

POPULATION - MIGRATION

1996

JAN. - ~~JULY~~ DEC.

SA charges 'lobola' for foreign spouses

(236)

M+G 19-25/7/96

South Africans wanting to bring home people they've married overseas or intend to marry at home have to fork out R6 000, reports
Marion Edmunds

THE Department of Home Affairs is making 28-year-old Mitch Yuill pay for his love — it is costing him more than R6 000 to bring his British-born bride into the country to live with him

South African-born Yuill, who is to be married on September 6 in the United Kingdom, says he does not have the money to pay the state-imposed "lobola", and is threatening to take the Department of Home Affairs to court, on the grounds the fee is unconstitutional

Yuill's fiancée is one of thousands to be hit by the new tariffs which require all foreigners applying for South African permanent residence to pay a fee of more than R6 000 for the processing of an application

This does not guarantee that the residence will be granted by the Immigrants' Selection Board

"Basically what it boils down to is that if you have money you can fall in love with and marry a foreigner. If not, tough. I cannot believe a government that portrays itself as the guardian of high principles could be so unerringly mercenary towards its own and prospective citizens," Yuill said this week

"It is my intention to stand up and be counted as I feel that it is of great importance to all South Africans who fall in love with non-South Africans. What right does the state have to predetermine who we can and cannot marry?"

His fiancée, Jo Clement, a journalist and publisher, has resigned from her job at the *Cambridge Evening News* in anticipation of settling with Yuill in South Africa

It is likely the state would grant Yuill's future wife permanent residence if he pays up, but he believes that the tariff undermines his rights as a South African citizen and is tantamount to financial discrimination. Unfortunately, at this stage, he does not have the money to take the matter to court, and is looking for funding to fight the challenge.

If Yuill's fiancée comes into the country as a tourist, Yuill could be arrested for harbouring a foreigner illegally, because she would have entered the country under false pretences.

Like Yuill, the Beavon family in Johannesburg seethes about the unfair tariff. Professor Keith Beavon of the Faculty of Science at the University of the Witwatersrand is furious that his son — a qualified doctor — has to pay thousands of rands to bring his fiancée into the country

His son, who is currently working at Baragwanath Hospital in Johannesburg, spent time working overseas where he met his fiancée. They intend to marry in September, but have been thrown off balance by the discovery that he must pay £1 050 to the Home Affairs Department to



Determined: Christine, Jay and David Foulds are prepared to fight Home Affairs to stay in the country

PHOTOGRAPH RUTH MOTAU

Doctor's citizenship cancelled unexpectedly

Marion Edmunds

A SOUTH African-born doctor — a specialist anaesthetist — has had his citizenship cancelled by the Home Affairs Department while he was out of the country.

The anaesthetist, who has been living and working in Canada for the last six years and does not want to be named, said he discovered he and his wife had lost their citizenship last December when he tried to renew his South African passport, in anticipation of a visit home.

He said he and his wife had obtained Canadian citizenship three years ago, but they had always intended to return to South Africa, though they

had not applied for permission from the South African government for dual citizenship. The Canadian government does not object to citizens having multiple nationality.

"I never emigrated ... my finances, my vehicles were all here. I went to Canada to work because I had an excellent job opportunity," he said this week.

However, Home Affairs has told him that he ought to have applied for dual citizenship by October 5 last year, and, not having done so, would lose his South African citizenship

He said he had not been warned of the October 5 deadline, and had allowed his South African passport to expire, intending, however, to renew it.

He was told by officials he and his wife would have to return to South Africa permanently to get their original citizenship back.

Should he want to return, he would have to apply for a work permit to get a job in a local hospital or practice

According to new regulations introduced at the beginning of the month, he would have to make his application for a job from Canada, pay R350 for the application and wait in Canada until it was approved.

This comes at a time when there is a dire shortage of medical doctors and specialists, which the Health Department is addressing by importing Cuban and German doctors, and there are mounting fears in govern-

ment about the brain drain.

The doctor is currently in South Africa, but has failed to persuade local Home Affairs officials to return his citizenship. He is travelling on a Canadian passport.

A number of immigration experts consulted said that they could not understand the cancellation of the citizenship, particularly in the light of Section 20 of the Interim Constitution which specifically says: "... no citizen shall without justification be deprived of his or her citizenship".

The Department of Home Affairs said that it had deprived two people of citizenship this year and 23 last year, three of whom had requested deprivation

bring her into the country

Keith Beavon says while some other countries do charge for immigration permits, it is unusual for charges to be slapped on spouses. He believes that the drafters of this law — the Aliens' Control Amendment Act — have made a mistake

"My God, this is a serious problem — it goes against the spirit of what the state wants to do. They are trying to prevent aliens from coming into South Africa to get jobs, but to whack this on to the spouses is not fair. It's more than the average young professional's take-home pay, it's more than three bond repayments, my God, it's not an encouragement," he said

Beavon said that his son had job offers from British hospitals and once he had married his fiancée, he had automatic entry into Britain and freedom to work there

"President Mandela has just made a

speech encouraging South African doctors and dentists to come back to the country and when they apply, they are going to find that they have to pay this to bring in their foreign wives or husbands. With this, it is going to be difficult for anybody to pull any ex-South Africans who have fallen in love with foreigners back into the country"

The Department of Home Affairs had failed to comment by the time of going to press

● Meanwhile Home Affairs has lost a landmark immigration case which should have far-reaching implications for the way in which the department handles applications by foreigners for permanent residence in South Africa

British-born industrialist David Foulds took the Home Affairs Department to court for repeatedly rejecting his applications for permanent residence without giving him reasons why

his application was being thrown out.

He is a Johannesburg-based entrepreneur with a thriving business, built on his specialist knowledge and skills in the motor industry, and a desire to commit himself to South Africa

Foulds was one of very few people who were prepared to challenge the practice of the Immigrants' Selection Board and the Home Affairs Department of rejecting applications without furnishing reasons for doing so

Judge Piet Streicher set aside the board's decision and ruled that it should re-evaluate Foulds' application in "a lawful and procedurally fair manner". Streicher ordered Home Affairs to pay the costs

Foulds does not automatically get permanent residence, but can now reapply, knowing the Immigrants' Selection Board will have to give him the opportunity to justify his applica-

tion, should there be a problem. This has never happened before

His attorney, Susan Nurick, said, "This case demonstrates that state departments such as Home Affairs must in future ensure all their decisions are premised upon fair and equitable procedures, even in circumstances where the state has an absolute discretion

"It is hoped that the Department of Home Affairs will now implement this judgment by furnishing reasons for adverse decisions which often have far-reaching effects on individual rights"

Foulds said this week "I've been sucking lemons all day to stop myself smiling, I'm so pleased. It's strange that President Nelson Mandela is making speeches in the UK, telling people to come here and invest and build businesses and then these guys in the Home Affairs Department are trying to throw us out"

Probe home affairs 'corruption', says NP

(236)

■ Details of alleged corruption in the department of home affairs will be taken up in parliament, according to the National Party's spokesman on home affairs Frik van Deventer.

ARG 20/9/96

GLYNNIS UNDERHILL
Staff Reporter

THE department of home affairs would give its "full co-operation" should the government find it necessary to institute a judicial inquiry into allegations of corruption within the department

The department was responding to the call by the National Party MP and spokesman on home affairs, Frik van Deventer, for a judicial inquiry into allegations of corruption in the department

"To protect South Africa's bona fides and integrity, the National Party urgently requests the government to order a judicial inquiry to establish whether rumours of corruption in the department of home affairs are true, and if so, to take decisive steps against the guilty parties," he said

However, Mr Van Deventer declined to elaborate on the allegations when contacted by SATURDAY Argus. They involved people who were trying to get residence permits, he said

Allegations had been circulating about officials taking money and gifts in exchange for residence permits, but it would be impossible to prove whether they were true without a judicial inquiry, he said

Department of home affairs spokesman Henne Meyer said he believed Mr Van Deventer was referring specifically to alleged corruption in the home affairs offices in the Northern Province. Allegations had been reported in a daily newspaper, he said

"This allegation was based on incorrect information and was untrue," said Mr Meyer

But Mr Van Deventer said the corruption allegations involving the department of home affairs had been circulating for "a long period" and appeared to still be circulating.

