio, said this week that his agency had now launched an appeal for about R201,6 million of which about R160,6 million would be spent in Mozambique to conclude the repatriation and reintegration programme over the next 16 months

Refugees who have returned are provided with agricultural tools to help them become self-sufficient, while food aid in returnee areas is gradually phased out

But for many Mozambicans who fled the horrors of war on foot, walking through the bush for up to a month, eating fruits and sleeping in trees, South Africa remains more attractive than their memories



**GOING HOME . . .** This boy's parents fled Mozambique to escape the horrors of war - but he was born in South Africa in a refugee camp. Here he is waiting in the Mapai transit camp for his family to return 'home'.

Picture: SAMSON SELEPE

# Illegals no easy answers

## ■ TENSIONS

### MOUNT A

*fuse burns while*

*politicians swing*

*their hands:*

**By Mokgadi Pela**

**T**ensions between South Africans and foreign illegals are reaching breaking point and nowhere more so than in Alexandra township where youths have instituted their own repatriation campaign

The campaign is dubbed "operation buyelekhaya" or "operation go back home" and is aimed at the illegals who are blamed for everything from taking local jobs and gun-running to stealing resources and living off the proceeds of drugs

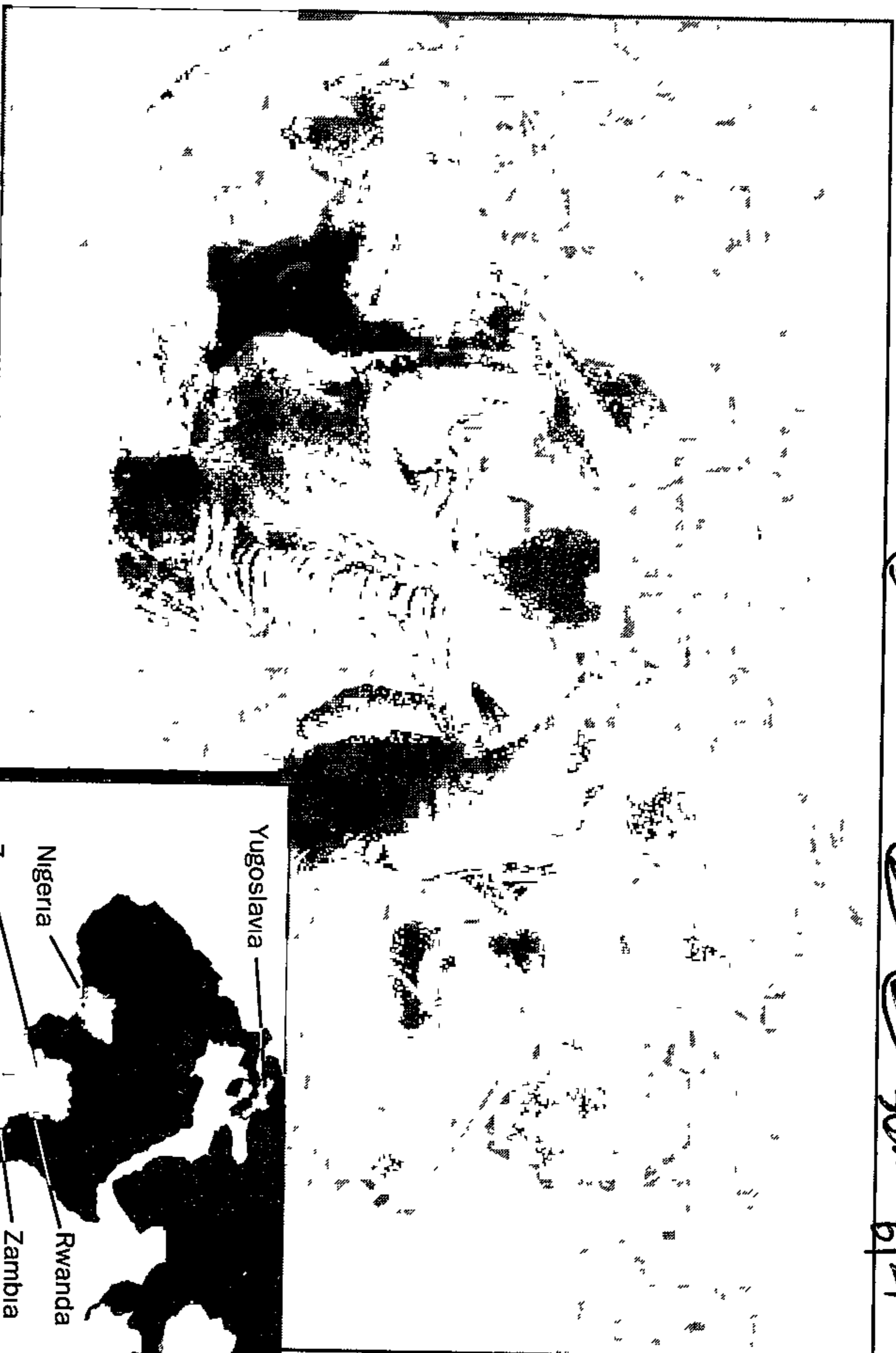
The Alex youths justify their campaign by pointing at the frustration felt by the community as a whole at the government's inability to deal with the illegal alien problem.

However, the buyelekhaya offensive has the full potential to turn ugly and there's no guaranteeing its success either

#### **Border patrols**

In the past, border patrols, electric fences, the danger of walking through the Kruger National Park or crossing rivers have not deterred illegal immigrants — which number anywhere between two-million and a whopping 12-million, depending on which source one is quoting

And recently illegals have become militant and defiant in their outlook. The police or the army put them over the border into their own countries and as soon as a day later they're back.



the local market with their "cheap labour"

South Africa's labour force is expected to grow from less than 10-million in 1980 to 16-million in the year 2000.

Proportionately similar growth patterns are forecasted for neighbouring countries

Campaigns like operation buyelekhaya are new to South Africa — we've had other problems to occupy ourselves with over the past three or four decades — but have become hot issues in countries like Germany where youths, mostly racist or fascistically-inclined skinheads, have defied their government by hounding foreigners out of the country

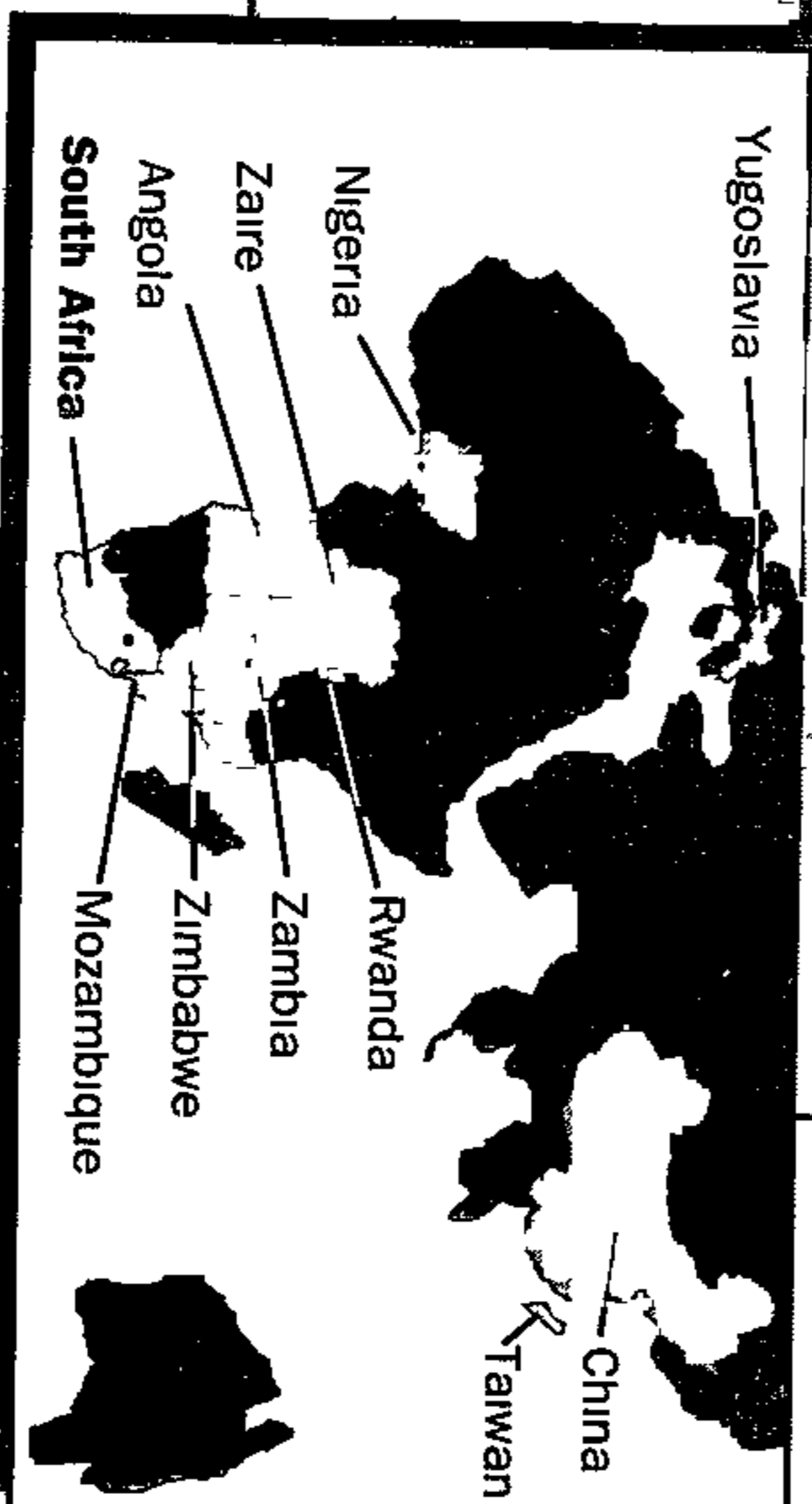
The matter has turned ugly on a number of occasions, sometimes even resulting in the death of some luckless

migrant labourer Can South Africa, with its long and terrible history of violence be far behind Germany?

The way the illegals tell it, they are in South Africa through necessity, the rest of Africa, where most of them hail from, is in economic ruin or fast heading that way. The choice is no choice at all: starve to death or head for Johannesburg

Home Affairs continues to repatriate these people at massive cost to the economy. Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has stated that the reconstruction and development programme — which we have all set our hearts upon — is under siege to the tune of billions of rands as a result of capital lost in the battle against illegals

Meanwhile, Gauteng politician Obed Bapela appeals to Alex youths not to



take the law into their own hands and the Alexandra Resolution Committee states openly that the "repatriation of illegal immigrants must be done in a dignified and humane manner"

Another government spokesman was at pains recently to remind us that "many of these people come from countries which offered us sanctuary during the dark days of apartheid"

But, "the politicians are the only ones who can afford to be generous on the kwerekwere issue. They (the politicians) have passed laws that ensure the kwerekwere cannot take away their jobs or steal the food from their children's mouths," exclaims an anti-apartheid

**THE LONG HAUL**  
... Some of these illegal Zimbabwean immigrants are making their 10th or 12th crossing of the Limpopo River into the so-called promised land. By their account Zimbabwe's economy is in tatters and they will keep crossing the border for the simple reason that they have to eat.

CONT

late Alex matriculant who has been unable to find work in South Africa's overloaded employment market. And after Alex? There are official fears the xenophobia is spreading

On the East Rand hooded eyes are directed at Tsakane's "Vietnam Squatter Camp", long regarded as a haven for illegal immigrants who are said to have infiltrated the civic structures of the informal settlement

The seed of operation buyelekhaya has germinated, and has buried in fertile soil — a tinderbox is waiting to explode

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South Africa 1985

Sowetan 6/2/95

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cially on the Witwatersrand where it is estimated most of the illegals are concentrated — are not about doing something about the “kwerkweres” or “grigambas”

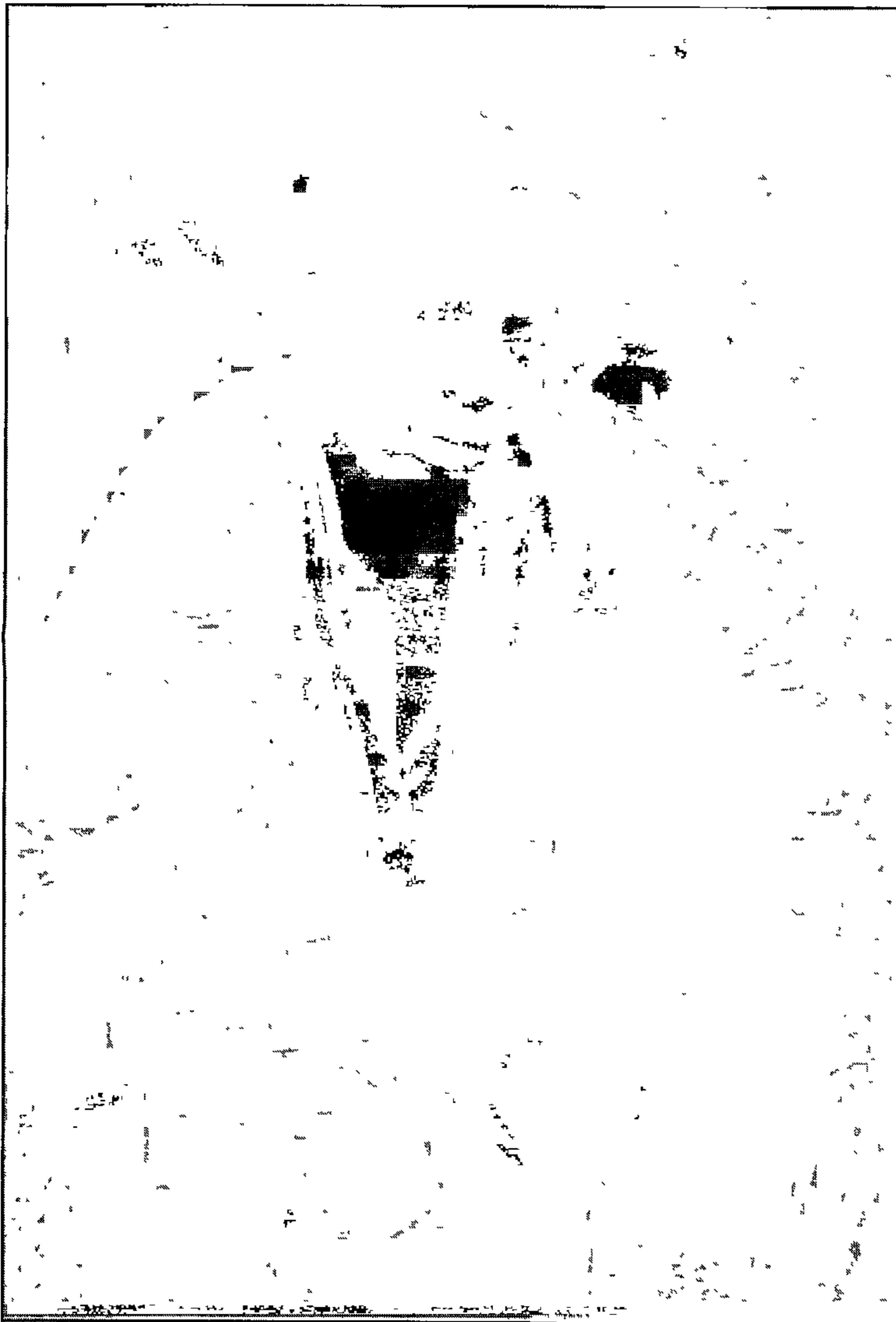
Most of the South African nationals spoken to are in accord on the issue. The kwerkweres, no matter where they come from, Mozambique or Yugoslavia, are in search of wealth—the same wealth that is sorely needed by the vast majority of South Africans who are suffering under an unemployment figure that ranges from 15 to more than 60 percent, depending on where you are and again, who you speak to.

There is also a small handful of experts who contend that South Africa needs to import skills; an argument which is quickly countered with the fact that most illegals are employed in low-income “piece” jobs where they undercut

Crawling into South Africa on a hope and a prayer

# Over the fence lies the land of milk and honey

236  
somebody  
24/1/95



Eric Mkhiza, an illegal immigrant who is prepared to work for R80 a month on a banana farm  
PICS SELLO MOTSEPE

## Eric tries his luck in SA

ERIC Mkhiza is 28, has a wife and two children and is an illegal immigrant out to try his luck in South Africa.

In the war-ravaged Mozambique he had heard about the vast farms of the Eastern Transvaal, the roads where there are no land mines and that South Africans are "lazy"... they will not work for only a little money.

"There are lots of jobs here but in South Africa people want too much," he said.

He was arrested a day after he arrived to seek work at the farms

around Komatipoort, the border town where the majority of labourers are either illegal immigrants or staying in the country with temporary work permits.

"I will try to come here again. In my land there is no work.

"We have lots of energy, we can work hard for little," he said.

As far as Eric is concerned, working on a banana farm for R80 or R90 a month is no problem — he cannot see why SA workers want a minimum wage.

"I want to buy food for my children. In my country you cannot find

many things ... that is why I must work here," he said. Meanwhile, Mozambicans are not the only ones trying to enter South Africa illegally via the Eastern Transvaal border. Hundreds of Somalis, Rwandese, Burundese and Ethiopians have been found entering the country illegally.

Dag Esperlande of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees said many of these people traveled by ship to Maputo.

Many are stowaways and are deported there. They then make their way overland across Mozambique and eventually into South Africa.

By Sharon Chetty

**T**HE DEPRESSION in the earth was fresh — not more than a few minutes old. And under the barbed wire coils lay hooked branches, ready to be hoisted as flimsy support so that the fence could be lifted up enough for a person to crawl under.

Our noisy approach in an SANDF Land-Rover had obviously scared off the person — yet another desperate Mozambican trying to enter South Africa to them the land of milk and honey — a place with tarred roads, hospitals and work opportunities.

The 62 kilometre stretch of electric fencing separating the two countries is probably the most popular area of entry for Mozambicans coming illegally into South Africa.

According to Colonel Daan Lotter, Officer Commanding Group 33 in Nelspruit, the division responsible for the patrolling and maintenance of the fence — the majority of people crossing are job-seekers who want to get to Gauteng.

### Migrants returning

Every night in January, groups of between 10 and 40 and once as many as 80 were caught crossing the fence — most were migrants returning for the start of the new work year. In the first 10 days, 3 163 immigrants were repatriated.

There have been instances where pregnant women have gone to the fence and ensured that they be caught so that they can get medical treatment on the South African side.

Since October 1992, when the rebel Renamo and the Frelimo government signed a ceasefire ending their civil war, people crossing into the country were no longer regarded as refugees but as illegal aliens.

Last year's election has resulted in relative stability in that country, effectively reducing any security threat from that side.

When the electric fence was erected in 1987, it was during PW Botha's "swart gevaar" era. Then Umkhonto we Sizwe guerrillas, with support from Frelimo, were a major threat.

That remote stretch often saw bloody confrontations between the then SANDF and infiltrating cadres. But the tense times are over and with peace have come different priorities.

"Together with illegal aliens, gun trafficking, drug smuggling and cattle rustling are our major concerns," explained Colonel Lotter.

Now, when there are gunfights, it is with cattle rustlers, gun smugglers and armed guides who charge people to escort them across the fence.

Until 1990, the electric fence was switched on to "lethal mode", which meant a person would suffer an electric shock when in contact with the single live wire that runs through the barbed netting.

It still did not discourage hundreds of thousands from crossing — about 60 died in that period.

Now the setting is on "detect", which

alerts SANDF control stations to activity. But the terrain is rough and responding to alarms is a time-consuming operation.

Every morning hundreds of crossing points are cleared away — only for SANDF patrols to find identical set-ups within hours.

The crossing points are numerous and almost identical — we stopped counting after about 20 in less than five kilometres.

Pathways through the bush, shoes, sometimes a bag or a shirt are common signs of the numbers who traverse the area. Historically, regular movement of people between Mozambique and South Africa has been the norm.

When the borders between SA, Mozambique and Swaziland were drawn up by the colonialists, entire tribal areas were arbitrarily split.

But the people maintained contact and even during the Mozambican civil war, the Mlambo tribe was entitled to its own crossing point, so that the chiefs had easy access to their subjects.

During the Mozambican war refugees were easily accommodated by people on the SA side — after all the NP government accepted the white Portuguese, so the black people fleeing that country were also entitled to refuge, was the thinking. But now the factors for moving have changed.

The drought in the area, poverty and lack of infrastructure have led to larger numbers of Mozambicans fleeing that country — and the numbers are threatening to overwhelm.

"We have as many complaints from black farmers about cattle rustling as we have from white farmers," explained Major Gerard Botha of the SANDF communications division.

Since the beginning of 1993, at least 3 000 head of cattle, valued at some R3,5 million have been stolen and taken across the border.

"In a country as devastated as Mozambique, where not much of the livestock survived, cattle are precious.

"It makes sense for the rustlers to steal these because they are valuable and fetch high prices," added Major Botha.

### Illegal weapons

The majority of illegal weapons enter the country through that area. Often immigrants are found selling their wares to locals just to be able to buy a ticket to Johannesburg. "We have managed to bust gun running syndicates but the number of illegal weapons brought into the country is still high.

"We get about between four and 12 AK-47s a month," he added.

And at least some people are benefiting from the desperation of the Mozambicans. Avaricious guides charge to take people across the border — and they have varying rates. The first rate would be to take the person merely across the fence into South Africa.

Next up would be to guide them right up to infrastructure such as a taxi stop.

The third package would include transport to a local destination.

And the fourth would be the luxury ticket — a hot meal and transport to the City of Gold, Johannesburg.

# Exile's campaign to have former allies kicked out

By JACOB DLAMINI

**FOR five years Walter Mojapelo lived in several African countries, a refugee from apartheid.**

Today the 29-year-old theologian is at the forefront of a campaign to rid Alexandra township of immigrants, both legal and illegal.

In the last two weeks, marauding young men have been going around the township evicting immigrants from their homes and allocating these to "bona fide" residents.

Mr Mojapelo returned from exile in 1991 but there is little sense of gratitude for the hospitality he enjoyed in Zimbabwe, Zambia and Tanzania.

"Let them all go home. They do a lot of horrible things and have no respect for the laws of this country," he says.

The irony of the campaign is not lost on Mr Mojapelo. "I was a refugee and I obeyed the laws of any country I was staying in. But these people are taking away what few resources we have."

He is not alone in his hatred for "these people", Amakwerekwere or Amagrigamba as they are called derogatively in the townships.

A study by the Centre for Policy Studies has found that anti-foreign sentiment is growing in black communities.

The survey found that locals blame immigrants for a variety of social ills afflicting townships. There is concern that foreigners from poorer African countries increase unemployment and undercut the wage claims of South Africans.

A blue-collar worker from Soweto told researchers "Foreigners work for any money they can get. We have pride. I won't work for a whole week for R50 when I've still got to support my mother."

The study also found that "the concern about immigration is not limited to a few malcontents, but a genuine popular sentiment that needs to be managed".

Pensioner Keke Koelepe also wants immigrants kicked out of the townships.

"They must all be resettled in camps so that they do not mix with the community. Only once we have established those camps will it be easy for us to control their inflow into the country," Mr Koelepe says.

While ANC leaders constantly remind their followers of the support given to the organisation during its years in exile, the argument does not wash with people like Mr Mojapelo.

"Sure I had foreign girl-



## Hounded from their homes

By TENDAI DUMBUTSHENA

**KENNETH NGWENYA** came to South Africa from Zimbabwe 30 years ago. He settled, started a business and paid taxes.

On Monday night he was driven from his home by 15 armed men — because he was not born in South Africa.

He is the latest victim of a wave of xenophobia which is tearing apart Alexandra township, north of Johannesburg, and he now stands to lose everything he has worked so hard for.

The armed group ordered him to vacate his flat and take his property with him. They also threatened to burn his taxi if they found it operating in the area.

His three sons, James, Emmanuel and Jikizwe, were warned not to attend school.

The campaign by some Alexandra residents to rid the area of foreigners began over a week ago when a group of Zimbabweans was frogmarched to the Alexandra police station and detained overnight. More than 20 Zimbabwean families have been forced to seek shelter elsewhere.

Mr Ngwenya's family found temporary accommodation in two small rooms in Hillbrow. With his flat seized by the "comrades", his children out of school and earning no income himself, he looks to the government to act decisively to normalise his life.

"It is up to the government to resolve this problem," he said.

"I am a citizen of this country. The people in Alexandra have always been friendly. This hostility is a new thing."

friends and all that but my situation was different because I was driven into exile by apartheid," Mr Mojapelo says.

Gauteng ANC deputy general secretary Obed Bapela told a news conference this week "Foreigners have contributed tremendously to the building of the economy in South Africa."

However, Mr Bapela says he supports the deportation of illegal immigrants although he says it should be done with the co-operation of all southern African states.

The majority of legal immigrants, according to the Home Affairs Department, come from the United Kingdom, Taiwan, Zimbabwe and India.

Another victim of the evictions is Peter Ndlovu, a single parent of three children.

He was evicted from his Alexandra flat on January 17 and detained for a night at the Wynberg police station. He and his children now stay in a single room which was offered to them by a friend.

"My property is still in my flat, but I have no access to it," he said.

Another Zimbabwean evicted from his flat, but who declined to be named, said some political parties had accused foreigners of voting for the ANC in the elections. They had threatened to intensify their campaign in the period leading up to the local elections in October.

An Alexandra police spokesman, Warrant Officer Johnson Biyali, said decisive action would be taken against the "criminal elements" who were carrying out the evictions.

He said the police were hampered by the reluctance of those evicted to accompany policemen to their flats because they feared intimidation.

He said the solution lay in political parties, civic organisations and the police taking a common stand against the evictions.

ANC Gauteng deputy secretary-general Obed Bapela will address a mass meeting at Alexandra today in an attempt to stop the harassment of foreigners.

Mr Bapela dissociated the ANC and its affiliates from the campaign against foreigners legally resident in the country.

He said some criminals masquerading as ANC members were responsible for the evictions and the assaults on foreigners.

Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Swaziland account for the highest number of illegal immigrants.

For Kingdom Mpfu, a naturalised citizen from Zimbabwe who has lived in Johannesburg for 20 years and who has a valid identity document, life has become a nightmare.

The self-employed painter has lost count of the number of times he has been accosted on the street by plain-clothes policemen who are always suspicious that his ID is a forgery.

"We are always subjected to the worst form of humiliation by policemen. We never had this problem in the 70s and I wonder what has happened," says Mr Mpfu.

Alexandra Civic Association chairman Mike Beea is one of few leaders who has spoken out against foreigner-bashing.

"This campaign is a fiasco and is out of control. People are being victimised because they are either too black or have strange accents, and that's unacceptable. It must be stopped," Mr Beea says.

But his is a voice in the wilderness.

The Rev Abraham Matome of the Ethiopian Catholic Church blames the high crime rate in the area on foreigners.

"They must go back to where they came from. We don't care whether they are married to local women or have children, they must all go," he says.

# The unwanted people

AKU 19/10/95

(236)

POLLSMOOR prison is the unchosen home of a group of immigrants. Although most have not been charged with crimes, they have been languishing there for months while immigration authorities try to work out what to do with them. On the day police conducted major raids on illegal immigrants in Cape Town, Staff Reporters COLIN DOUGLAS and ANNELIES SMIT paid them a visit

**J**AMES John, an 18-year-old Malawian, has spent the past nine months in Pollsmoor Prison

The soft-spoken young man has not been charged with a crime and he has not been before a magistrate

He has the subdued, downcast look of someone who is close to losing all hope

He was arrested as an illegal immigrant soon after his arrival in South Africa, when, he said, he applied to the Department of Home Affairs for political asylum

Home Affairs officials said they were still investigating Mr John's application and that he would have to stay in jail until their inquiries were complete

Mr John, huddled in layers of clothes despite the warm weather, granted an interview behind bars in a bleak, grey room deep inside Pollsmoor

He told a spine-chilling story, saying he had fled his home in Malawi after his parents and sister were murdered by assassins who struck late at night

He suspected the murderers were officials or supporters of the new government, because his father had been a well-known backer of the ousted president, Hastings Banda

"I don't want to go back — I'll die," Mr John said. He said he had repeatedly told Home Affairs officials

to help him gain political refugee status, but they had been slow and disinterested

Mr John said he hated prison, where he shared a cell with awaiting-trial prisoners, some of whom had tried to rape him and steal from him

"I've never been in prison before, it's not good in this place," he said, staring blankly across the room. "There's no exercise, no sunshine, no good food"

The Western Cape's chief immigration officer, T H Potgieter, said he was aware of Mr John's application for political asylum, but "it takes months to investigate an asylum case"

There was no time limit for the investigation and until it was complete there was no option but to keep Mr John in prison, he said

A Pollsmoor official said prison authorities kept immigrants apart from one another because of "language problems"

If immigrants did not wish to be kept with awaiting-trial prisoners they did not have to "but if they don't ask, they won't be moved"

Mr John's story may be tragic, but it is not unique. The Aliens Control Act, as amended by parliament only last month, creates a presumption of guilt against any immigrant who fails to report to an immigration officer, or fails to produce the prescribed documentation



**NOWHERE TO GO:** Eddie Johnson, left, says he was born in South Africa, but state officials say he is an illegal immigrant from Tanzania — and the deadlock has cost him 10 months in Pollsmoor Prison. Here he argues with chief immigration officer T H Potgieter, while prisons officials look on.

As Mr Potgieter said, "under the Act the burden of proof is on them, not on us. The Act gives us the right to keep them in prison"

As a result there are scores of immigrants, most of whom have never had any contact with the judicial system, languishing in prisons around the country — some, like Mr John, hav-

ing applied for asylum, and some pending deportation, and some caught up in tortuous disputes with immigration officials

Eddie Johnson has been in Pollsmoor for almost a year and one can tell from his face it has not been easy. His eyes roll nervously as he talks, his hands make quick gestures and he has

shadows under his eyes

The 25-year-old father of one does not see a way out of his situation. He does not know when he will be released and cannot tell his wife in Mitchell's Plain when he will be home to look after her and their child. Mr Johnson says he is a South African resident with a valid passport and

identity document. Immigration officials said his papers were falsified and he was from Tanzania. Unlike most other immigrants, he had been found guilty in court of contravening the Aliens Control Act, they said.

Mr Johnson has been in Pollsmoor for 10 months. His case is deadlocked be-

cause he refuses to identify himself as a Tanzanian and hence be deported, while immigration officials can keep him in prison until he does so

"They can keep me for another 10 years or as long as they like"

Asked how long he planned to keep Mr Johnson in prison, Mr Potgieter said "We can keep all of them in prison until they talk. He has to tell me he's from Tanzania even if it takes forever"

"The burden of proof is on Mr Johnson. He has to prove he's not from Tanzania, we don't have to prove he is a Tanzanian"

"If we release a person and he commits a serious crime outside, what would we do then?"

The immigrants being held in Pollsmoor strongly rejected the inference that they were connected to crime

Jeffrey Picket, exclaimed "We haven't committed any crime and yet we're being regarded as heavy criminals. We've never had a court case and we did not murder, rape or assault anyone. Why are we being regarded as criminals?"

Said Brian William, who claimed to be Australian "At first I thought I would only be here for one or two days"

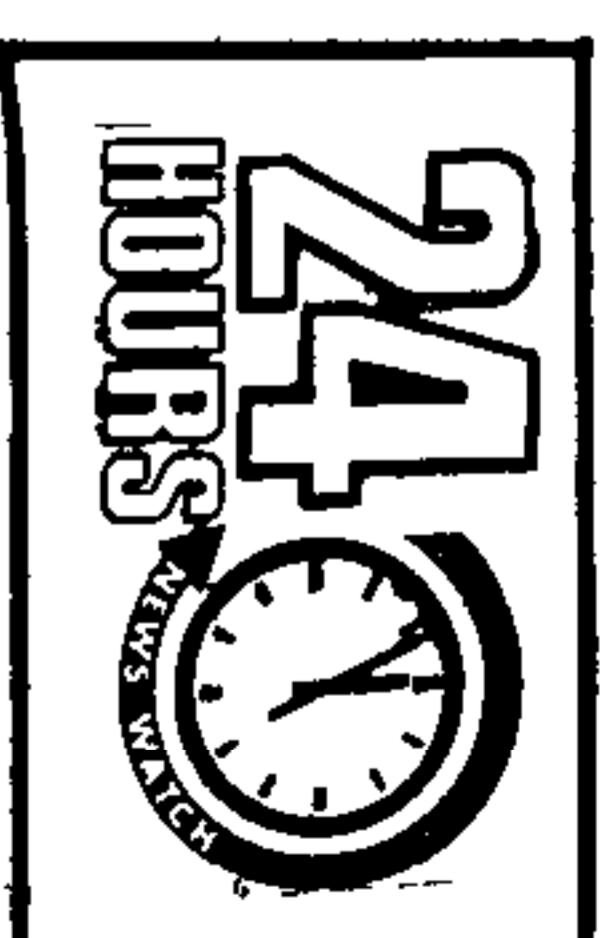
"But I have been in prison for 10 months and am completely at the mercy of the immigration officials"

Mr Potgieter said there was no evidence at all that Mr William was Australian. "They think of a country where they would like to go and say they are residents of that country"



# Refugees Live In Immo

(236) RLT 7/11/95



Early morning armed raids by police against illegal immigrants recently turned up only 11 foreigners who were not in possession of valid residence permits. But the raid also woke up more than 100 who did have valid permits, many of them refugees. Staff Reporter ANNELIES SMIT spoke to two African refugees living in Cape Town and found that the possession of valid papers is by no means the solution to all their problems.

SOME may think the story ends when asylum seekers get temporary permits to stay and work in South Africa, pending the final decision on refugee status. But in fact, their struggle has just begun.

"They do not know whether they can stay permanently, have to cope with the traumatic experiences that led to their flight, and have often been separated from their families. They are forced to build a new life in a country that is not theirs," said Michael Lapsley of the Cape Town Refugee Forum, which represents refugees in the city.

"When the refugees arrive here, they are destitute. The xenophobic attitude of some is completely misplaced as our country has been the cause of many conflicts in our neighbouring countries. And those who fought apartheid have been received there with the greatest generosity.

"We need to give the refugees education so they can make a contribution to the whole region when they return. Only the development of the region will bring a solution to the reasons people flee from their home countries."

Asha Abdi from Somalia, staying at the Woodstock Trauma Centre for Victims of Violence and Torture, regards herself one of the lucky ones. While a number of people in her country have been tortured, murdered or have just vanished, she escaped and arrived in Cape Town last year.

they may have to deal with the wrath of the warlords who now rule her country.

Ms Abdi has only seen her family once in two years and fell silent when their names were mentioned. Her experiences have left deep scars.

For years she had been living happily with her family and found a job as a radio technician at the Mogadishu United Nations headquarters after the collapse of the Somalian government in 1991.

When fights between the warlords and the UN got out of hand in June 1993 and six local UN workers were killed, Ms Abdi and her co-workers were moved into the former United States embassy in the capital until the UN pulled out in March this year.