"President Mandela wants people to back South Africa, but you will never get people to back the country if there is corruption in the department of home affairs," he warned

Mr Van Deventer said he would be taking the matter up in parliament. His statement pointed to "rumours" of corrupt behaviour by officials concerned with handling residents permits in the Northern Province. Similar allegations also were being heard elsewhere, it claimed

"The government, and specifically the minister concerned, Dr Buthelezi, has an obligation to attend to the matter immediately," Mr Van Deventer said

The department has an inspectorate which investigates all reported cases of alleged irregularities, according to Mr Meyer. "Where irregularities of criminal nature are confirmed, these are handed to the police for criminal investigation," he said

Darker shade of black

Sowetan 22/7/96 (236)

MY DARK COMPLEXION was enough evidence for police and immigration officials to almost "deport" me from my country of birth last week

The fact that I rent a flat in Hillbrow, Johannesburg, where half of the residents are believed to be illegal immigrants, confirmed their suspicions that my ID book was forged

On Thursday afternoon I was in a happy mood because of the beautiful weather when I set off for the rank at the corner of Bree and Sauer streets to catch a taxi to work

While I was admiring and "measuring" three beautiful girls who were strolling in front of me as I walked through Braamfontein, one of the two men I had just passed tapped me roughly on the right shoulder

He produced a police identity card and demanded to see the contents of my fancy leather bag. When he demanded it I handed him my ID book which he scrutinised thoroughly

"Well, it's policemen doing their duty," I thought to myself as the three beautiful girls, who had by now slowed their pace, and other passers-by, watched with enthusiasm

Intimidating voice

One of the plainclothes policemen looked me straight in the eye and in an intimidating voice asked "Hey wena, umhlobo bani?" I did not answer

I was born in a small township near Louis Trichardt, a *dorpie* in Northern Province, where I grew up speaking Tshivenda. I'm most fluent in that language

At his insistence, I explained who I was

But he turned to the other policeman who had all along been quietly puffing on his cigarette and said "But Molefe is a Sotho surname, isn't it? This *kwerekwere* (a derogatory name for black illegal immigrants) thinks he is clever"

"Where do you stay?"

"Hillbrow," I answered

"Aha, where did you get this ID book from?" he asked, handing the ID book to the other policeman to scrutinise

He repeated the question and before I could answer, they violently "sandwiched" me and led me to John Vorster Square. The insults they uttered on the way cannot be printed in this newspaper

As we walked to the station, we passed several men who were allegedly selling "stolen" jewellery on the streets. The policemen greeted them and promised that they would talk to them later after "locking up this *kwerekwere*"

Before we reached John Vorster Square they

How dark a skin is too dark for police and immigration officials? And what happens if it's too dark? *Sowetan* staffer **Russel Molefe** gives sardonic – and disturbing – answers to these questions...



spoke among themselves and commanded me to follow them to the Home Affairs offices in Market Street so that they could check whether my ID book was genuine

"We are going to lock you up after this, you will sleep in the cell and they will later deport you to Maputo where you come from *U ya ndi zwa?*" one of the policemen said to me. But I did not answer

The most humiliating part of the episode began when we entered the Home Affairs offices. It was already 3pm and officials were filing out of their offices as it was knock-off time

But the sight of policemen grabbing me by my belt attracted their attention and some turned back, giggling, and asked whether I was from Zimbabwe, Mozambique or Zaire. I did not answer any of their questions

Silly jokes

I was thrown into an office where four Home Affairs officials were seated. They laughed at me. My entrance immediately triggered silly jokes about illegal immigrants

I was trying to be "unconscious" about the situation in that office when one official suggested that all illegal immigrants who were arrested should be killed

One of the policemen threw my ID book to a smartly dressed official and demanded that he check whether or not it was genuine

The official turned to me "Umhlobo bani?" (to which ethnic group do you belong?)

"I normally don't answer this kind of questions. Check my ID book," I replied

"Where do you work?" he asked

"I'm a *Sowetan* journalist"

My answer triggered laughter in the office. One official told me there were no journalists who looked like me at *Sowetan*

The official who was scrutinising my ID book said it could not be verified because the computer system had "crashed". He suggested that I be locked in the police cell overnight

We went to another office where I was told I would be included in the next batch of illegal immigrants to be deported to Mozambique

There were many illegal immigrants in other offices giving their details to officials who

laughed at them and shoved them around

A white official, in a uniform similar to the one worn by South African immigration officials at border posts, came into the office I was in and with rudeness not found anywhere in this world, bombarded me with questions in Afrikaans

"Who was the chief of the Vendas in 1978? What is the main town of Venda?" were some of the questions to which I replied in English

"But Louis Trichardt is an Afrikaner town. Why can't you speak Afrikaans. I don't like your attitude and *ek sal jou opfok*. I'm not like these Jewish boys who lick the *kaffirs* a," he said, all the time poking at my head with a finger

One policeman said to him "Die man het boeke en papiere in sy sak. Hy dunk hy's geleerd. Hy bly in Hillbrow"

I asked to make a telephone call, but was told that they had no "phones to play with"

Made me strip

The white official violently pulled off my jacket and then ordered me to strip to my underwear. They checked for inoculation marks

I was released two hours later after a coloured official persuaded them that I be given "the benefit of the doubt"

"What if you lock him up and later confirm that he is a South African," the coloured official argued. As I was going out, the white official said he would beat the hell out of me if I was ever arrested again

Witwatersrand police spokesman Sergeant Mark Reynolds told me on Friday that the complexion of a person did spark suspicions

A person not able to speak or understand local languages was regarded as suspicious as well, he said

"If we can't confirm our suspicions, a person is given the benefit of the doubt. But in your case, you were humiliated. I'm very sorry about it"

Reynolds advised me to lay a complaint with Johannesburg area Commissioner Frans Malherbe, which I did

Home Affairs spokesman Mr Hennie Meyer told me to report the matter to Mr Joe Tshabalala, regional manager in Johannesburg

Immigrants now have to pay

(235) Star 23/7/96

Pretoria - South African taxpayers no longer had to carry the cost of applications by foreigners to immigrate or to stay in the country temporarily, the Department of Home Affairs said yesterday.

Applicants now have to pay a set fee "in line with the international practice of self-compensatory tariffs," said spokesman Henrie Meyer

An individual applying for an immigration permit now had to pay R5 580. A family comprising a breadwinner, spouse and no more than two children was being

charged the same amount, with R360 for each additional child.

The cost of an application for temporary residence permits of various types ranged from R108-R360. And R360 was being charged for an extension or alteration of a temporary permit.

The practice of issuing all visas free of charge had also been changed to a "principle of reciprocity".

"If the applicant is from a country which charges South Africans for visa applications, we levy a fee of R108," he said. -Sapa.

Robert Bosch workers halt over wages

BY GOBA NDHLOVE (152) (152)

Fifty nine Robert Bosch workers downed tools at noon yesterday, forcing a large section of the company in Faraday, Johannesburg, to shut down.

All the workers belong to the Metal Electrical and Allied Workers Union (Mewusa), affiliated to the National Council of Trade Unions. Their strike is legal as workers took a vote last week in terms of a recognition agreement

between the union and the company.

Robert Bosch is involved in the sale and marketing of refrigerators and related appliances.

Mewusa's Gauteng vice-chairman, Zola Manake, said the action arose from a wage dispute.

Numerous meetings have been held in an attempt to resolve the dispute. The most recent talks took place at the industrial council for the motor industry, but bore no fruit.

Star 23/7/96

Residence permit fees introduced

(236) 80 23/7/96
TAXPAYERS no longer had to carry the cost of applications by foreigners to immigrate or to stay in the country temporarily, the home affairs department said.

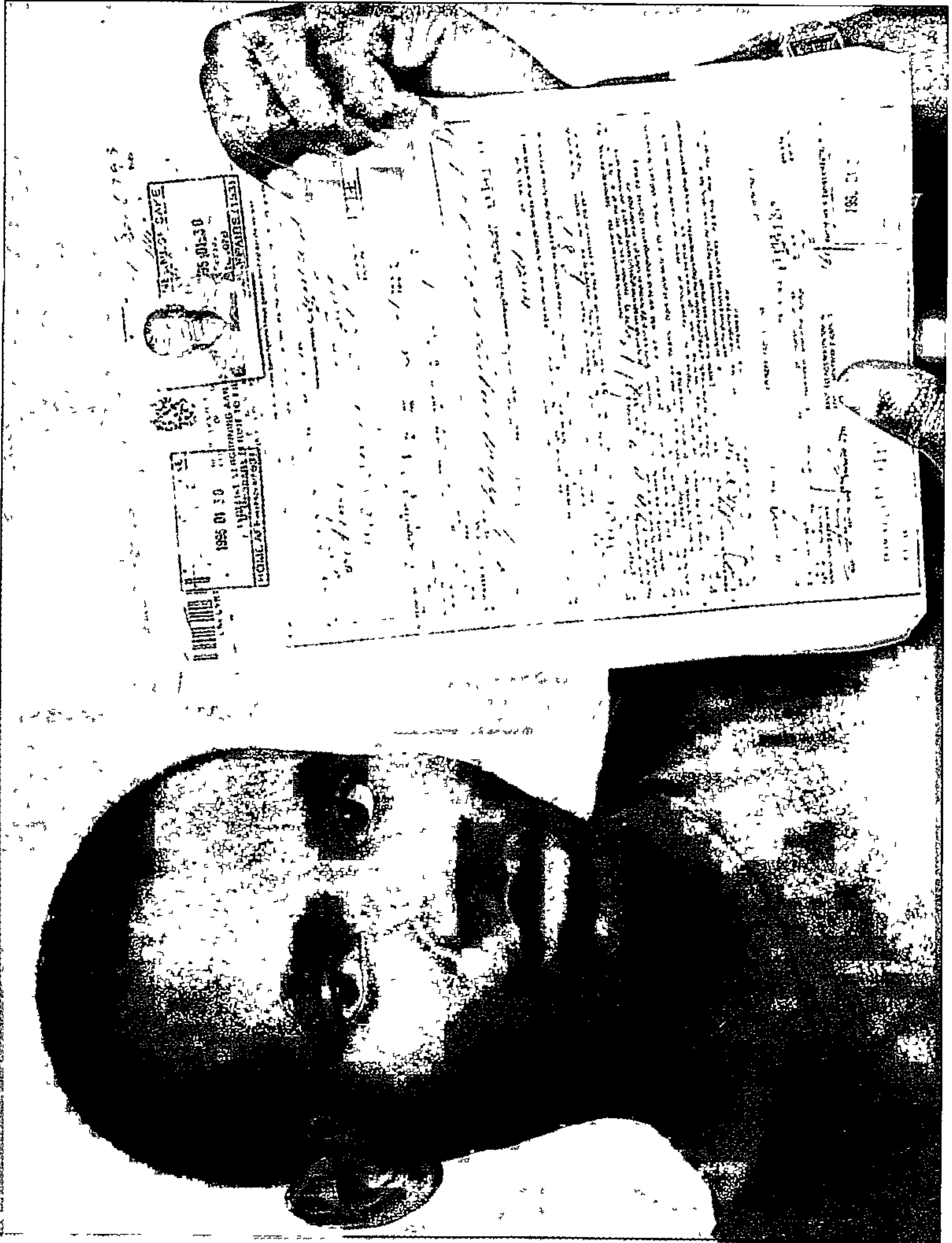
Since the beginning of the month applicants have had to pay a set fee, spokesman Henrie Meyer said. In the past such services had been free of charge.

An individual applying for an immigration permit had to pay R5 800. A family comprising the breadwinner, spouse and no more

than two children was being charged the same amount, with R360 for each additional child.

The cost of one of various temporary residence permits ranged from R108 to R360, and R360 was being charged for an extension or alteration of a permit.

Meyer said the practice of issuing visas free had also changed. "We now follow the principle of reciprocity," he said. Applicants from countries charging South Africans now pay R108. —Sapa



FIGHTING TO STAY: Mr Tsibango Kasonga holds up his temporary resident's permit.

PICTURE ANNE LAING

Zairean in bid for asylum

24/7/96
(236)

RONALD MORRIS

A ZAIREAN refugee and youth leader in that country's opposition party, who fled from strife-torn Shaba Province, told the Supreme Court his life would be in constant danger if he was deported to Zaire and not granted political asylum.

"The situation in Zaire resembles civil war — especially to a person who belongs to the opposition party," Mr Tsibango Kasonga, 25, told Mr Justice AM van Niekerk in an urgent application brought against the Minister of Home Affairs, the director-general of Home Affairs and the Appeal Board for Refugee Affairs, pending a review of a decision to refuse him asylum.

Kasonga said there was no rational reason for refusing him asylum and his right to life and to freedom from cruel and unusual punishment and detention without trial, would be infringed if he were forced to return to Zaire.

In October last year his application for asylum was rejected, but he was granted the right to appeal. On July 8 this year his appeal was rejected again.

Mr Justice Van Niekerk postponed the application to August 8

WEDNESDAY
JULY 24, 1996 ★

'MINDLESS' RED TAPE FOR SETTLERS

Furore over SA's new immigration policies

PEOPLE BORN in South Africa but who have given up their passports to become citizens of another country are being treated like "aliens" when they want to come home for good. **CAROL CAMPBELL** and **IAN HOBBS** report.

IMMIGRATING to South Africa has become as tough as winning an international lottery for United States citizenship, as the Department of Home Affairs turns away thousands of applications for new citizenship from foreigners every year

Even people born in South Africa but who have given up their passports to become citizens of another country are being treated like "aliens" when they want to come home for good

A Department of Home Affairs official said South Africans who left the country permanently without informing the government would, according to the law, automatically lose their citizenship if they were discovered

"Many people say they are going on holiday and never come back

"We eventually find out who

they are when the computer kicks up their names as not having returned for some time — if we find they have taken out citizenship of another country they automatically lose their South African citizenship," said the official

The growing paranoia about "aliens" who were "invading" South Africa apparently stemmed from fears that these people were "stealing" jobs from locals, he said

Immigration complexities and bungles are causing increasing anxiety in Britain, home to the largest community of long-term South African exiles

Almost without exception, South Africans and British members of their families say the tangle of red-tape and the apparently mindless new rules emanating from Pretoria are alarming

"I dreamed for 20 years about going home to a free SA with my

(236) CT 24/7/96
(British) family, but the process is a bureaucratic nightmare that goes on for month after month," said a respected former anti-apartheid activist

Pensioners and professional people with valuable talents say the imposition of counter-productive foreign exchange obstacles is a major problem for South Africans seeking to return or stay in Britain

A professional man said he considered going home after working in London for some 20 years for a South African company, but "Pretoria red-tape" had caused nightmares for him and his family

"The (SA) officials here are very helpful, but they are obviously dealing with a mess in Pretoria, where they seem to want problems rather than solutions," he said

Without exception, confused would-be returnees praised hard-pressed consular and migration staff at the SA High Commission and levelled blame at Foreign Affairs and Home Affairs back in SA

The SA High Commission has been asked for comment, but no reply has been received

(236)

**1 400 Africans apply
for permanent residence**

Star 25/7/96

The Department of Home Affairs said yesterday it had received more than 1 400 applications for permanent residence from citizens of Southern African Development Community countries.

This follows a ruling that citizens of SADC member states could apply for exemption and acquire permanent residence.

Most applications were from citizens of Mozambique and Zimbabwe and the majority, 1 155, had been lodged at offices in Gauteng. Applications can be made until September 30. -- Sapa.