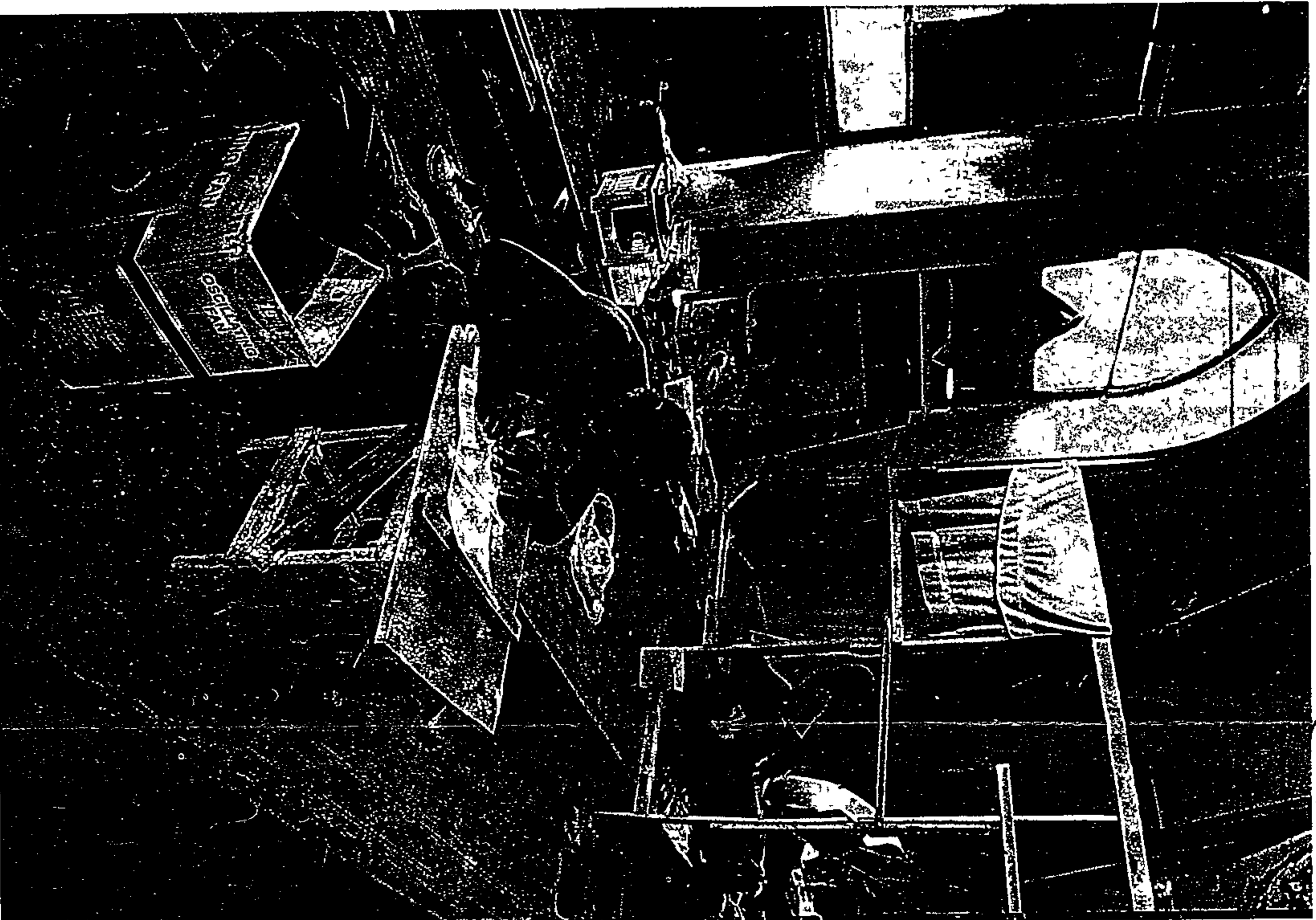
Constant fear of being executed because she had worked "with the enemy" led her to change hiding places constantly. She stayed away from her family as she feared for their safety.

"There's complete anarchy. Everybody carries heavy arms and they can and will shoot you at any time. I lived in constant fear somebody would discover I had worked with the UN," Ms Abdi said.

She then decided to flee the country and apply for refugee status in South Africa.

"I went to the harbour and offered somebody money to take me on his ship as a stowaway. There were seven other Somalians who went with me.

"After three horrible days without food or water, we presented ourselves to the captain who



DEAR MUM: A refugee sits in a quiet corner of a church writing a letter home.

gave us food and took us to Durban.

"I was provided with a temporary permit by the South African government."

Her story resembles that of Hassan Adams, from Sudan. Mr Adams, afraid to be forced to take up arms and fight against the South in the civil war, also left his land of birth behind him.

"I lived in the Western province where the nearest hospital is 200 km away and soldiers can raid you at any time. Every day your life is in danger."

Almost a year ago Mr Adams applied for refugee status after soldiers tried to force him to take up arms. He escaped from the military camp and managed to get to Carro and got on a plane to Johannesburg.

Up to now he still lives in uncertainty of whether he will be repatriated or not. He sells T-shirts and sunglasses to stay alive although he is a skilled carpenter.

Ms Abdi is a qualified radio and telephone technician.

"Most refugees are highly skilled people," said Father Michael.

"They are willing to make a contribution to South Africa but they are seen as parasites. It's our duty as citizens and Christians to help them."

"They are desperate for basic needs such as accommodation and food. Let alone help for mental traumas caused by their experiences and flight."

Their stories did not end either when they were granted the asylum-seeker status. "They get a small white piece of paper in a plastic cover stating they have the right to be and work in South Africa. They are on their own in a country where they do not know a single soul."

Said Mr Adams: "Without an address and a South African passport, it's virtually impossible to find a job. Without a job and a bank account it's almost impossible to find accommodation."

"No employer will take a refugee. And the uncertainty of whether our refugee status will be granted is difficult to cope with," said Mr Adams, who has been waiting for more than a year.

Ms Abdi said she realised there were a lot of South Africans in the same position as she was. South Africans too suffered from lack of housing, jobs and education.

"And I understand they get defensive when people from foreign countries come into their country. But I am sure they would appreciate help with basic needs if they had just fled from a situation that threatened their life."

Ms Abdi has finally found herself a place to stay but for safety reasons does not want the details divulged.

"If a Somali who regards me as the enemy reads this article, it might have serious repercussions for my family."

For safety reasons, the names of the refugees have been changed.

● Illegal immigrants, asylum seekers and refugees are often regarded as one and the same. There is however a big difference between these categories of people who come to South Africa.

Illegal immigrants cross the South African borders without valid papers that permit them to stay and work here. They can be sent back or held in prison for an unlimited period for further investigation.

Asylum seekers are those people who have made themselves known to the South African government and have applied for asylum. They have temporary permits to stay in the country and therefore the right to be employed here. The permit can become permanent if the government — according to United Nations Geneva Convention criteria — decides they are to be regarded as refugees. They can be sent back if the government decides they do not meet refugee criteria.

Refugees are those who have been recognised by the government as having fled from war, torture and persecution for various reasons such as political and religious reasons. They have the right to stay and work in South Africa. If immigration officials determine that the political situation in their home country has improved, their refugee status can be withdrawn as has happened with Angola.

From January 1 to October 31 this year, 5 849 applications for refugee status were sent to the Department of Home Affairs. A total of 45 percent of the applications were granted while 55 percent are still outstanding. Most refugees came from Zaire (987), Pakistan (791), Nigeria (699) and Angola (635).

ARRESTED IN WOODSTOCK HOME

# Alleged illegal alien held in jail for more than a year

(236) ET 20/12/93

**AN ALLEGED ILLEGAL** alien has spent more than a year in jail while fighting to prove that he is South African. **EUNICE RIDER** reports

**A** MAN who claims to have been born in South Africa but has been under arrest as a "Tanzanian illegal alien" in Cape Town for the past year, is hoping not to have to spend a second Christmas in jail while lawyers battle for his release

Tomorrow Mr Eddie Johnson, 24, will have been in jail for a year for no reason other than the fact that the Department of Home Affairs suspects him of being an illegal alien with no right to remain in South Africa

But Mr Johnson insists that he was born in Parys in the Free State in 1970 and left to live in Lusaka, Zambia, with his mother at the age of three.

When he was six years old his mother died and he was raised by locals, but he had always considered himself a South African. He travelled to South Africa in 1992, using travel documents issued to him by the United Nations High



**BEHIND BARS:** Mr Eddie Johnson, 24, who claims to have been born in South Africa but has been detained for the past year on suspicion of being an illegal alien. **PICTURE: CLIVE SMITH**

Commissioner for Refugees

The following year he obtained an identity document from the Department of Home Affairs and was married to a South African woman, who bore him a son in September last year

He said his wife Verie was eight months pregnant when "a group of about 10 men whom I later learnt were immigration officials, burst into my house (in Wood-

stock) and arrested me"

On Monday night he had been passed through the security gates at Cape Town International Airport by determined Department of Home Affairs immigration officials who were escorting him to a plane on which he was due to fly to Gauteng to see the Tanzanian High Commissioner

But his advocate Mr Anton Katz got a late afternoon urgent court

interdict to prevent the department from removing him from Cape Town, and managed to page an airport security guard, who recalled Mr Johnson just before his plane was due to take off

Meanwhile Ethiopian Mr Kadir Ahmed, recently caught stowing away on board a ship bound for Belgium from Cape Town, may not be repatriated pending an appeal against his not being granted asylum in South Africa

This ruling was made in the Cape Supreme Court yesterday, and the appeal is expected to be heard late in February

Mr Katz, who is also representing Mr Ahmed, said Mr Ahmed had been convicted of trying to leave the country without legal travel documents. He was refused asylum in South Africa

Mr Katz said he and Ms Leanne de la Hunt, director of UCT's Legal Aid Clinic, who is a founding member of the Cape Town Refugee Forum, were appealing against the decision not to grant him asylum

"The fact that Mr Ahmed is prepared to spend another two months in jail rather than be sent back to Ethiopia, indicates how desperate he is," she said

# Where have all the doctors gone?

(236) ARG 20/12/95

**Argus Correspondent**

**JOHANNESBURG** — More than 1 000 doctors have left the Gauteng Health Department in the past three years, for greener pastures locally and elsewhere.

But, the provincial government hopes to reverse this trend through better salaries and overtime-pay for State doctors next year.

Figures released by Gauteng Health MEC Amos Masondo reveal that 1 159 medical professionals have resigned from State hospitals in the province in three years.

Mr Masondo was replying to question in the Gauteng legislature put by Democratic Party MP Jack Bloom.

The figure includes 861 doctors, 197 medical specialists, 78 registrars, 10 hospital superintendents, 11 dentists and two chief family practitioners.

Most of the resignations were motivated by better financial prospects in the private sector, Mr Masondo said.

Mr Masondo said 43,23 percent of the doctors left because of "difficult basic conditions of employment" Another 32,01 percent left because of "better remuneration and benefits in the private sector, and some also started their own practices". He said 11,82 percent left upon "completion of internships or training".

Mr Masondo said: "To a large extent this problem is being dealt with through the national health ministers'

proposals for universal primary health care The Minister of Health Dr Nkosazana Zuma is also having consultations with associations of medical personnel, with a view to the betterment of service conditions and overtime payment across the board."

He added "a trend towards usage of sessional doctors instead of permanent employment is being implemented in the province's hospitals".

A spokesman in the Gauteng Health department said the problem of medical professionals resigning from State hospitals is not unique to this province and "is something which is happening throughout the country"

"We are aware of the vast number of doctors leaving State hospitals for better prospects in the private sector and going overseas.

"We have identified remuneration as one of the key problems affecting doctors and funds have been set aside in the new financial year to tackle this issue," said the spokesman, adding the adjustments should be made by March next year.

Mr Bloom said the breakdown of resignations indicated there was "a high turnover of posts in this strategically important position".

"These figures reveal in stark terms the magnitude of the crisis facing State hospitals and the urgency of measures to retain skilled personnel in these institutions," he said.

# 'SA will slow down the repatriation of aliens' (236)

SD 29/9/95

PRETORIA — President Nelson Mandela said yesterday government would slow down its deportation of illegal immigrants from Mozambique.

He said Mozambique President Joaquim Chissano had requested the slowdown because his country was unable to cope with the large numbers being sent back home.

In the first seven months of this year SA had returned 60 512 illegal Mozambican immigrants, according to the home affairs department

An estimated 2-million or more illegal immigrants from throughout Africa had come to SA in recent years, attracted by the continent's most stable economy and the shift from white minority rule to black rule

With about 5-million of SA's 40-million people unemployed, locals resented cheap foreign labour.

"It is a problem for us because we do not have jobs for our own people," Man-

dela said

Slowing the pace of deportations would mean that illegal aliens would remain in SA jails for longer periods, something Mandela opposed.

"The law allows that but morally it is not right to jail people simply because they come to the country" Charging them for the cost of sending them back was also wrong

Alternatives would be sought and he would discuss the problem with members of his Cabinet

Mandela said that government might also ask SA farmers who planned to settle in Mozambique and other African countries to hire people facing repatriation from SA

The white farmers — unhappy with recurring drought and the end of white minority rule — were moving to Mozambique under a programme negotiated by the two countries' governments, the President said — Sapa-AP.

# Illegal immigrants given reprieve

(236)

**BRUCE CAMERON**  
Cape Town

A moratorium has been declared on the repatriation of illegal Mozambican immigrants, the Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr Trevor Manuel, has announced.

The issue of millions of illegal immigrants, mainly in Gauteng and other northern provinces, has increasingly become a political hot potato and has led to a number of instances of violence around the country.

Manuel made the announcement after being challenged on the issue at a conference in Cape Town by the Mozambican consul in Cape Town, Ms Manuel dos Santos Lucas. Ms

Lucas asked why Mozambicans continued to be repatriated when Mozambique had been ruined by the destabilisation policies of the former South African government.

On top of this, if southern Africa was to move towards an economic bloc, this meant, not only the free movement of goods and services, but also of people.

Manuel said the government had decided to declare the moratorium at the request of President Chissano of Mozambique. He said, however, that there were problems involved with illegal immigration of which South Africa was becoming a major target.

"There are parts of Johannesburg where everyone speaks French and

they are not from a neighbouring country."

He said there was a growing xenophobia, which the Government was finding difficult to control. An example was what was happening on the east bank in Alexandria, Johannesburg, where opposition to illegal immigrants was growing.

The trade unions were also concerned, particularly about the farms. The unions were trying to unionise farm workers but the farmers were now employing Mozambicans who did not want to be unionised.

Manuel said the moratorium would provide short-term relief, but the source of the problem remained the absence of economic development in Mozambique.

(200) STAR 13/11/9

# Mandela's reprieve for illegals

(236)

The Government will slow down its deportation of illegal immigrants from Mozambique, President Nelson Mandela said yesterday. *Slow 29/9/95*

He said Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano had requested the slowdown because his country was unable to cope with the number of people being sent home from South Africa.

In the first seven months of this year, South Africa returned 60 512 Mozambicans arrested as illegal immigrants, according to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

An estimated 2-million plus illegal immigrants from throughout Africa have come to SA in recent years.

With about 5-million of SA's 40-million population unemployed, locals resent foreigners who work for low wages.

"It is a problem for us because we have not got jobs for our own people," Mandela said.

Slowing the pace of deportations could cause arrested Mozambicans to remain in South African jails for longer periods, something Mandela also opposes.

"The law allows that, but morally it is not right to jail people simply because they come to the country and also to charge them for the cost of sending them back," he said.

He said alternatives would be sought and he would discuss the problem with his Cabinet.

Mandela added that the Government might ask South African farmers who planned to settle in Mozambique and other African countries to hire people facing repatriation.

The white farmers, unhappy with recurring drought and the end of white rule, are moving to Mozambique under a programme negotiated by the two countries' governments - Sapa-AP.

# Being from the

# taste of fear

(236) ARG 13/12/95

## SUZANNE DALEY reports from Johannesburg

At the end of this month, Heidi Moller will move from South Africa to Germany, leaving the country she was born in without a hint of regret.

Her husband's business is not doing well. The school system, she believes, is disintegrating. But most of all, she says, she is leaving because fear had come to overwhelm her family.

Last year, her husband, Hans, a surveyor, was shot at from a passing vehicle as he did his work in a northern Johannesburg suburb.

A few months later, he was forced off the road by hijackers and, as he struggled with one of them, was shot in the leg.

One of Mrs Moller's best friends was shot in the hip and her husband killed in front of their children. Her brother-in-law was shot at in his driveway as four armed men tried to steal his car, also with the family watching helplessly from the house.

If she and her husband had tried to leave two years ago as South Africa was preparing for its first free elections, Mrs Moller says her friends would have called them cowards and accused them of running away. But these days, she says, "All we find is that people are envious."

Experts say the white, wealthy, and educated are leaving South Africa in growing numbers, draining the country of expertise when it is desperately needed.

Most of those departing have several reasons for going and a bleak view of the role that white people can have in this country's future. But most often, the move is a response to the violent crime that is on the increase, and seems to have touched almost everyone.

Much of the new terror is confined to the white suburbs of Johannesburg.

Every house is a fortress, with burglar bars on the windows and a steel "rape gate" separating the bedrooms from the rest of the house for extra protection at night.

Garden walls are topped by ever-evolving forms of razor wire, unclimbable "cactus" spikes, or electric wires that deliver a jolt as they set off an alarm.

And, carrying a gun is ever more commonplace. Even the educated elite have opinions on whether shoulder holsters or waistband ones are more comfortable or more discreet.

Dinner parties have become a frenzy of horror stories. Some are tales of what has happened to the well-known and powerful. Recently, for instance, a radio personality was held up during a daytime stroll with his daughter through Houghton, the wealthy suburb where President Mandela has a house. The robbers, apparently to amuse themselves, made them strip and left them naked. But most often the tales are first person. People talk softly of how their self-images have changed after they have cringed or begged or nursed a bullet wound.

"Someone close to you gets hurt and you think it could happen to me," said Ron Stern, who has a business selling windows and doors, and who says he is considering leaving. "Should I stick around and risk my children's lives? You are in a constant state of limbo trying to figure this out. That's our daily existence. That's what we do."

The exodus has hit particular hard at some professions, perhaps none more than medicine. One doctor recently sent the photograph of his graduating class to a

local paper, showing that at least 76 of the 186 graduates in 1984 had emigrated. But moving-company executives say that whites from all backgrounds, including Afrikaners, are leaving.

Government statistics, collected from departure forms filled out at the airport, show that peak emigration was in the first half of 1994, just before the elections, when the fear was of rioting or civil war. But recent statistics show that the exodus is hardly fading. During the first half of 1995, 6 030 people said they were emigrating, about twice the number of five years before.

Experts say those statistics vastly underestimate the problem because people lie on their departure forms. Moving companies and relocation specialists say they haven't been this busy since the late 1970s, when a wave of brutal riots started what is known in the business as the first "chicken run".

"When they give the stats in the paper, I always laugh," said Estelle Sachavitz of Stuttafords Removals, one of the leading moving companies here. "Most people don't say they are leaving for good. As soon as they say that, their funds are blocked and things get very complicated. So people just go."

The long-term consequences for South Africa are unclear. Some emigrants will return, unable to make a go of it elsewhere. But for a country finally trying to improve the lives of a population and in need of jobs, health care, and good schools, the loss of the educated elite is a blow.

All over Africa, post-colonial economies fell apart when the English, Portuguese, or French colonisers were scared out - a lesson that was not lost on the African National Congress. At a recent meeting with

black executives, Mr Mandela said that accommodating whites is in the country's best interest.

"Why should we not pacify them?" Mr Mandela said. "In putting aside the quarrels of the past we have a country which has the opportunity to acquire education, skills, and expertise in many fields. We want this."

To be sure, crime is not the only reason whites leave.

Mrs Moller said her husband is having a harder and harder time getting people to pay their bills and feels the whole country is becoming lawless. Changes to government bureaucracies have made filing paperwork a nightmare.

And there is talk of revamping property laws, in ways that will diminish the need for land surveyors.

At the same time, Mrs Moller believes that her five-year-old daughter, Melissa, will not be able to get a good education, now that the government has abolished the racial segregated system that existed under apartheid.

This has meant that some youngsters coming from the inferior system created for blacks are not at the level of their white counterparts.

"The schools are lowering their standards to accommodate the blacks," Mrs Moller said. "They expect that everyone will come down to their level."

Most South Africans go to Australia, England, the United States (often to Texas or Georgia), Canada, or New Zealand. Many have quietly kept up dual citizenship to make the departure easy. But others face the complex hurdles that popular countries put in the way of applicants. When Frasers, a major moving company, recently sponsored a free seminar on immigration laws,

open to 300 people, the response was so big they repeated it three days running.

Many of those who want to leave believe their wealth will shrink overseas.

But they say they are willing to trade small mansions, full-time maids, and the employer-provided Mercedes for a sense of safety and the possibility that their children will be able to ride bicycles in the driveway.

"We'll never be able to match this," said one accountant sweeping his hand across his property - a five-bedroom house with a pool in the Bryanston suburb of Johannesburg. "We will have a basic house and a basic motor vehicle."

Still the accountant and his wife are determined to go to Australia. Last year, she was wrestled out of her car by four young men as she backed out of her garage. The incident began when one of them tapped frantically on her window.

"I thought someone was in terrible trouble - he looked so panicked and I was ready to get out and help. And then, stupid me, I realised the only person in trouble here was me."

"You know," she continued, "last year I was so elated - standing in the queues to vote was the most incredible feeling. It was the first time I could walk around and look everybody in the eye. I was acquiring my freedom, too. But then with the hijacking I got my first taste of fear."

"For a whole lot of people, the changes in this country are going to be great. Life will get better. But not for us."

"And I'm not prepared to sacrifice my future and my children's future. I just don't want to live with this fear. To be so tense. To go out of the driveway and think 'Is the alarm on? Is there anyone behind me?'" - New York Times News Service

DESPERATE NEW ARRIVALS SEEK ASYLUM

# City swells with refugees

12/12/95

(236)CT 12/12

**BETWEEN 50 and 60** desperate refugees, mostly from African countries, arrive in Cape Town each week seeking asylum. **MELANIE GOSLING** reports.

**M**ORE than 1 000 people who have fled from war, ethnic violence and political oppression are in Cape Town waiting to be granted refugee status

The Home Affairs principal immigration officer in charge of refugee affairs, Mr Jaco Duckitt, said yesterday about 1 200 people had been granted refugee status in the past two years through the Cape Town office — which handles the second highest number of asylum applications in the country, after Gauteng

There are between 50 and 60 new arrivals in Cape Town each week.

Most of the 1 000 people who have applied for asylum in Cape Town are from African countries — particularly Angola, Somalia, Rwanda, Mozambique and Zaire — but there are a handful from Asia and even two from Bosnia

They come into the country illegally, as stowaways on ships, walking, hiding in trucks, and even swimming across rivers which form international borders

"Many do not aim for South Africa in particular — it's often where they happen to end up through circumstance. A lot of them have left their families behind. They often don't know where their relatives are or even if they are alive because they fled in all directions," Mr Duckitt said.

He said the applicants were spread throughout greater Cape Town and usually found accommodation within days, many with charity organisations or religious groups

They tended to form communities according to their country of origin and helped newcomers with accommodation and food

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees says Africa has more refugees — about 6,75 million — than any other continent. This is nearly two million more than Asia and five million more than Europe.

The UN has laid down criteria which

are internationally applied in granting asylum to people who have fled their home countries. South Africa became a signatory to the UN agreement in September 1993

Mr Duckitt said the main criterion was that the person was unable or unwilling to return to his country because he feared persecution for reasons relating to his race, religion, nationality or political opinions.

"They all have problems and some have been through horrific experiences. It boils down to brutality and atrocities. Many have scars and wounds from torture. We had a husband and wife who had been interrogated because of their political beliefs. When they did not provide sufficient information, their children were thrown into a hole in the ground which had spears pointing upwards. Three of their children were killed," Mr Duckitt said

Not all those who manage to escape their persecutors reach safety

"We had a case of one man from Angola who drowned while swimming across the Orange River. He had a massive suitcase strapped to his back and it just dragged him under," Mr Duckitt said.

## 'Disciplined'

The refugees come from all backgrounds and many are well-educated.

"They usually come and report to the authorities themselves — to Home Affairs or to police stations. Once we are satisfied that they fulfil the criteria, we issue them with a temporary permit which allows them to stay and seek work pending the final decision on whether they are granted refugee status," Mr Duckitt said

Home Affairs uses computerised data with extensive international information to cross-check the applicants' claims. On average it takes six months to deal with an application

Mr Duckitt said most of those waiting for refugee status were "very disciplined"

"They are honest, well-behaved and just want to get their lives settled and live in peace without the fear of being killed or attacked. Most come with just the clothes they stand up in, but they are resourceful and they help each other"

Home Affairs monitors refugees and says few have taken to crime



# Further impetus to settle SA farmers in neighbouring states

Star 12/12/95 (236)   
**By MONDLI MAKHANYA**  
Political Reporter

South African farmers' proposed foray into southern African states will be taken a step further today when President Nelson Mandela, Agriculture Minister Kraai van Nierkerk and Freedom Front leader Gen Constand Viljoen meet to discuss the project.

The three will put finishing touches to an agreement that Mandela will co-sign with Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano early next year. The agreement will outline the conditions under which South African farmers will operate in Mozambique.

Viljoen is the key initiator of the programme, which has already seen some local farmers head north to exploit vast arable land that has been lying fallow for

years as a result of civil wars and economic stagnation.

Negotiations have also been under way to secure funding from international agencies involved in giving aid and restructuring advice to African states.

In addition to boosting these countries' food supply, the farming projects will involve upliftment and training of locals in farming methods. International funding will also make it less costly for the farmers to trek north and establish new enterprises there.

"To travel to virgin land and start a farming business will be a very big burden," said Viljoen.

An Agriculture Ministry spokesman said the number of farmers to take part in the project would become clearer once agreements had been signed and funding arrangements were known.

'I HAD COME FROM HELL AND I WAS ALIVE'

# Somali refugee's tale of slavery and flight

(236) of 13/12/95

**DR MOHAMED MUDE** is one of 1 000 refugees from the Somali war living in Cape Town, waiting for the government to decide their status. **MELANIE GOSLING** reports.

**SOMALIAN** Dr Mohamed Mude's flight from war has still not ended — five years after being taken captive and forced to work as a slave for rebel Somali forces

Dr Mude is one of over 1 000 refugees in Cape Town waiting for the government to decide their fate. He has no money, no job and a desperate longing to see the wife he married five years ago but has only lived with for a month. His two brothers are dead.

When he arrived in South Africa, he said "I didn't know where to go, but I was relaxed because I had come from hell and I was alive."

In December 1990 Dr Mude was at work at the Barnadr Paediatric Hospital in Mogadishu when the rebel United Somali Congress (USC) attacked the city.

"No one believed they could capture Mogadishu. Most of us thought it was just a small war." But two days later the USC had captured most of the city and besieged the home of President Siad Barre.

"I tried to reach my family in the north of the city but it was impossible. The telephone lines were down and there was fighting everywhere. I stayed at the hospital." He had no way of knowing if his wife Foza was alive or dead.

In January 1991, the rebels surrounded the hospital and started shooting, killing some children who were patients. "They grabbed two doctors who were not from their tribe and shot them in front of us. They were laughing. We believed we were already dead because we were also not their tribe. But they tied our hands and took us into the hall where they beat us. They said 'Your regime is finished — now you will work for us or we will kill you'."

The 23 doctors, men and women, were kept prisoner in a Mogadishu house for two months before the rebels took them back to the hospital.

"It was a horrible sight. The hospital was filthy, there were dead people, there were young children with malnutrition and many, many wounded, mainly

with bullets. Some Red Cross people were helping but there was no medicine and no instruments."

Dr Mude and his colleagues worked as slave doctors under guard. "We did what we could, but infection spread fast and many people died of complications."

After December 1992, when US troops entered Mogadishu, "one of my patients assisted me although he was from the rebel tribe. He had been shot in the leg and the back and he believed he would have died without treatment. We became friends. He found out that my family had fled by boat to Yemen."

### Midnight escape

Just before midnight on November 2, 1994 his friend entered the hospital on crutches, pretending to be a patient. He and Dr Mude, who was on night duty, waited until the guards were at the other side of the building, crawled through the fence to a waiting car and drove to the harbour.

"He had bribed some temporary crew on one of the ships to take me on board. I didn't know where the ship was going and neither did they."

Two weeks later the ship

docked in Durban. "I asked where we were and they said South Africa."

His benefactors smuggled him past immigration, gave him R50 and said good luck.

He wandered around until he found a mosque, where he was allowed to sleep for several days and given food. Through connections at the mosque, he was given a bus ticket to Cape Town and the address of a man in Athlone whose father came from Somalia.

In Cape Town he went to the immigration authorities and was given a temporary permit to stay and work in the country. He also found out that his wife was living with his sister and her husband in Canada — and has since spoken to them by telephone.

He tried to get work at Red Cross and Woodstock hospitals, but had to apply to the Medical and Dental Council to write a licence exam.

He passed the medical section but failed the legal section so cannot practise. "I don't know what to do. I don't have money to rewrite the exam. I want to work, but I am doing nothing. Sometimes I do voluntary work at Red Cross."

"But mostly I want to see my wife."



**REFUGEE:** Dr Mohamed Mude fled Somalia a year ago after civil war tore his country apart. He is desperate to work as a doctor again. **PICTURE: MELANIE GOSLING**

ST. 17/12/95

# Illegals go home for Christmas (236)

By LINDA RULASHE

AS MANY as 7 000 illegal Mozambican immigrants are expected to give themselves up at the Lebombo border post in Komatipoort this week so they can spend Christmas with their families

However, more than five percent of the aliens were likely to secretly re-enter South Africa again by the new year, a Department of Home Affairs spokesman said.

During last year's festive season, between 6 000 and 7 000 illegal immigrants voluntarily reported to the border post

The aliens have their fingerprints and personal details taken before they are released to the Mozambican authorities

Derick van Rensburg, the Department of Home Affairs regional director, said "What else can we do? They arrive in large numbers and we let them through because they want to go home

"We just hope and pray

they decide to stay in Mozambique"

Attempts to stem the tide of illegal immigrants have included talks between the Mozambican and South African governments, securing the passport system against forgers by introducing computerised bar-code stickers, and tightening up the Aliens Act

George Orr, the director of admissions for the Department of Home Affairs, said "Although we may not be winning, these measures are definitely acting as a deterrent" He said about six percent of the aliens deported to Mozambique re-entered South Africa Almost 113 000 aliens were repatriated this year compared with 90 000 last year

Mozambican consul general Junqueiro Manhique said attempts by his government to deal with the problem were "in vain" as many aliens invariably returned to South Africa because of better employment opportunities.

# SA farmers' plans for Ugandan land

By JOE KHAMISI

Nairobi - Plans by South African farmers to acquire large tracts of agricultural land in Uganda appear to have been thwarted - at least for the time being.

The plans came a cropper following the promulgation in October of the country's constitution, which bars ownership of land by foreigners.

Loopholes - including marriages that previously permitted foreigners to own land - were also closed.

A disappointed President Yoweri Museveni, who favours the

idea of foreign investment in agriculture, is reportedly campaigning for the amendment of the constitution's article 237 to allow for South Africans' future involvement in Uganda.

## General election

But amendments can now be made only by a parliament elected under the new constitution. Such a parliament would be in place after the general elections scheduled for mid-1996.

Museveni, who has ruled Uganda since 1986, faces only a nominal challenge from the joint opposition candidate, Paul Se-

mogerere.

The constitutional restrictions have reportedly incensed the Uganda Investment Authority (UIA), which has been wooing South African investment since 1994.

In August, a group of 23 farmers from the Transvaal Agricultural Union travelled to Uganda at the UIA's invitation in search of settlement land.

The delegation was led by Hans Herbst, a leading Brahman cattle farmer from Roedtan, near Naboomspruit.

They wanted large tracts of land for dairy farming, game

ranching and traditional crops.

The South Africans favoured either joint ventures with local farmers, or long-term lease arrangements for more than 45 years with automatic renewal.

But the new constitutional provision sets tough conditions even for lease approvals.

Moreover, Uganda landholders are said to be reluctant to lease out for more than five years.

The size of requested land is also a matter of disagreement.

The South Africans wanted tracts of around 90sq km while Ugandans were willing to part

with only 1sq km per farmer.

Media reports say the Ugandan Export Promotion Council has presented alternative proposals to the South Africa farmers for consideration.

## Expertise

The proposals involve the government providing for land with the South Africans injecting capital and expertise.

The arrangement, known as the Outgrower Scheme, has worked well in the tobacco and cotton subsectors.

The South Africans are said to disagree with this idea be-

cause they would not have complete control over the crops, especially in the face of strong farmers' co-operatives.

Such an arrangement would also not justify the heavy equipment investment the South Africans would need.

In their original request, the South Africans indicated they wanted to settle in Uganda in small groups in order to maintain their culture and language.

But some members of the Constituent Assembly felt that such an arrangement would undermine small-scale farmers and threaten the country's secu-

RTV

In a country where issues of land usually generate emotional debate, any attempt to liberalise land ownership will most likely face stiff opposition.

The majority of the 19 million Ugandans are poor, eking their living from small-scale holdings.

Although the entry of South Africans will provide jobs, their very affluent presence could cause tension among local communities, some Ugandans fear.

Agriculture is the dominant sector in the Ugandan economy, accounting for more than half (54%) of the country's gross

domestic product. It constitutes 90% of total commodity exports and about 80% of the national employment.

South Africa is one of the countries Kampala is targeting for increased trade and investment.

## Commitment

The UIA says representatives of about 35 South African companies have visited Uganda this year alone. But Ugandan officials are not saying whether the trips have yielded any serious commitments - Independent Foreign Service

hit snags

# Refugee's plight: No home, no hope

GLYNNIS UNDERHILL  
Staff Reporter

ARG 16/12/95  
(236)

ETHIOPIAN refugee Kedir Abdurkadi Ahmed believed he was a free man when he was convicted in the magistrate's court and released with a suspended sentence after stowing away on a ship from Cape Town

But 10 minutes after walking away from the courts he was arrested by Home Affairs officials

Today Mr Ahmed is being held in Pollsmoor Prison waiting for probable repatriation to Ethiopia, where he claims his life is in danger

Jurie de Wet, control immigration officer, said Mr Ahmed's application for political asylum had been turned down

"He remains a prohibited person. We are trying to repatriate him, but he does not have valid

■ As the number of refugees swells in Cape Town, the troubled life of one Ethiopian was highlighted in the courts this week.

travel documents," he said

Mr De Wet said Home Affairs had investigated Mr Ahmed's application for asylum and found it to be "manifestly unfounded"

"Home Affairs wants to send a clear message to these refugees who stow away on vessels and disregard the legislation," he said

The ship on which Mr Ahmed stowed away had been bound for Belgium and it had lost 13 hours and used 32,4 metric tons of diesel bringing the stowaway back to Cape Town, said Mr De Wet

The troubled Mr Ahmed, who speaks only Amharic, joined the swelling numbers of refugees on the wrong side of the Aliens Control Act.

A deflated Mr Ahmed sat nervously in Cape Town Magistrate's Court waiting for his case to be heard. In his plea he said he understood the nature of the charge and the consequences of pleading guilty

His explanation for his actions de-

tail how he worked in the Ethiopian military until his life was threatened

"I came to South Africa to avoid imprisonment and applied for political asylum. I was granted a Section 41 permit which enabled me to work in South Africa while my application was being processed. However, I was unable to find work. In desperation I tried to leave South Africa," he said

Mr Ahmed said he left Cape Town in September "for the purpose of proceeding to another country".

"I did not know at the time that it was a crime to leave the country without presenting myself to an immigration officer. However, my legal advisers have explained the law to me and I now know I committed a crime about 2pm on the afternoon of September 15 1995 by leaving South Africa without presenting myself to an immigration officer," he said.

Mr Ahmed was fined R3 000 (or 18 months imprisonment), suspended for five years on condition he does not violate Section 35 of the Aliens Control Act.

Anton Katz, an international law expert on movement across borders, said one of the comments by the magistrate had been that the hallmark of a civilised society was to show mercy

This would appear to have been one of the reasons why Mr Ahmed was not given a direct jail sentence.

# Refugees pouring into SA

(236)

Sowetan  
13/12/95

Many have scars and wounds from torture when they arrive here

## Sowetan Correspondent

**M**ORE THAN 1 000 people who have fled from war, ethnic violence and political oppression in Africa and other countries in the world are in Cape Town waiting to be granted refugee status

Home Affairs principal immigration officer in charge of refugee affairs Mr Jaco Duckitt said yesterday about 1 200 people had been granted refugee status in the last two years through the Cape Town office alone – which handles the second highest number of asylum applications in the country after Gauteng

There are between 50 and 60 new arrivals in Cape Town each week

The bulk of the 1 200 people who have applied for asylum in Cape Town are from African countries – particularly Angola, Somalia, Rwanda, Mozambique and Zaire. But there are a handful from Asia and even two from Bosnia

### International borders

They come into the country illegally, as stowaways on ships, walking, hiding in trucks and even swimming across rivers that form international borders

"Many do not aim for South Africa in particular – it's often where they happen to end up through circumstances. Many of them have left their families behind. They often don't know where their relatives are or even if they are alive because they fled in all directions," Duckitt said

He said the applicants were spread throughout greater Cape Town and usually found accommodation within days, many with charity organisations or religious groups

They tended to form communities according to their country of origin and helped newcomers with accommodation and food

According to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, Africa has more refugees – about 6,75 million – than any other continent. This is nearly two million more than Asia and five million more than Europe

The UN has laid down criteria which are internationally applied in the granting of asylum to people who have fled their home countries. South Africa became a signatory to the UN agreement in September 1993

Duckitt said the main criterion was that the person is unable or unwilling to return to his country because he fears persecution for reasons relating to his race, religion, nationality or political opinions

### Horrible experiences

"They all have problems and some of them have been through horrible experiences. It boils down to brutality and atrocities. Many have scars and wounds from torture

"We had a husband and wife who had been interrogated because of their political beliefs

"When they did not provide sufficient information, their children were thrown into a hole in the ground which had spears pointing upwards. Three of their children were killed," Duckitt said

Not all those who manage to escape their persecutors reach safety

"We had a case of one man from Angola who drowned while swimming across the Orange River

"He had a massive suitcase strapped to his back and it just dragged him under," Duckitt said

The refugees come from all backgrounds and many are well educated

"They usually come and report to the authorities themselves – to Home Affairs or to police stations. Once we are satisfied that they fulfil the criteria, we issue them with a temporary permit," Duckitt said

# Help for into-Africa farmers

(236)  
The South African Government yesterday pledged to help white farmers wishing to settle in neighbouring African countries set up a business plan to protect their interests.

President Nelson Mandela, Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk and Freedom Front leader Constand Viljoen met at the Union Buildings to discuss the difficulties experienced by farmers who had already moved to African countries, such as the Congo.

A plan on how to deal with the problems is to be discussed today at a workshop including the newly

Star 13/12/95  
formed South African Chamber for Agricultural Development in Africa (Sacada), said Van Niekerk.

"Farmers who do it on their own, experience tremendous difficulties. There is nobody to assist them in getting things in place," Van Niekerk told reporters after yesterday's meeting.

"The (SA) Government must get involved to ensure proper backing. Any development beyond the borders has to be well planned and it takes time," he added.

Sacada was created last month by private-sector

and commercial farmer unions to oversee cross-border farming activities.

The body elected Transvaal Agricultural Union President Dries Bruwer to head the organisation.

Viljoen said yesterday state-to-state protection of South African farmers would be implemented.

This is "something that is impossible for an individual farmer to achieve", he said.

Mandela pledged his support for South African farming initiatives across the country's borders to develop agriculture in those countries. - Reuters

# E Rand refugees living in squalor

By Dan Fuphe

SCORES of Somali and Rwandan refugees, among them the widow of a once prosperous businessman in Somalia, are living in squalor at the Superior Care Centre housed at Angelo Hostel near Boksburg.

The refugees comprise about 60 Somalis, 32 Rwandans and about 800 destitute and homeless people of different nationalities.

The derelict hostel is owned by the East Rand Proprietary Mines and has been leased to a local businessman Mr Johnny Geral.

The mine's general manager, Mr Desmond le Roux, said the upkeep of the centre was not their responsibility as it was leased to Geral.

## Unhygienic conditions

Spokesman for the centre Mr James da Silva said the reason the condition of the hostel had deteriorated was the non-payment of about R60 monthly rent by the inmates.

The centre came under media spotlight a week ago when two representatives of the inmates, Mr Sam Mhlongo and Mr Patrick Sewelo, tipped *Sowetan* to the "most unhygienic conditions" at the hostel.

Mrs Luul Mohamed Ali (39) told how the horrors of the war in Somalia, which had claimed the life of her husband in 1991, had left an indelible impression on her four children.

"We saw entire villages being razed and wiped out. One community populated by hundreds of village people was reduced to about 250 families," Ali said.

## Rejected and alienated

Ali told *Sowetan* the conditions at the commune were unbearable.

She said since coming to South Africa, she felt safe although at times they felt rejected and alienated.

A spokesman for the others, Mr Mohamed Hassan Elmi (36), said when he escaped from Somalia he left behind a thriving sheep exporting business.

"The indiscriminate genocide against the innocent by General Farah Mohamed Ahdid was becoming too much for us to bear," he said.



# Security poor at most SA airports

Star 16/11/79

## Concern grows over how easily drugs and illegal immigrants enter the country

By **ANISO THOM**  
Crime Reporter

Security at Gauteng's international airports is either non-existent or riddled with loopholes, paving the way for drug traffickers, illegal immigrants and smugglers.

During a visit to Lanseria Airport, The Star's reporter and photographer walked undetected and unhindered through immigration and customs points on to the tarmac and back again. Both were carrying travel bags.

And at Johannesburg International Airport, the machines used to scan baggage when travellers enter the country have been out of order for the past four years. Customs and Excise spokesman Gavin Collinet said customs was using an Airports Company machine "as and when required", but the machines were out of order when The Star visited the airport.

Six customs officials are sometimes faced with three flights landing at the same time, with Boeing 747s each carrying about 400 passengers. Customs officials are forced to search passengers manually, allowing easy entry for most people entering the country.

Illegal immigrants manage to enter the country with false passports that are done so professionally that it is almost impossible for immigration officials to pick up during peak hours, a senior police source said.

Concern over Gauteng's airport security has led to urgent meetings between the various stakeholders including the SAPS and customs and immigration departments, who are trying to stem the flow of drugs and illegal immigrants into the country, Collinet added.

The Star has established that Lanseria, which has international status, has no policeman, immi-

gration or customs official on duty at night. The only person on duty between 5pm and 6am is a fireman, which means passengers landing are able to enter the country absolutely unhindered.

Even during the day, only one customs official was on duty,

the security problems at airports as a matter of urgency. "I can't keep the owner of the airport responsible for the loopholes," said Lottering.

"We need to make a big bust at a smaller airport for everybody to take notice and realise we have an enormous problem," he said.

Lanseria Airport handles an average of 40 international flights per day. An aircraft landing at Lanseria after hours may have its passengers met on the tarmac in a private vehicle.

Russian Antonov planes arriving from African destinations frequent Lanseria Airport. "Most international flights which arrive are from Africa," said Lottering.

According to a paper presented by Lieutenant-General Wouter Grove in May this year, cocaine and heroin are mostly smuggled into South Africa from South America and the Far East via African countries.

## Machines used to scan bags out of order for four years

Collinet confirmed. No customs officials are stationed at Grand Central Airport (Midrand), with a call-out service provided at Rand Airport (Germiston).

He said customs officials could be reached after hours on a cellphone or at home.

A Home Affairs spokesman

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AL

# Buthelezi meets Soares

## SA's Home Affairs Minister does not support moratorium on illegal aliens

INTERNATIONAL MEDIATION remained a sore point in South Africa's constitution-making process, Home Affairs Minister Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

Unless the question of mediation was resolved, peace, prosperity and stability could not be expected, he told journalists in Pretoria after meeting Portuguese President Dr Mario Soares. This especially applied to KwaZulu-Natal.

Buthelezi said he mentioned the matter to Soares but the Portuguese president did not react.

Soares is on a week-long state visit to South Africa.

Buthelezi said they discussed the problem of about 4.5 million illegal aliens in South Africa, mostly from Mozambique.

President Nelson Mandela strongly felt there should be a moratorium on the repatriation of aliens, Buthelezi said.

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"I tried to explain to the president my problem with a moratorium," he said. "I don't know exactly what a moratorium does whether it suspends the laws of the land."

"Nevertheless, I underscored that our President is concerned about our brothers from Mozambique and that the matter has not yet been concluded."

Western Cape National Party leader Dr Dawie de Villiers, who also met Soares, said he told the Portuguese leader the Government of National Unity had made good progress.

"I conveyed to him that we are positive about the future of this country, and that we have faith in our ability to overcome the difficulties we face."

Asked about the visit by Mandela and Freedom Front leader General Constand Viljoen to former state-president P. W. Botha, De Villiers said any step which could promote reconciliation was important. — Sapa

# Mandela throws weight behind farmers' trek

(236)

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(8)

Louise Cook

PRESIDENT Nelson Mandela has thrown his weight behind another trek by SA farmers, this time to bring prosperity and jobs to central Africa

Spokesman Parks Mankahlana said yesterday the plans — which included SA farmers taking special exchange control and tax packages in tow — would boost development in SA and the rest of the continent

The Free State Agricultural Union had vowed to fight famine in Africa, contain immigration by creating jobs outside SA and provide new pastures for farmers facing a barren domestic

market Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, Angola, Congo, Ghana and Ivory Coast were likely destinations

The union said there had been "immense interest" from farmers and that thousands of "pioneers" could emerge

Union president Piet Gouws said the financial concessions had yet to be finalised, but that the plans were part of a joint drive by government and agricultural unions to create a southern African trading block. The proposals were supported by the European Union and the World Bank, he said

The finance department would be called on to arrange concessionary packages with its counterparts in other

African states and intergovernment contracts would be drawn up. The agriculture department had recruited a consultant to draw up the contracts. First-stage agreements had been signed with Angola and Mozambique

The move follows the creation earlier this week of an SA Chamber of Agricultural Development in Africa. Chamber chairman and Transvaal Agricultural Union president Dries Bruwer said the organisation would drum up cash on the capital markets to fund development in Africa

"In the past such moves to the north may have been political," he said. "This is strictly a commercial venture"

# Army battles to stem flow of aliens, guns in Maputaland

**BY NORMAN CHANDLER**  
Defence Correspondent

Jozini - KwaZulu Natal seems to have become the major point of entry for illegal immigrants, weapons and drugs

More than 2 000 people have this year been arrested for illegally crossing the Mozambique border in the province's Maputaland, while rubber dingies have been used by other illegal immigrants to enter the country from the sea

The officer commanding 11 SA Infantry Battalion, Col Jakes Jacobs, said yesterday the situation has deteriorated to such an extent that the army is now deploying motorised light infantry in the region, which adjoins southern Mozambique and Swaziland, in a bid to control the problem.

He said three companies of troops - about 450 men - had been drafted with a further 150 due to arrive in February and March. Full deployment of an unspecified number of soldiers will be completed over a three-year period.

The influx of illegals - so far this year 2 163 had been arrested after crossing the Mozambique border - was a cause for great concern, he said. The army has requested that an 87km-long suitable fence be erected

along the border with Mozambique, which is presently only separated from SA by a veterinary fence to control foot and mouth disease

It has been suggested by the army that the new fence should include sensor equipment to detect people who try to cross over into SA without going through recognised border posts

Jacobs said the switching off of the lethal electric fence on the Mpumalanga/Mozambique border "and the ending of the civil war in the country has contributed to the rise in the number of illegals entering SA"

"The Swazi situation is different in that many of the 23 000 illegal border crossings made this year were by children going to school in SA, as well as by shoppers who returned to their homeland after their business."

Jacobs added that the army held regular liaison meetings with the Swaziland authorities and similar meetings with the Mozambique government would begin next week in order for the two countries to co-ordinate efforts to eliminate illegal border activities. These include large-scale transferring of hijacked vehicles from SA into Swaziland and Mozambique, cattle rustling, weapons and ammunition smuggling and drug trafficking.

(200) Star 23/11/95 (236)

# Cities can double in 20 years

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## POLITICAL STAFF

SOUTH AFRICA's cities could double in size in 20 years and a totally new vision of spatial planning and urban development was necessary, the Deputy Minister of Land Affairs, Mr Tobie Meyer, said yesterday

"The reality is that the restructuring of South African cities has started and in some cases is already at an advanced stage," he said at a

workshop about the future of urban and regional planners at Club Mykonos

The increased immigration to the city as a result of depressed circumstances in rural areas, as well as natural growth were expected to lead to the doubling of the urban population over the next two decades

Mr Meyer said the present urban structure was the product of policy decisions of the past and

was largely determined by political decision-makers, market forces and first world planning principles

"The strong geographic division into residential, business and industrial use which was applied in planning schemes must be addressed.

A land development strategy, improving the physical environment, had to enjoy high priority in the future

## Farmers 'uninformed'

(236) (3) Stan 25/11/95

Farmers who intended settling elsewhere in Africa were not sufficiently informed about conditions there or what preparations to make, Agriculture Minister Dr Kraai van Niekerk said yesterday.

Details of customs regulations and currency control should be ascertained. "Farmers are also encouraged to acquaint themselves beforehand with agricultural and security conditions in the countries."

Although their settlement might be organised by individuals or farmers' organisations, arrangements were subject to guidelines laid down by the Cabinet in May. The Government had acted as a cautious facilitator in farmer settlement projects because they could promote food security in southern Africa. — Sapa

# Urban numbers expected to double — Meyer

Louise Cook

SA MUST make use of resources available for urbanisation and not rely only on the agricultural sector to contribute to land reform, Deputy Land Affairs Minister Tobias Meyer said yesterday

The Physical Planning Act would have to be amended, he said. Town planners would have to cater for the needs of a rapidly

growing population, with the number of urban dwellers expected to double in the next two decades. Outdated concepts would have to be ditched

"Planners will have to forget about rigid divisions applied in the past between residential, business and industrial sites and recognise the fact that cities offer the best informal sector job opportunities," he said

"SA cities are being restructured and major progress has already been made in some cases"

He said Cabinet had approved amendments to the Town and Regional Planners Act to set up "fast-track" development procedures in cities. "Township planning must be rationalised and streamlined. Conflicting interests of low-income communities must be catered for," Meyer said

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BD 28/11/95

# EU to fund feasibility study

ET(BR) 30/11/95 (236)

By JOHN FLEMING

Maputo — The EU is to fund a feasibility study, which if positive, could see South African farmers moving to Mozambique.

The EU ambassador to South Africa, Erwan Fouere said "The European Union is prepared to fund a feasibility study for this project (if it) is positive then the EU will be prepared to continue funding the project, but these funds will have to be drawn from the existing EU budget for the region."

According to Chris Jordaan, the secretary of the newly created South African Chamber of

Agricultural Development in Africa, it was thought the programme to move the farmers to Mozambique would be funded by the government, but they met with bureaucratic and financial problems. Jordaan, Dries Bruwer, the president of the Transvaal Agricultural Union, and other representatives from agricultural unions, decided to create the chamber to attract international aid. "We realised that this project was simply not going to work if it depended on government funding," said Jordaan. The chamber is not a government or parastatal organisation and can be funded by donors and the private sector — Independent Foreign Service



## 10 SOUTH AFRICA

# EU backs boers' trek to Mozambique

MtG 1-7/12/95

(236)

Despite resistance from many influential Mozambicans, the project to settle Afrikaner farmers in Mozambique appears to be gathering favour. **Marion Edmunds** reports

**T**HE European Union (EU) has agreed to finance research into the viability of settling South African farmers in Mozambique and other African countries.

Funding for the research would come from EU funds earmarked for the Reconstruction and Development Programme and, depending on the outcome, could lead to further EU money being made available to settle Afrikaner farmers in South Africa's neighbouring states, according to EU ambassador Erwan Fouéré.

A letter has been written to Shaheed Rajie, the Director for International Funding in the RDP office, with this proposal.

The organisation wanting to dispatch farmers to African countries, the South African Chamber for Agricultural Development in Africa (Sacada), has interpreted the EU's gesture as a sign that the project — which is being championed by President Nelson Mandela — is receiving international recognition. Sacada secretary Willie Jordaan said this week that the EU had said the farming project "was the best noise out of Africa in the past 30 years".

He said that Sacada had endeavoured to bring its policies into line with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, and claimed that it was set to become an international development agency.

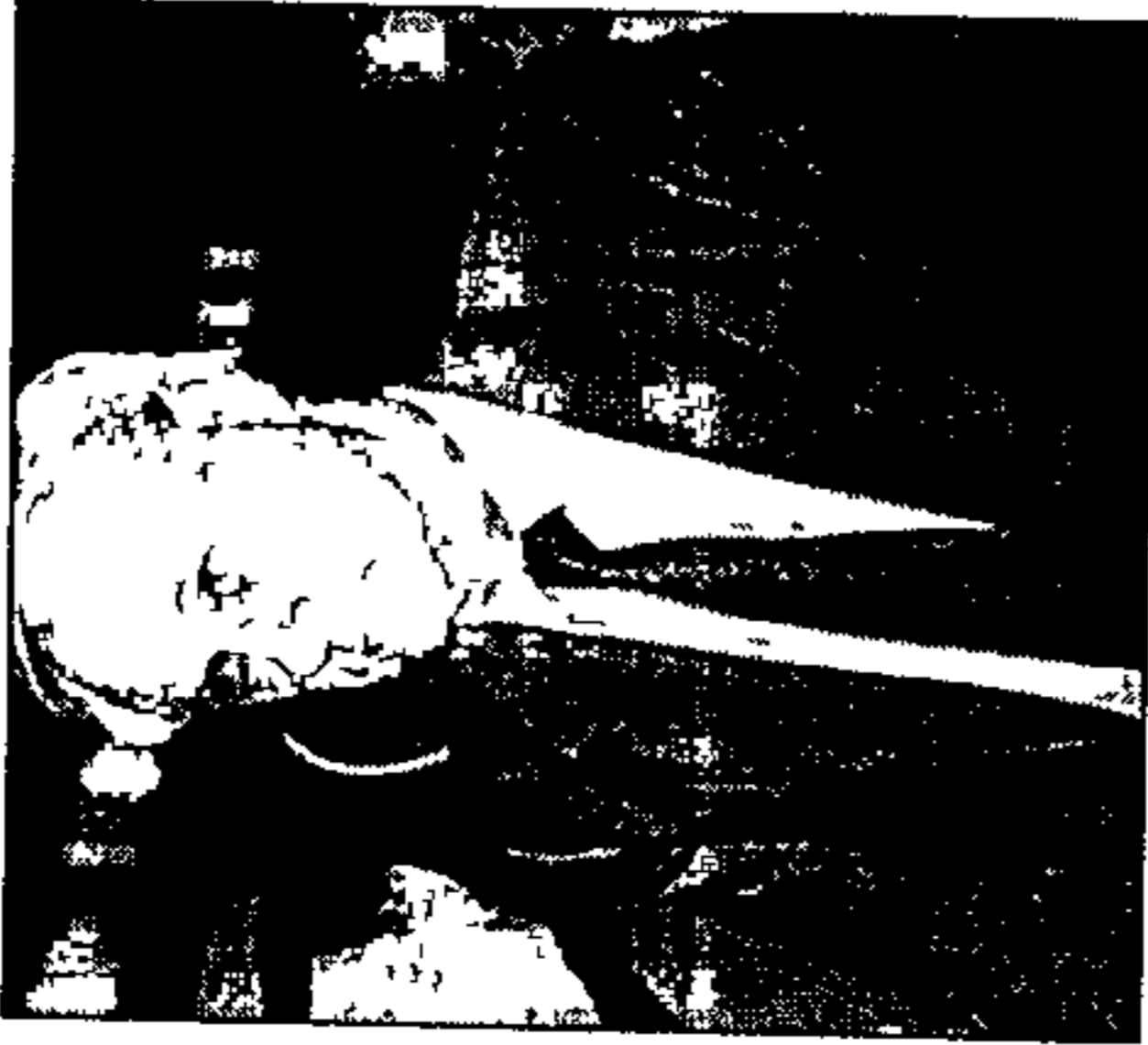
Jordaan said his organisation had

been approached by about 12 African countries interested in white South African farmers but, at the moment, was concentrating on Mozambique, Zambia, Zaire and Angola, with Mozambique being the test case. Mandela's spokesperson Parks Mankahlana said this week Mandela has asked the Tanzanian government to accept Afrikaner farmers to help develop the agricultural sector.

Both Mankahlana and the Mozambican Embassy denied Mozambicans had opposed the settlement of Afrikaner farmers, as was reported on SABC radio this week. The Mozambican government could not be reached for comment yesterday. But a negotiator from Mozambique's agriculture ministry has been quoted on several occasions as saying Afrikaner farmers were neither needed nor wanted in large numbers. He said they would not want to be settled on land in communities and that, in certain provinces, like Maputo, they would not be welcome at all, and would never get freehold possession of the land.

According to Jordaan, about 1 000 people, disillusioned with the new South Africa, are poised to trek to Mozambique. One, Egbert Hiemstra, cites affirmative action, trade unions, new land legislation and drought in South Africa as reasons to invest and farm in neighbouring states.

Not that it's going to cost much hard cash to farm across the border. He



**General Constand Viljoen: Convinced President Mandela of the benefits of the project**

PHOTOGRAPH HENNER FRANKENFELD

says Mozambique will lease land to the farmers at 60 cents per hectare per year, if not give it away for free. He said negotiations with President Mandela are under way to allow the farmers to have dual citizenship and continue to vote in South African elections.

**H**iemstra already owns two farms in Lydenburg, and wants a third in Mozambique.

Although he has been to Mozambique to have a look around on behalf of Sacada, he has not yet chosen the spot he hopes will be his.

"It's like being a small child in a sweet shop," he said. "There are just so many beautiful, fertile places to choose from."

Hiemstra denies the project is a

throw-back to the past, a desperate attempt to create an Afrikaner *volkstaat* in a country too poor to resist.

"It's not an *apartheidspolitieke* *saak*," he said indignantly. For every two farmers who settle, Sacada has promised to train and establish one local black Mozambican as a commercial farmer. Anybody will be able to attend their schools, if they are prepared to respect Hiemstra's "community's standards" and anybody can come on the great trek, as long as they are strong, fit and enterprising. Two black South Africans have asked to be part of the project, said Hiemstra. When approached this week, Fouéré was cautiously optimistic about the project.

"The project could be successful in so far as it seeks to promote complementary progress in agriculture in the region and in so far as it makes the transfer of expertise possible and allows development where it is badly needed."

Fouéré has had discussions with General Constand Viljoen, who initiated the project, and has convinced Mandela of its benefits. Viljoen had argued to Mandela that settling Afrikaner farmers would stimulate the economies of neighbouring states and provide food and employment for locals, and that this would stem the flow of illegal immigrants into South Africa. But not all Mozambicans believe white South African farmers are the solution to their problems.

One analyst, who asked not to be named, said: "Mozambique needs capital, not white South African farmers."

# Chicken run: Some return, but new rush to Oz may begin

JOHN DUNN

Foreign Service

(236)  
ARG 9/12/95

MELBOURNE — Although some South African migrants to Australia are returning home, there are signs were that another wave of migration Down Under is about to begin.

The weekly news magazine The Bulletin says 1 654 people came to Australia from South Africa last year. This year the total has risen to 2 600 and currently there are 4 000 applicants in the queue at Australia's High Commission in Pretoria, it says.

The magazine quoted Sydney-based immigration consultant Carolyn Ashmore as saying that Australia looked even more attractive in the post-apartheid environment.

"One in three of my clients has had direct experience of violence, murder, robbery or hold-up of some kind. Then there is widespread concern over the education system.

"Affirmative action moves, while enabling more black students to enter schools, are considered to have lowered academic standards. There's a feeling they're trying to do it all too quickly."

She said although South African migrants comprised only 2.4 percent of Australia's total intake, they were "probably the best source of migrants in the world".

Sydney removal service Kent International said last year it shipped 200 containers of household goods from South Africa to Australia, while in the first eight months of this year the total was 385.

However, the magazine said many of the 51 000 South Africans in Australia — 33 percent in Sydney, 21 percent in Melbourne and 17 percent in Perth — were wondering if it was time to return — and some were doing so.

It gave two examples — Glen Mashinini, who has gone to Durban where he is running development programmes for the Kwa-Zulu Natal Performing Arts Company, and Humphrey Mkwanazi, who now works for South Africa's main nuclear research facility.

Mr. Mkwanazi had been unable to find appropriate work in Australia and ended up stacking shelves in a department store.

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# Figures confirm bleak future for refugees

Kathryn Strachan

WITH one out of every 110 people on earth a refugee, a UN report released yesterday says a cursory glance at the global refugee situation confirms predictions for an insecure future.

The report of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) says the nature and scale of modern conflict, and the international targeting and displacement of huge numbers of civilians, have left traditional approaches to the world's refugee problems increasingly inadequate.

The past five years have witnessed a rapid increase in the number of those affected by armed conflict and communal violence. The number of people displaced within and from their own country is now approaching 50-million.

At the beginning of this year no fewer than 43 countries — about a fifth of all the countries in the world — had produced or were hosting more than 100 000 refugees.

Though the number of conflicts taking place is about the same as it was a decade ago, the nature of these (almost all internal) conflicts and the scale of

civilian casualties, destruction and displacement have shifted dramatically.

But it is not only the large numbers that are cause for concern.

"Mass displacement has become a cruel kind of intractable war, a conscious objective of the combatants in many armed conflicts. Humanitarian assistance is used as a weapon of war, while states around the world are closing their doors to the victims of violence." Despite the efforts of the UNHCR and its partners to resolve the plight of displaced populations, there is no solution in sight for some of the world's largest refugee groups: the Rwandans in Tanzania and Zaire; the Liberians in Ivory Coast and Guinea, and the displaced people in Yugoslavia, to mention a few.

The report argues that the cost of finding lasting solutions to the existing refugee situations, and of preventing others from breaking out, would be less than is currently spent on managing a succession of massive emergencies and maintaining the hugely expensive peacekeeping operations.

"What would have happened in Rwanda if the estimated \$2bn spent on

refugee relief during the first two weeks of the emergency had been devoted to keeping the peace, protecting human rights and promoting development in the period which preceded the exodus?" the report asks.

Industrialised states are spending up to \$10bn each year on their asylum systems, the UN peacekeeping budget has soared to more than \$3.3bn and the UNHCR's own budget has been more than R1bn for the past four years.

The report points to a dangerously short-sighted preference for a succession of "quick fixes" over longer-term commitments, and notes "a significant gap between the rhetorical support offered to new approaches and the extent to which its principles are actually observed by states and other actors".

It cites a number of initiatives — the establishment of war crimes tribunals and deployment of human rights monitors — which have not been supported by the necessary funds or determination by the very government which proposed them.

Despite the already inadequate amount being spent on activities such as human rights monitoring and devel-

opment, a number of governments were cutting overseas aid budgets.

"At what points will the world recognise the cost — human and financial — of failing to invest in the future?"

A variety of bold new strategies could be adopted if the "vicious cycle of deprivation and displacement" was to be broken. "Lasting solutions to the problem of human displacement will only be found if a concerted effort is made to protect human rights, to keep the peace within and between states, to promote sustainable development and to manage international migration."

Important long-term proposals include a more active role by the world's financial institutions in the prevention and resolution of refugee crises. Increased aid could be given to countries which observed democratic principles and human rights standards.

But the report warned that the new approaches which had a stronger focus on prevention should not be misinterpreted in ways that obstructed people who were seeking asylum in other countries — which was still often the only solution for people fleeing conflict or persecution.



Refugees await food and medical attention at a refugee station in Sierra Leone

Picture NICKY DE BLOIS

# fractious past

(236) ST 29/10/95

## Trekking can't escape

By IVOR POWELL

THE 20th century Great Trek of the Afrikaners seems to be going the same way as the first trek — *broedertwis* all the way.

Like the followers of Louis Trichardt and Piet Retief before them, white farmers renouncing the new South Africa for new African climes broke into separate columns before their wagons were even packed.

On one side of the latest rent in the volk stands the South African Chamber for the Development of Agriculture in Africa, associated with General Constand Viljoen's Freedom Front and emanating from the Transvaal and Free State agricultural unions. The chamber is planning the resettlement of about 2 000 farmers who are dissatisfied with life in the new South Africa. Fourteen African countries have been identified for the move.

On the other side stands the South African Development Corporation which is registered as a private company and is operated by Johan van der Westhuizen, a former stocks and insurance broker.

Although the corporation represents only between 100 and 150 farming families, it has the jump on the chamber's project. Some 25 families have already been settled in the Congo. According to Mr van der Westhuizen, the farmers settled in the lush and fertile Point Noir district have established a bakery, a limestone quarry and other business ventures aimed at self-sufficiency.

By contrast, the chamber's initiative, though supported by both the United Nations and the European Union, remains in the planning stages. According to Dries Bruwer, the Transvaal Agricultural Union president and a Freedom Front senator, the first concrete moves will be undertaken within six weeks, with the settling of 20 families in the north of Mozambique. The project is funded and underwritten by the European Union and guaranteed by the World Bank.

The corporation and the chamber schemes were not always separate initiatives. When the corporation



JOHAN van der Westhuizen

Picture: RUSSELL ROBERTS

was founded last year, Mr Bruwer and his counterpart in the Orange Free State Agricultural Union, Dr Piet Gouws, were members of its board of directors. Largely brokered by General Viljoen, it represented a piece of social engineering, supported not only by the UN but also by President Nelson Mandela. White farmers, marginalised by the changes in South Africa would be given unworked land in African countries — potentially averting conflict between the right wing and the government. At the same time skilled farmers in underdeveloped African countries could alleviate a continental food-production crisis.

However, according to Mr Bruwer, it was not long before the operation began to take a different direction. Mr van der Westhuizen turned the corporation into a money spinner, he said.

"Only rich farmers were welcome and they had to pay their own way — and pay the corporation."

After 99-year leases had been arranged for the emigrant farmers, the agricultural unions and the corporation went their separate ways. The Bruwer-Gouws faction set up the chamber earlier this year.

Mr van der Westhuizen has a different interpretation. "We split when they tried to bring politics into it. We

have no difference in belief. It's just we didn't want to export South African politics into Africa. I wanted to take only winners into Africa."

He said farmers were paying for themselves, and paying an administrative fee.

For Mr van der Westhuizen, the trek is essentially a business venture — although some equipment has been supplied by way of subsidy to the farmers. Already, he says, there are spin-offs in the bakery, the quarry and in facilities like storage warehouses, which are being run by the company — and the operation is to expand in forthcoming months as South African business interests become involved.

Mr Bruwer insists there is no political agenda behind the chamber initiative, merely a cold assessment of the prospects for agriculture in the new South Africa. "South Africa is becoming overpopulated with illegals, especially from Mozambique, with an estimated 300 000 crossing the border every month. Now put this with the fact that only four percent of South Africa can be classified as high-yield agricultural land and you can see the problem. Food production for Africa is our priority."

Mr Bruwer says he also has a responsibility to farmers who cannot pay their own way.

## Farmers fined for employing illegal workers

MESSINA — Four Northern Province border farmers were convicted in the Saamboubrug Circuit Court in the past week for illegally employing workers from Zimbabwe (236)

Jacobus Lodewicus van Tonder of the farm Platjan was sentenced to a fine of R2 000 or four months' imprisonment, suspended for three years, for having 27 illegal immigrants on his property.

The court instructed him to pay their repatriation costs of R13 500 ARG 11/11/95

Adrian Roux and George Roland Gerhardt of the farm Daantjeslaagte and Gilbert Levis Gerhardt of the farm Kopbeenpan, received fines of R1 500 or imprisonment ranging from three to four months, all suspended for three years.

All were ordered to pay the repatriation costs of the workers, which varied from R1 000 to R3 500 depending on the number of workers (236)

# Brain drain of local IT skills

(236) MG(BM)3-9/11/95

Hundreds of IT contractors are leaving South Africa to pursue opportunities and larger salaries abroad.

Leon Perlman reports

**A** MINI brain drain of information technology (IT) professionals in South Africa is being fuelled by a worldwide shortage of skilled contractors. Lured by comparatively large salaries, hundreds are thought to have left in the past year.

Local contractors are highly regarded and in demand worldwide in the IT industry as they are seen to be hardworking, multi-talented, unafraid of new technology and considered to have had stringent and thorough training.

The local IT press is filled with enticing advertisements placed by foreign recruitment agencies looking for local IT professionals for Fortune 500 companies.

South African IT skills are rated in the top 25 percent of the world, much like India, whose biggest IT export in recent years has been its IT professionals.

Many IT professionals are trained by the legion of international IT schools that have opened up in South Africa in the past year. Most offer internationally recognised IT qualifications in programming languages and networking technologies.

According to Kathy Robinson, consultant at the international division of CPL, a global IT resourcing company, requests for South African placements through CPL's associates in the US have trebled, and its UK branch is expanding rapidly.

**S**alaries in the IT contracting industries overseas are dependent on qualifications, experience and ability. Junior contrac-

tors in the United Kingdom, on two-year contracts can earn up to £30 000 (roughly R170 000) a year, while the average in South Africa is around R110 000. Senior contractors average £90 000 (roughly R500 000). The average in South Africa is around R350 000. Tax rates are also slightly lower in the UK. Similar comparisons can be made with United States IT salaries.

"The global demand for local IT talent has helped CPL place more people in the US over the last 18 months than ever before. We expect the demand, fuelled by increasing numbers of South Africans wanting to settle and work overseas, to continue at this rate in the future," says



Kathy Robinson: There is a global demand for local IT talent

Robinson

CPL receives more than 25 requests a week from local contractors inquiring about international placements. "Unmarried local IT specialists are motivated to settle overseas because of the attraction of foreign experience, while married people seek a respite from a crime-ridden society at home and want their children to receive an international education."

But, according to Robinson, not

all South Africa's IT contractors have found the pot of gold. "The IT contracting and placement industry in the US and UK is more cut-throat and ruthless than in this country. Contractors seeking overseas placements should carefully investigate the reputation of the company they deal with, locally or internationally, because there are many horror stories in the industry."

Placement firms in Europe and the US are sometimes uninterested

in the person they are placing.

"These specific companies often do not provide basic information on the IT industry, salary movements and skills enhancement training in the industry."

"Every country has different work-permit, qualifications and experience requirements and it is essential for aspirant global contractors to gather as much background information as possible on the new city, salary and job market before leaving."

# Fewer leaving S Africa

(236) Star 3/11/95

The number of people emigrating from South Africa is on the decline, but more people are leaving the country than arriving, the Central Statistics Service said yesterday.

The figures for immigration and emigration showed a loss of 329 people for July 1995, 100 less than in July 1994, according to the CSS.

However, the number of emigrants recorded for July this year (743) was 15,9% less than the 883 emigrants recorded for the same period in 1994.

The net loss of people in professional, semi-professional and technical occupations was 69 in July this year, compared with a loss of 29 people in July 1994.

Although the number of overseas visitors increased by 43,2% during July this year from July last year, it appears the influx of tourists is beginning to wear off, the CSS said.

Of the 82 018 overseas visitors to South Africa in July, 59,8% came from Europe, 17% from the Americas and 16,8% from Asia.

South Africans were travelling abroad more, according to the CSS - Sapa.

Star 3/11/95

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## SA emigration now on the decline

PRETORIA — The number of people emigrating from South Africa is on the decline, but more people are leaving the country than arriving, the Central Statistics Service said in a recent statement.