Statistics show brain drain is matched by new arrivals

Star 25/12/96 (236)

Large proportion of newcomers to SA are economically active professionals and semi-professionals aged 30 to 44

By ADAM COOKE

Large numbers of South Africa's best brains may well be leaving the country, but the exodus is being matched by an equivalent influx of foreign brains

According to statistics supplied by the Department of Home Affairs, in 1994 the number of people settling in SA exceeded that of people leaving

In all 6 398 people arrived in that year while 5 707 left

Last year both figures showed a decline, with 5 064 foreigners arriving in the country and 5 672 South Africans leaving

But what is most significant about those arriving is that they are at their most economically productive age - the biggest

grouping being between the ages of 30 and 44 years old

Some 1 744 people of this age arrived in 1995 and 2 151 in 1994

And a large proportion of them - some 2 568 in 1994 and 1 762 in 1995 - are economically active professionals and semi-professionals

Big influx of managers

Aside from a large amount of doctors, the country has benefited from a big influx of people in managerial, executive and administrative occupations. In that class 374 people arrived last year

They are also bringing their

children in large numbers - 1 661 in 1994 and 1 162 in 1995

Many of the families seem to have come to SA with one of the spouses in employment and the other planning to stay home with the children

Under the category of house-keeping, 1 678 people arrived last year

South Africa also seems to be fancied as a place for retirement, as the only figure that has shown an increase since 1994 is that of pensioners - 309 arrived in 1994 and 340 in 1995

While there has been much talk of a "brain drain" over the past years, there has been a noticeable lack of "brain gain" talk, as many South Africans focus on the well-publicised figures of departure

Immigrants must face SA's new 'Group Areas'

M+G 26/7-1/8/96 (236)

Marion Edmunds

IT'S being called the Group Areas Act for immigrants. Foreigners who acquire permanent residence status in the new South Africa will not be allowed to move home from one province to another for a year after their application is approved.

Nor will they be able to change jobs without permission from the Home Affairs Department, and they will have to pay a fee of R360 to apply for such permission.

Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR) say that both these provisions of immigration law are unconstitutional because they contradict two rights in the bill of rights: the freedom of movement, and the right to engage freely in economic activity and to pursue a livelihood anywhere in the national territory.

"Although restriction of these rights is permitted, such restriction must itself be constitutional and, in our opinion, the present restriction by the Home Affairs Ministry is unconstitutional. LHR is firmly of the belief that the Aliens Control Act is in any case outdated," said Jeff Handmaker, an immigration specialist at LHR.

Home Affairs representative Hennie Meyer said this week that a permanent residence permit was approved on the condition that a foreigner had employment in South Africa, and a change of employment would mean the permit should be renegotiated.

Potential immigrants and foreigners are being told that this and other tariffs are being charged to cover the administrative cost of processing applications. Sources in the Home

Affairs Department say the plan is to make the department financially self-sufficient, without burdening the South African tax-payer.

British-born industrialist Peter Evans, who is battling to get permanent residence for his family, said from his home in Northern Province this week: "It is impossible to make it here. Everything is against you: hijackings, poor telephone networks and now Home Affairs. As soon as I make enough profit from my export business, we will be moving to southern Europe."

Evans is being charged R11 000 to get application forms for permanent residence for his family. He said the Home Affairs official in Pietersburg said that once the application was granted he would have to pay another unspecified fee. His wife has been waiting for two years to hear whether or not her application has been

'They are asking for foreign investment, but making it very difficult for people to come in and invest'

accepted

"They are asking for foreign investment, but making it very difficult for people to come in and invest," he said. Evans has been forwarding details of his struggle to the National Party, hoping they will take it up on a political level.

Meantime, Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, after prompting from Cabinet, appealed again this week to foreign companies operating in South Africa to employ local South Africans above "aliens", saying that such a move would demonstrate support for the Reconstruction and Development Programme.

Buthelezi employs foreign-born Mario Ambrosini in his department as a constitutional adviser.

On the side of refugees

A FEW years ago, Pia Prutz Phiri, a senior legal officer for the UN High Commission for Refugees, was asked by the Swedish government if it would be safe to return some Rwandans to their home country

Yes, said Phiri. The Rwandan government had begun talking to the rebels, elections were scheduled and the prospects for peace were good. The refugees were duly sent back.

A few months later, Rwanda was plunged into civil war resulting in the genocide of thousands.

"That haunts me to this day," says Phiri, now the commission's senior legal officer in Southern Africa.

It is a story the Danish-born lawyer has shared with many South African immigration officials.

"Let us make sure that when we send refugees back to their countries of origin, they go home to stay and survive," she tells a group of Home Affairs employees in Pietersburg.

The employees are there for a seminar aimed at "sensitising" them and giving them guidelines on how to deal with refugees.

It is part of a nationwide campaign organised by the commission and the Department of Home Affairs and comes against the backdrop of an increase in the number of applications for refugee status.

In the past year alone, there were 18 000 applications for asylum. About 7 000 were considered, but only 4 000 were granted.

The UN and the Department of Home Affairs are holding nationwide seminars to teach officials sympathy for asylum seekers. JACOB DLAMINI reports



HAUNTED . . . the UN's Pia Prutz Phiri

The officials are given fictional case studies. One is of Fatuma, an Ethiopian political activist seeking asylum because she fears persecution.

To determine if she qualifies, the officials must decide that Fatuma has a well-

founded fear of persecution, that she is being persecuted on the grounds of race, religion, nationality, membership of a social group or her political opinions.

The responses from the officials are telling. Is Fatuma a refugee?

No, says one black official. She has not suffered any real persecution.

"Besides," he adds, "She is a graduate and she must stay and fight."

This draws a sharp response from another official. "Hendrik, have you ever been to Ethiopia? There they behead you for nothing!"

A vote is taken on whether Fatuma is a refugee. Only six say she is.

Phiri is accompanied by Claude Schraivesande, a Home Affairs deputy director. Together, they are battling against a tide of public opinion to ensure the safety of refugees.

"We have 4 000 official refugees in this country, and if 4 000 people are a terrible problem maybe I don't understand the word 'problem'," says Schraivesande.

He says the public often confuses refugees with "illegal aliens". Aliens enter in contravention of the Aliens Control Act, whereas refugees are forced to leave their countries for fear of persecution.

Home Affairs estimates that there are 750 000 illegal aliens in South Africa.

"We want to teach people to stop thinking that a refugee is automatically a problem," says Schraivesande. "Albert Einstein was a refugee, and we would not have had what we got out of his brain if someone had not given him refugee status."

Home Affairs is drafting refugee legislation which is expected to become law next year.

Many more skilled people leaving SA than arriving

(236) Star 4/7/96

The number of professionals emigrating from South Africa outnumbered those arriving by almost three to one, said a report released by the Central Statistical Service yesterday.

The study was conducted after the Department of Home Affairs introduced a system requiring all South Africans leaving the country to complete a departure form.

The report showed that 3 083 people left the country in the first quarter of this year, compared with 1 118 immigrants.

The number of people leaving the country during this time increased by 27% com-

pared with last year, while the number of immigrants decreased by 21,1%, resulting in a net loss of 1 965 economically active people.

"Only 414 immigrants are economically active, as opposed to the 1 626 economically active people who have left the country, almost four times the amount," CSS head Dr F Orkin said.

The report further showed that education-related occupations had lost 132 people, with only 27 new arrivals to fill these positions.

Likewise, 39 medical and dental professionals had left, with only 18 new arrivals to South Africa - Sapa

Cabinet nod for 14 weeks' abortion on demand

Star 4/7/96

(236)

Termination of Pregnancy Bill enjoys emphatic backing of the ANC

By **PATRICK BULGER**
Parliamentary Correspondent

Abortion on demand is certain to be introduced in South Africa within months.

New legislation to introduce legal abortions was approved by the Cabinet meeting in Pretoria yesterday and will be tabled in Parliament when the next sitting gets underway next month after the winter recess.

The Termination of Pregnancy Bill, which has the emphatic backing of the ANC majority in Parliament, needs a simple majority in Parliament's two houses to become law.

The bill, which has yet to be released to the public, is likely to follow the recommendations of a parliamentary committee which last year recommended abortion on demand to avoid the estimated 120 000 backstreet abortions performed in South Africa each year.

The report said abortions should be available up to 14 weeks into a pregnancy and up to 24 weeks under "certain broadly specified conditions". It was adopted amid strong objections from the National Party.

The committee's chairman, Dr Abe Nkomo, said last night he was "glad to hear" that the Cabinet had approved the bill. Nkomo, who is also chairman of the parliamentary portfolio committee on health which will have to vet the measure before it is tabled in the National Assem-

bly and the Senate, said he foresaw few problems with its passage.

"The ANC has committed itself on this issue," Nkomo said.

An attempt by several leading church figures, among them the Rev Frank Chikane and the Rev Barney Pitso, to persuade the ANC caucus to allow a "free vote" on the issue was unlikely to succeed, he said. The ANC had "closed ranks" on the issue.