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ART 4/11/95



# Govt stops deporting illegal Mozambican immigrants

ET 13/11/95

(200) (236)

**BRUCE CAMERON**

A MORATORIUM has been declared on the repatriation of illegal Mozambican immigrants, minister of Trade and Industry, Mr Trevor Manuel, has announced

The estimated millions of illegal immigrants, in Gauteng and other northern provinces, have increasingly become a political hot potato and have led to a number of instances of violence around the country

Mr Manuel made the announcement after being challenged on the issue at a conference in Cape Town by the Mozambican consul in Cape Town, Ms Manuel dos Santos Lucas

Ms Lucas asked why Mozambicans continued to be repatriated when Mozambique had been ruined by the destabilisation policies of the former South African government

On top of this, if Southern Africa was to move towards an economic bloc, this meant not only the free movement of goods and services, but also of people

Mr Manuel said the government had decided to declare the moratorium on repatriation at the request of President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique

He said, however, that there were problems involved with illegal immigration of which South Africa was becoming a major target

"There are parts of Johannesburg where everyone speaks French and they are not from a neighbouring country"

He said there was a growing xenophobia, which the government was finding difficult to control

An example was what was happening in Alexandria in Johannesburg where opposition to illegal immigrants was growing

Mr Manuel said the moratorium would provide short-term relief but the root cause of the problem remained the absence of economic development in Mozambique

A strategy was needed to ensure economic development of the whole region

## No repatriation decision - Manuel

Star 14/11/95 (205)

Trade and Industry Minister Trevor Manuel yesterday admitted to "jumping the gun" on the Mozambican refugee question, saying remarks he made last week on the repatriation of Mozambican refugees were "inaccurate".

According to ministry spokesman Ismail Lagardien, Manuel last week told a Cape Town conference that the Government had decided to place a moratorium on the repatriation of Mozambican refugees.

The Government had in fact taken no such decision.

Manuel had explained his "mistake" in a telephone call to his Cabinet colleague, Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Lagardien said.

"Both parties accepted that Mr Manuel's comments were not entirely correct and that any decision to place a moratorium on the repatriation of illegal aliens or refugees would have to go through the established legal channels.

"The minister regrets any perceptions or misconceptions that may have been spread," Lagardien said - Sapa

(236)

# Manuel 'jumps the gun'

PRETORIA: Trade and Industry Minister Mr Trevor Manuel yesterday admitted "jumping the gun" on the Mozambican refugee question and said remarks made in Cape Town last week were "inaccurate".

According to ministry spokesman Mr Ismail Lagardien, Mr Manuel last week told a Cape Town conference the government had decided to place a moratorium on the repatriation of Mozambican refugees. He said the government had taken no such decision.

Mr Manuel had explained his "mistake" in a call to Home Affairs Minister

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi

"Both parties accepted Mr Manuel's comments were not entirely correct and any decision to place a moratorium on the repatriation of illegal aliens would have to go through established legal channels. The minister regrets any perceptions or misconceptions," Mr Lagardien said in a statement.

He said Mr Manuel had initiated a regional industrial location study that would "look at capacity-building in neighbouring states so as to alleviate unemployment problems in these countries" —Sapa

(250) CT 14/11/95

(236)



Pictures ROY WIGLEY, The Argus

**INTERVIEW:** An immigration officer interviews one of many foreigners found living in central Cape Town during the raid. Most had valid documentation

## Officials and police in dawn swoop on illegal immigrants

**COLIN DOUGLAS, Staff Reporter**

POLICE and immigration officers today launched a huge operation against illegal immigrants in Cape Town.

In four separate raids, 11 people were arrested.

A squad of 80 officials and police, some heavily armed, took part in the action, dubbed Operation Passport, which began at midnight.

They broke down the front gate of a Canterbury Street boarding house to conduct door-to-door searches, watched by stunned residents.

Later they raided fishing trawlers in the harbour, the ruins of the old power station and several buildings in Philippi.

Only a handful of suspected illegal immigrants were arrested. More than 100 foreigners questioned were in possession of valid residence permits.

Many were registered refugees or applicants for asylum status.

The operation failed to unearth illegals involved in organised crime — one of its key objectives — with none of the foreigners arrested suspected of anything

except violating immigration laws.

One South African man was arrested after being found in possession of 18 "stops" of dagga.

There were dramatic scenes as police raced in convoy across the city, ignoring red traffic lights, to launch raids.

They banged on doors to wake suspected illegal immigrants, demanded papers and searched belongings.

The raids were conducted without warrants — as permitted by the Aliens Control Act.

Those arrested at the boarding house included Nigerians, Senegalese and a Rwandan, and were taken to a lorry.

The only woman to be arrested, thought to be from Zimbabwe, trudged glum-faced to the lorry as her baby daughter, strapped to her back, gurgled and sang.

Illegal immigrants can lawfully be jailed without trial for an indefinite period pending deportation. ARG 18/10/95

The arrested immigrants were taken to police investigation headquarters in Loop Street, interrogated and put in police cells.

200 (236)

# DP attacks "Rambo" police raid on illegal aliens

COLIN DOUGLAS  
Staff Reporter

A "Rambo raid" by police and state officials against suspected illegal immigrants broke the constitution, the Democratic Party said

Acting without warrants, police and immigration officials

ARG 19/10/95 (236)

awakened and interrogated large numbers of foreigners in Cape Town in the early hours of yesterday, arresting 11

DP home affairs spokeswoman Dene Smuts said the raiders had not complied with a recent amendment to the Aliens Control Act

She added that even the

amended act did not meet constitutional standards, and the DP wanted it amended further

"Raids executed without warrant are subject to special conditions, which don't appear to have been complied with. And it should have been done by day, unless there were special circumstances," she said

## Drastic laws aimed at illegal immigrants stir hot controversy

THE drastic steps that can be taken against illegal immigrants have been decried by human rights groups, but for many South Africans these measures are justified in the battle to curb the flow of people who are known as "aliens". Staff Reporter COLIN DOUGLAS reports. (236) ARG 19/10/95

**T**HE law says they can be arrested without a warrant, presumed guilty without being convicted, and locked up in prison for months without a trial

What are these provisions some hangover from the darkest days of apartheid, used in those days by the state to persecute political opponents?

No. These are the measures used legally by the new South African state against ordinary men and women who have committed no greater crime than being born on the wrong side of the border

The measures form part of the Aliens Control Act, updated and beefed up by Parliament only last month with the support of every party, except the Democratic Party

Immigration officials readily use the wide powers given to them by the Act, hauling illegal immigrants from their beds in the dead of night and locking them up in prisons like Cape Town's Pollsmoor, pending their deportation.

Civil liberties groups are dismayed at the law, with Human Rights Committee chairman Jeremy Sarkin saying "It violates many human rights standards

"You must treat people as human beings, wherever they come from," Dr Sarkin said

Paul Pereira, public affairs manager at the SA Institute of Race Relations, says the whole thrust of South Africa's immigration policy is wrong.

"Current thinking that illegal immigrants should be tracked down and repatriated requires laws and policies which undermine the civil liberties of citizens, and the human rights of aliens," he wrote in the Institute's publication, *Frontiers of Freedom*

"The policy means that scores of family ties will be broken and, taken to its logical conclusion, that two million men, women and children must be forcibly repatriated from the Republic.

"It is immoral and impractical," Mr Pereira charged, proposing instead that an amnesty be declared for all illegal immigrants currently in the country

While President Nelson Mandela has spoken out against xenophobia, politicians and citizens alike have demanded ever tougher action against illegal immigrants

Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has justified harsh measures to curb the influx of illegal immigrants, saying "Once they are in the country they leave no stone unturned to remain here"

Seven Guguletu residents, in a recent letter to *The Argus*, expressed the views of many South Africans when they demanded immigration laws even more stringent than those now on the books

"It is no secret that many African and coloured South Africans are negative about this influx of immigrants from all over Africa," they wrote

"We feel threatened, especially those of us who are unemployed. There are between six and seven million South Africans without work

"We are already overpopulated. The immigrants are competing for jobs, houses and, eventually, land

"Above all, the immigrants are a threat to the RDP on whose success depends our very democracy. We wish to argue that these immigrants pose a 'security risk' and will cost us dearly in the near future."

Backed up with this kind of popular support, the police and the Department of Home Affairs have embarked on Operation Passport

Although the operation is ostensibly aimed at immigrants involved in organised crime, it has in fact targeted all illegal immigrants — criminal or not

During Operation Passport's first raid last month, at a block of flats in Berea, Johannesburg, only seven of the 159 immigrants arrested were linked to organised crime.

In the Cape Town raids, none of the immigrants arrested were suspected of involvement in organised crime

In the first seven months of this year, more than 75 000 illegal immigrants were repatriated to their countries of origin

In the same period police arrested more than 60 people who they said were involved in more than 16 000 counts of organised smuggling of people into South Africa

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TRAINING

## Mandela urges whites to stay

CT 19/10/95 (236)

JOHANNESBURG: President Nelson Mandela yesterday again appealed to whites not to leave South Africa

"Don't leave. Don't let us down," he told an audience from some of South Africa's wealthiest suburbs packed into a Parktown North synagogue here

Whites with their education, literacy, skills and experience had nothing to fear from the ANC.

Mr Mandela said he was confident South Africa was emerging from its racist past. All South Africans were now helping to build the country.

He said it was the responsibility of the ANC-led government to solve problems and not point fingers at the former apartheid government

Crime and labour unrest were central issues facing the country, but it was necessary to note the inherited inequality of police deployment and corruption in the former command structure of the police. — Sapa

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# Western Cape 'going broke'

(236) (STG BT) 22/10/95

By JEREMY WOODS

THE thousands of unemployed and homeless people pouring into the Western Cape are pushing it to bankruptcy, says Kobus Meiring, the province's MEC for finance

"The province is running a budget deficit of R1-billion for the current year and this looks set to worsen next year and again the year after," says Mr Meiring

"Effectively, the Western Cape is bankrupt. Our only recourse is to lay off 5 000 teachers and 5 000 health workers for a full year"

About 80% of the Western Cape's budget is used to pay the salaries of doctors, nurses and teachers

"Central government assesses funding for the Western Cape on a head-count basis, which has been

totally distorted by the flood of people coming into the region

"Shack cities like Khayelitsha and others are growing at a phenomenal rate and this constant influx of people is stretching the budget for schools and hospitals far beyond our means," Mr Meiring says

"Our population is expanding rapidly and any consensus or head count will be out of date almost as soon as it is finished. But the population consensus the Financial and Fiscal Commission will be applying to our figures is already two years old," says Mr Meiring

The commission's recommenda-

tions for a formula for allocating central government funds to the regions was recently announced

The Western Cape received R7,5-billion from central government in the current year. The commission proposes to reduce this to R7,2-billion next year and R7-billion in 1997/98

"The province has not yet been empowered to borrow money or raise taxes, and bridging finance only worsens the problems"

Not even taxes from proposed casino licences or a boost in tourism to the region will help. "The Western Cape will be lucky to make R100-million from new casino operations and increased tourism only gives a mild, indirect boost to the region"



21

## 54 illegal immigrants held

Louis Trichardt - A total of 54 illegal immigrants were arrested during a weekend anti-crime drive in the Louis Trichardt area, combined operations spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel Norman Ludick said yesterday

Forty seven of the immigrants were from Zimbabwe and seven from Mozambique. Four South Africans were arrested for illegal liquor trading, Ludick said.

The 350-member anti-

crime force - including members of the South African Police Service, the National Defence Force and commando units - patrolled residential and shopping areas, raided taxi ranks and set up numerous roadblocks during the operation

Ludick said mass distribution of information leaflets detailing the purpose and the aim of the operation had helped to secure public co-operation. - Sapa

(236) / Star 23/10/95

## Police investigate 'instant citizenship' scam syndicate

**The Argus Correspondent**

DURBAN. — Police are investigating an international syndicate specialising in selling "instant citizenship" to foreigners for as much as R130 000 a couple. (236) ARG 25/10/95

A Chinese couple, a brother and sister, were arrested early this week at Durban's International Airport after an alert immigration officer was not happy with the woman's South African passport.

The couple, both of whom were in possession of South African passports were about to board a flight to Mauritius.

Police investigations have so far revealed that the syndicate headed by a Chinese man from Pretoria, can arrange for South African citizenship if the money is right.

Investigations by the head of the South African Police Services Internal Tracing Unit in Durban, Warrant Officer John Piek and Mr De Wet Smuts from the Department of Home Affairs, uncovered a major scam which police believe is the just the tip of the iceberg.

Warrant Officer Piek said that their investigations took them to Pretoria.

"Our investigations have so far revealed that the passports in possession of the couple were in fact from a batch that were stolen while in transit to Home Affairs offices throughout the country.

"We questioned the couple and they admitted that they had paid a Chinese man from Pretoria R130 000 for the two travel documents.

"The couple had negotiated with the man while they were still in mainland China. They sent a deposit to South Africa and when they arrived in country last month they met him at a Pretoria Restaurant and handed over the balance of the cash in return for instant South African citizenship," said Warrant Officer Piek.

Warrant Officer Piek said that the police have reason to believe that the scam, run by a Chinese man, is widespread.

"When they were detained at the Durban International airport they had very little clothing in their luggage but about 24 cans of Coke. The soft-drinks gave the luggage weight

## Urban migration 'circulatory'

CT 16/10/95 (236)

**DALE GRANGER**  
STAFF REPORTER

CONTRARY to popular belief, people from the Transkei and Ciskei are not heading for Cape Town in their thousands each month, a senior UCT lecturer on Urban and Regional Planning — and a Wesgro economist — have said.

UCT lecturer Ms Vanessa Watson said thousands of people did

move back and forth between the city and former homelands but the nature of the movement was "circulatory migration"

"Almost as many as are coming in are going out," she said

Last week the office of the RDP announced that 40 000 people were migrating from rural areas to the cities each month

On Friday, Mr Wolfgang Thomas, an economist and region-

al manager of Wesgro said statistics indicated there was no dramatic influx of people into Cape Town

"We are working at the moment on an increase of 3% (25 000) per annum, mostly African," he said

Ms Watson said research conducted recently by the Western Cape Community Based Housing Trust found the urbanisation of Africans from rural to urban cen-

tres had been dropping

Indications were that the migration rate to Cape Town was also dropping Cape Town's population is expected to double in 20 to 25 years

Of the population growth, 70% was attributed to births and 30% to migration This was also questionable, however As Ms Watson says "How can you count a moving target?"

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# SHOW TRAIN TO NOWHERE

(236) CP 15/10/99

AFTER countless obstacles jumping manoeuvres across bureaucratic red tape Home Affairs finally gave us the green light to witness the repatriation of Mozambican immigrants.

Thanks to Olivia Matilda, a media officer in the department.

Lensman Thulani Sithole and I rush to Krugerford and after some 'Codesing' with the police and immigration officials we get on the special train for the Mozambican deportees.

As the train moves out of Krugerford station on its way to Park Station we experience a

feeling of sadness.

"Chaf Kopi" is shouted to the immigrants by police officers and they respond by burying their heads like ostriches until an "Amen" command is issued.

"Hallelujah" they exclaim, and raise their heads.

Why? we ask. They do not have to see the bright sparkle of the city on their way to nowhere, for they will be tempted to escape, we are told.

We drink our beers and wait in anticipation for the next drama. At "Parkie" we see about seven "four

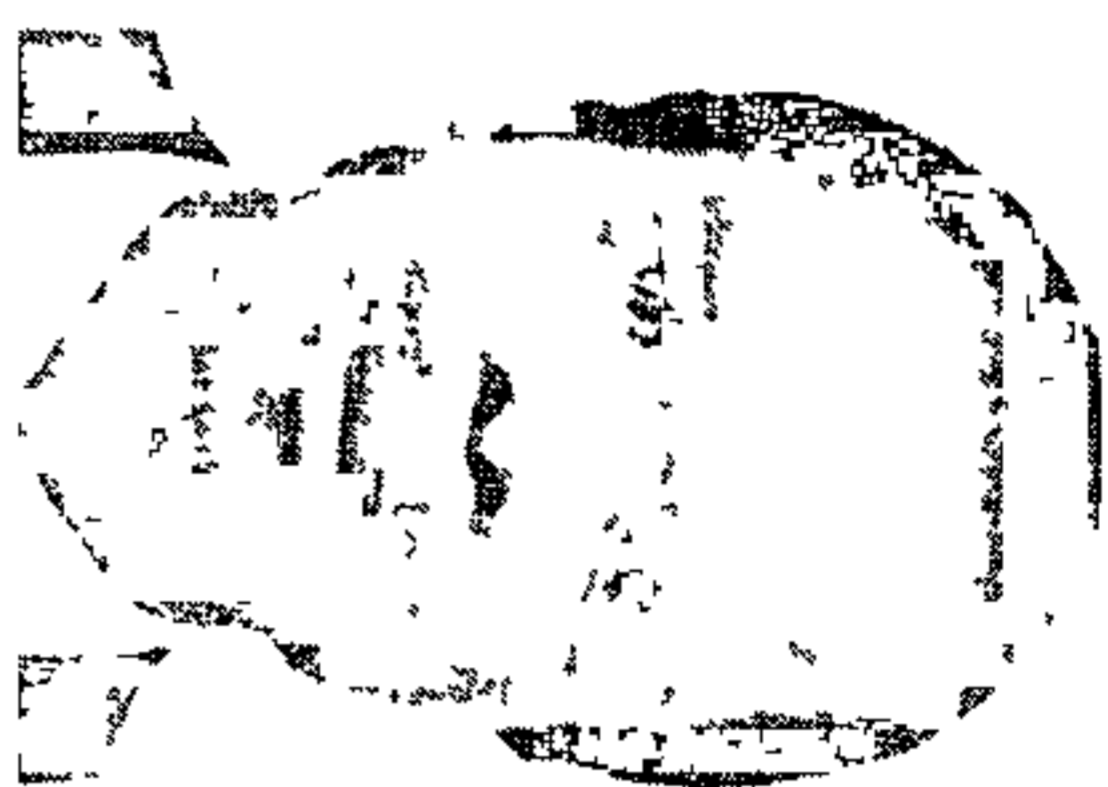
rooms" about to unload their deportees.

They are singing jail songs, and when Thulani waves to them, they say they will be back no matter what.

Illegal immigrants have been blamed for the rampant crime presently infesting the country.

In the train I see no drug dealers, no criminals. Only desperate people in search of the "South African dream" away from war-torn Mozambique.

And most of them are working but, contrary to what Home Affairs director of Communications Henrie Meyer



**Droves of illegal Mozambican refugees are bundled into a train, singing prison songs and promising to return to the "land of broken promises". Then the train starts its painful journey back to Mozambique. Report by BENISON MAKELE (left) and photographer THULANI SITHOLE (right), capture the plight of the immigrants in words and pictures.**



says, no employer has been arrested for employing illegal immigrants. Neither is there a

white Mozambican arrested, despite the presence of many in the country. In fact, one immigrant

tells me a Portuguese illegal immigrant was let off by the police allegedly because he was

Can't believe it. As the train pulls off on its journey of agony, stories of untold misery, police high-handedness

## The land of the hungry

A 10-YEAR-OLD boy's desperate plea for bread at the Komatiport border post summed up the misery awaiting Mozambican immigrants as they were deported back into their country on Thursday.

"Buli, buli, ni lambh, ndzihava Ri yoshava xinkwa Ndzyimke buti, Ndzilambhili, buti," he pleaded as he knocked on our train door.

Thulani, three policemen and I pretended to be deaf and pulled the blinds down.

What could we do? We were on Mozambican territory without permission and were scared that the AK-wielding Frelimo border guards might take us to task for our adventure.

When the train pulled back into South Africa we felt both relieved and guilty that we had not

given

We all agreed that when the boy grew up he would take the trek into our country in search of the "South African dream" - which turns into a nightmare for many.

He would have to swim through crocodile-infested rivers, crouch under electrified fences and jump speeding trains to realise his dream.

As Thulani shot a picture while we were leaving alien territory, somebody shouted to the youngsters that we were "shooting" at them. They ran for cover.

That's what war can do to children's minds. I thought of South African kids who have seen a man's head blow up during a necklacing by the "mimpi" method.

I shuddered to think that the boy we had left behind may have been orphaned by the fratricide

and brutally unfold. Salvador Tshambe had visited his brother, who works at the Buffelsfontein Mine and got arrested by the police for being an illegal immigrant - even though legally employed at Vaal Reef's mine.

Elias Teixeira (24) has a taxi in Vosloorus, but was arrested when the police accused him of driving a car that had worn-out tyres.

When the police arrested him they asked for R100 which he didn't have - after which they discovered his vaccination mark - a sign of being

ing illegal as South Africans have their mark on the right shoulder - and targeted him for deportation.

Most illegal immigrants of voting age voted for the ANC. I asked how they told me they were given temporary I D cards and told that they would get citizenship after they vote for the party.

How do they now feel? I ask. "Betrayed," was all they could say. They had expected a black majority government - one they have fought along with for years to defeat.

white supremacy in the region - would be more receptive to their agony. "They run away," the police tell us.

We see it ourselves - when one throws himself out of the speeding train window. Seemed he would rather die than go back to Mozambique. "We love Mozambique, but there is no money there," they say when I accuse them of being unpatriotic.

We finally arrive in Mozambique, and as they are driven in droves across the border, the message we get is "We'll be back."



**CHAF KOP! ... The deportees are ordered to bow their head so as not to be tempted by the bright lights of South Africa.**

Cops accompanying the repatriates told me the story of a man who was selling bread from Johannesburg who was robbed and stripped naked because he had unknowingly ventured into the "territory of hunger".

All he had wanted to do was to earn a living. It reminded me of the French people seeking bread on the eve of the French Revolution. If they don't have bread, why don't they eat cake? asked Marie Antoinette, the king's wife.



**BACKTRACKING ... Immigrants board the train at Witbank - the beginning of an epic journey to nowhere.**

# Lonely illness in trip of despair

BABA Nallela Jamane (54) is chronically ill and has been so since Tuesday but nobody could help him.

Prison officials did not take him to hospital because they just wouldn't care. On Thursday, he was incontinent and his to throw himself out

when he gained some breathing space.

His compatriots restrained him.

Police call Thulani and I we call the Home Affairs officials. They come but can't help.

He's not their problem, they say. "We've transported

sick people before but this one is not that sick. His country's people will help him."

Insensitive, we think. He is worse off than Azarea Chabane from Chiboto in Mozambique.

He was arrested in Rertz in the Free State province and the police

allegedly chased him with their van and knocked him down. His arm was broken in an alleged beating in custody.

Baba Jamane is probably dead by now and may he rest in peace. And South Africa probably has a case to answer for.



UNWANTED BAGGAGE . . . Deportees sleep on the train's luggage rack during their last night in South Africa.

# These are our brothers, not enemies to be chased away

AS LONG as Southern African countries remain producers of raw materials for South Africa and as long as the uneven economic development in the region persists, the existence of the Southern African Development Community will remain a farce.

One cannot help but feel that the Community is nothing but a "bourgeois" social club

Otherwise, how can one explain the kind of hostility that exists between the region's citizens and the xenophobic hysteria currently gripping South Africans?

Does the Community foster friendly relations among its citizens? No.

Who, then, does the Community serve - except international big business? During the liberation

struggle we used to extol the vision of "first Mozambique, then Zimbabwe, Namibia and lastly, South Africa."

Where has that vision gone now?

Who are the "illegal immigrants" - the same people who took care of us out in the Southern African bush? "These dogs must go," the average South African says. "They take out

jobs."

One so-called illegal immigrant put the situation to me in melodramatic terms.

We are following our capital - which was stolen and taken into South Africa at the fall of the colonialist regimes in the region, he said. President Mandela has cautioned that we should treat all Africans as our brothers - but, in-

identally, "klopjagte" (raids) followed hours after the announcement.

We helped the ANC in-o-power and expected it to act in the same way as we did when we fought colonialism, the "illegal immigrants" said.

We feel betrayed, they say - and I feel the same. There must surely be a humane way to treat Africans who are historically our brothers

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**15 Minutes**

**Return**

**New from Rothmans**

**Light**

**Lights**



Taste it a different light

**THE DREAM'S OVER ... Police go through the belongings of a suspected "illegal" (above), whose employer watches as he is taken away (below).**



## SA man called alien - spends night in cell

By BENISON MAKELE

C.P. 11/10/95

(710) (236)

POLICE handling of a Ga-Rankuwa businessman accused of being an illegal immigrant has made him consider suing the Home Affairs department

Moahlodi Modika, who owns a construction company in the township, will sue the Home Affairs Department for unlawful arrest and detention after he spent a night in a police cell

He is presently consulting his lawyers to determine the amount he is going to sue for

"I was at a construction site instructing my workers when Home Affairs officials came and asked me which country I came from

"I said South Africa and they responded 'bullshit, you're from Mozambique and we're going to deport you'," Modika recounted

Despite telling the police that his ID, passport, cellular phone and firearm licence were in his car, parked nearby, they wouldn't buy his story and locked him up

"I was humiliated, called 'hardegat' by an Odendaal fellow from Home Affairs and pushed against a wall - not to mention the uninhabitable cell I spent the night in," Modika told City Press

A Lawyers for Human Rights spokesperson said the Home Affairs and police treatment of illegal immigrants bordered on a contravention of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to which South Africa is a signatory

And while leaders of the former exiled liberation movements have denounced the xenophobic hysteria, their statements have seemingly not filtered down to junior bureaucrats For example, a day after President Mandela denounced the ill-treatment of African foreigners during a visit to Alexandra township, police and the army moved into "Alex" in search of the so-called "grigambas", and wreaked havoc in the course of their "klopjag"

## 'Illegals' at head of list

(236) Stav 9/10/95  
Nelspruit - Illegal immigrants are high on the priority list to be dealt with by newly appointed Mozambican consul to Mpumalanga, Filomena Panguewe.

She told a press conference at the weekend that both the Mozambican and South African governments were concerned about the problem.

"We cannot solve it completely but something must be done to prevent it from getting out of control," she said.

Areas of common interest to be attended to included culture, employment, transport, industry, agriculture and investment.

Born and bred in Maputo, Panguewe is the first consul - also the first woman - to be appointed in her capacity as a provincial consul in South Africa - Lowveld Bureau.

(236)

# 'We work, then get deported!'

By BENISON MAKELE

ON THE East Rand they are treated like slaves, several Mozambican immigrants told City Press while they sat hunched up in a police van in Boksburg this week

The immigrants earnestly described their initial happiness at getting into South Africa, and finding jobs that they desperately needed

But then their brief happiness turns to agony when payday comes and police and Home Affairs' officials swoop down on them and charge them with being illegal immigrants

And they claim it's the unscrupulous employers who turn them in - thereby getting out

a month's work out of them without having to pay wages

And they say the employer never gets into trouble for hiring them - while they spend months in police cells awaiting deportation back to poverty

The employer then allegedly hires another group of undocumented workers - only to later dispose of them in the same fashion

Their claim is that some employees are in collusion with various officials from Home Affairs

Kashpar Lanka from Manjakasi in Mozambique said he worked for a company based in Jet Park, Boksburg, where he earned a meagre R23

a week

He said trouble began when the workers queried their working conditions and demanded a living wage from their employer - who reacted by calling the police and Home Affairs' officials who promptly arrested them for being illegal immigrants

"It is his style to call the police to arrest workers on payday only to later hire other Mozambican brothers and get rid of in the same way," Lanka said

Another Mozambican said that he had been recently discharged from the Impala mine in Rustenburg - where he had worked for 19 years and now was being deported. He had come to visit relatives in Boks-

burg while his benefits were being processed by the mine and had been picked up as an illegal

"It's painful that I leave my money behind to stare poverty in the face," he said tearfully, through a hole in the police van

Another arrested immigrant was Louis Machel, who speaks fluent sePedi, and said he had been so long in SA that he barely remembered what Mozambique looks like

He was uprooted by the 20-year-old war that raged in his country and fled to Bushbuckridge in the Northern Province

Most of the workers, who are illegally employed in the building industry, said they sus-

pected Home Affairs officials of colluding with the unscrupulous companies because they never charged with hiring illegal labour

The Mozambicans accuse the police of ill-treatment and said they never gave them a chance to collect their belongings and travel documents

They also complained about languishing in police cells instead of being immediately deported

Home Affairs' head of communications, Henne Meyer, dismissed the allegation that his department was colluding with unscrupulous employers

He said its policy was "to fine employers who hire illegal labour"

(236) eP 1/10/95



# Fewer specialist personnel are resigning to emigrate

(236) CT(BR) 2/10/95

By CHARLOTTE MATHEWS

INVESTMENT EDITOR

ation survey  
Kris Crawford, the head of the remuneration surveys division, said most staff who emigrated were from the financial, information technology and technical fields.

The latest survey also showed higher-than-expected salary increases for general staff. Salary increases received were considered

ably higher than predicted, and intended increases were slightly higher than those granted in the past year.

However, FSA-Contact did not reveal the exact percentages of the salary increases awarded because that information was available only to its clients.

Crawford said the trend over

the past few years had been that lower-skilled workers received the highest percentage increases and were likely to do so into next year.

The survey showed that 62 per cent of South African companies had introduced incentive schemes in the past year for general staff, mostly in an attempt to motivate the staff.

Other reasons given for introducing incentive schemes were to enhance bottom-line earnings, encourage more accountability in employees, increase productivity and to link pay policies to strategic business goals.

A number of respondents encountered unexpected problems in implementing incentive schemes,

such as difficulty in measuring performance in some jobs, or the scheme being perceived by employees as too subjective or unfair.

Some individuals were dissatisfied with the amounts paid and other companies said the incentive scheme had resulted in individuals placing their own achievements above those of the team.

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# Removal of aliens 'to continue'

 (236) ET 2/10/95

PRETORIA: The repatriation of illegal aliens would continue, the Department of Home Affairs said at the weekend in response to President Nelson Mandela's promise to slow down the deportation of illegal immigrants from Mozambique.

In a statement the department said the repatriation of illegal immigrants was already too slow.

Mr Mandela said on Thursday the government had agreed to a request by Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano to slow down the deportation of illegal immigrants coming

from his country.

Mr Chissano said Mozambique was unable to cope with the large numbers being sent home.

Home Affairs said it had noted reports of Mr Mandela's statement, and that it had a sympathetic understanding of the situation in Mozambique and other neighbouring countries.

"The removal of illegal immigrants from South Africa is at present already at a rate much slower than is justifiable, taking into consideration the number of illegal immigrants

presently within the borders of our country and the existing manpower to perform the task," the department said.

Whether the present rate should be maintained or decreased was a matter that needed clarification.

There was, however, no doubt that the repatriations should continue, as was required by existing legislation.

South Africa had in the first seven months of this year returned 60 512 illegal Mozambican immigrants, according to the department — Sapa

ZUMA REVEALS SHOCK W CAPE MEDICAL LOSSES

# Doctors 'leaving in droves'

(236)

CT 10/10/95

**WESTERN** Cape hospitals are losing doctors faster than other provinces, reports **ANTHONY JOHNSON**.

**O**VERWORKED and underpaid doctors are leaving Western Cape hospitals in droves, Parliament was told yesterday.

And Health Minister Dr Nkosazana Zuma acknowledged that there was little the government could do to halt the exodus.

She also said the district surgeon system was being reviewed as some provinces "still practise apartheid" in waiting rooms.

Two-thirds of the 387 doctors leaving the service of state hospitals in the first seven months of this year were from this province.

The number of district surgeons resigning over the past 18 months has also been significantly higher in the Western Cape than any other province.

Countrywide, 54 district surgeons have resigned so far this year compared with 12 last year.

Dr Zuma told the NP's health spokesman Dr Willie Odendal that 254 doctors left state hospitals in the Western Cape between 1 January and 31 July. The total for the rest of the country was only 133.

She said the reasons offered by doctors for their resignations were Emigration, leaving for private practice, insufficient pay, heavy workload, unsatisfactory working conditions, threats and disruption of services by trade unions and no long-term career prospects.

Other reasons included transfers to academic centres for specialisation, relocation/retirement, and personal reasons.

Dr Zuma said that services like non-emergency operations and outpatient services had to be delayed for "varying periods".

State hospitals had difficulty retaining staff leaving for private practice because "the salaries are low".

The government did not discourage staff transferring to academic centres for specialisation, as the country needed specialists.

In the case of district surgeons, the minister said 18 had resigned in the Western Cape since 1994 — 12 of these this year.

Dr Zuma said in response to questions from the NP's Dr Rodney Rhoda that communities had not been detrimentally affected by the resignations of district surgeons as replacements could be appointed immediately.

## 'Apartheid'

She added that the system of district surgeons was under review "as in some provinces they still practise apartheid" in their waiting rooms. "The private patients (who are often white) are kept in a decent waiting room while the state patients (who are often black) are kept in another, often dilapidated room."

**PETER DENNEHY** reports that part of the reason Western Cape doctors are leaving state hospitals in such large numbers is that they have far better opportunities in the private sector than are offered in most other provinces.

Dr Revere Thompson, a medical superintendent of Tygerberg Hospital, said another important reason for doctors leaving, many to go overseas, was uncertainty over their future.

"Many who were expecting a job in an academic environment are not sure about that any more, with funding reduced."

In addition, as some doctors left, the workload of others grew. This led to a perceived disparity between "what you do and what you get for it".

# Health workers leave SA in droves

BD 11/10/95 (236)

Wyndham Hartley

CAPE TOWN — More than 1 200 health care workers — including 148 doctors and specialists — have left SA in little more than two years

Health Minister Nkosazana Zuma said the emigration of doctors and medical professionals had rocketed from 126 in 1993 to 698 last year. Almost 200 health professionals left in the first three months of this year.

Zuma was replying to a question from NP senator Charles Redcliffe

In a separate reply to a question from DP leader Tony Leon, she said 56 district surgeons had resigned from the national health department this year. Among reasons for the resignations were emigration, retirement, dissatisfaction with remuneration and quitting medicine. Some were fired

Of the five district surgeons who left the service in Gauteng, all posts were filled after being advertised, she said.

The largest category of emigrating health care workers was "medical, dental and related health services occupations" with 507 people leaving the country in the 27-month period. The second largest group was doctors, followed by nurses with 133 emigrants.

Those who left included pharmacists, veterinary science professionals, medical technicians and "health service professionals".

Sapa reports that Wits University medical school head Dr John Milne said doctors were unlikely to leave their jobs or the country because of the fatal shooting of a doctor at the Johannesburg Hospital on Monday.

Ear, nose and throat specialist Dr Steven Ming Chi Pon, 59, died on Tues-

day after being shot by car hijackers.

"Whether or not you're hijacked outside your house ... or outside the Johannesburg Hospital doesn't matter. It's all part of the wave of crime in this country," Milne said. The vehicle was recovered in Tembisa late on Monday, but there have been no arrests.

DP health spokesman Mike Ellis said Zuma had shown indifference and incompetence by saying government could do little to halt the exodus of doctors from the public service.

"While the government consults and strategises endlessly on evolving long-term plans for the future of health care, the crisis is mounting to the extent that viable public health care is becoming an impossibility."

□ Edward West reports from Cape Town that President Nelson Mandela said yesterday SA's scientists, engineers and academics should resist the temptation to emigrate to developed countries, as the challenges and successes were more rewarding in SA.

Speaking at the opening of a conference on cyclotrons, Mandela said government had approved a restructuring of the governing bodies of SA's science councils to promote greater representation and to orient activities towards the needs of society as a whole.

A national advisory council on science and technology would be formed with its members drawn from the scientific community, the private sector and other spheres of civil society.

A White Paper would provide opportunity for wide consultation and debate on issues such as how to use limited resources to generate, acquire and apply knowledge for economic, social and cultural development.

# 40 000 flock to city a month

**BARRY STREEK**  
POLITICAL STAFF

CT 13/10/95

AN estimated 40 000 people a month were moving to the city, the Minister in charge of the RDP, Mr Jay Naidoo, said yesterday

He warned these people had started "to assert their frustration as demonstrated in the mushrooming squatter settlements and land invasions".

Releasing the government's strategy documents for urban and rural development into the next century, he said urbanisation had become one of South Africa's major challenges

Mr Naidoo said the strategies were a 25-year vision for urban and rural development that would guide public and private investment in addressing past distortions

The urban development document said the metropolitan areas and large cities were growing rapidly, and it was estimated the present urban population varied between 19,6 million and 26m.

It was also estimated 75% of the population would live and work in cities and towns by 2010.