The two-member African Christian Democratic Party and the NP will almost certainly oppose the bill, but the PAC and some IFP members are in favour of the pro-choice position.

The bill is likely to be vehemently opposed by the anti-choice lobby and by Christian groupings.

The only other route for anti-abortionists to follow would be the constitution. But the constitutional text adopted by the Constitutional Assembly on May 8 specifically grants women the right of control over their reproductive capacities.

The new law will replace the Abortion and Sterilisation Act of 1975 in terms of which a legal abortion can be performed only up to the sixth week of pregnancy after a rape or if two doctors were prepared to certify that a birth would cause permanent damage to a woman's health.

► **Reaction**
.. Page 2

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Brain drain from SA continues

PRETORIA — Almost three times ⁽²³⁶⁾ the number of professionals emigrated from SA than those who immigrated, according to a report released by the Central Statistical Service yesterday.

The study was conducted after the home affairs department introduced a system whereby all SA residents leaving the country had to complete a departure form.

The system was implemented at the airports in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban because about 97% of emigrants left through them.

Statistical Service head F Orkin said the report showed 3 083 people had emigrated in the first quarter of this year, compared with 1 118 immigrants.

The number of emigrants in this time increased by 27% compared with last year, while the number of immigrants had decreased by 21,1%. *Bo 4/7/96*

Orkin said this had resulted in a net loss of 1 965 economically active people.

He said there were 185 economically active immigrants from professional, semi-professional and technical categories, whereas emigrants numbered 638 people.

Education-related occupations had lost 132 people, with only 27 new arrivals to fill these positions.

Of medical and dental professionals, 39 had left, with only 18 new arrivals to South Africa.

Orkin said the number of overseas visitors had increased by 7,5% in January to March this year, compared to last year.

The number of South Africans who went overseas temporarily had increased by 15,1 percent since last year he said. — Sapa.

Immigration procedure 'in line with international standards'

Stephané Bothma

PRETORIA — The amendment of the Aliens Control Act has significantly decreased the number of foreigners from non-African countries being granted permanent residence in SA from 11 415 in 1990 to 3 721 last year.

During the same period, the number of work permits issued to foreigners from all countries increased from 38 571 to 43 891 last year, the home affairs department said at the weekend.

A spokesman said the amendment should not be regarded as a tightening of regulations to create the impression that foreigners were not wanted in SA.

"It is merely aimed at bringing SA's immigration procedures in line with international standards," he said.

It should be seen as a refinement of the process of pre-selecting people with special skills not available locally, particularly taking into account the high level of

unemployment in SA.

He said it was an international requirement that applications for work permits be made from outside a country to prevent foreign workers from entering the country under false pretences as visitors.

A fee of R360 was levied for a work permit to defray costs.

No one was granted permanent residence on a preferential basis as a result of his or her country of origin.

"In every instance the main consideration is whether a South African is available for the job or can be trained for the position.

"Anyone with skill not obtainable in SA or key personnel of international companies required for effective management of operations in SA are issued the necessary permits," he said.

The department said earlier it was expected that about 1-million people from Southern African Development Community states currently living in SA would qualify for permanent residence following

an announcement by Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthezi last month

Aliens from neighbouring countries who had not committed serious criminal offences, were engaged in productive economic activity and could provide evidence of continuous residence in SA for five years would qualify for permanent residence.

Statistics released last week showed that three times more professionals emigrated from SA during the first quarter of this year than the number being replaced by new arrivals.

Economically active immigrants from professional, semi-professional and technical categories numbered 185 people, whereas emigrants from the same categories numbered 638 people.

Education-related occupations lost 132 people, with only 27 new arrivals to fill these positions. Likewise, 39 medical and dental professionals had left, with only 18 new arrivals to fill their boots

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UNIVERSITY
SALDR

Number of immigrants limited

(236) CT 15/7/96

□ From Page 1

Selection Board — all government officials — in close collaboration with the Department of Labour.

"South Africa can only accept a certain number of immigrants because there are vast numbers of unskilled and semi-skilled South African workers who are entitled to employment opportunities and to an economically viable lifestyle before immigrants."

The Cape Times last week interviewed two families who were exceptionally happy with their recent move to South Africa. Both are doctors and neither has stayed the required two years before they

will be granted permanent residence.

One was Russian surgeon Dr Arkady Verkhovsky, his teacher wife Elena and their two daughters Anna, 11, and Marganta, 7.

They arrived in Cape Town in October last year with very little money and four suitcases, "containing mostly dictionaries" He had got a position at Tygerberg's trauma unit.

Dr Olusola Wale Adedipe of Nigeria has also immigrated "very happily" to South Africa with his agriculturist wife and two young children

Dr Adedipe is a registrar at

Groote Schuur Hospital where he is training to become a brain surgeon

He said he and his wife Oluwakemi — who has a BSc and double honours in agriculture — their three-year-old son Wale and their year-old daughter Adetola, earned more money and were enjoying a much better lifestyle than they had in Nigeria

They also have an unfaltering faith that "things will get better in South Africa with time", said Dr Adedipe. "We all get only one life and we must live it as happily as we can — we are very enthusiastic about South Africa's future."

EXPATRIATES ALSO HIT BY TOUGH POLICIES

R1,5m demands block

block immigration

(236) CT 15/7/96



Professionals hoping to help reverse the "brain drain" and South Africans who married abroad are having difficulty getting into the country, writes EUNICE RIDER.

they can support spouses or children wanting to immigrate

- Destitute, aged or infirm family members may be "sponsored" by their families on condition the families can support them
- Retired people may

of skills where vacancies exist, saying such data changed continuously and they worked closely with the Department of Labour in determining immigration applications

However, a list compiled in 1994 indicated that engineers — professional and technical — were lacking in South Africa and that those with certain trades such as electricians and toolmakers, as well as those with expertise in the computer sciences, were in short supply.

The Department of Home Affairs could also not supply statistics on how many unskilled or semi-skilled workers — particularly from the UK — had been allowed to immigrate to South Africa with enormous South African government assistance between the late 1960s and the late 1980s

The department said that because of the high unemployment rate in South Africa, the country had had to cut down on the number of foreigners being allowed to settle here

"Unless people can offer specialist skills which the country is lacking or can plough money into the economy, or at least — in the case of family members or retired persons — prove that they will not become a burden to the state, they will not be allowed permanent residence," a spokesman said.

He said nobody who is unskilled or semi-skilled would normally be accepted as an immigrant worker, nor would people in careers in which there is no demand for their talents, but that all applications are individually assessed by the Immigrants'

□ To Page 3

TOUGH immigration policies are making it difficult for foreign professionals to settle in South Africa — and for South Africans married to foreigners to return. Many who want to resettle here complain that the government is making it exceptionally difficult for them to enter the country legally.

One South African, a former Cape Town librarian, has found her way home blocked by tortuous regulations and demands for huge collateral

The woman, who has lived in London for nearly 20 years and is married to a British national, wants desperately to return to the land of her birth with her husband, who has visited the country many times and "loves South Africa".

But she was shocked last week when the Foreign Affairs office in London informed her that unless her psychiatrist husband can prove that he has a firm offer of employment in South Africa, he will have to enter the country under the "own business" scheme.

Under this scheme people wanting to start their own businesses — or in his case a private psychiatric practice like the one he has in London — would have to bring R1,5 million into the country and invest R700 000 of it for at least three years

"We don't have that kind of money," said the former librarian, now a top information specialist for a large British publishing company

She said her husband was eager to work in the interests of South Africa and its citizens. She had thought the South African authorities would make it easier for professionals to establish themselves here, to help reverse the "brain drain" that had been depriving the country of expertise since the mid-1980s.

Asked if it was possible to keep a South African citizen out, a Department of Home Affairs spokeswoman told the Cape Times "I'll check"

In the first quarter of this year, three times as many people left South Africa as entered the country. And although the new immigrants were mostly professionally qualified or had needed semi-professional and technical skills, only a quarter of the professionals who left have been replaced

There are nine schemes under which applications for immigration will be considered

● Workers who have firm offers of employment. Their employers will have to declare why the posts cannot be filled by South Africans or permanent residents

● There is a family reunion scheme for those who do not have firm offers of employment, but have South African family members willing to support them financially

● Spouses and children must legally prove their South African family connections, who must in turn prove that

immigrate if they can prove that they can transfer their financial assets to South Africa and have enough money to support themselves.