Concerning the Cape Metropolitan area, the document said a development framework must plan for housing, jobs and transportation systems across a territory of 4 500km<sup>2</sup>

The document said the growth rate was sufficiently normal to suggest that effective urban management was possible and there was therefore no justification for interventionist policies which tried to prevent urbanisation

The government's vision was that by 2010, cities and towns would be based on integrated urban and rural development strategies and be centres of social and economic opportunity for all, the document said.

● See Page 5

# Working their way home . . .

## A sad shock on payday for illegal immigrants in Boksburg

CP11/10/95

TIMES are hard for illegal immigrants in South Africa. In spite of calls by President Nelson Mandela for a more humane approach to their problem, the police - and now employers - are digging in. In some cases, "illegals" are reportedly recruited for jobs - but come payday, the bosses call in the police, who promptly arrest and deport the hapless workers. BENISON MAKELE (right) reports.



PHOTOGRAPHER Tladi Khuele and I see a fresh angle when we get a tip that some companies in Boksburg are luring illegal immigrants into cheap labour - but refuse to pay them when payday comes. Instead, our source tells us, police and Home Affairs officials are called in to arrest them on charges of being illegal immigrants. We set off for Boksburg in quest of the truth. The mine dumps bring memories of the sacrifices made by im-

grant workers from Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania and Zimbabwe under slave conditions in the building of this country. At the Boksburg North police station the commander refuses to let us interview any of the so-called "illegal immigrants" being held. We rush to Home Affairs in Boksburg - but find the person in charge out to lunch. We wait. She comes - but cannot help. We ask to speak to the department's labour inspectorate. She says they have just left "for the police station" - apparently to drop off "illegals".

Which station? we ask. One of the three in the area, she responds. Khuele intuitively thinks of Boksburg North - where we have just been. And voilà - when we arrive, a "four-room" is reversing out of the little police station with a load of suspected illegal immigrants. Their destination? Springs Central, we are reluctantly told. We decide to follow. At every traffic light stop horrifying tales of "voluntary enslavement" escape through the van's peephole. "Mfowethu, we don't mind being deported when we are caught. There's nothing we can do. Hunger knows no immigration control regulations," one says. "If they could give me the money I have al-

ready worked for another laments

"Bhunu leni ranisakelela (This 'Boer' is oppressing me)," another complains

"We don't want to be devoured by lice"

Despair, anger and betrayal course through their voices

The van stops at a private house. Someone is collecting his passport. We are made to understand that the van's driver is one of a rare breed of policemen that allows this luxury to immigrants.

The suspect pleads with his "missus" to at least give him R40 - R360 short of what he was to earn for a month in her service.

The "missus" hands him a R50 note through the van's peephole.

Then the van drives off to Springs, from where the immigrants will be transported to Johannesburg for the final trip back to misery.

At the Springs police station, they are off-loaded into a cell.

"Kom, kom, kom - gou!" the police shout. One of the immigrants laments the fact that he may never get the benefits owing him by the Impala mine in Rustenburg after he is deported.

We say we understand. But we can do nothing to help him.



BACK TO MISERY . . . A group of suspected "illegal immigrants" in a police cell await their deportation to their countries of origin.

Photo: TLADI KHUELE

13 000 aliens  
*Southern*  
in detention

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Su, 15/8/95

# Illegal aliens make up 12% of population

Ingrid Salgado

GOVERNMENT had spent R1,98bn on an estimated 5-million illegal aliens last year, according to SA Police Service border control and policing national co-ordinator Col Brian van Niekerk.

The estimated cost increased from R1,19bn in 1993, when about 3-million illegals were in SA, Van Niekerk said in the Pretoria University's Institute for Strategic Studies Bulletin. The costs covered housing, health, education and policing.

The aliens included informal movers — the majority of whom came from neighbouring states and who entered SA without any documentation — and organised movers who immigrated on a permanent basis. Illegals represented 12% of the population, compared to 6% in the US, 2% in France and 0,2% in Singapore.

Estimates indicated there could be as many as 8,5-million illegals presently residing in SA, up from 1988 estimates of 1,2-million. Police removed 1,8% of aliens last year, down from 3,2% in 1993.

The policing approach to illegals had been "superficial" to date, he said. A large percentage of those repatriated to neighbouring states returned to SA, largely because authorities failed to

BD 14/9/95  
determine whether they owned property or movable goods, or had established family links in SA.

Internal police tracing units and sea, air and land border units had been established to counter the rise in illegals. The units would ensure all designated entry points, 65 land, eight sea and 35 airport entries, were policed.

More than 12 000 illegals were arrested last year having committed serious crimes — 150% up from the previous year, Van Niekerk said. Of these, nearly 8 000 were from Mozambique, more than 2 000 from Zimbabwe and about 1 100 from Lesotho.

About 14% of general crime involved illegals. He said illegals tended to be involved in drug smuggling, particularly cocaine, diamond, abalone and crayfish smuggling, prostitution and arms smuggling.

"Along with SA's re-entry into international markets and as a result of lax control at harbours and airports, crime syndicates were quick to exploit the apparent ease of entry of people and contraband goods. .. As little as 1% of all imported goods are checked," he said.

Drug smuggling syndicates were using SA as a transit point in international drug trafficking while SA's unsatisfactory border controls facilitated the export of stolen vehicles.

(236)



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## Law to control aliens passed

(236)  
(200) ET 15/9/95

THE Aliens Control Bill, providing for better control of illegal immigrants, was passed yesterday despite the objection of the DP

Last year, about 12 000 illegal immigrants were arrested in South Africa for offences related to drugs, diamonds, arms, crayfish and abalone, senator Ms Ruth Rabinowitz (IFP) said

It was estimated there were between two and eight million illegal immigrants in SA — which is about 12% of the population

In terms of the new law, visitors will be issued with visas stating the reason for their entry into the country — Sapa

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# Illegal aliens a headache for government

(200) (200)  
**CLIVE SAWYER**  
Political Correspondent

IMMIGRATION officers are to be allowed to detain illegal aliens pending deportation — but much remains to be done on a new policy on immigration. *ARL 14/9/95*

The government concedes that strategies to prevent unlawful immigration are failing, and is worried by rising hatred of foreigners among South Africans, who believe aliens are taking their jobs and contributing to the crime wave

While immigration officers will be empowered to act against illegal aliens, the foreigners will not forfeit their rights in terms of the South African interim constitution, including the right to freedom from detention without trial.

These are some of the provisions of the Aliens Control Bill, approved yesterday by the national assembly.

Deputy Minister of Home Affairs Penuell Maduna admitted there were serious problems

"People who get in find a cumbersome process that often impedes their entry while those who should be kept out find it all too easy to enter

"Those who are here without permission remain with impunity."

Mr. Maduna said this failure had blurred people's perceptions about the difference between legal and illegal immigrants, and had contributed to xenophobia

An effective and credible immigration policy was needed

# The return of the returnees

By **ABDUL CARIMO**

**BROKEN** promises by the Frelimo government and unhappiness with the worsening situation in their country has prompted recently repatriated Mozambicans to return in large numbers to South Africa.

A major reason for the repeat influx is the lengthy drought in Mozambique which has led to acute food shortages, particularly in the rural areas. Vast quantities of unexploded landmines – the result of Mozambique's protracted civil war – are also a major problem.

In the past year, tens of thousands of Mozambican refugees returned to their homeland – either on their own or through the assisted voluntary repatriation scheme conducted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

But for many, high hopes were dashed on their return.

Moreover, less than

## Mozambique spawns second refugee wave

40 000 Mozambican refugees out of an estimated 120 000 in SA returned home under the organised repatriation operation.

An important reason for the relatively poor response to the repatriation scheme were the lamentable conditions in large parts of Mozambique.

A UNHCR official said many of the refugees felt they had better opportunities in SA.

■ It has been about a year since the first general election was held in Mozambique, and many of the refugees who did return home are bitter about the facilities that have been provided for them.

In many districts, basic facilities such as water, sanitation and health-care – not to mention food – are non-existent.

Officially, the district of Mabote in Inhambane province has over 45 000 inhabitants, but the local administrator, Alberto Ngovene, said the real figure may be much lower because many people are reported to be crossing the border into South Africa through the Giyam region.

Irregular rainfall and the landmine problem – which is especially pressing in Mabote and Govuro – are the main reasons for the exodus.

"Thousands of people

are in an emergency situation," said Ngovene.

Joaquim Botao, a returned-refugee from SA, said: "It is quite impossible to live and work under these circumstances. With the landmines that remain planted all over the areas, our movements to the farmlands are just impossible – but we need to produce food for our survival."

During his recent visit to SA for the SADC Summit, Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano obtained an assurance from President Mandela that he would arrange with Minister of Home Affairs, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, to stop the deportation of illegal Mozambican immigrants.

But Mozambican officials say the deportations are continuing.

"I really doubt if deportation will bring to an end the problem of immigrants, which is basically a problem of an economic nature," said one official.

(236) 2017/9/95

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*About 8,5-m people have flocked to SA*

# Illegal aliens cost taxpayers billions

Star 18/9/95 (236)

**■ STAFF REPORTER**

The steadily increasing number of illegal aliens living in South Africa has already cost the beleaguered taxpayer an estimated R5-billion over the past five years, according to a report by SAPS Border Control and Policing national co-ordinator Colonel Brian van Niekerk

The fact-finding document was issued by the University of Pretoria's Institute for Strategic Studies last week

According to the report, illegal aliens are thought to make up 8,5-million of South Africa's approximately 40-million people, as opposed to 5-million last year and 3-million in 1993

## **GOVERNMENT has coughed up R5-bn over 5 years as crime syndicates move in**

This is more than 12% of the SA population, or double the amount of illegal aliens in any other country

The SAPS report says the Government has to spend about R397 000 on each illegal alien a year, which translates into about R1,98-billion being spent on mantaining illegals last year

Government expenditure on illegals since 1991 has amounted to close on R5-billion

The report says that while informal movers - people who enter South Africa illegally from neighbouring countries - constitute the majority of illegal aliens, the organised groupings which illegally immigrate to South Africa "must be seen to constitute the major threat, since their methods of entry and employment are more sophisticated, and in many cases, are linked to criminal syndicates"

Illegal aliens, on the whole, are considered in the report to be a threat to the socio-economic structure and safety and security of the country

The report also finds that the illegal aliens are "exposed to exploitation"



# 'SA must not let its experts be poached'

(236)  
FROM REUTER

South Africa had to prevent its mining expertise from falling into the hands of other countries, leaving the local industry stranded, a leading industry official said

"We have tremendous assets, the resources in the ground, the wherewithal and expertise to extract them. Let's find ways to recognise these assets and turn them to account in our interests," said Alan Munro, the president of the Chamber of Mines and director of Gold Fields of South Africa

He told a mining conference that other countries realised and valued South African expertise more than South Africa did

"We must sustain the asset base here and prevent our people from being attracted from the country,"

Munro said CT(BE) 22/9/95

But, commenting on exploration and development by South African mining houses in other countries, he said they were viable and would benefit local industry

"A balance must be struck this is not a second wave of colonisation, but there is a whole lot we can give each other, offer each other," he said

Both he and Anglo American's executive director, Bobby Godsell, said the local industry had the potential to thrive but had to overcome substantial difficulties

"Mining conjures up treasure-chest ideas of huge wealth down there, but gold in the ground is useless to anybody unless it can be translated into funds," said Godsell

# Group of SA farmers consider putting down fresh roots in Uganda

(236) Star 23/9/95

By JOE KHAMISI  
INDEPENDENT FOREIGN SERVICE

More South African farmers are considering relocating - this time to Uganda.

A group of 23 farmers, with the approval of the Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU), went on a reconnaissance visit last month. The delegation was headed by Hans Herbst, a leading Brahman farmer from Roedtan, near Naboomspruit.

TAU president Dries Bruwer said the high commissioner for Uganda in SA had taken the initiative and invited the farmers to visit his country.

"The farmers were met by President Yoweri Museveni and government officials. We are insisting on a government-to-government agreement before farmers belonging to the TAU decide to settle in other countries.

"We are about to sign an agreement with the Mozambican government which will act as a blueprint for future accords," said Bruwer.

However, before land can be granted to the farmers it will have to be approved by the cabinet since Uganda bars ownership of agricultural land by foreigners. Officials say cabinet approval is possible as long as the project is large, export oriented and beneficial to the economy.

In releasing details of the discussions recently, the Uganda Investment Authority (UIA) said the South Africans had made a request for a large tract of land for dairy farming, game ranching and traditional crop farming.

Their request was for either a joint venture with local farmers or a long-term lease arrangement of more than 45 years with automatic renewal.

During their visit, the UIA organised a one-day workshop attended by representatives from the government, financial institutions and local farmers.

At least 200 local landowners expressed interest in joint ventures with the South Africans.

The visitors also raised the possibility of acquiring Ugandan citizenship.

"They felt this was the security an investor needed to justify transfer of large investments into the country," the UIA said.

The South Africans indicated they would like to settle in groups to allow them to maintain their culture and language.

The entry of the farmers into the Ugandan economy is likely to have far-reaching economic and political repercussions, observers say. Economically it would help to transform vast tracts of virgin land into a useful reservoir of food.

Agricultural production, now

accounting for half of the gross domestic product, would most likely increase through the use of modern farming techniques which the South Africans would offer.

It would also bring a diversification of agriculture from traditional to non-traditional crops and create employment for thousands of Ugandans.

The country has fertile soil and plenty of rain. However, most of the 19-million Ugandans live in poverty.

Perennial famine, especially in the north-eastern region, is turning out to be one of the government's biggest headaches.

And politically the entry of South Africa could plunge the already embattled Museveni into a fresh crisis.

With the history of apartheid fresh in the minds of most Ugandans, the white farmers could create problems.

Museveni himself faces immense internal pressures.

Six months from now, he goes to the polls to fight for his political survival, the first time since he came to power in 1986. And at least five guerilla movements are fighting to topple him.

With these problems it is unlikely that any decision on the South African farmers will be made soon. - Independent Foreign Service

## Task force formed to help lift taxi industry's poor record

(232) Star 23/9/95

A task force to address traffic safety issues in Gauteng's taxi industry was formed in Johannesburg yesterday, the province's department of public transport and roads said.

The task force's aim is to reduce taxi-related accidents by at least 5% a year.

The Gauteng Taxi Safety Task Force was established following recommendations on road safety made by the Gauteng Taxi Initiative, the department said.

It is the first major step towards implementing proposals made earlier this week on the

most pressing issues in the industry.

In a speech prepared for delivery at the launch of the task force, Transport and Public Roads MEC Olaus van Zyl referred to the widely held view that the taxi industry was responsible for many accidents.

"The overall South African national road traffic safety record is acknowledged to be very poor. There is widespread concern that the taxi industry is especially culpable.

Issues such as overloading, speeding, condition of the vehicle, and driver fatigue need to be

addressed urgently."

The task force was formed after consultation between major parties in the taxi industry and will be headed by Van Zyl.

It will be responsible for designing and implementing safety awareness campaigns and implementing a programme to improve the relationship between taxi owners, operators, drivers and traffic officers.

Its other functions include monitoring the violation rates among taxi drivers and setting up an anonymous telephone hotline to report negligent and reckless taxi drivers. - Sapa.

# Doctors emigrate to accumulate

## Specialists leave the country with academic hospitals in 'poor health'

JENNY VIALL  
Health Reporter

MANY specialist doctors are leaving South Africa, dissatisfied with pay and working conditions.

Wynand van der Merwe, chairman of the Academic Doctors' Group, said: "The situation is in a state of flux and change. Indications are, however, that we are losing specialists to the private sector and to academic posts abroad."

Reliable figures of how many doctors were leaving were difficult to obtain.

"Some specialists go overseas but don't have their names removed from the medical register," said Dr Van der Merwe.

"Others leave for six months or a year, earning double or treble what they can here to work off their debt, then come back.

"But our impression is that we're losing people permanently at a more rapid rate than in the past."

Specialists were leaving for a variety of reasons, particularly salaries.

"Salaries haven't kept up with the inflation rate and the income difference between public and private specialists has increased continuously."

In addition, working conditions at the moment were "appalling", said Dr Van der Merwe.

"The service load for specialists has increased tremendously, partly because of government changes with regard to free health care for pregnant mothers and children up to the age of six.

"And as doctors leave, the workload on those left behind increases."

There was a lack of funds for infrastructure and equipment at academic hospitals, contributing to bad working conditions.

"There are no funds available to buy new equipment. State hospitals lag far behind the private sector and equivalent centres abroad."

Private and state hospitals had switched roles from 15 years ago, said Dr Van der Merwe.

"All the modern equipment used to be in academic hospitals, and the private sector came to them to learn. Now we find ourselves in the situation where we send registrars out to the private sector to work and learn how new equipment functions."

Specialists were also facing uncertainty as to the future of academic medicine.

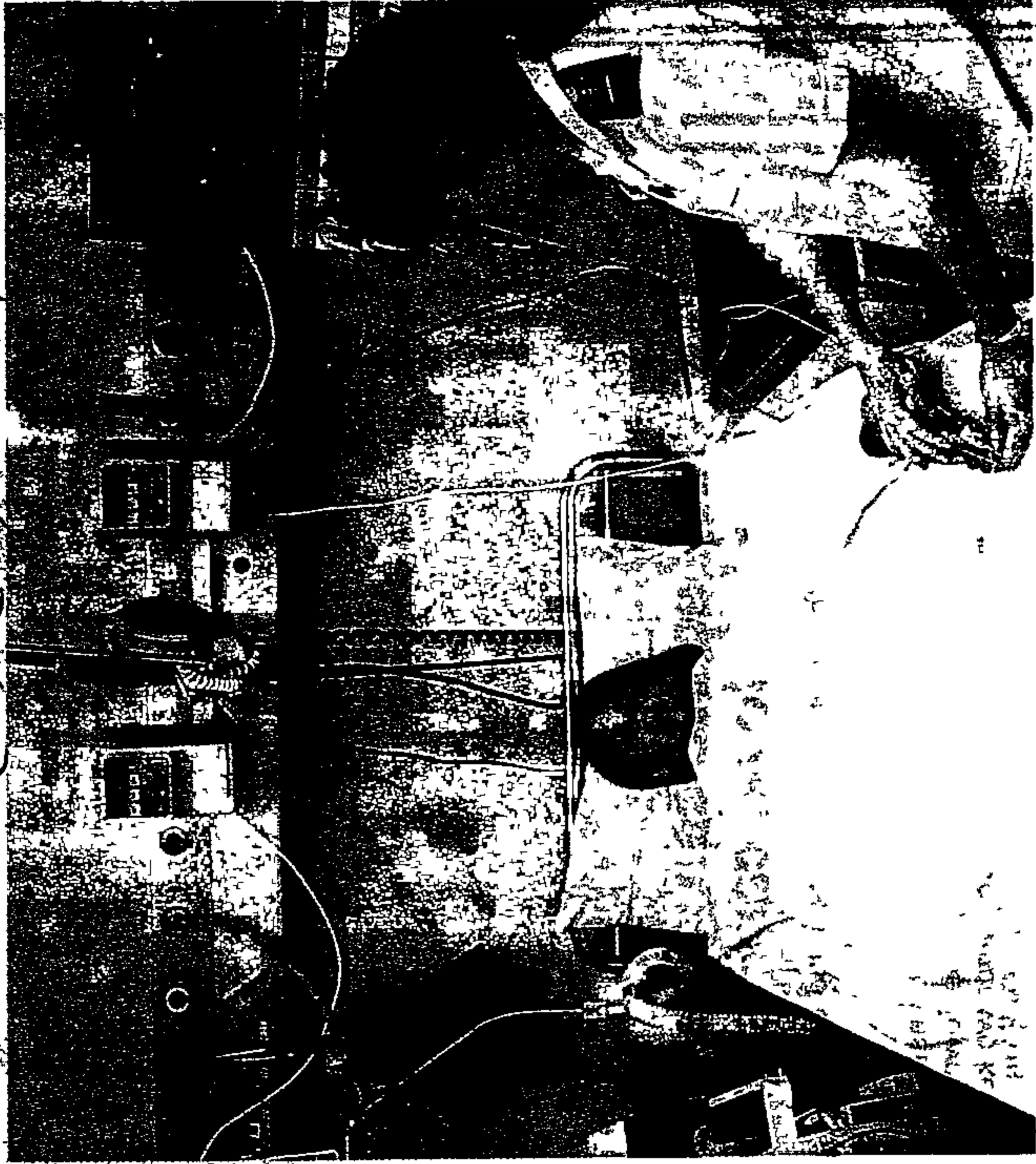
"There is no clear indication from the Department of Health as to where we're going with academic medicine. Primary health care is important, but if it happens at the cost of secondary and tertiary care, then we have a problem," said Dr Van der Merwe.

"Upgrading primary health care doesn't decrease the load at academic hospitals. In fact it increases it. So now we're faced with decreasing budgets and increasing workloads."

Dr Van der Merwe said there had not been a drop in the number of doctors applying for registrar posts.

"It may be that people are happy to come in, and then will leave immediately they finish.

"Our specialists are highly regarded. Our training is good. It's a major problem though. We need young people in academic medicine, but at the moment they qualify and leave."



Picture LEON MÜLLER, The A

**HIGH CARE:** Wynberg Hospital, specialising in cancer treatment, opened last week. The hospital provides high technology care for all medical specialist procedures. The hospital has a fully computerised radiation treatment unit and the latest in linear accelerators. Here Sister Joe Kennedy attends to model "patient" Bianca Barron in the intensive care unit.



# 'SA will slow down the repatriation of aliens'

(256) (236) 30 29/9/95

PRETORIA — President Nelson Mandela said yesterday government would slow down its deportation of illegal immigrants from Mozambique

He said Mozambique President Joaquim Chissano had requested the slowdown because his country was unable to cope with the large numbers being sent back home

In the first seven months of this year SA had returned 60 512 illegal Mozambican immigrants, according to the home affairs department

An estimated 2-million or more illegal immigrants from throughout Africa had come to SA in recent years, attracted by the continent's most stable economy and the shift from white minority rule to black rule

With about 5-million of SA's 40-million people unemployed, locals resented cheap foreign labour.

"It is a problem for us because we do not have jobs for our own people," Man-

dela said

Slowing the pace of deportations would mean that illegal aliens would remain in SA jails for longer periods, something Mandela opposed.

"The law allows that but morally it is not right to jail people simply because they come to the country" Charging them for the cost of sending them back was also wrong.

Alternatives would be sought and he would discuss the problem with members of his Cabinet

Mandela said that government might also ask SA farmers who planned to settle in Mozambique and other African countries to hire people facing repatriation from SA.

The white farmers — unhappy with recurring drought and the end of white minority rule — were moving to Mozambique under a programme negotiated by the two countries' governments, the President said. — Sapa-AP

# 'SA must keep its graduates'

## □ *Matie rector appeals to professions for assistance*

FRG 7/9/95

**JENNY VIALI**  
Staff Reporter

FOR universities to gain a competitive edge internationally, professions would have to contribute financially to educating future professionals and share their expertise.

Speaking at a Breakfast Club meeting, Andreas van Wyk, rector of Stellenbosch, said South Africa had a knowledge infrastructure that set it apart from other African countries.

"We need people who benefitted from training in the past to stay in the country so we can retain knowledge," he said.

Professor Van Wyk said a partnership between training institutions and

the professions was essential.

Universities had to be more responsive to the needs of society and the professions' need for lifelong learning, while keeping in mind their scientific and cultural role.

Universities had to recognise there were different kinds of experts, and that there were many people in professions and in business who could contribute their expertise to equip students for professional life.

Professions would have to contribute financially to higher education and indicate that they took their responsibility for the future seriously.

Professor Van Wyk said the twin demands on higher education were to produce thinking people and to meet the immediate demands of society for highly trained people.

Universities should strive for balance, educating professionals and making them aware of their duties in society.

The main trends in tertiary education identified worldwide were also applicable in South Africa.

These were.

- The explosion of student numbers and unequal access to education. In 1960 there were 13 million people in higher education, and in 1991 65 million. This was expected to increase to 79 million in the year 2000 and 97 million in 2015.

- Greater diversification in students, programmes and methods, due to the changing requirements of the labour market, scientific advancements, the impact of information technology, the need for an interdis-

ciplinary approach and trying to make financial means go as far as possible. There was a trend towards more and more part-time and older students and more private universities.

- The education world was becoming smaller every day. South African universities had a huge influx of students from the rest of Africa.

- Limited financial reserves for higher education.

Professor Van Wyk said there were so many conflicting demands on education. While creating equity was important, it was also important that it was sustainable. This could only happen if South African maintained international standards and became competitive in the outside world.

BRIEFING

It is not quite the Great Trek but, fed up with their lot, Afrikaner farmers are once again trekking north, to the Congo in search of greener pastures. Norman Chandler of The Star Foreign Service, spent time with these modern-day voortrekkers..

It's a tough brave new world

Star 13/9/95

The longest drought in history, poor agricultural marketing policies, the threat of being forced off their land and a perception that one's language is under threat is giving the Afrikaner farmer a choice of mental proportions. It's a difficult choice stay and find new pastures in a continent which once hated him.

Many are opting for the latter, and to their relief - and surprise - are finding nothing but welcoming arms and gleaming smiles from men and women who look upon the South Africans as saviours, sent to rehabilitate countries forced to their knees by former socialist policies which milked dry the exchequers of countries such as the Congo, Mozambique, Uganda or Tanzania.

Flip Meyer is among the first of the new South African voortrekkers who are uprooting themselves from a society much more ordered than those to which they are going and setting up home in Meyer's case - in the humid backwater provinces of the Congo.

Meyer, his wife Magdalena, and their four children are now in the Nkayi district of south-western Congo, hundreds of kilometres from the Niari provincial capital of Dolisie and thousands of kilometres from the hot dry western Transvaal plateau where they farmed parched lands waiting anxiously and praying for the rains which never came.

Fed up with their lot in life, the Meyers signed up with the Southern African Development Community (Sadevco), a Pretoria-based organisation, and took the plunge by being the first of about 100 families to settle in the lush Niari

Valley farmed until 35 years ago by French colonialists who fled at the time of independence, the properties have fallen into disrepair over the decades.

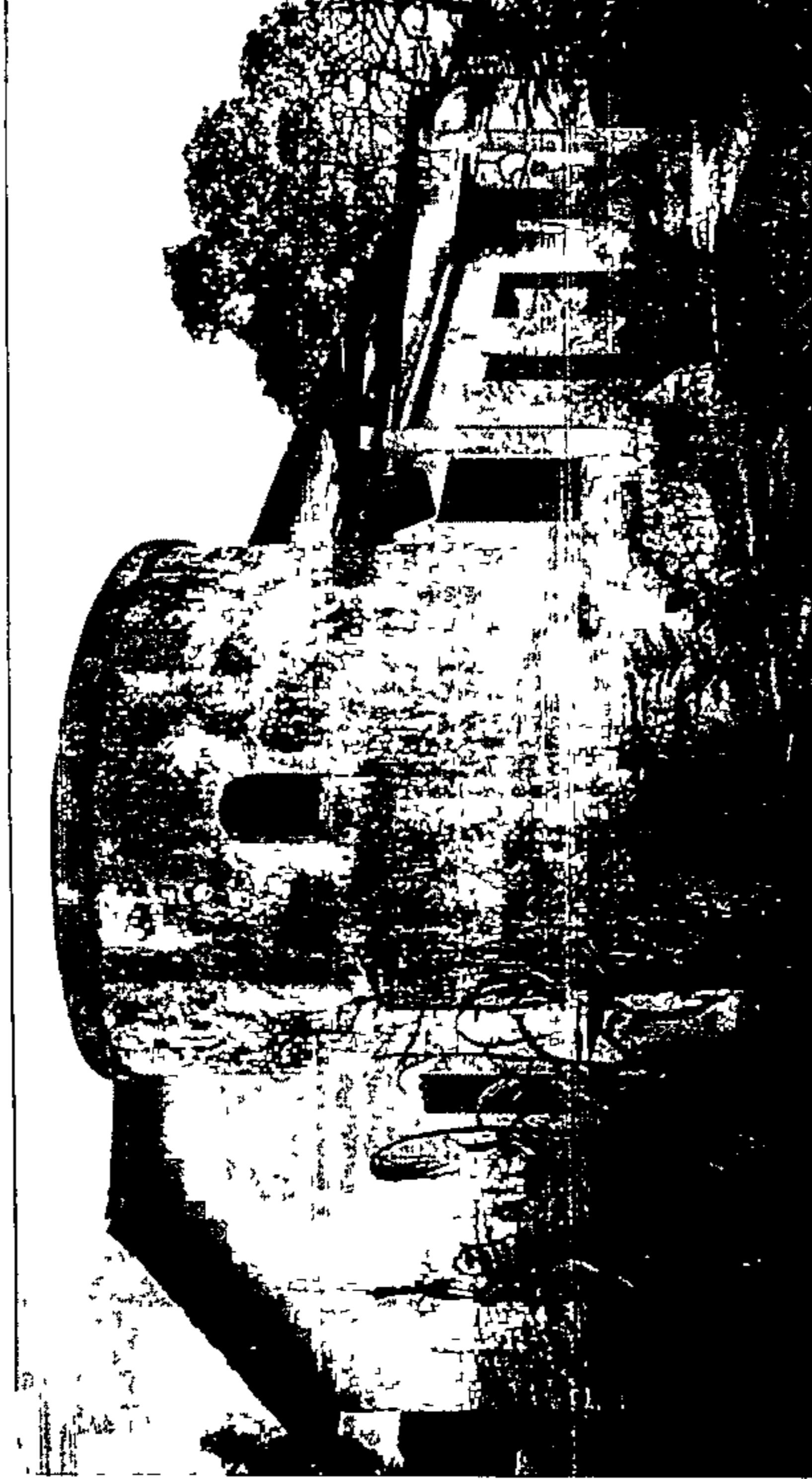
The hardy South Africans are determined to make a success of their new homeland and become their new homelands and become very agitated at South African media reports of "the men in khaki" who venture into Africa "as if we are some sort of army hellbent on bringing our brand of politics into these countries".

This is the last thing they intend to do, and make it clear to whoever cares to listen. The Congolese government is falling over itself to accommodate the mainly Afrikaans-speaking farmers. Tax incentives, special financial planning, 99-year leases of land and the upgrading of a battered infrastructure, and the provision of medical and educational facilities are high on the priority list.

It is a new beginning, or as Johan van der Westhuizen, Sadevco's executive director and chairman of a joint venture company established by Sadevco and the Congo government, says "This is an opportunity. Our farmers are tired of fighting drought after drought, tired of being branded political mavericks, tired of the debt burden which is breaking the backs of South African farmers".

This was echoed by Hein Raath, a Klerksdorp dairy farmer, who has spent a week with his friend Thys Jonker studying the feasibility of relocating their young families to the Niari Valley.

"I certainly cannot make ends meet on what we earn. The debt is just too much. We have to find somewhere new, and this seems to be it. Sure there are some problems, but once we have sort-



Home sweet home - an old farmhouse deserted by French colonialists 35 years ago is just one of the many which will be renovated by South African farmers in the Niari valley of the Congo. PICTURE: FOETA KRIGE (from left) Thys Jonker, Flip Meyer and Hein Raath examine the product of one of the farmlands they hope to restore

ed things out, I think I will be here I may have to leave my family behind in Klerksdorp for a few months while I get settled, but they will eventually join me."

Jonker was more reticent, wanting rather to assess things before speaking about his future plans, but there were no doubts expressed in quiet chats to him over a glass of the local Ngok beer.

The spark which urged his voortrekker forebears from the Cape to the old Transvaal, the Dorpsland trekkers to today's Namibia, and others of his race to the fabled White Highlands of Kenya or to Patagonia in Argentina, also flickers in his breast.

The men and women who do eventually settle in the Niari Valley - once the bread-basket of the Congo - will find conditions primitive compared to what they are used to in South Africa.

It is truly another world out there among the remote mountains and valleys of the Congo. It is a world that speaks French, drives on the "wrong side" of the road, and is far removed from the easy life of sophisticated South Africa.

The patron at Le Grand Hotel in Dolisie had obviously seen it all before - a parade of South Africans filling Indian-style behind Congolese officials over a dusty main street.

She shook her head at me and said in a mixture of broken French and English, "Monsieur, they are your compatriots, no?" and then dismissed the earnest-looking strangers with a typical Gallic shrug.

It was perhaps unfortunate that the South Africans had to come to Dolisie for the meeting. It is a disheartening sort of place, situated about 200km east of Pointe Noire, the country's

deep water port on the Atlantic Ocean. Dolisie boasts a hotel, a police station, a Palais de Justice, the headquarters of the prefecture (provincial government), dirt roads and an airport with a gravel runway which is frequently unusable during the rainy season, starting in a few weeks.

There are no shops to speak about, and popping down to the corner cafe is a definite non-starter, although one can buy hard liquor from vendors who congregate at the makeshift market on the corner of the main street.

The charm of the place lies in its old French-style architecture. Many of the buildings are shabby and, tragically, unkept - a relic from the days when France ruled here as the colonial power. One can still sense, however, the opulence and grandeur in which the colonialists lived at the time of independence, when virtually overnight they uprooted themselves and went back to France at a time when not only this Congo but also the one across the river (now called Zaïre) erupted in an orgy of civil war as parties jostled for power in the vacuum left by the French.

It should not come as a surprise to the South African farmers that most people live in shanties in a ramshackle town adjoining the Dolisie airfield.

They cross the solitary runway every day with little care of risking life or limb as Russian-built commuter planes fly in from Pointe Noire or Brazzaville.

Dolisie, and other small villages dotted throughout the province, are the sort of places where the Congolese are looking to South Africans to help improve the quality of life but it would be naive for anyone to believe that the going will be easy.

# Migrants: Be sensitive

CT8/9/45 (236) ~~236~~

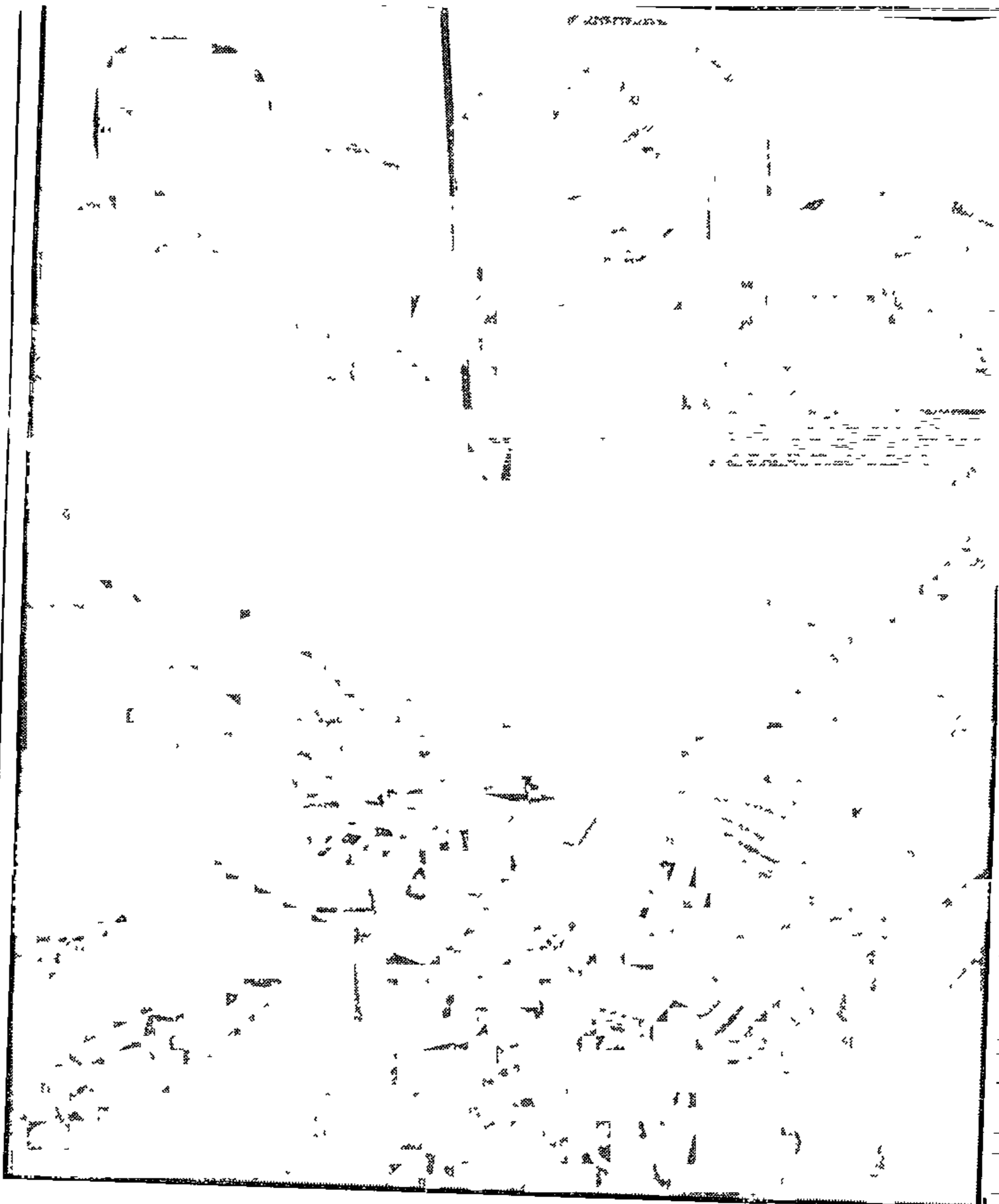
GABORONE. The position of neighbouring countries, particularly working in South Africa, which the country itself had to a million people, seriously required a creative approach. President Setlhor Mankole said yesterday.