● Fiancés may immigrate either in their own right if they are considered "acceptable" or they must submit marriage licences to the Immigrants' Selection Board for consideration.

● Financially independent people would have to bring at least R1,5 million into the country and invest R700 000 of that in the South African economy for at least three years

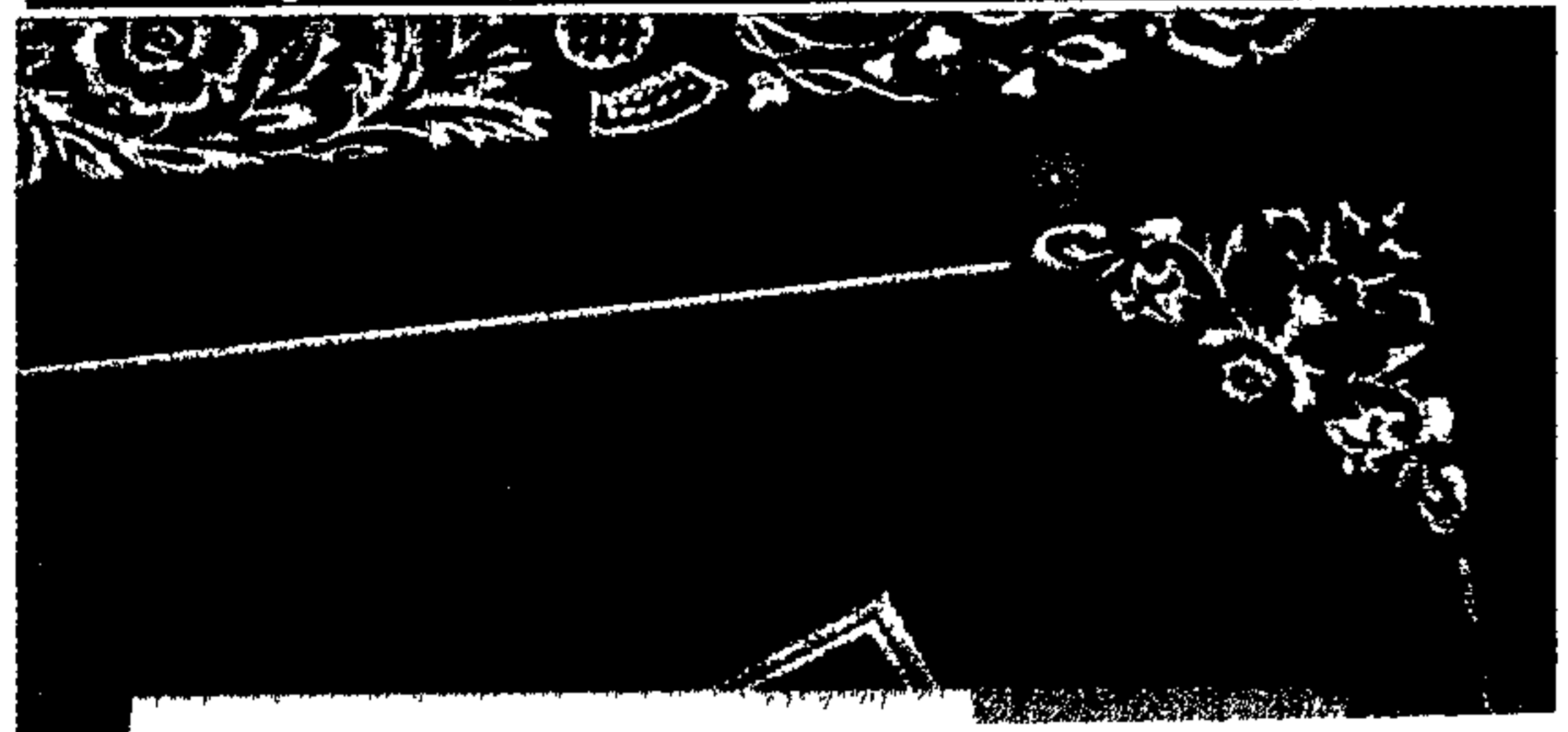
● Those wanting to start their own businesses would have to have enough money to support themselves and have to transfer minimum amounts of money — individually determined by the Immigrants Selection Board — to start those businesses.

● There is an own business in partnership or co-operation scheme for those wishing to go into business with partners or to continue established businesses. They would have to prove after a year that their involvement in the business had resulted in a substantial contribution towards the South African economy, or that they had employed at least two people living in South Africa legally.

The department could not supply a list

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Results of crime hunt

Stephen Laufer

SAPS commissioner George Fivaz will be out of the country tomorrow when his deputy, Morgan Chetty, announces the results of the month-long hunt for SA's 10 000 most wanted criminals, launched along with the annual policing plan on June 13.

Fivas's European trip had been long planned, his staff said. His absence was not connected to the fact that the target appears not to have been reached. Spokesman Supt Leah Shibambo was unable to comment on a Sunday Times report that the majority of the significantly less than 10 000 criminals apprehended since June 13 were "small fry".

Comment was "embargoed" until Chetty's news conference tomorrow afternoon.

Chetty's news conference would be broadcast live to SAPS personnel around the country on the police closed circuit TV network PolTV.

Meanwhile, in an apparent attempt to deflect criticism of the man-hunt, the commissioner's office yesterday released details of recent arrests after the SAPS' internal anti-corruption drive. With 811 cases under investigation, 100 members charged, and the prosecution of 192 members under consideration, the drive was gathering steam.

Bid to rationalise SA welfare budget

Tim Cohen

ERADICATING fraud and managing cuts to SA's "unsustainable" R12bn a year social pensions system were just two of SA's welfare priorities, according to new Welfare and Population Development Minister Geraldine Fraser-Moleketi.

Another major challenge was redirecting the welfare budget away from its current focus on the aged to concentrate on the youth, she said in an interview at the weekend.

She said she did not anticipate real increases in the social pensions budget, which currently absorbs more than 80% of the department's overall spending.

Even though the roughly R430 paid out to 2,7-million people every month was a small amount, the system was not affordable for government to shoulder alone.

Rationalising the system, which was once administered by 14 different systems, had been a major headache, Moleketi said, but the process of rooting out fraud in the system was well under way.

Savings of R140m would be achieved this year because of investigations into the process, achieved mainly by eliminating people who had died and those who had submitted incorrect ages — a figure twice as high as the savings announced by the department just two months ago.

Moleketi said the department was still hoping to save about R1bn per year by eliminating fraud in the system entirely.

She said in the long term, SA would have to move towards a system of enforced pension payments. But SA was not in a position to implement models similar to those in some South Amer-

ican countries, mainly because of the large number of people who operated in the informal sector. Investigations into a new system were continuing.

Until SA could develop a new system, government would be attempting to find ways of encouraging all South Africans to voluntarily save more for their retirement and thereby reduce the pressure on government's social pensions pay-outs.

Moleketi said one of her aims was to reorientate the department from its current emphasis on the aged to a focus on the youth, which would bring the department into line with SA's demography. About 36% of South Africans were youths while only about 6% were aged, but because of past distortions, by far the largest portion of the department's spending went on the aged.

One such project would involve the rehabilitation of youths who had been imprisoned.

However, because the problems of refocusing on youth and the issue of social pensions would only yield results in the medium to long term, the department was developing programmes which would have immediate effects.

One of these would be a new system for training women who had been deserted by their husbands, while at the same time providing child care facilities. Pilot projects would be launched in the Northern Province soon, to be followed by additional projects in other provinces.

On population development, Moleketi said the issue should not be approached in the simple "reductionist" way it had been dealt with in the past, with a simplistic focus on merely reducing population growth.

Population growth was related to social factors, migration, fertility and access to information and clinics.

Court rejects home affairs decision

Deborah Fine

UK CITIZEN David Foulds has won a Rand Supreme Court application for the setting aside of a Home Affairs and Immigrants Selection Board decision not to grant him permanent SA residence.

The home affairs department and the selection board were ordered by the court on Friday to reconsider his application after it was found that their decision to refuse him permanent residence had been "fatally flawed" because they had failed to notify him of information adverse to his application, some of which had been pro-

vided by his former employer.

An expert in electro-magnetic retarder technology — used to provide greater efficiency and safety in the braking systems of heavy-duty vehicles — Foulds was originally granted permanent resident status in 1982.

He lived and worked here until 1986, when he returned to the UK. His permanent resident status expired when he remained in the UK for over five years.

In 1993, he was recruited by SA company IMS Industrial Products as a product manager and returned to SA to import and distribute retarders. He was granted

a temporary residence permit.

While still at IMS, Foulds established a new company, Retarder Technology, to provide installation and maintenance facilities for new and existing users of electro-magnetic retarders.

In 1995 he was dismissed by IMS, which used his establishment of Retarder Technology as the reason. His application to have the dismissal declared an unfair labour practice is still pending in the Industrial Court.

He became involved full-time in Retarder Technology and applied to the home affairs department for permanent resident status.

BD 15/7/96 (236)

SA's brain drain speeds up this year

et 4/7/96

(236)

PRETORIA: Almost three times more professionals emigrated from South Africa in the first quarter of this year than the number replaced by new arrivals, a report released by the Central Statistical Service yesterday showed.

The study was conducted after the Department of Home Affairs introduced a system whereby residents leaving the country had to complete a departure form.

The system was implemented only at Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban's airports because about 97% of emigrants left the country through them.

Statistical Service head Dr F Orkin said the report showed 3 083 emigrants had left the country in the first quarter of 1996, compared with 1 118 immigrants who had entered.

The number of emigrants had increased by 27% compared with last year, while the number of immigrants had decreased by 21,1%.

Orkin said this resulted in a net loss of 1 965 economically active people.

"Only 414 immigrants are economically active as opposed to the 1 626 economically active people who have left the country, almost four times the amount," he said.

Economically active immigrants from professional, semi-professional and technical categories numbered 185, whereas there were 638 emigrants from the same categories.

Education-related occupations had lost 132 people, with only 27 new arrivals. Similarly, 39 medical and dental professionals left, with only 18 new arrivals. — Sapa

Brits moving to SA as locals still leave for safety abroad

(23b) CT16/7/96

LONDON: At a time when hundreds of South African professionals are fleeing crime and economic uncertainty every month for a safer life abroad, their places in the new South Africa are being snapped up by Britons.

They form the largest single national group of immigrants, according to South Africa's Department of Home Affairs. In 1995, 1 046 British citizens opted to make their permanent homes in South Africa. In the first six months of this year, 2 407 Britons requested information about moving to South Africa and 515 have taken steps to settle.

The latest wave of British immigrants range from the rich and famous, such as Mark Thatcher, the controversial son of Baroness Thatcher, who has bought a home in Cape Town, to old age pensioners hoping for a quiet retirement by the Indian Ocean. Some are young professionals seeking to advance their careers.

Ms Diane Rutherford, a 26-year-old Londoner, decided to move to Johannesburg after dissolving her public relations firm last year. She said "I was curious and wanted to check out the new South Africa. After arriving in January I began to network and soon found myself with a good job and a six-month contract.

"In Britain I felt we were all groveling after some crumbs from the same slice of the pie. Here I have found that if you have ideas and an entrepreneurial spirit you can have the whole slice of pie. We'll have to see if it lasts."

Many South Africans are not prepared to see what the future holds. The highest murder rate in the world and uncertainty over whether President Mandela's vision of reconciliation will outlive him are the main reasons they cite for leaving.

According to the figures, 3 083 people left South Africa in the first three months of 1996 — most of them heading for Australia, New Zealand or Britain. This represents a 27% increase over the same period last year. Just over half of them were economically active, 171 were teachers, doctors, dentists or nurses.

Fear of crime does not seem to be an important consideration for Britons moving to South Africa. "I've kind of stopped worrying about it," said Ms Catherine Whitaker, a 23-year-old Oxford graduate with a good job in publishing, who has been living in South Africa for two years. "I still lock my car doors and I don't stop at red lights at night."

Britons moving to South Africa find modern cities with sprawling houses and swimming pools, almost 4 000km of unspoilt coastline, game parks teeming with wildlife, majestic mountains and endless plains. At the same time they have to confront resentment from South Africans angry about jobs going to immigrants, be they white or black.

The government passed a law in April meaning that would-be immigrants have to prove they are bringing skills to South Africa, or are of independent means. — The Sunday Times

State doctors quit for private sector, abroad

Star 17/7/96 (48) (236)

New, substantially higher pay scales may reduce the exodus, but violent crime is still putting others to flight

By MELANIE-ANN FERIS

State hospitals in Johannesburg are seriously understaffed because of an exodus to the private sector and abroad. However, with the pay increases which came into effect on July 1, it is hoped that doctors and skilled nurses will at least think twice before moving.

Professor David Morrell of the Medical Association of South Africa (Masa) said salaries had been increased according to rank and seniority, and most doctors had received increases of between 50% and 80%, which included payment for the average of 16 hours a week of overtime they had to work.

"No doctor will receive an increase less than 30%," said Morrell, adding the new scales were particularly welcome as doctors' salaries had been "stuck" for the past 10 years.

Asked about the loss of doctors at state hospitals, Morrell said that up until a year ago doctors were switching to the private sector which offered higher pay.

"But of late, a lot are emigrating for reasons other than salaries. They are not willing to put up with the violence in the country (several doctors have been killed

and others injured both on hospital premises and in general crime incidents like hijacking and robberies) and the lack of confidence in the future of medicine here."

It was too early to say how the salary increases would influence doctors in state hospitals to stay, but several had indicated through "word of mouth" they would no longer be leaving.

Meanwhile, hospitals such as Baragwanath and Hillbrow are in

Hospitals face a staff crisis

a staffing crisis

Hillbrow's superintendent Emma Bonderonko said of 18 posts for physiotherapists, nine were vacant. "We are losing them to the private sector who pay them that much more."

Baragwanath hospital spokeswoman Hester Vorster said that the hospital was facing a shortage of radiologists as well as a serious shortage in junior level doctors in all departments.

The hospital was plagued by the "sporadic" loss of doctors to either the private sector or to other countries, she added.

"Junior doctors from other countries cannot be appointed because the Department of Home Affairs appears not to be granting them work permits."

"We are also having a problem with the registration of these doctors by the South African Medical and Dental Council."

"In the past we never had to struggle to get these people on to our staff, now suddenly there is a delay," she said.

But the Department of Home Affairs in Pretoria has indicated that, under normal circumstances, doctors' applications receive preferential treatment and delays of longer than four weeks should not occur.

Provided that the usual conditions set by the Department of Health are met, permits are issued as a matter of course.

However, there is currently a moratorium on the registration of foreign qualified doctors who do not form part of a government-to-government arrangement to work in South Africa.

South African Medical and Dental Council assistant registrar Dan Naudé said the council would consider the moratorium question and the registration of foreign-qualified doctors at their meeting later this month.

Namibian students fined R216 for not having visas

DAN SIMON

NAMIBIAN students returning to Cape Town at the weekend had a bad start to the new term when some were fined R216 at the airport for not having re-entry visas.

The fine is provided for in the amended Aliens Control Act that came into effect on July 1 — when most foreign students were out of the country for the mid-year holidays.

The timing drew sharp criticism yesterday, especially from a Namibian student who said she had to pay R864 in penalties for herself and her three children.

She had also spent more than R2 000 on return air tickets before immigration officials allowed her and her children in.

"It was a complete circus. I don't think they knew what they were doing. We never realised we needed re-entry permits. If I had known this would happen I would not have returned to Cape Town when I

(236)
did," she said

ET 17/7/96
Travel agent Ms Sybille Rutherford, of Campground Travel in Rondebosch, also criticised the timing of the implementation of the new law.

She said she too had to pay a fine of R216 for her niece, who arrived at the airport on Sunday without a re-entry visa.

"They (immigration officials) made threats to send these kids back to Namibia if they couldn't pay," Rutherford said.

However, Mr Jurie de Wet of the Department of Home Affairs immigration services, said ample notice of the new penalty regulation had been given to embassies, airport authorities and airlines.