He said at the end of a five-day visit to Botswana in the support of these countries in the 'struggle'.

to remain in the field to be taken to court.

Only people without moral obligations, the contribution that it is to create by neighbouring countries.

Mr Mankole said the question of whether so-called 'foreign workers' should be naturalised, a topic discussed by the Government, is up to



**BUILDING A BETTER FUTURE:** Allan and Adele Wise and their children Matthew and Carly have returned to South Africa after eight years in London and have no regrets about their decision, saying the quality of life in Cape Town is tops

Picture HANNES THIART, The Argus

# 'We're back and we plan to stay'

ARG 31/8/95

(236)

**COLIN DOUGLAS**  
Staff Reporter

ENGLAND is no bed of roses, and in spite of uncertainties about South Africa's future, the quality of life in Cape Town is tops

This is the advice to potential emigrants from Adele and Allan Wise, a Cape Town couple who returned home with their two young children last year after spending eight years in London

The Wises came back last October, at virtually the same time as Arn and Sharon Bresler, another couple interviewed by The Argus who have decided to pack for London again, disillusioned with the new South Africa

Like Arn Bresler, Allan Wise is an optometrist, and like the Breslers, the Wises got hooked on the idea of the new South Africa while waiting to cast their votes in last year's election in the festive queues outside South Africa House in London's Trafalgar Square

But the similarities end there while the Breslers are packing their bags again, citing worries about tax, crime and education, the Wises say their expectations of the new South Africa have been exceeded and they are here to stay

"If South Africa has a future, we'd rather be here, be positive and be part of it — you only live once," says Allan

Adele, who works for travel company that caters mostly for incoming European tourists, says Cape Town's tourist industry is booming and her clients are thrilled with the Mother City

The Wises left South Africa in 1987 as part of the wave of emigrants to depart after then-President P W Botha's notorious "Rubicon" speech, pessimistic about the country's economic and political future

During their time in London they had two children, Matthew, now six, and Carly, two

While the couple say they are realistic about South Africa's problems, they have no regrets about their decision to return, saying the quality of life in Cape Town has no equal

"I love it here — the climate should not be underestimated," Adele says "When we first came back, we were at the beach at 8am

"London's dull weather did play a part in our decision"

Capetonians are far more outgoing than their counterparts in London, the couple say, and it was easy for them to renew ties with old friends

Turning to the crunch issues of education, tax and crime, the Wises say these present no insurmountable problems to people returning to South Africa and, in any case, the grass is not all that greener on the English side of the sea

"While education in England is of a higher standard, it's difficult to generalise because — like in South Africa — the quality of state schooling is area-dependent," says Allan

"We've opted for private education, which we consider to be a worthwhile financial sacrifice We did the same in England, only there it's much more expensive"

The tax rates in South Africa and England are both high, Allan says, but the welfare state that is supposed to compensate English taxpayers for their sacrifice is coming apart at the seams

While the Wises have no doubt that crime is more frequent and more violent in South Africa than in England, they say they are minimising their chances of falling victim to criminals by being more vigilant than they were in London

Asked what they miss about England, the Wises admit there are things they have given up in their return to Cape Town

"I do miss the news in England," says Allan "The SABC has a long way to go"

Adds Adele "I miss the feeling of personal safety when I come home at night and when I take my children to a park."

But the Wises are not looking back "We're hoping our family can form one of the secure building blocks in the new South Africa"

# Coming home: Highs and lows of new SA

□ 5 years back in a <sup>(236) ARG 31/8/95</sup> changed country

COLIN DOUGLAS  
Staff Reporter

SESHI Chonco returned to South Africa from the United States soon after former president F W de Klerk's landmark speech of February 2, 1990, but it was two more years before he was confident enough to have his family to join him

"There was still a lot of uncertainty — it was only after negotiations had reached an advanced stage that I brought them over," he says

It is with this kind of caution that Dr Chonco, a political scientist, has handled his and his family's transplant from the stability of the US

He had spent nine years there, teaching at the University of California-Los Angeles and other top institutions, with his wife Nobuhle, also an academic

Dr Chonco had left South Africa for the US on a Fulbright scholarship in 1981 after spending much of the previous three years "in and out of detention" as a result of his political activities as a student leader at the University of Zululand

The Choncos had three children while away their son Nkuthalo, now 12, and their daughters Sinqubisile, nine, and Nqubeko, seven

"My coming back was not planned I came back as a Rockefeller Scholar to do research at Wits University, and I ended up staying, mainly because I saw South Africa as a challenge," Dr Chonco says

"There was no doubt that in the States I had the opportunity to research and think freely, but in South Africa it was a completely different story — there had been no respect for freedom of expression from either the government or the liberation movement

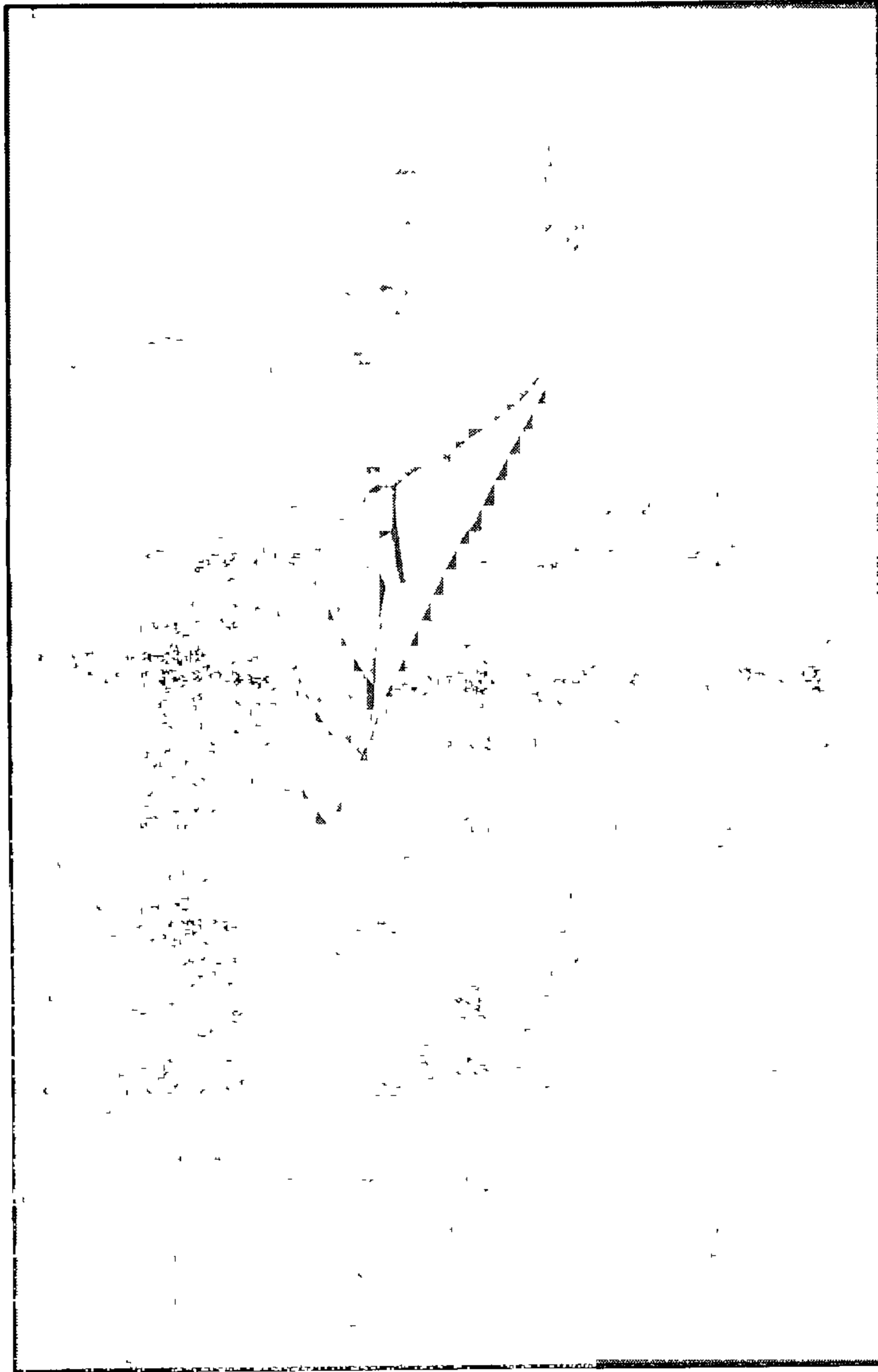
"But it was hard to walk away from a challenge, I couldn't afford the luxury of sitting in the US"

Dr Chonco's first five years back home have been a far cry from the quiet, academic life he used to know in the US

His first job on his return was a year-long teaching post at the University of the Western Cape, where he says he found the political science department to be little more than a forum for United Democratic Front propaganda

"Although my students started off by throwing chairs at me when I said something they disagreed with, by the end of the year I had got them to agree to the value of diversity of ideas," he says

Dr Chonco then accepted a job as director of the non-governmental Institute for Multi-Party Democracy, which he



**MEETING THE CHALLENGE:** Seshi Chonco returned to South Africa soon after President F W de Klerk's speech of February 2, 1990, bringing his wife Nobuhle and their three children home in 1992 when negotiations were well under way. Dr Chonco says he worried about the high degree of intolerance here, but could not resist the challenges of South Africa's transition to democracy

says provided a home for his liberal democratic beliefs

During his tenure, he worked to promote dialogue across the political spectrum during South Africa's tortuous transition to democracy

He also served for a spell as an adviser at constitutional negotiations at Kempton Park

Later he moved into the corporate world — he is now a director of a Cape Town based oil company — but even then he found that he was not free

of politics

He has to deal with tensions relating to affirmative action and corporate restructuring, which frequently land on his desk

While Dr Chonco says he is almost sure he will not return to the US and is happy to be back in South Africa

But, he says, this country has major problems which will have to be faced head-on

"There are opportunities

here," he says, "but we are going to have to engage the obsession that many people have with struggle politics, and graduate to an agenda of change

"I'm worried about the very high level of intolerance, and I don't think that with the new government this has become better

"There are still overt and covert forms of racism, from both whites and blacks — if ever there is a disease that can

kill this country, it is this

"Apartheid was successful in making our consciousness a captive, we have inculcated a view that success is bad

"People have criticised Nthato Motlana and Don Ncube, as if we don't want black millionaires

"The effect of this reverse racism is a 'pulling down syndrome' that demands we conform to some undefined group mentality and must be afraid of success

"Blacks need to rise and exploit the country's resources there needs to be individual empowerment and a spirit of enterprise, because without these I fear that, 10 years down the line, blacks will still be where they are today," Dr Chonco says

On education, Dr Chonco says he is prepared to pay towards his children's schooling, as should all parents — of whatever race — who can afford to do so

"Middle-class parents will have to fork out. Moving resources from white to black schools is the right thing to do — education in the townships is pathetic and is getting worse

"At the same time, the government must not oppose the privatisation of schools, provided the parents are prepared to pay for them

"The principle of private sector competition applies to education too"

Turning to the controversial issue of affirmative action — a policy introduced decades ago in the US — Dr Chonco warns that it will fail as long as it is directed at groups rather than individuals

"If affirmative action is not based on training, it is not going to succeed," he says

"If it continues to be driven by appointments to positions it is not going to go anywhere

"A number of companies are employing blacks for what they know, rather than for their potential

"I don't know if we need affirmative action so much as a social revolution driven by a clear set of ideas based on enterprise and individual empowerment"

The new South Africa can be a frustrating place, Dr Chonco says

"Sometimes I walk around and ask myself what I am doing in this country," he says

"I do miss the free expression one used to have in the States — the beauty of people having a full-on debate and then going out to lunch together

"In South African life and politics, people tend to play the man, not the ball, there's too much bitterness here"

'Back-door' aliens pouring in from 90 no-visa countries

# Closing door on illegals

Star 11/8/95 (236)

BY PATRICK BULGER  
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

Cape Town — Tough new legislation aimed at stemming the flood of illegal immigrants into South Africa has been tabled in Parliament.

The Aliens Control Amendment Bill contains provisions to prevent illegals from taking advantage of loopholes in current legislation.

The Bill, tabled by Home Affairs Minister Chief Mangosuthu Buthelez, tightens regulations governing visas issued by South Africa to foreigners, and will increase the powers of immigration officers.

A memorandum to the Bill notes that citizens of about 90 countries are conditionally exempt from visa requirements for holiday, business and transit purposes, and that "such citizens proceed to the Republic in an uncontrolled fashion and misuse the visa system."

A large percentage of aliens who enter this country for holiday purposes do so with the intention of taking up permanent residence. Once they are in the country, they leave no stone unturned to re-man here, and it has become a very costly exercise to trace these back-door immigrants," the memorandum says.

Also, because most of these aliens are prepared to enter the labour market with a relatively low wage demand, local employers prefer to employ them, to the detriment of the local labour force.

"The flexibility of the present system lends itself to misuse, and it has become necessary to overhaul the system and to adopt more effective measures.

The new legislation will make it impossible for the holders of temporary residence permits to change the purpose

## OFFICERS will be permitted to seize assets of illegals to cover costs of deportation

of their visits once they are in South Africa. Instead, job-seeking immigrants will have to apply for work permits before they enter the country.

Another section gives an immigration officer the power to demand from the master of any ship a list of passengers, stowaways and crew. The Bill also comes down hard on "marriages of convenience" designed to secure one of the spouses permanent residence.

The minister will be able to cancel an immigration permit if a marriage contracted two years prior to the issue of a permit is dissolved within two years, or if it appears to the minister that there is not a "normal marriage relationship" going on.

"The phenomenon of marriages of convenience in order to circumvent the provisions of the Act is becoming a serious reality in the Republic."

The Bill will also empower immigration officers to seize wages earned by illegals to cover costs of deportation, and to seize any assets accumulated by an illegal immigrant. An alien may also be detained for 48 hours while an inquiry into the position is concluded.

The Bill's stringent controls over agents who apply for permits on behalf of aliens is proposed, and there are powers to penalise airlines and other conveyers of people brought into the country as illegal immigrants.



Backlash . . . Richard Leakey shows the weals to the opposition.

PICTURE: AP

## Kenyan youths club

### Leakey 11/8/95

Nakuru (Kenya) — Kenya's renowned conservationist-turned-opposition politician, Richard Leakey, was whipped and clubbed by youths from the ruling party when he tried to visit a jailed dissident yesterday, witnesses said.

Leakey, a 50-year-old white Kenyan who had both legs amputated after a plane crash and uses artificial limbs, was attacked along with other activists and journalists outside the law court in the town of Nakuru.

Local reporters identified the assailants as Kenya-African National Union (KANU) youth wingers.

Other activists from his Safina (Ark) party and several Kenyan and foreign journalists were also attacked.

Leakey and colleagues went to Nakuru to visit Kogi Wamwere, Kenya's leading dissident and a Safina member, who is in prison accused of raiding a police station in 1993.

Leakey, former head of the Kenya Wildlife Service, announced plans to establish a new political movement in April, with an alliance of young Kenyans to campaign for political reforms.

Safina applied for registration as a party in June but the government has yet to accept it. The government-late last month accused Safina of plotting anarchy in Kenya, saying Leakey's party planned civil disobedience. — Reuter

# Illegal alien

*Police uncover  
'corruption'  
and 'syndicate  
which provides  
false documents'*

# crackdown

(236) ARG 14/8/95

**JOHAN SCHRONEN,**  
Crime Reporter

A HUGE crackdown on illegal aliens is imminent in Cape Town, where thousands of foreigners are believed to be posing as South Africans by carrying counterfeit identity and travel documents.

Police have allegedly uncovered corruption at department of home affairs offices in Cape Town, and in Johannesburg detectives have arrested a suspect who allegedly has run a major illegal immigration syndicate since 1986. Arrests in Cape Town are likely soon.

During last week's Johannesburg raid, police confiscated 58 identity documents, eight passports, seven department of home affairs's rubber stamps, three matric certificates, 29 birth certificates and a driver's licence.

Detectives also found identity book lamination material, special pens and chemicals allegedly used to remove ink from paper.

The suspect's former clients are alleged to be scattered all over the country but concentrated in industrial and tourist centres such as Cape Town.

The police's illegal alien unit, established in Cape Town at the beginning of the year, has had notable success in combating illegal immigration, but unit members believe only the tip of the iceberg has been exposed.

The unit is based in Cape Town harbour.

A spokesman said between 5 million and 8 million people were living illegally in South Africa and flooded the "baseline" employment market with cheap labour.

He warned employers who knowingly gave work to illegal aliens or who failed to check their credentials that they faced jail sentences and fines up to R20 000, and could be required to pay deportation costs.

Restaurants and the fishing industry were cited as major culprits.

Cape Town and Hout Bay harbours have been the sites of violent clashes between illegal aliens working on trawlers and unemployed local fishermen.

Illegal aliens have also allegedly surfaced as prostitutes in Cape Town where police have arrested Taiwanese girls as young as 14.

Boarding house owners and innkeepers who let rooms to illegal aliens could also be prosecuted, the spokesman said.

Meanwhile, police investigations have revealed evidence of corruption in certain government offices.

The spokesman said people entering South Africa illegally and who wanted to work here were introduced to a "slick" syndicate which arranged false identification and travelling documents at certain Cape Flats offices.

Members of the syndicate allegedly acted as middle-men between the immigrants and corrupt home affairs officials.

The syndicate was thought to be operating internationally, providing illegal immigrants with Cape Town contacts before they arrived.

The syndicate was also believed to be producing counterfeit birth certificates, senior certificates and driver's licences.

The spokesman said investigations were progressing well and detectives expected to make arrests soon.

• The illegal aliens unit relies heavily on information from the public and offers substantial rewards. People with information about illegal immigrants and syndicates can contact the unit at 419 5034.



# Syndicates make a killing with illegal aliens

Star 19/8/95

(236) (140)

By GREG KNOWLER

Durban - Syndicates in northern KwaZulu-Natal are making a small fortune transporting thousands of Mozambican aliens to businesses in Durban, Richards Bay and Gauteng.

One trip from the Mozambican border to Durban can net a transporter more than R3 000, depending on how many aliens he crams into his minibus taxi.

Police said this week that fleets of taxis were pouring

across the border filled with aliens, and several boats were anchoring off the northern coastline to offload their illegal human cargo.

The Human Sciences Research Council estimates there are 1,6-million illegal immigrants in the province and personnel strapped to the ground are clocking up thousands of kilometres in a desperate bid to stem the cross-border flow.

Warrant-Officer Chris Els, head of the police's Border Con-

trol Internal Tracing Unit, said an off-duty soldier was arrested near the border town of Manguzi this week with a taxi load of illegal aliens.

"But he is not the only one involved in transporting aliens. When we stopped him, about nine other taxis drove past and they could all have been filled with Mozambicans," he said.

The 10km trip from the border to Manguzi costs each alien about R15, but a longer trip to Durban will set them back

about R200 a head.

Els said the soldier had three vehicles and made "huge amounts of money" transporting aliens.

The Border Control works closely with the Coastal Patrol Unit, headed by Warrant-Officer Brian Dafele. His area of operation is the coastline stretching from Richards Bay to the Mozambique border. He said aliens paid yachtsmen and ski boat owners to transport them from Mozambique.

# Bill may open SA to flood

## of illegal aliens IEP

ARG 16/8/95  
TYRONE SEALE  
Political Staff

(236)

SOUTH Africa's observance of international human rights conventions should not be taken as a cue for opening the country to a flood of illegal aliens

This was the point made yesterday by Inkatha Freedom Party senator Ruth Rabinowitz at a meeting of a senate committee studying the South African Citizenship Bill

The bill, the result of an interim constitutional injunction, deals with acquisition, loss and restoration of South African citizenship and proposes that citizenship be acquired by birth, descent or naturalisation.

It also determines that people who were TBVC citizens by naturalisation should apply for South African citizenship by naturalisation.

Among other measures, it provides for the methods by which former exiles will regain their citizenship

The presumption that a citizen by birth or descent cannot lose his or her right of permanent residence is now also given legal certainty in this bill

The senate committee has begun dealing with the proposed legislation clause by clause

Dr Rabinowitz expressed fears about an influx of illegal aliens when the committee discussed a provision in the bill which states that a person

born aboard a South African-registered ship or aircraft shall be deemed to have been born in South Africa

Attie Tredoux, chief legal adviser in the department of home affairs, told the committee there were provisions to stop foreigners using the birth of a child on a South African craft to obtain citizenship themselves. Permanent residents and illegal aliens were subject to the same restrictions.

Mr Tredoux said the fact was that the constitution entitled every child to citizenship, nationality and a name, and the bill was trying to accommodate all children born in South Africa

Dr Rabinowitz said it appeared to her this was indeed making it easier for illegal aliens to get into the country

Mr Tredoux said the birth registration provisions in the South African Citizenship Bill and related legislation would in fact compel parents to come forward, giving the state an opportunity to investigate their status in the country

He agreed with Dr Rabinowitz that illegal aliens were proving a growing problem, but said a balance had to be struck between curbing this influx and observing the rights of the child

Dr Rabinowitz said the observance of these rights should not be allowed to lead to the country "going overboard" and being "hijacked" by political correctness



**AMANDLA** Mandela greets thousands of his supporters who came to hear him deliver his message at a rally in Alexandra township yesterday. **PICTURE BY MIKE MZILENI**

## Hands off aliens - Madiba

By **JEFFERSON LENGANE** and **SAPA**

**PRESIDENT Nelson Mandela** has taken up the cudgels for illegal immigrants, calling for an immediate stop to abuse of them.

Mandela was speaking to 15 000 people at a rally in Alexandra township, north of Johannesburg, where stories of abuse of illegals at the hands of locals abound.

Mandela said it saddened and angered him to see the rising hatred of foreigners in the township.

"We cannot blame other people for our troubles. We are not victims of the influx of foreigners to South Africa. We must remember that it was mainly due to the aggressive and hostile

policies of the apartheid regime that the economic development of our neighbours was undermined.

"The government is addressing the problem of illegal immigrants through new legislation that is presently before Parliament. Meanwhile, no individual must take the law into their own hands," the president cautioned.

On the forthcoming local government elections Mandela said the Alexandra rally was important since it brought together neighbours who had been living separately for too long.

He said local government elections would ensure that these communities were forged together to form a strong vibrant community; a

community based on the principles of non-racism and non-sexism; a community based on the principle of development of all people in the area.

He said although the township would be incorporated into the larger financial budget of Sandton after the local elections, it was up to the residents to combat crime if they wanted to reap economic benefits.

However, he warned: "While I understand the frustration of those students who recently attacked known criminals the government cannot allow people to take law into their own hands."

Reminiscing about his first 1940s visit to Alexandra - a township of 300 000 people in a mere 2,5 square kilometre space - Mandela recalled

how the township was gripped with electricity problems which gave it the nickname of "Dark City".

He noted that today Alexandra is partially electrified and the immediate challenge facing the government was to electrify the whole township and transform it from the "Dark City" into the "City of Light".

"I want you to know that as a result of the ANC, the government is able to bring electricity to the country at a rate of 1 000 houses a day.

"In due course Alexandra will benefit from that programme," he assured his audience.

In his address, Mandela also told the crowd the ANC would be in power "forever".

## A long road

IF YOU see a truck driver around Komatipoort trucking away happily with a wrinkled granny in his cabin, may not be his grandmother.

Chances are she will be Skoni, the 65-year-old local prostitute.

Skoni - who got stuck with the name by calling everybody by it herself - plies her worn wares to truck drivers who spend the night at the border between South Africa and Swaziland.

Long distance truck drivers travelling from Swaziland and Mozambique to Namibia have created a burgeoning market for prostitutes en route.

Skoni has tapped into this market - and exchanges sex for name

## 127 held in aliens blitz

ARG 23/8/95

JOHANNESBURG. — Police, backed by troops, arrested 127 illegal immigrants during the first two days of a week-long anti-crime sweep in the Eastern Transvaal, police said today. (236)

"A total of 66 illegal immigrants were arrested on the border between South Africa and Mozambique.

Sixty-one illegal immigrants were also arrested in the Secunda and Bethal areas, of whom three were from Zimbabwe, the SAPS and SANDF said in a joint statement. Most of the 127 people arrested were Mozambicans.

Security forces began the operation on Monday involving spot searches and roadblocks in the province.

They said two people had been arrested for possession of dagga, one for the theft of a car radio and another for possession of a stolen motorcycle.

Two stolen vehicles were also recovered in Secunda area and a further seven stolen vehicles were found in KwaGuga in the Witbank area. — Reuter.

# Bouncing back just like a yo-yo

By TROYE LUND

Two trains jammed with more than 1 000 illegal immigrants leave Johannesburg's Park Station for Mozambique and Zimbabwe twice a week - but aliens see this as an inconvenient waste of the few working days it takes to get back.

Before boarding what he calls the "Wednesday special", Julius Msongo told the *Saturday Star* this was his third repatriation in two years.

"This is a very bad idea. Every time I go back to Mozambique I return with four friends who follow me because I know the way. The easiest is to jump the fence.

"Yes, it is scary, but this time I am going to

find that guy who organises South African passports in Zimbabwe," said Msongo - speaking in front of a South African immigration officer.

According to Msongo, the major reason for coming here are the perceived opportunities to become "really rich"

"Like nearly every human, the grass always seems greener on the other side. You might just make it big doing something you never tried before. These men do not intend to stay forever. They will make money and go back to their families or find the wives who would not marry them without money"

Msongo cannot understand why South Africans are so unfriendly

"We are all Africans. I am not arrogant, I do not mind if South Africans come to work in Mozambique. Every man must have the same chance to work and make money," he said.

According to immigration officer John Barnard - also at Park Station - the repatriation exercise is pointless and a waste of billions of rands.

"It is time the Government decided if they want illegal immigrants or not. If not, they must make stricter laws for those who employ aliens, and borders must be tightened," he said.

Barnard believes the R20 000 fine or five-year jail term employers are given if caught employing illegals is no deterrent.

"When we cater businesses employing aliens, the paperwork takes about a week. Then it usually is contested in court. It is almost impossible to convince a magistrate of the employer's guilt."

One of the 30 police officers who escort the men across the border said they often pick the same men up again on their way back.

"It is simple to do an about-turn back across the border and to catch the first train back to Johannesburg," he said.

But Major Frans Kloppers, head of Gauteng's Illegal Alien Tracing Unit, said very few illegal immigrants were coming back.

Fingerprints recorded

since September last year show that only 150 sets match those of aliens repatriated before.

"Police are now involved and we are winning the game. What these immigrants do not know is how much the border has tightened since the clampdown in September.

"The trains are able to take many more men than did the vehicles which were previously used," Kloppers said.

Spoornet charges R41 a head to the border, compared to R75 a head to take aliens back by vehicle.

Kloppers said there were still a few loopholes in the system but is confident that they are being closed rapidly.



BETTER LUCK NEXT TIME: Arrested illegals on their way back to Mozambique

PHOTOGRAPH JOHN HOGG



**PACKING FOR PICCADILLY.** Sharon and Arnie Bresler and their son Ryan are packing for London — only months after returning to Cape Town to start life again in the new South Africa

Picture HANNES THIAART, The Argus

# A disappointing homecoming . . .

# Gone to the US of A . . .

*Cont.*

**SOUTH** Africans who emigrated to the United States during "four waves" from 1948 and 1994 have done so for political and economic reasons, but politics was the dominant motivating factor for leaving their homeland

In a study, Lara Blecher — an honours sociology student at the University of Michigan and the daughter of South African immigrants — divided respondents into four groups depending on year of migration: the Nationalist Wave (1948-1960), the Sharpeville Wave (1961-1975), the Soweto Wave (1976-1983) and the Rubicon Wave (1984-1994)

Immigrants during the Nationalist Wave represented the smallest group of respondents. They are well-educated, and the least likely to return to South Africa. Ms Blecher calls them a "political brain drain" for South Africa because they were educated professionals who felt "pushed" by the politics to leave South Africa and "pulled" to the United States by a better economic environment.

Christians, the survey revealed, were more likely than Jews to cite economic reasons for leaving, women were more likely than men to cite family ties with the United States and many people left not only because they feared personal

persecution but because they disagreed with the persecution of other groups. One respondent explained: "I am not an oppressor."

Many men cited conscription as a reason for leaving South Africa. One man wrote: "I was not prepared to take up arms to defend politics I did not believe in."

The study asked 251 South Africans about their reasons for emigrating, date of immigration, possibility of returning to South Africa, educational level achieved and religion.

The survey form was randomly posted to 900 South African households selected from the mailing list of Juluka, a newsletter published in the United States as a forum for 100 000 South Africans living there. Three of the respondents were Indian, one was black and the rest were white.

About 66 of those who left during the Sharpeville Wave (1961-1975) departed for "entirely or partially political reasons." Other reasons include economic motivation and family, including spouses, in the United States. More Jewish respon-

dents (75) cited politics as the motivation for their departure than Christians (50).

Ms Blecher writes that given the Nationalist government's "blatant" anti-Semitism, the Jews' "ambivalent position in the white South African community upon their arrival to the country did not make being victims of apartheid much of a stretch of the imagination."

About 96 of Jews felt they were "unlikely" to return to South Africa, while only 70 of the Christians respondents felt their return was "unlikely."

The largest number of white South African respondents immigrated to the United States during the Soweto Wave between 1976 and 1983. Most left in 1979.

"As compared to the second wave, the motivations were increasingly political," states the report. Seventy-two percent of the respondents who left during this wave cited political reasons as their main motivation.

Ms Blecher calls the fourth wave, from 1984-1994, the Rubicon Wave after P.W. Botha's Rubicon Speech, which reaffirmed the Nat's commitment to apartheid. More white South Africans emigrated to the United States for economic, rather than political reasons, during this wave. Immigrants

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**COLIN DOUGLAS, Staff Reporter**

WHEN South Africa went to the polls in its first non-racial election on April 27 last year, Sharon and Arn Bresler, a young Cape Town couple living in London, joined the festive queues in Trafalgar Square to cast their votes

They were overcome by the emotion of their country's transition to democracy and, soon afterwards, resolved to return home and start a new life in the new South Africa

Today, less than a year after making the long journey home, the Breslers and young Ryan, 2, are packing for London again, worried about tax, crime and education

standards, and pessimistic about the country's future

"It's the hardest decision we've ever made, and there's a hell of a lot of guilt and heartbreak attached — we were incredibly idealistic about the new South Africa when we came back," said Sharon, a remedial teacher

"We feel as if we're betraying our country, but we've been disappointed since we returned

"My child comes before nationalism, it wouldn't be fair to him to stay," Sharon said

Arn, an optometrist, adds "South Africa's problems seem insurmountable"

A primary problem for the

Breslers has been the tax rate and the cost of living, which Arn said had risen dramatically since they left South Africa for the first time four years ago

"Tax definitely hits harder now The highest tax bracket is far too low

"I wouldn't mind paying if I was getting things like health care in return, as I would in London."

Arn added that he supported the government's economic policies "I'm very much in favour of what they're doing, but only because there's no other way"

For Sharon, the biggest worry was her child's education. "I'm very scared about education stan-

In spite of their concerns, however, the Breslers said their decision to emigrate was a close call

"It was 51 percent for emigrating to 49 percent for staying," said Sharon "If we didn't have kids, we'd have stayed"

"The fact that we've got friends and a full support system waiting for us in London is an important consideration"

The Breslers said they hoped they would be proved wrong about the country's future

"The government is definitely going somewhere," said Sharon "It's just that, in terms of what I personally need for my child, it's not delivering"

more conservative politically and not as well educated as those in previous waves

"This wave reflects a much higher degree of arrival for family reasons and a drop in education levels", suggesting a "kin chain migration" in which people immigrate to join family already in the United States

This study of South African immigrants to the United States found trends similar to a 1988 study of South African immigrants to Australia. South Africans in both countries had strong family ties with South Africa and represented a "loss to South Africa" or "brain drain" and a gain to the host country

Arn said. "A psychologically important reason why we're leaving South Africa is that there's no continuity in education, health and so on — nobody knows the future

"The same applies to money if you invest in policies or shares in South Africa, you're not sure what you're going to have in 10 or twenty years"

The crime rate was another factor cited by the Breslers "Cape Town's getting worse and Johannesburg's terrible," said Sharon

For Sharon, the biggest worry was her child's education. "I'm very scared about education stan-

# Immigration control boosted

**Sowetan Correspondent**

**F**OME AFFAIRS Minister Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has tabled new legislation in Parliament aimed at stemming the flood of illegal immigrants into South Africa

The Aliens Control Amendment Bill contains provisions Buthelezi said in his Budget speech earlier this year were necessary to prevent illegal aliens taking advantage of loopholes in the old legislation. The Bill aims to tighten regulations governing visas issued by South Africa to foreigners and increases the powers of immigration officers. The memorandum to the Bill notes

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*Sowetan 11/8/95*  
New Bill aims to stem the flood of illegal immigrants into South Africa

that the citizens of about 90 countries are conditionally exempted from visa requirements for holiday, business and transit purposes and that "such citizens proceed to the Republic in an uncontrolled fashion and are misusing the visa system as a short cut to obtain a work permit or permanent residential status in the republic".

"It is common cause that a large percentage of aliens who enter this country for holiday purposes do so with the intention of ultimately taking up permanent residence. Once they are in the country they leave no stone unturned to remain here, and it has become a very costly exercise to trace these backdoor immigrants and to remove them from the Republic," the memorandum says.

"Also, due to the fact that most of these aliens are prepared to enter the labour market with a relatively low wage demand, local employers prefer to employ them, to the detriment of the local labour force," says the memorandum.

The new legislation makes it impossible for the holders of temporary residence permits to change the purpose of their visit once they are in South Africa. Instead, immigrants seeking work will have to apply for permits before they enter South Africa.

The Bill also comes down hard on "marriages of convenience" designed to secure one of the spouses permanent residence.

The minister will be able to cancel an immigration permit if a marriage contracted two years prior to the issue of a permit is dissolved within two years of the permit being issued.



## SA to clamp down on illegal immigrants

Tim Cohen

CAPE TOWN — SA is set to clamp down on illegal immigrants by making it impossible to arrive in the country as a tourist and then apply for a work permit

This is one of a host of measures in legislation tabled in Parliament yesterday designed to restrict the number of foreigners living and working in SA illegally.

The memorandum to the Aliens Control Amendment Bill says the Act "does not lend itself to effective control of aliens and requires drastic changes". New measures are proposed to limit marriages of convenience and to change the system for

hearing applications for immigration and temporary residence permits

The current legislation makes it possible for aliens who have entered the country on holiday to apply to have the purpose of their visit altered

"It has become a very costly and time-consuming exercise to trace these 'back-door immigrants' and to remove them," the memorandum says.

The legislation proposes that applicants apply for work permits, study permits and workseeker's permits when they are outside SA. Visitors' permits, business permits

Continued on Page 2

## Immigrants

Continued from Page 1

and medical permits may be issued by an immigration officer at a port of entry

The discretion of the officials concerned is limited, allowing only the alteration of the conditions and periods of validity.

In line with US immigration law, the Bill also seeks to end marriages of convenience aimed at circumventing aliens control. Im-

migration permits can be cancelled where a marriage, contracted two years before the issue of a permit, is dissolved within two years after the permit is granted, unless the minister is satisfied that the marriage was not contracted for the purposes of evading the law.

A permit can also be cancelled if the minister is satisfied that the holder of the permit has "failed or refused to pursue a normal marriage relationship"

# Bill aims to stem flood of 'illegals'

~~245~~ ~~236~~  
POLITICAL STAFF

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ET 11/8/95

HOME AFFAIRS Minister Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has tabled new legislation in Parliament to stem the flood of illegal immigrants into South Africa

The Aliens Control Amendment Bill aims to tighten regulations governing visas and increases the powers of immigration officers

The memorandum to the bill notes that citizens of about 90 countries are exempted from visa requirements for holiday, business and transit purposes, and that many misuse the visa system as a short cut to obtaining a work permit or permanent residence

"It has become a very costly exercise to trace these backdoor immigrants and remove them," the memorandum says.

The aliens were usually willing to work for less money, undermin-

ing the local labour force

The new legislation makes it impossible for the holders of temporary residence permits to change the purpose of their visit once they are in South Africa

Instead, work-seeking immigrants will have to apply for permits before they enter.

Another section gives an immigration officer the power to demand from the master of any ship a list of passengers, stowaways and crew. The bill also comes down hard on "marriages of convenience" designed to secure one of the spouses permanent residence.

The minister will be able to cancel an immigration permit if a marriage contracted two years before the issue of a permit is dissolved within two years of its being issued or if the minister feels it is not a "normal marriage relationship"

# Drastic bid to curb huge aliens influx

□ Bill proposes tight controls on visitors  
ARG 10/8/95

CLIVE SAWYER  
Political Correspondent

DRASTIC measures to curb the influx of illegal aliens were tabled in parliament today by Minister of Home Affairs Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Stricter rules on visas and steps against marriages of convenience are among provisions of the Aliens Control Amendment Bill

At present, the law allows foreigners to change the purpose of their visit once inside the country

Many enter South Africa purportedly on holiday and then look for work.

"Once they are in the country they leave no stone unturned to remain here, and it has become a very costly and time-consuming exercise to trace these backdoor immigrants and remove them from the Republic," an explanatory memorandum on the bill said

These foreigners were prepared to work for low wages, to the detriment of the South African labour force

The new law will provide for six types of permits: visitor's, work, business, study, workseeker's and medical.

Anyone wanting a work, workseeker's or study permit will have to apply from outside the country.

The others will be issued by immigration officers at ports of entry.

Measures against marriages of convenience to get citizenship are based on the immigration laws of the United States

Immigration permits based on marriage will be cancelled if the marriage is dissolved within two years of the permit being issued, unless the minister is satisfied that the marriage was not contracted to evade the Citizenship Act

A permit will be cancelled if "it appears to the satisfaction of the minister that the holder of the permit has failed or refused to pursue a normal marriage relationship"

The explanatory memorandum said it was common for people to enter South Africa, apply for an identity document and leave, with no indication whether they really intended taking up permanent residence.

The minister will be empowered to cancel these immigration permits.

Immigration officers will be allowed to seize money or wages from a prohibited person to cover the costs to the department of home affairs of his or her removal from the country

Prohibited people who have acquired assets in South Africa will have to forfeit them, unless a court orders otherwise.

There will be stricter control over agents who deal with the department of home affairs on behalf of aliens

"Some of these agents go about their business in an unscrupulous fashion and many of their clients suffer from their malpractices."

Wide powers of exemption for people who do not comply with the requirements of the Citizenship Act to be allowed to become legal residents or citizens, are to be cut back

In a move designed to ease the lot of people in neighbouring states living close to borders and wanting to enter South Africa to shop or visit relatives, the minister will be empowered to exempt categories of people from visa regulations.

A new provision does away with the old requirement that cases of alleged illegal entry must be tried at a court with jurisdiction over the place of alleged entry to the country. This is designed to cut costs.

# Farmers trek to Mozambique

(236) (S) STAN 9/8/95  
■ BY NORMAN CHANDLER  
PRETORIA BUREAU

A second party of SA farmers is to trek to new homes in Africa within the next few weeks

They will be going to Mozambique, following in the pioneering footsteps of 20 farmers who left the country on Monday for the Congo.

An agreement is to be signed in mid-August between the SA and Mozambican governments on resettling farmers in that country, according to Transvaal Agricultural Union president Dries Bruwer.

Some Mozambican opposition figures have attacked the programme, claiming it could be a "new form of colonialism". Members of the ruling Frelimo party have also cautioned President Joachim Chissano's government to safeguard the interests of local people. The SA farmers have promised to bring expertise and technology that could dramatically improve crop yields, lessen-

ing Mozambique's dependence on foreign food aid

Many South Africans have already started to buy property and build homes in former tourist areas such as Xai-Xai and Delagoa Bay.

The Transvaal and Free State agricultural unions last year initiated the Africa Project, which has the consent of the Government

The project also makes provision for farmers to be settled in countries such as Zaire, Zambia, Uganda and Tanzania.

## Land of hope

"The Afrikaner is a pioneer and we will never stop searching for the best way of life for our children," a Congo-bound farmer told staff reporter Adam Cooke on departure on Monday from Johannesburg International Airport for Naire Valley, east of Pointe Noire, on the Congo coast.

The party, led by Philip Nel, was accompanied by the Congolese ambassador to Pretoria, Dieudonne Manu Ma-

houngou. A second group leaves on Friday

"In the western Transvaal all we had was cold, dry wind. Now we'll have to learn to swim," joked farmer Flip Meyer.

Clad in thick leather boots and colourful jerseys covering khaki outfits, the group said this was the end of a long process of negotiation and the start of a new life.

"We're tired of farming in soil with no future. We are moving to a land of hope, where we can make a living and use our skills to develop the country," said Johan van der Westhuizen, spokesman for the organisers, the South African Development Corporation

By the end of the year, 120 families are expected to be settled

Mahoungou said just 2% of Congo's potentially arable land was developed

"The initiative and skills of these farmers will become an indispensable part of the Congo people," he said

- Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery
- Convention on the International Right of Correction
- Convention (No 169) concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries
- International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
- Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness
- Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons
- Convention relating to the Status of Refugees
- Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees
- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide
- Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity
- Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field
- Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea
- Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War
- Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War
- Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I)

— Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II)

**Senior police officials: retirements**

409 Adv D P A SCHUTTJE asked the Minister for Safety and Security †

- (1) How many senior police officials retired from the South African Police Service during the period 1 June 1994 up to the latest specified date for which information is available (a) as a result of reaching retirement age, (b) with a retirement package and (c) as a result of dismissal.
- (2) Whether he is applying a policy of affirmative action in the SAPS, if so, (a) what are the principles applied by him in this regard and (b) what are the implications thereof in respect of the promotion of existing personnel?

N840E

The MINISTER FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY

(Latest specified date 23 June 1995)

- (1) (a) 7
- (b) 31 on early retirement
- (c) 0
- (2) A draft affirmative action policy is at present under discussion in the SAPS. This process is managed by a technical committee. With the latest round of appointments a Representivity and Equal Opportunity Programme (REOP) was also announced. It makes provision for a mentoring scheme, whereby candidates with the necessary potential are allocated to specific senior incumbents to develop them on an individually tailored programme over a predetermined period, which will vary for each individual, but would normally be one to five years.
- (a) Although the policy has not been finalised, the main thrust is to develop previously disadvantaged members so that they can compete with other candidates on an equal basis, whilst

new recruits will be appointed on a basis of representivity of the community

(b) It is foreseen that by far the majority of promotions will be from existing staff

**Incidents of political violence: Durban/Pietermaritzburg/Port Shepstone**

413 Mr P A MATTHEE asked the Minister for Safety and Security †

- How many (a) incidents of political violence occurred in the districts of (i) Durban, (ii) Pietermaritzburg and (iii) Port Shepstone in each of the latest three specified calendar years for which information is available, (b) persons were (i) killed and (ii) injured in these incidents, (c) houses and huts were burned down in these incidents and (d) persons were (i) prosecuted and (ii) sentenced in connection with these incidents?

N844E

The MINISTER FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY

(i) District Durban

	1992	1993	1994
(a)	13	15	39
(b)	6	8	50
(c)	10	11	30
(d)	0	1	18
(ii)	3	30	20
(d)	0	5	0
(ii) District Pietermaritzburg			
(a)	128	43	49
(b)	113	74	60
(c)	143	80	21
(d)	104	31	19
(ii)	61	19	56
(d)	16	7	1
(iii) District Port Shepstone			
(a)	221	160	107
(b)	245	230	177
(c)	276	151	125
(d)	132	126	197
(ii)	147	66	33
(d)	52	34	52

**Illegal immigrants**

414 Mr I J PRETORIUS asked the Minister of Home Affairs † **2236**

- (1) (a) How many illegal immigrants are currently in South Africa, (b)(i) how many officials employed by his Department were (aa) arrested, (bb) dismissed and/or (cc) prosecuted for issuing illegal South African passports to immigrants in each of the three latest specified calendar years for which information is available, (ii) what is the rank of each of these officials and (iii) where is each of these officials stationed and (c) what measures are being taken to prevent the illegal issuing of passports,
- (2) whether his Department has any particulars on the role of immigrants to whom passports were issued illegally, in the incidence of crime in South Africa, if so, what are the relevant details,
- (3) whether his Department has taken any steps to (a) determine (i) to which persons such passports were issued and (ii) in how many such cases these passports were issued of the grounds of misrepresentation and (b) prosecute the persons involved, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details in each case,
- (4) how many (a) illegally issued and (b) forged (i) passports, (ii) identity documents and (iii) other documents relating to entry or residence in South Africa, were confiscated in each of the three latest calendar years for which information is available?

N845E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (1) (a) As the majority of illegal aliens in South Africa enter the country clandestinely, it is not possible to furnish an expert figure. Estimates range from £2.5 million to 4 million
- (b) (i) (aa) 1992 1993 1994
- (bb) 0 1 0
- (cc) 1 3 15
- (ii) Of the 19 officials arrested between January 1992 and December 1994, 17 were Senior Admin-

*Hansard 8/8/95*



CAUGHT IN THE ACT ... Illegal immigrants continue to flock to South Africa in a desperate search for jobs.

# Illegal job-seekers still persevering

By Josias Charle

*Sowetan 19/7/95 (266) (236)*  
Crossing the border is a matter of life and death in a struggle for survival

**T**HE PROMISE OF JOBS AND A chance of a better life in South Africa is continuing to attract people from Zimbabwe and Mozambique, most of whom gain entrance illegally because they do not have proper travel documents

On top of that, those who enter with legal documents usually overstay after getting employment on farms and elsewhere, thus providing cheap labour

Not even the threat of an electrified fence is enough to deter the determined job-seekers (at this stage the fence is in "non-lethal mode")

No one can be killed by touching it but most illegals do not know this. To them, the decision to cross the border is a matter of life and death in a struggle for survival

The South African National Defence Force, which patrols the country's borders, has now stepped up their demand to have the fence switched back to the lethal mode for "effective results"

But a decision has not yet been taken by the Ministry of Defence on the issue. Smuggling, disease and stock theft are other threats on the border

So far this year, 8 000 illegal immigrants have been arrested and two shot dead while crossing the Mozambican border this year

Last year alone, the Department of Home Affairs repatriated 74 000 illegal immigrants from neighbouring coun-

tries. Soldiers patrolling the area have so far recovered 16 AK-47 rifles (103 in 1994) and 12 pistols (30 in 1994)

These figures are lower than last year's because smugglers now use KwaZulu-Natal as their entry point, as there is a high demand for weapons in this area due to the conflict there

Stock theft is also rife along the South Africa-Mozambique border area. Last year there were 34 cases of stock theft and 1 500 head of cattle were stolen

Most first-time chancers cross with the help of "guides", who charge up to R50 a person. Three illegal immigrants caught recently near the Mozambican fence said they took risks because they were looking for jobs in South Africa

## No job opportunities

Said 15-year-old Antomo "Back home, I can't go to school and there are no job opportunities, so I had to take a chance and try to cross the fence"

Alexander (19) said he would work anywhere as long as he could get some money. Manuel, also 19, said he had tried several times to cross the fence and had been arrested each time

But, he would continue trying until he succeeds

Colonel Barry Schoeman of the SANDF told *Sowetan* it costs R300 000 a month to maintain the electrified fence. This does not include salaries for

about 500 guards deployed along the fence

On the Zimbabwean border near Messina, journalists were told by Colonel Hein Visser that there were more than 1,5 million people crossing the border annually. Police problems were compounded by trucks transporting goods to and from Zimbabwe

"It is very difficult to search each and every tanker coming through because, on any day there may be as many as 200 trucks going through the border"

Apart from the guards at the border gate, he said there were foot, horse, motorbike and air patrols along the length of the fence where illegal immigrants were likely to gain access into South Africa

Visser said a feasibility study was being undertaken into the possibility of extending the South Africa-Zimbabwe border fence by another 108km at a cost of R450 000 a kilometre

Near the Zimbabwean border, journalists were shown four people who had been arrested while crossing the fence. One of them, a 15-year-old boy from Gwanda, Zimbabwe, said he was arrested while going back home after failing to get work on South African farms

He was not sure whether he would try again, but was quite certain he was going back home to poverty — which may force him to make another effort

# Agony of HIV Malawian

(200)

Star 20/7/95

(200)

BY JANINE SIMON

Malawian resident David Kwachelanji Dennis Banda (22) is homeless, hungry, and angry. All he wants is to be arrested and deported as an illegal immigrant.

His temporary resident's permit expired on January 30, a fact the unemployed Banda says he pointed out to Department of Home Affairs officials.

But, Banda says, he was told "We can't arrest you because you are HIV positive and can die in jail and we will have to pay."

A department official then referred his case to the Malawi Embassy in Pretoria. But, Banda says, the message came back that Malawi had spent its money on the election and had no funds to pay for his return journey.

Banda, a student, came to SA from Lilongwe in January to look for a job. He went to Baragwanath Hospital because he was suffering from headaches and thought he had malaria. Instead, he was diagnosed HIV positive and counselled before being discharged in July.

Banda says he has been sleeping at Park Station and taking piece jobs to buy food. He has no money to pay for his return, and, in desperation, came to The Star for assistance.

Hennie Meyer, spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs, said Banda was to be issued with temporary travel documents and repatriated.

"It is policy to refer nationals with valid travel documents to their High Commission.

"We were told the Malawian government had no funds to repatriate Banda, and referred to the embassy in Pretoria," he said.

A Malawian embassy official said Banda had not been to the Malawian consulate in Braamfontein, and should he go there, he would be assisted.



Homeless, hungry and angry . . . Malawian David Dennis Banda is to be repatriated after battling officialdom for weeks.

PICTURE: MOTLHALEI MAHLABE

# HIV man's hard-luck story struck a chord for angry relatives and social workers

Star 24/7/95

200

■ BY JANINE SIMON

Angry family members and social workers have questioned the motives of David Kwachelanji Dennis Banda, the Malawian who told The Star he had been refused repatriation because he was HIV positive

They were responding to a story on Banda's plight, which was published last week. Banda had asked The Star for help because, he said, he was battling to get Malawian and Department of Home Affairs officials to send him home

## Illegal

He said South African authorities had refused to help him because he was HIV positive and could die in jail

He said his relatives were unemployed and living in Lilongwe. He presented a Malawian passport, with an expired temporary resident's permit, and documentation from Baragwanath Hospital as proof of his plight

The Department of Home Affairs confirmed that Banda had asked for assistance, but said he had been referred to his embassy

A spokesman for the Malawian Embassy said Banda had never been to the Johannesburg consulate for assistance, and he would be helped should he go there.

But social worker Ruth De Carvalho, of the Social

Refugee Office of the Catholic Diocese said Banda had come to their office two weeks ago for assistance

"He gave us the HIV story and said he wanted to leave immediately

"We ran around to get him a R165 train ticket to Maputo, and gave him R50 to pay for the journey to Lilongwe," she said angrily. "Then I saw the story"

And a family member told The Star that Banda's mother had worked as a domestic in Johannesburg's northern suburbs for years

He had been born here, but was sent to Malawi as a child

Banda allegedly abused his father, with whom he lived in Malawi, the family member said

## Racket

He came to South Africa last year, and was sent by his mother to live in a home she had in Brns

There he allegedly abused young children, and allegedly became involved with a theft racket, until he returned to Malawi

Banda telephoned his mother when he returned to South Africa this year, but has not seen her

A spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs said Banda was a confirmed Malawian citizen, and was due to be flown home on Friday afternoon.



A second view . . . David Kwachelanji Dennis Banda. PICTURE MOTLHALEFI MAHLABE



## SA-Zim plan to curb illegal migrants

Political Correspondent ~~(236)~~ terpart, Dumiso Dabengwa.

SOUTH Africa and Zimbabwe have agreed to speed moves to curb illegal immigration *ARG 5/8/95*

At the same time Zimbabweans who have been resident in South Africa since before 1986 will be given full opportunity to assume citizenship

And while removal of illegal aliens from South Africa will continue, it will be "with a human face"

This follows a meeting between Minister of Home Affairs Mangosuthu Buthelezi and his Zimbabwean coun-

Special exemption from visa requirements is to be given to police investigating cross-border crime

Business visa applications will have to be accompanied by letters confirming contacts and nature of business

Traditional leaders will have a role in preventing abuse of a rule which allows "informal" border crossings — designed to allow people to cross national borders in their tribal area

The leaders will be asked to compile lists of those who should be allowed to make such crossings.

# World Bank warns SA of problems of migration

By DEREK TOMMEY

(200) (236)  
South Africa is again attracting large numbers of migrants from sub-Saharan African which could pose a dilemma, says the World Bank in a supplement to its report this year

People from the region are migrating to South Africa in response to economic opportuni-

ties and its more open political climate, it says

Migrants can be viewed as a resource that will help raise South Africa's income, just as the workers from countries bordering South Africa have been to the Witwatersrand mines. However, migration is not without costs, especially as migrants are likely to compete with domestic unskilled labour

CT (BR) 30/6/95  
The greater the incentives to migrate, the more difficult and expensive it becomes to ration entry and the more likely illegal migration will take place

Selling the right to citizenship and establishing temporary work arrangements are some of the instruments for managing migration that have been used in other regions, the World Bank says

# Zimbabwe, SA to come down hard on illegal immigration

Star 5/8/95  
By CLIVE SAWYER

(200)  
(236)  
South Africa and Zimbabwe have agreed to step up curbs on illegal immigration

At the same time, Zimbabweans resident in South Africa since before 1986 will be given full opportunity to assume citizenship

And while removal of illegal aliens from South Africa will continue, it will be done "with a human face".

This follows a meeting between Minister of Home Affairs Mangosuthu Buthelezi and his Zimbabwean counterpart Dumiso Dabengwa.

Special exemption from visa requirements is to be given to police investigating cross-border crime

Business visa applications will have to be accompanied by letters confirming contacts and nature of business

Traditional leaders are to be given a special role in preventing abuse of a rule which allows "informal" border crossings, designed to allow people to cross national borders in their tribal area

The leaders will have to compile lists of people allowed to make such crossings

A statement issued after the meeting said there had been "deep satisfaction" about progress in standardisation of documents and exchange of information and personnel

istration Clerks, 1 Chief Administration Clerk and 1 Director

(iii) The officials were stationed in Durban (12), Pretoria (2), Cullinan (1), Benoni (1), Potchefstroom (1), Randburg (1) and Welkom (1)

The information above refers to the fraudulent acquisition of both South African identity documents and passports since separate statistics are not kept

Apart from the 1 official dismissed, 2 officials resigned before the prosecution could be finalised, 1 official was fined and the prosecution of the remaining 15 officials is still in progress

(c) Persons applying for South African passports who have not yet provided the Department with a complete set of fingerprints, are required by regulation 3 of the Regulations published under the South African Passports and Travel Documents Act, 1994 (Act No 4 of 1994), to supply such fingerprints together with their applications. Should an applicant's fingerprints already be on record, only his or her thumbprint is required

The fingerprints/thumbprint control measure proves to be successful not only for the tracing of fraudulent applications but also for discouraging the submission of such applications

(2) No I suggest that this question be directed to the Minister of Safety and Security

(3) (a) (1) and (ii) Although every effort is made to trace false applications and the perpetrators, it is not always possible to identify applications which contain fictitious information

(b) Figures are not readily available. See my reply to the question in paragraph (4)

(4) (a) and (b) Figures are not available because all the cases occurring throughout the country are not neces-

sarily reported to the Department by the SAPS

**Telkom hotlines installed in post offices**

419 Mr J A JORDAAN asked the Minister for Posts, Telecommunications and Broadcasting

(1) (a) How many Telkom hotlines have been installed in post offices, (b) what is the cost to Telkom per hotline and (c) what is the average daily number of calls per hotline made by customers,

(2) whether any rental is being paid by Telkom to such post offices for the space used for such hotlines, if not, why not, if so, what amount per hotline?

N893E

**THE MINISTER FOR POSTS, TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND BROADCASTING**

The Managing Director of Telkom SA Ltd has informed me as follows

(1) (a) There are presently 201 hotlines installed for the convenience of customers in post offices countrywide

(b) The total cost of Telkom per hotline is non-recurrent installation cost of approximately R530 and a monthly rent of R28,50 per office payable to the Post Office

(c) Because of the diversity of the activity levels, fluctuations in the enquiry rate are experienced on a daily basis. It should, however, be mentioned that at some offices in excess of 50 enquiries are recorded per day

(2) Yes R28,50 rental per month per square metre occupied (VAT included)

**Findings of Competition Board**

422 Mr M F CASSIM asked the Minister of Trade and Industry

(1) Whether, as a result of the findings of the Competition Board in regard to the situation in the paper industry, he intends recommending lifting, with immediate effect, any restrictions on suppliers of paper products to state departments and/or agencies having to use only paper manufactured within the Republic, if not, why not, if so, when,

*Hansard 8/8/95*

(2) whether he will make a statement on the Government's policy on competition within the paper industry?

N897E

**THE MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY**

(1) No The Competition Board has not yet made any findings resulting from its investigation into the paper industry since the investigation has not yet been completed

The Competition Board has, however, recently made recommendations to remove the restrictions on suppliers of paper products to state departments having to use only paper manufactured within South Africa. The provisions in the state tender rules, where the insistence that manufacturers use only local paper in the production of books has subsequently been substantially modified. Furthermore, in general, contracts entered into by the State Tender Board since 28 February 1995 no longer contain the condition that only local products may be used in Government procurement contracts. The removal of this condition was of particular importance in industries where the local producers find themselves in a monopoly situation or dominant position in order to ensure that competition from abroad is not excluded

However, the requirement in all State Tender Board contracts which requests tenderers to promote local content and affords them the right to "claim preferences" when they do, has always been viewed as important for the promotion of local industry objectives, such as the creation and protection of jobs in the country and cannot summarily be amended. The effect on the South African industry of lifting such a condition will have to be monitored carefully over a period of at least 12 months. A committee in my department has already commenced with this process. What is important is that this condition does not preclude the use of imported products

(2) No The Board on Tariffs and Trade is currently also considering an application for the reduction of the duty on paper. It would, therefore, not be appropriate for me to make a policy statement on competition within the paper industry prior to the

release of the findings of the investigations of both the Competition Board and the Board on Tariffs and Trade

**Permanent/full-time employees employed**

429 Ms M SMUTS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(1) How many permanent, full-time employees are currently employed by (a) his Department and (b) each relevant specified organisational component referred to in section 7(1) of the Public Service Act, 1994 (Proclamation No 103 of 1994),

(2) whether he will furnish particulars in respect of the salaries of such employees, if not, why not, if so, as at the latest specified date for which information is available, (a) what was the average salary of such employees and (b)(i) what annual salary was paid to the (aa) highest-paid and (bb) lowest-paid employees in (aaa) his Department and (bbb) each such organisational component, (ii) what posts did such employees hold and (iii) in respect of how many employees is this information furnished in each case,

(3) how many of these employees were (a) employed (i) before and (ii) after 27 April 1994 and (b) incorporated into (i) his Department and (ii) each such organisational component from the former homelands or self-governing territories?

N913E

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS**

(1) (a)	155	
(b)	Chief Directorate Administration	11
	Chief Directorate Civic Affairs	114
	Chief Directorate Migration	4
	Western Cape Region	1
	Northern Cape Region	1
	Eastern Cape Region	3
	Northern Province Region	3
	Eastern Transvaal Region	—
	North West Region	—
	Free State Region	5
	KwaZulu-Natal Region	6
	Gauteng Region	7
(2) (a)	R24 005 per annum	
(b)	(i) (aa) R81 114 per annum	

'RESPONSIBLE FOR 14% OF CRIME'

# Police crack down on illegal immigrants

CT 8/6/95

THE POLICE are taking special steps to track down illegal aliens, including particularly those suspected of being linked to crime rings. **JACKIE CAMERON** reports.

POLICE believe illegal immigrants are responsible for about 14% of all crimes committed in South Africa.

Members of several units, including the crime intelligence service and border policing and internal tracing units, had been briefed to target illegal immigrants who were committing crimes, a police spokesman said.

Particular attention would be given to members of Nigerian and Chinese organised crime syndicates.

Cape Town police would also clamp down on illegal Taiwanese traders who are importing clothing and people from African countries, and people hawking curios, crocheted goods and ethnic

prints, many of whom were believed to be avoiding import and customs duties.

This enabled them to undercut local businessmen.

Illegal aliens were believed to be bringing guns, drugs and disease into the country and smuggling out diamonds, perlemoen and crayfish.

## Campaign

An internal tracing unit team launched a campaign this week to enlist the public's aid in helping bring illegal aliens to their attention. They will discuss the problem with every community forum in the Western Cape.

Border policing — which

includes harbours and airports — is expected to be given additional personnel.

Growing concern about the problem — more than 90 000 illegal immigrants were deported last year — resulted in Police Commissioner George Fivaz setting up a technical committee.

The committee is to ensure that crimes committed by illegal residents were given priority by the police, the spokesman said.

Many of the criminals were slipping into the country at a growing rate on illegal identity and travel documents.

Local police were expected to focus attention on finding the forgers who sold these documents to criminals for up to several thousand rand.

Anyone who can assist the police with their investigations into illegal immigrants is asked to contact them at 419-5034.

34 230 (236)

# Bishops express concern over treatment of aliens

(236)

BD 18/5/95

**KATHRYN STRACHAN**

THE SA Catholic Bishops' Conference has expressed its concern at the inhumane way in which illegal immigrants and refugees are treated by local authorities and by the rising xenophobia among ordinary people.

In its report — released yesterday — on the treatment of foreigners, the bishops said they found many instances of abuse of the human rights of immigrants, refugees and displaced people at the hands of local authorities.

They called for tighter control of the behaviour and attitudes of government officials and for the reconstruction and development programme (RDP) to widen its focus to look outwards to development of the entire southern African region.

The inward-looking RDP failed to take into account SA's destabilisation of its neighbours and the wars SA sponsored, which contributed to the exodus of people from Mozambique and Angola. The important role played by foreign migrant labourers in developing SA's economy also had to be borne in mind.

A high level of xenophobia existed, fuelled by a demonising impression that illegal immigrants were flooding the country and that the nation's social fabric was threatened by illegals fleeing economic,

political and social upheavals in their countries.

There were in fact only about 10 000 asylum seekers or refugees in SA, excluding displaced Mozambicans.

One of the main problems was that a variety of people had been lumped together under the title of illegal immigrants. The report looked closely at who these people were and what recommendations could be made to improve the way they were treated.

The bishops stated their total opposition to the electric fence on the border of Mozambique. They were distressed by calls to turn up the voltage and to extend it along the Zimbabwean border. The organisation said nothing was said by the authorities of the gross violations of human rights perpetrated by police units controlling the borders and by the shoot-to-kill policies if people refused to stop.

Since the UN High Commissioner for Refugees ended its repatriation programme at the end of March, there had been reports of people capitalising on the

UN's withdrawal by offering protection to refugees at a fee of R25.

The report recommended that people who had remained in SA for a long time and had established roots be allowed to apply for permanent residence.

The vast majority of people fell into the category of economically displaced people. The Development Bank of SA estimated there were 2-million illegal aliens in SA. There were doubtless those who abused the system, said the report, but they remained the minority.

They flocked to SA because of the deteriorating economic situation in their own countries. This was not simply SA's problem but an African problem and any durable solution would have to be worked out on a continental level.

The report also chronicled violation of the human rights of illegal immigrants in detention centres, jails and within the judicial system. A focus on Westville prison in KwaZulu/Natal listed deaths in custody, ill treatment, denial of access to justice, and neglect and persecution of illegal immigrants awaiting deportation.

A Tanzanian man at Westville prison claimed he was driven in a police van to a

place where he was released and told to run as far as he could. The police then released a dog which mauled his legs badly.

Some illegal immigrants had been at the prison for more than a year, awaiting deportation. Treatment also differed according to whether the immigrant was from Africa or from other continents. Indians and Pakistanis were released on bail; others where denied bail.

The report criticised South Africans for their attitude towards foreigners. This, it said, extended to the police and government departments. Foreigners were regarded to southern Africa did not go far enough in developing a regional solution to the problem of immigration. "old mentality of countries fortressing themselves against their neighbours rather than opening up and developing together remained one of the hangovers from the past."

This was particularly ironic, given the open welcome many South Africans received while refugees from apartheid. Walter Mojapelo, 29, was himself a refugee in Zimbabwe, Zambia and Tanzania.

Today he heads a campaign in Alexandra township to get foreigners to "go home"

# Buthelezi slated over aliens

Nomavenda Mathiane (200) (200)

HOME Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi was "deportation minister" and largely responsible for fuelling the seeds of xenophobia in SA, Cosatu spokesman Neil Coleman said yesterday.

He was speaking at a meeting organised by the Gauteng government and attended by church and labour representatives and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, to address problems encountered by blacks from neighbouring countries.

Coleman said his organisation was concerned that the home affairs ministry was not in line with the new democratic SA. Instead it was pursuing the policies of the past government of harassing people from neighbouring countries.

It was important to understand the problem was caused by the former regime which "destabilised" countries like Mozambique and forced people to flee

their homes. He <sup>BN 20/6/95</sup>athorred the inhumane manner in which illegal foreigners were treated. Coleman called on home affairs to drop the word "alien" in their references to people from other countries.

Cosatu condemned the "xenophobic and racist hysteria" which various parties, particularly Inkatha, were attempting to whip up against workers from other southern African countries.

UN High Commissioner for Refugees Nicolas Bwakira appealed to the media to sensitise South Africans to the plight of refugees. He blamed the Press for projecting a negative image of them.

The NUM's James Motlatsi put the blame on the government of national unity for failing to come up with legislation to deal with immigrants. It was up to all government departments to ensure refugees were treated with dignity. Most refugees in the country were economic, and not political, refugees, he said.

and  
BLOS

# SA must now accept refugees

(236)

~~SA~~ ~~must~~ ~~now~~ ~~accept~~ ~~refugees~~  
Somerton  
20/6/95

African refugees faced discrimination and xenophobia in South Africa, which had an unaccommodating attitude towards people fleeing their home countries, labour, church and United Nations officials said yesterday

Speaking ahead of African Refugee Day today, they said current control of refugees, through deportation and electric border fences, was not working. They appealed for greater understanding to be shown to refugees

South Africa was the only country in the world using electric fences to stop refugees, UN High Commissioner for Refugees regional president Mr Nicholas Bwakira said

This was "cruel and inhumane" and he would raise the matter with President Nelson Mandela, Bwakira told a Press conference in Johannesburg. He said there were about 100 000 asylum seekers in South Africa, 90 000 of them from Mozambique. This compared favourably with countries like Zaire, Iran and Pakistan which each accommodated between one and two million refugees

Congress of SA Trade Unions spokesman Mr Neil Coleman said Africa needed an economic development programme "How can South Africa prosper if our neighbours are not prospering?"

The SA Catholic Bishops Conference spokesman Mr Jude Pieterse said: "If we're a part of Africa we must change our attitude and face the challenges." — Sapa



# Africa reaffirms support for millions of refugees

BY PRISCILLA SINGH

Africa yesterday celebrated the 21st anniversary of the Organisation of African Unity's adoption of Africa Refugee Day

And a strong message of solidarity went out from Johannesburg to the estimated 7.5-million refugees on the continent

The South African Red Cross Society and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees hosted delegates from throughout Africa at the Red Cross offices in Johannesburg yesterday

According to the UNHCR, the day allows for a period of reflection on the plight of refugees and is a day of celebration for all the work that has been done to alleviate their predicament

The UNHCR's southern Africa representative Nicolas Bwakira said Africa had the largest refugee problem in the world

"The refugee problem in Afri-

ca has grown from 700 000 in 1970 to 7.5-million in 1995

"If these numbers continue to grow, African governments have cause for concern because we fear the process cannot be reversed

"In addition there are 15-million internally displaced people, making it a total of 22-million people who are a loss to Africa," he said

These people depended wholly on the international community for their wellbeing

Statistics show there are about 1-million refugees in South Africa, which is perceived as the "golden egg of the continent"

Tunisian ambassador Hatem Atallah told delegates: "Let us remove the wars and the tensions and resolve situations peacefully. Only then can refugees return to their birthlands and live normally again."

Star 21/6/95

# Exiles 'disillusioned' with new S Africa <sup>(236)</sup>

## OWN CORRESPONDENT

LONDON: The enrichment of a black elite together with a high crime rate and lack of jobs for whites have caused former exiles and anti-apartheid campaigners to shun the country of their birth, the London Sunday Times reported yesterday

It said disillusionment had set in among some exiles and caused them to return to Britain rather than to settle in South Africa **CT 22/5/95**

The newspaper quoted the example of former activist Ms Moira Marks, who returned to Britain and turned her back on the new SA

"Like a growing number of her

compatriots who once opposed apartheid with bombs, bullets, words and finally absence, she is now a permanent exile," the report said.

And Dr Godfrey Mdingi, 49, said a recent visit to SA did not tempt him to stay. "The liberation has benefited the wrong people. It has been a huge disappointment to me," he said.

# SA's 'moral duty' to migrants

(236)

Rehana Rossouw

**H**YSTERIA whipped up about people pouring across South Africa's borders to steal jobs from legal citizens is based on unreliable information and does not take into account South Africa's moral duty to build a strong regional economy

WM 23-29/6/95  
This is the message from a high-level delegation of parliamentarians and representatives of non-governmental organisations who recently completed a 10-day fact finding tour of Lesotho, Mozambique and Zimbabwe to investigate cross-border migration in southern Africa

Parliamentarians on the tour were the chairman of the select committee on Foreign Affairs Raymond Suttner, Dr Rob Davies of the committee on Foreign Affairs, Desmond Lockey, chairman of the select committee on Home Affairs, and Marcel Golding, chairman of the Mineral and Energy Affairs portfolio committee

Current estimates of illegal immigrants in South Africa vary from two million to eight million, and are extremely unreliable, said Professor Wilmot James, executive of the Institute for Democracy in South Africa (Idasa), which organised the trip

He said the process of quantifying the scale of immigration is hampered by the fact that neighbouring states do not have the capacity to collect information. What is known is that while the repatriation of Mozambican refugees from other southern African states has proceeded smoothly, in South Africa they are less willing to leave because they have better economic opportunities

**T**here has also been an increase of contract migrants employed on South African mines and who are less affected by retrenchments. It can, however, be argued that they contribute directly to South Africa's growth and wealth, James said.

South Africa's neighbours are also concerned about the recent "brain drain" migration to South Africa of their skilled workforce as these talents had been produced and paid for by their countries of origin.

"What became clear on our trip was that our borders are not well patrolled and are extremely porous," said James. "But pouring money into border control is not the answer. We need collaboration on an effective regional policy for border control operation, not to hunt down people as they cross but to develop controls consistent with human rights"

James said South Africa should debate whether foreigners take jobs from South Africans or whether they fill jobs South Africans don't want to perform. He suggests that foreigners, especially from South Africa's neighbouring states, are treated as part of a broader pool of talent and resources for regional economic wealth

"We don't need influx control. We need to examine our policies of naturalisation and develop a humane approach to illegal immigrants," James said. "During our visit we met the Minister of Finance of Lesotho who made it clear that the economy of his country was dependent on feeding migrant labour to South Africa."

"In Mozambique, the morality of our actions became even more stark. South Africa played an integral part in the war that ravaged Mozambique's economy and its officials clearly believe South Africa has a moral responsibility in promoting development there. Unfortunately, that means maintaining the migrant labour system"

# Supporting aliens cost R1,9bn

Stephané Bothma

PRETORIA — About 22% of SA's population were illegal immigrants who last year cost the taxpayer more than R1,9bn to support, SA Police Service border control and policing co-ordinator Col Brian van Niekerk said yesterday.

He told delegates at a Pretoria University security conference the increasing influx of illegal immigrants was one of SA's biggest problems. Last year SA had an estimated 5-million illegal immigrants, and the figure had grown to 8,5-million — about 22% of the population.

Van Niekerk said only 1,8% of aliens were deported last year.

Statistics showed last year 12 403 aliens had been apprehended for serious crimes, a 41% increase on the previous year. The crimes included rape, murder and theft "It has been estimated that 14% of general

crime involves illegal immigrants. Certainly this should be a red light indicating that drastic steps should be taken"

Last year a centralised unit under border control and policing was established to combat the illegal movement of people and goods. He said a major problem facing the unit was the porous nature of SA's borders. Since 1990, the electrified fences on some borders had been set only on "detect" mode instead of the "deadly" mode previously used.

He believed "employer sanction" should spearhead attempts to control aliens as employment was the main incentive for illegal immigration.

Meanwhile, in talks between Home Affairs director-general Piet Colyn and his Mozambican counterpart, MA Chissano, in Pretoria yesterday, it was stressed that increasing attention would be paid to South Africans employing illegal aliens.

# Illegal aliens flock to Cape

~~(240)~~ ~~(235)~~ ~~(119)~~ (236)  
□ Employers deny giving jobs

Staff Reporter

CAPE TOWN is not only playing host to thousands of illegal immigrants from African countries but also to white illegals from Europe and America who, the department of home affairs suspects, are here to look for work

Although foreign accents at certain Cape Town restaurants are nothing new, employers deny they are giving jobs to illegals

Others, who admit they employed illegals from Europe and America in the past, now say the situation has become "too dangerous" and they are no longer prepared to risk heavy fines

Waterfront restaurants like Ferryman's Tavern no longer take on foreign waiters and waitresses without valid work permits "because the situation has changed", says a spokesman

Cape Town club Carlos O'Brian's, which was recently in the news when an illegal who was working there for tips and a meal was assaulted at the club, also no longer employs foreigners without work permits

ANLT 27/6/95  
A spokesman for Carlos O'Brian's says the club is not even prepared to let people work for tips and a meal anymore "It has just become too risky"

Waterfront restaurants are especially popular with American and European illegals looking for work as waiters and waitresses. Many restaurant managers say people without work permits keep arriving on their doorsteps

Although statistics are not available, the department of home affairs says it is a fact that illegals from America and Europe are establishing themselves in Cape Town, occupying scarce jobs and accommodation

Any illegal working without a valid work permit — even for tips or a meal — is breaking the law, the department says

An employer giving such a person a job — even if that person does not work for a salary — is liable to a fine of R40 000 or two years in prison and repatriation costs

# Put border fence on lethal — defence force

KOMATIPOORT: The defence force yesterday called for the 3 000-volt electrical fence along the country's border with Mozambique to be switched on to deter thousands of illegal immigrants.

"We in the military believe if we put the fence on lethal again, it will deter a lot of those people," Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Schoeman, operational head of the army's Group 33 based here said

The 60km fence stretching from the Kruger National Park to

the Swazi border in the south was switched from lethal mode to alarm mode in 1990

Between 1986 and 1989, at least 94 people were electrocuted on the fence and another on South Africa's border with Zimbabwe

Col Schoeman said: "We don't want to put it on lethal to kill people. We want to deter people."

At least 500 South African troops are based along the fence to prevent illegals crossing the border, and up to May this year had

caught 10 062 Mozambicans jumping the border

Last year almost 75 000 illegal immigrants were sent back to Mozambique, Col Schoeman said

Colonel Daan Lotter, Group 33's commanding officer, said the army accepted the decision to turn on the fence could only be taken by the government

"At this stage it is not a viable proposition for South Africa to put it on lethal — it's not accepted internationally," he said — Reuter

(236) CT 29/6/95

# 207 illegal immigrants held so far this year by police

ARL 29/6/95

(236)

Staff Reporter

SO far this year 207 illegal immigrants have been arrested by police from the internal tracing unit

The unit was set up in Cape Town at the beginning of the year to crack down on illegal immigration.

Police spokesman Raymond Dowd said yesterday that the unit had also arrested six people for aiding illegal immigrants and had cracked three corruption cases.

The unit is based at Cape Town harbour and was set up to track down illegals and to trace people carrying false documents.

It was estimated that there were between 2,5 million and eight million illegals in South Africa, Colonel Dowd said

"The presence of every illegal immigrant has a detrimental effect on the reconstruction and development programme and deprives South African citizens of their rights to work and to opportunities"

The tracing unit had paid out nearly R10 000 so far in rewards for information on illegal immigrants

Colonel Dowd said that public assistance was vital in helping police to do their job

Police had identified nationalities associated with certain crimes

Nigerians were involved in drug smuggling, Zairians with diamond smuggling, Taiwanese and Chinese in perlemoen and crayfish smuggling, Mozambicans and Angolans in gun-running, and Thai women in prostitution, Colonel Dowd said

*'We just want to deter people'*

## Turn on killer fence - army

Staw 29/6/95 (236)

**Komatipoort** — The South African National Defence Force (SANDF) yesterday called for a 3 000-volt electric fence along the country's border with Mozambique to be switched on to lethal mode to deter thousands of illegal immigrants

Only the Government can decide whether to turn the fence on to lethal mode again

"We in the military believe if we put the fence on lethal again, it will deter a lot of those people," said Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Schoeman, operational head of the army's Group 33 based at Komatipoort.

The 62km fence, which stretches from the Kruger National Park to the Swazi border in the south, was switched from lethal to alarm mode in 1990. Between 1986 and 1989, at least 94 people were electrocuted on it. Another person was electrocuted on the fence bordering Zimbabwe

"We don't want to put it on lethal to kill people. We want to deter people," said Schoeman

The fences were erected mainly to keep anti-apartheid guerillas from entering South Africa

At least 500 SANDF troops are based along the fence to prevent illegals crossing the border.

### Milk and Honey

Up until May this year, they had caught 10 062 Mozambiquans jumping the border, and last year alone, almost 75 000 illegal immigrants were repatriated to Mozambique, said Schoeman

"They think with the new Government in South Africa, South Africa is the land of milk and honey," he said.

Border-jumpers brave soldiers, motorcycle patrols, coils of razor wire and electronic warning systems

"Illegal immigration is one of the most critical problems this country will experience in the next couple of years," said SANDF communications officer Colonel Dewald Swart

Swart claimed one man had tried to cross the border 124 times

But Mozambicans caught by the South African army say they have no choice but to look for work in South Africa.

"We were looking for jobs and better living conditions," said Antonio (15) from Mozambique's Gaza province

Antonio said he and two friends spent a day walking to the border

They were dismayed when they were apprehended just after crossing it

"They are going to send us back. My father is unemployed and conditions are just getting worse," he said. — Reuter



# R50-m for border electrical fence

(200) (236)

Sowetan 30/6/95

## SANDF plans to stem illegal immigrants' entry into the country

**D**EFENCE Minister Joe Modise has recommended that about R50 million be spent on erecting an electrical fence to beef up protection of a 120km stretch on South Africa's northern border, the SA Army said yesterday.

The communications officer of the Soutpansberg military area, Colonel Manie van Rensburg, told journalists yesterday on a visit to the border that the army was awaiting a final decision from the Government.

Only 137km of the border between South Africa and Zimbabwe is presently protected by a non-lethal electrical fence, which sets off an electronic alarm when somebody touches it.

The remaining 120km — between Messina and the Kruger National Park — is easily crossed, Van Rensburg

said. Sisal plants put into the ground in the late 1970s, in an attempt to create an impregnable barrier between two wire fences along this stretch, had proved unsuccessful.

"Crossing the border here does not even require imagination. It is merely a question of scaling two fences," Van Rensburg said.

The Soutpansberg military area had proposed to Modise that an electrical fence also be erected between Messina and the Kruger National Park.

Van Rensburg said the Minister had recommended that this proposal be implemented. It would cost

R450 000 per kilometre at prices quoted in 1990.

This amount would be recovered within three years because running expenses to patrol this part of the border would decrease, he said.

From a media visit on Wednesday to the eastern border between South Africa and Mozambique, it emerged that the Government was already spending millions of rands on trying to stem the flow of illegal immigrants from neighbouring countries.

Maintaining the non-lethal electrical fence along 62km of the border south of the Kruger National Park, costs R300 000 a month — Sapa

# 'Border controls won't solve migrant problem'

(236)  
ARG 3/7/95

□ *Latest study urges regional approach*

**DAVID YUTAR**  
Staff Reporter

**REGIONAL** economic co-operation and development is the key to South Africa's migrant labour problem

This was one of the most important findings of a pioneering 10-day mission to several Southern African countries aimed at studying the problem of cross-border migration in the subcontinent

Co-ordinated jointly by the Institute for Democracy in South Africa (Idasa) and Queens University in Canada, the mission travelled to Lesotho, Botswana and Mozambique

The mission, which held extensive interviews with government representatives, members of the aid community and non-governmental organisations, found that existing statistics and research data about the problem of migration were "inaccurate and misleading", and that there was also a tendency to exaggerate figures

But most importantly, the mission came to the conclusion that any attempt by South Africa to solve its problem of migrancy and illegal immigration would have to do more than merely tighten border controls

Although exact figures are not known, it is estimated that there are between two and eight million migrant workers in the country without legal documents

"The issue of migrant labour has to be viewed in a regional context", says Idasa director Wilmot James, who was one of the members of the recent mission.

"Any new policies which are developed cannot be divorced

from policies which promote regional co-operation and development in the subcontinent"

Professor James points out countries such as Lesotho and Mozambique are economically highly dependent on South Africa and have a vested interest in allowing their citizens to flock to this country as migrant workers on the mines.

The wages earned by these workers are an important source of revenue for these countries, something their governments would hardly wish to bring to an end

The Compulsory Deferred Pay system in Mozambique and Lesotho allows the Employment Bureau of Africa (Teba) to take 60 percent of every worker's wages and pay it to their national governments

The wages earned are paid directly to the workers' national banks and they are allowed only a limited number of withdrawals a year

Last year Teba paid R329 million to the Lesotho government and R190 million to that of Mozambique, making a total of R564 million

Such deferred payments make up up half of the gross national product of Lesotho and close to half of that of Mozambique

Professor James emphasises that without such income, the impoverished economies of countries such as these would collapse

In the case of Mozambique, Professor James says South Africa has a double duty in view of its part in that country's recent war.

"Any xenophobic response to that country and its peoples would devastate it"

South Africa repatriates about 90 000 illegal migrants a

month, most of whom return here because of poor border controls

Professor James says the numerical profile of foreign miners in the country has changed significantly in the last 30 years

In the 1970s, 72 percent of miners in South Africa were foreign

Since then the proportion has steadily declined.

Whereas in the 1980s the proportion of foreign to domestic workers was about 46, it is now 11

Professor James warns that although he is "broadly sympathetic to the argument that we should give our own citizens jobs first, any attempt to provide preferential employment opportunities should be examined very carefully"

Referring to what he calls "the past myth of taking jobs away", he points out that often foreigners take jobs that locals are not prepared to take and contribute significantly to the wealth of the country.

"A lot of migrants are in the informal sector and contribute to a booming trade

"Yes, in some cases they are a drain on social services and competitors over access to land, but a large proportion of Mozambique's workers are working on farms — doing jobs South African workers do not want to do

"Only in a minority of cases are they taking jobs away

"Our xenophobia should be tempered by an understanding of the real contribution of foreigners.

"But any attempt to hastily shut down the borders to foreigners will be misconceived and fail"

# Crossing the fence: Desperate bid for a better life in South Africa

HANNES de WET  
of Sapa

**H**OWEVER impregnable the razor wire fence on the border between Mozambique and South Africa might look, it is no obstacle to people driven by hunger.

It takes them not much longer than one minute and 20 seconds to scurry into South Africa under and through this barrier.

"The experienced ones do it in 30 seconds flat," Barry Schoeman, second in command of Eastern Transvaal Command's Group 33, explains.

Three men prepare to demonstrate how it is being done. While two hide in the bushes, the third swiftly scales the outside fence on the Mozambican side of the border.

Now for the layers of razor wire. The bottom wire is expertly propped up with wooden sticks, creating a tunnel to crawl through. As soon as this has been done, the others follow.

They cross the fence on the South African side and just as easily disappear into the undergrowth.

Some Mozambicans trying to enter South Africa illegally have become familiar faces to the soldiers responsible for protecting this 62km stretch of border south of the Kruger National Park.

"We have one guy who has crossed 124 times. I am starting to think he is just

after the free meal he receives from the police before being returned to Mozambique," Captain Chris van Vuuren says.

A group of journalists visiting the border this week at the invitation of the South African Army later had an opportunity to speak to three illegal aliens arrested earlier in the day.

The youngest one, aged 15, said they were from the Gaza province. He came to South Africa looking for a job. Desperation drove him. His father was unemployed and the family did not have much to eat.

The other two, both 19 years old, agreed "South Africa means a job and food," they said.

Yes, they would try again to enter after being returned to Mozambique.

Colonel Schoeman said the number caught for illegal crossings in the past five months (10 000) had already surpassed the total (9 000) arrested last year.

Between 60 and 80 percent of those trying to enter are being caught, thanks to the electrical fence on the border. It carries a non-lethal current, alerting monitoring points when the fence is touched.

"By keeping statistics we have identified the points where most crossings occur. Those are the spots where we deploy most of our soldiers," Colonel Schoeman said.

Motor cycle platoons are also being used to speedily reach points indicated by the alarm system.

Colonel Schoeman said illegal aliens succeeding in slipping through the net headed for sugar cane fields close to the border offering ideal hiding places.

"It is impossible to enter those fields. Tracking dogs not specifically trained for the purpose also refuse to go into the dense sugar cane."

Having reached the sugar cane fields, the illegal aliens put a marker, using stones, at the edge of the field. This was the signal for minibuses operating in the area.

"We have learnt to wait for the taxis and to swoop on them. Scores of aliens have been caught this way."

Colonel Schoeman said those managing to escape arrest usually found a job on a farm close to the border. Nearly 90 percent of farm workers in the area were Mozambicans.

"We know who those farmers are, but under the new constitution it is difficult to just enter a farm and arrest them."

Farmers could legalise these workers by obtaining six-month permits for them from the Department of Labour. The process took about two months.

"The problem is that these workers usually stay on the farm only until they have enough money to trav-

el to Pretoria and Johannesburg where they disappear," Colonel Schoeman said.

Although on a smaller scale, a similar pattern was found at the next stop on the tour, the northern border between South Africa and Zimbabwe.

About 2 200 illegal immigrants were caught from January to May this year. The total for last year was 6 800.

A minority is arrested for trying to visit Zimbabwe after having lived in South Africa for a number of years.

At a spot a few kilometres from Beit Bridge near Messina an illegal alien caught a few hours earlier told journalists he was trying to return to Zimbabwe.

The 28-year-old Anton Ndlovu left Zimbabwe five years ago. He was a gardener in Rand Park north of Johannesburg where he earned R50 a day, working for different people.

"I was just going back to fetch a suitcase of clothes when they caught me," he said.

He would not remain in Zimbabwe after being repatriated. At the earliest possible opportunity he would attempt another illegal crossing, back to South Africa.

He was emphatic about his reasons. "I have lost my future in Zimbabwe. There are no jobs. My only future is in South Africa."

# Costly fence barely slows Mozambicans

(236) (238)

00 3/7/95

Stephané Bothma

KOMATIPOORT — SA spends about R40m a year patrolling and maintaining a 63km electrified fence on its Eastern Transvaal border with Mozambique and yet there are about 8,5-million illegal immigrants in the country — most of them Mozambicans.

Soldiers of Eastern Transvaal Command's Group 33, dedicated to border patrol and apprehending illegal immigrants, claim they have a success rate of up to 80%. Among the people they have arrested are gun runners, cattle rustlers and other criminals.

The Norex fence has been on "detection" mode since 1990, when a political decision was taken to turn it off "lethal" mode.

Although an alarm is triggered when the fence is touched and patrols are dispatched to the area immediately, Group 33 does not believe the fence, in its current mode, acts as a deterrent.

The maintenance contract on the fence — held by a civilian company — costs R300 000 a month. The annual budget of Group 33 last year exceeded R34m. Clearing the fence area of weeds costs about R100 000 a year.

Group 33 second-in-command Lt-Col Barry Schoeman says helping Mozambicans cross into SA illegally has become a profession for some "guides", who charge their compatriots between R50 and R1 500 for their services.

"It takes a professional less than 30 seconds to scale the Norex fence."

"We in the military believe that if the

fence was on 'lethal' again, it would deter the professional guides and others."

However, a decision to turn the fence on to "lethal" again would have to be a political one.

"We don't want to kill people, we merely want to deter them from getting through the fence," he says.

But only a relatively small number of people scale the fence. The majority of illegal aliens enter with valid permits to visit relatives and friends, or to shop. They make their way to Gauteng and stay there, says Schoeman.

Many foreigners also obtain permits to work on the sugarcane and banana farms in the border area. However, after their first payments, some disappear to the big cities.

Between January and May, Group 33 arrested 8 011 Mozambicans crossing the fence. During the corresponding period last year 2 862 were arrested.

A total of 75 000 Mozambicans were repatriated last year.

This year's figure is likely to exceed that "by far", says Schoeman.

However, arresting illegal immigrants and sending them home often proves futile.

"The next night we arrest them again trying to cross the fence."

One Mozambican is almost a legend in Komatipoort. He has been arrested 124 times in one year, trying to get to SA.

A soldier said: "We know him by name. It seems that he keeps on choosing the wrong guide to help him through the fence."

10 000 illegals cross electric fence since January

# Border jumpers a headache for army

SKW 3/7/95 (231) (23)

■ BY NORMAN CHANDLER  
DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

South Africa's battle-tested army is waging a war against a rag-tag invasion by foreign nationals crossing into SA from Zimbabwe and Mozambique

From Pontdrif in the west to Bordergate on the Swaziland border, men and electronic gadgetry are engaged in a fight to stop illegal immigrants

The equipment is successfully employed against cattle rustlers, drugs and weapons smugglers, and acts as a veterinary protection fence against foot-and-mouth disease in southern Zimbabwe.

Despite measures, "border jumpers" are crossing in ever-increasing numbers. In the first five months of this year, more than 10 000 people crossed the controversial electrified fence along the borders

## Disillusionment

This is already more than the 9 096 illegal immigrants recorded in 1994. A total of 9 680 (of whom 1 669 attempted to brave wild animals in the Kruger National Park) have so far passed through the fence between January and May this year, while a further 382 have tried to come in from Swaziland

Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Schoeman, of the SA Army's Group 33 in Eastern Transvaal, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hein Visser, of the Soutpansberg Military Division, said that among the reasons for illegal immigration were economic disillusionment, poor medical services and a low standards of education

The mecca in all cases is Gauteng, where illegals disappear into informal settlements and take menial jobs

According to army and police spokesmen, most illegals turn to crime when they are unable to

## DISILLUSIONMENT at home forces neighbouring nationals into SA, but lack of jobs drives many to crime, officials say

get jobs. Many armed robberies, and car hijackings in Gauteng can be attributed to illegals

A total of 16 AK-47 assault rifles, 12 pistols, 30 missiles, light machine guns and 1 222 rounds of ammunition have been confiscated from illegals so far this year

Illegals are getting more brazen by the day in their attempts to reach South Africa

Previously they crossed only at night, when detection in the thick bush is almost impossible. Now they take their chances in broad daylight, virtually under the noses of ever-vigilant army patrols

The fence is linked to a network of substations which pick up any tampering of the installation. It is so accurate that breaching of the fence can be pinpointed to within 100m, making immediate action to catch offenders possible

Military personnel at Lebombo and Beit Bridge border posts say the borders are crossed daily, sometimes by groups of up to 100 people

While the vast majority are rounded up and repatriated, many turn up again night after night

One man has made it across the Mozambique border 124 times, only to be captured and sent back. He is so well known that he and troops wave to each other as he crosses the fence into the waiting arms of fully-armed soldiers

Occasionally there is a firefight when determined illegals

try to force their way across but they have found to their cost that the army is too well-prepared

Several illegals apprehended late last week told The Star they had tried to jump the border on numerous occasions to take up jobs, first as labourers on farms and later in Gauteng. The vast majority are between 15 and 25 years of age

One man, who wouldn't identify himself because "I intend to try again", said he and two friends had walked for days from Gaza province in northern Mozambique.

Manford Sibany, a 15-year-old from Gwanda, Zimbabwe, huddled against a wall at a military outpost along the Limpopo River. He had been captured trying to return to Zimbabwe after having successfully breached the border six days earlier

"I decided I wanted to go home. I couldn't get any work and had no food," he said

All are lucky to be alive because the fence is on non-lethal mode. Many died when it was on lethal mode during the height of

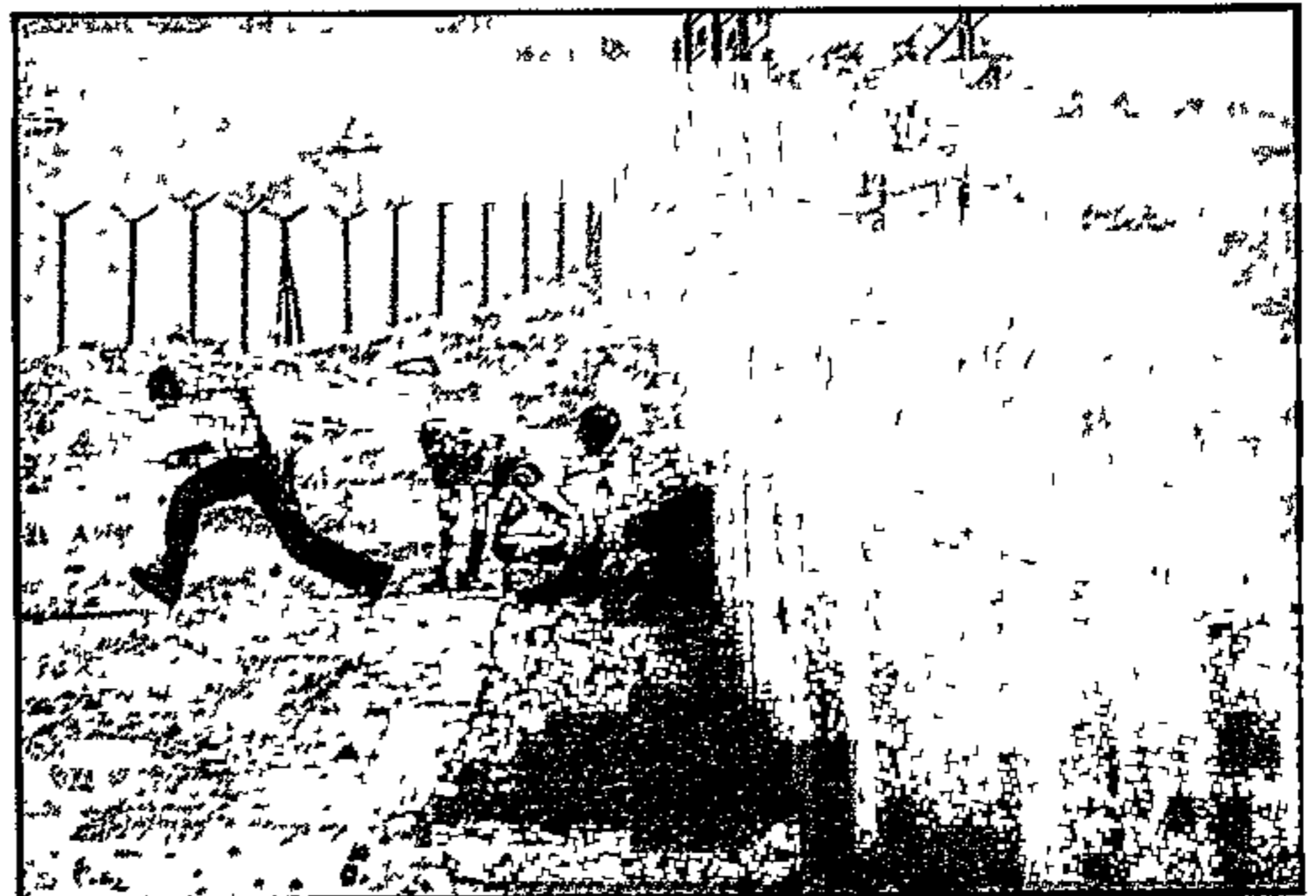
the guerilla war in the 1980s

Non-lethal mode means that in the eastern sector the fence delivers a sharp shock but will not kill unless the trespasser has a weak heart, while in the northern and western sectors, the voltage merely signals that a border jumper is trying his or her luck

The fence has been on non-lethal mode - 2 300 volts — for the past five years. When it was first installed, it was placed on lethal mode, which meant 33 000 volts were coursing through it during the height of the border war in the 1980s. This voltage killed any person or animal that tried to cross the fence

The army now wants the fence to be returned to lethal mode for a period to act more effectively against border jumpers, but this will have to be a political decision

It also wants the fence to be extended a further 108km — at a cost of about R50-million — across the northern border from the Sand River to the Kruger National Park because the old sisal hedge placed there in the 1970s is no longer effective



Crossing the line . . . a man dashes across the border in an incident simulated for journalists. PICTURE THYS DULLAART

# Angolan refugees to return

(236) Star 10/7/95

■ BY MICHAEL SPARKS

One month after completing the largest assisted repatriation anywhere in the world, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is setting up structures to launch the next mass move of refugees

As the repatriation of 1.7-million Mozambican refugees from Zaire and Zambia, as well as 1 500 from South Africa comes to an end, the Angolan operation swings into action

The recent signing of an agreement between the Angolan government and the commissioner enabled the agency to start registering and repatriating the 310 000 refugees who fled the 20-year war in Angola, according to

spokesman Yusuf Hassan

There are a number of similarities between the two operations, particularly what could be the biggest stumbling block. The estimated 10-million landmines left by the war — more than the total 9-million population of the oil-rich country

The landmines are scattered unmarked over the countryside, making it particularly difficult for farmers

The other important similarity is the need for peace. And with the signing of the Lusaka Accord in November between the MPLA government and the rebel army Unita, many Angolans believe the peace will hold

This has prompted more than 5 500 Angolan refugees to go back home on their own, Hassan

said

The formal repatriation is not due to start before next year, after the rainy season and people have been able to harvest crops in their host country

Those include Zaire which has more than 200 000, with 96 000 in Zambia, 12 000 in Congo and 1 000 in Namibia

There are a further 15 000 scattered across 32 countries

In order to fund the repatriation efforts, the commissioner launched an international appeal for nearly R160-million necessary for the 30-month project, with most of the money going towards transportation

In the hope of helping to secure the peace agreement in the hope of encouraging the refugees to return, the international

community has begun providing troops and observers

Nearly 2 000 of the 7 000 blue berets are already there, while almost the full complement of military and police observers are in place in 55 locations, excluding Luanda, around the country

The troops include Russians, Portuguese, Indians, Romanians and British, with another Indian infantry battalion and a Zimbabwean infantry battalion expected this month

United Nations secretary-general Boutros Boutros-Ghali will be visiting Angola this week in the hope of securing peace

He is expected to discuss the possibility of aid for Angola as well as verifying the real reconstruction needs of the country

## Flow of illegal immigrants likely to continue unabated

~~236~~ (236)  
Nomavenda Mathlane

BD 27/6/95  
THE illegal migration of people from neighbouring countries could soon create a crisis for SA because the country's borders were incapable of controlling the flow of people, Idasa director Wilmot James said.

James was speaking after a 10-day mission to Zimbabwe, Lesotho and Mozambique, which was funded by the Canadian International Development Agency and had tried to assess the numbers of migrants to SA.

Included in the party were MPs Raymond Suttner, Desmond Lockey, Rob Davies and Marcel Golding, as well as UCT's Dr Mamphela Ramphele, academics from Lesotho, Malawi and Zimbabwe.

The mission revealed that neither SA nor any of the neighbouring states

visited had reliable statistics. The various agencies and government offices dealing with migration produced conflicting figures.

James said 250 000 Mozambicans were alleged to be in SA, but only 40 000 had been repatriated to Mozambique. No-one could account for the remainder.

Many people who were repatriated later returned to SA illegally.

James said the undocumented statistics of people inside SA created hysteria, with people thinking they were being swamped by foreigners and that their jobs were on the line.

He said any attempt to develop a new immigration policy would require the co-operation of neighbouring countries, and SA would have to help develop the economies of these countries if it wished to stem the tide of immigrants.

## Professionals continue to emigrate

South Africa's brain drain continued in the first quarter of the year with 257 professionals and technicians leaving the country, the Central Statistical Service reported yesterday.

The figure is lower than for the same period last year (356).

The number of immigrants increased by 4,2% in the first quarter and the number of emigrants decreased by 24,4%.

Overall, 2 427 people emigrated in the first quarter of 1995 and there were 1 417 immigrants

The number of overseas tourists increased by 58,4% between January and March compared to the same period last year.

The number of South Africans who went abroad temporarily in the first quarter increased by 38%. — Sapa.

(236)

Star 11/7/95

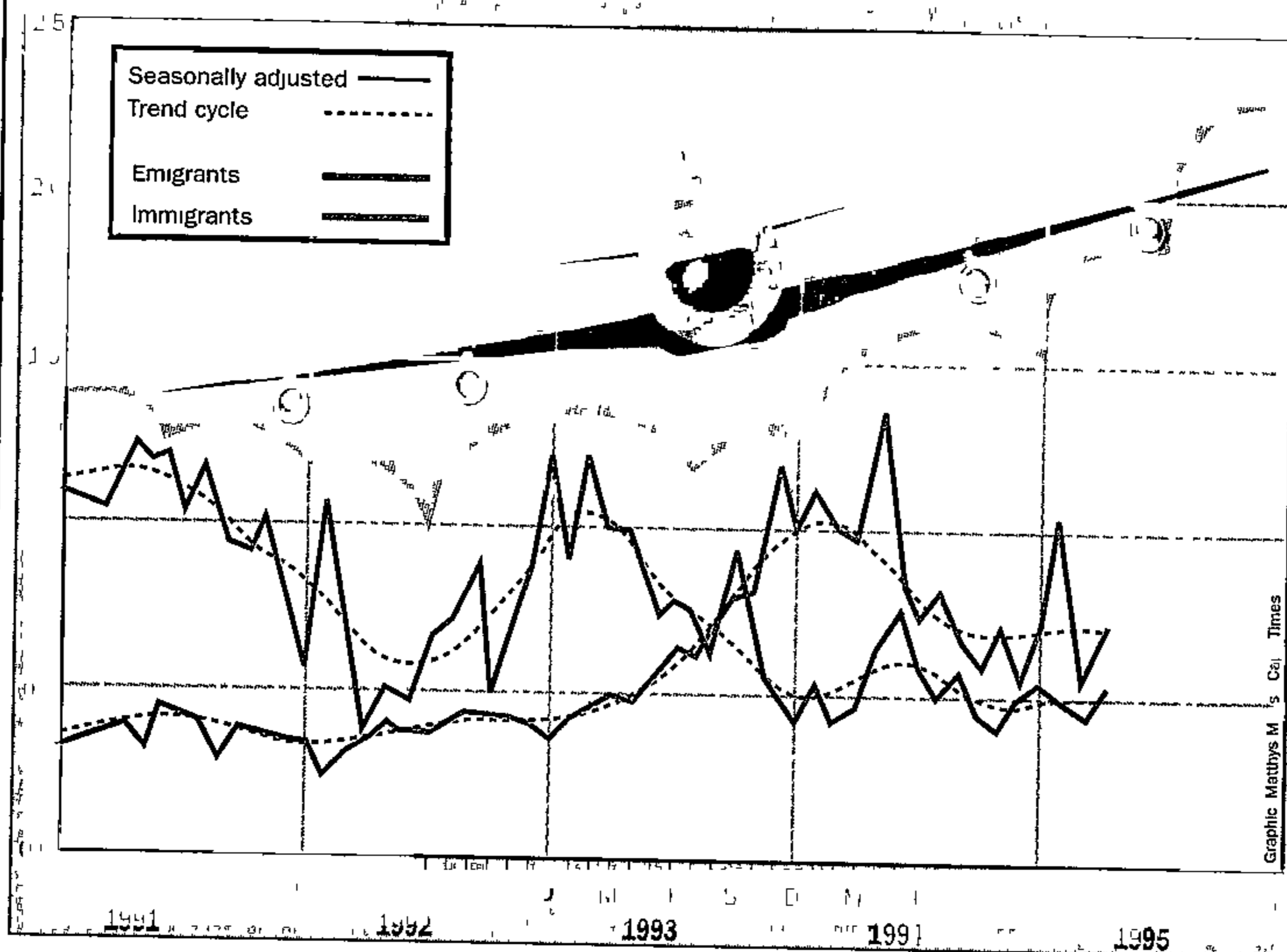


## NEWS IN BRIEF

20 11/7/95 (236)  
Brain drain drops

SA's brain drain continued in the first quarter of the year, with 257 professionals and technicians leaving the country, the Central Statistical Service said yesterday. However, the figure was lower than the 356 recorded for the same period a year earlier. The number of immigrants increased 4,2% to 1 417 and the number of emigrants dropped 24,4% to 2 427.

## SOUTH AFRICA'S BRAIN DRAIN: YEARLY CYCLE



# Brain drain slows down

ET 11/7/95

(236)

### STAFF REPORTER

THERE has been a sharp decrease in the number of people leaving South Africa for good and an increase in the number of professional and technical people making South Africa their new home.

Figures released by the Central Statistical Service (CSS) yesterday show there was a 24% decrease in the number of South Africans

who left in the first three months of this year.

Of those who left less than 20% were from professional, semi-professional and technical occupations. Of the 1 417 immigrants 216 were from these occupations.

A CSS spokesman said this meant the net loss of professional and technical people was 237 compared with 356 for the same period last year.

There were 1 010 more emigrants than immigrants in the first quarter of 1995, down from 1 349 for the same quarter last year.

The number of overseas visitors to South Africa increased by 58,4% for the same period.

There was a 38% increase in the number of South Africans travelling overseas in the first quarter of this year compared with the same period last year.