"Legislation for a re-entry visa has always been there. Only the fine is new. In the past people did not reapply for a re-entry visa because there were no penalties.

"The whole idea of introducing a penalty was to get people to comply with our immigration legislation," he said.

Killer border fences may come down under the new constitution

Electrified barriers may be illegal if they clash with clauses in the Bill of Rights which guarantee freedom of movement

By **NORMAN CHANDLER**
Defence Correspondent

The R35-million electrified fences separating South Africa from Zimbabwe and Mozambique appear destined for the scrapheap

Military sources have told The Star the new constitution has brought into focus the legal use of the 17-year-old fences, erected at the height of the apartheid era to prevent illegal cross-border immigration and raids

The relevant clauses are enshrined in the Bill of Rights, more particularly its references to democratic values of human dignity, equality and freedom

Central are the clauses guaranteeing "freedom and security of the person" and "freedom and movement of residents" which provides for "every citizen to have the right to enter, to remain in, and to reside anywhere in the Republic"

The matter is under scrutiny in senior government and military circles, while the state's legal advisers are studying the implications of dismantling the fences. Involved in the talks are the De-

fence, Safety and Security, Justice, Home Affairs and South African Revenue Service (Customs and Excise) departments

It is understood that objections to the dismantling have been lodged by military officers because they maintain that without such fences, it would require many more troops than the existing 12 companies on border protection duties to help the police curb smuggling and illegal crossings.

They also point out that in the first three months of this year, army patrols held 16 200 illegal immigrants from Mozambique and Zimbabwe

Lieutenant-General Sphiwe Nyanda, chief of staff of the South African National Defence Force, has confirmed that talks are being held about the fences

In addition, at a recent briefing of senior media personnel, the SANDF said "The whole future of the border monitor system is being investigated interdepartmentally and will be decided on by the Cabinet"

The highly computerised structure - effectively used before 1990 to prevent anti-government

armed groups, illegal refugees, and arms and drug smugglers from entering the country - stretches from the Swaziland-South Africa border (Norex 1) to the Kruger National Park boundary, and from the Sand River in Northern Province to almost the Botswana border (Norex 2)

Both fences were set at "lethal" mode (12 000 volts) from 1979 in the case of the Mozambique border and 1986 in regard to Zimbabwe, but when then president F W de Klerk took office in 1990, one of his first acts was to order the fences to be switched to "detect" or "non-lethal" mode, which means the fence acts as a monitor

Recently the SANDF indicated it would ask the Government to allow it to set the fence's electrical supply back to "lethal" mode in a bid to deter illegal immigrants

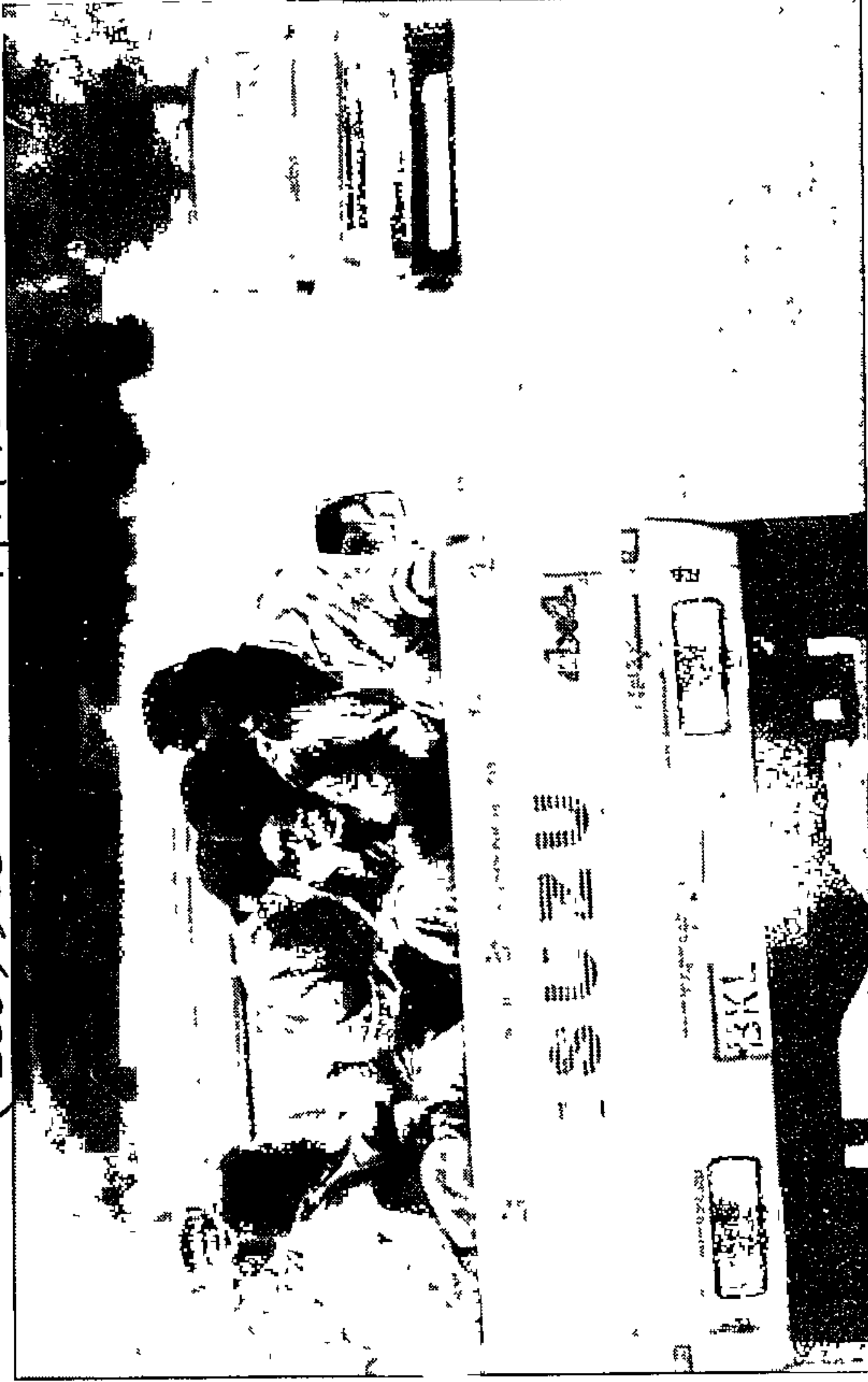
This would mean any person or animal trying to cross the fence would be electrocuted

■ The debate is taking place at the same time as South Africa and Kuwait are in negotiations for the erection of a similar South African-made electrified fence along the Kuwaiti-Iraqi border, sources have told The Star

(236) Star 19/7/96

SA - twilight world for many

(236) Sowetan 1/7/96



There has been criticism that the Government is hard only on Africans

By Coud Joe Amankwaa

JOHNSTON MADIEBOU (27), a Nigerian immigrant who came to South Africa illegally in 1993, lives in constant fear - most of his friends have been rounded up and deported.

Madiebou and many other illegal immigrants - estimated at between 2,5 and 4,1 million - live like twilight people, afraid to see the sun rise.

When *Sowetan* interviewed him in Johannesburg, Madiebou confessed to being an illegal immigrant and said he had been in the country for three years. "My parents still live in Nigeria, and I do not hear from them as I do not have any specific address to which they can write," he said.

He lamented breaking the country's immigration laws, but felt the Home Affairs Department was being tough only on African immigrants. "All my attempts to acquire legal papers have failed," he said.

"I want to be naturalised and stay here for good if they allow me to," he said, adding that police harassment of illegal immigrants was an open secret.

"The South African Government seems to be ambiguous about the plight of illegal immigrants who are vulnerable to police harassment," said Madiebou.

"Instead, it has adopted a hardline stance and is deporting all illegal African immigrants as they appear to be a serious threat to its citizens and economy."

A new set of tough immigration laws came into effect today. Last week, police were already patrolling the city streets and mounting roadblocks to demand passports and identity cards

from people

Under the new laws, immigrants travelling to South Africa either for studies, holiday, medication or using temporary work permits will have to deposit some money at South African embassies abroad so that the Government can access those funds in case they are repatriated.

Other aspects of the new laws include

- Immigrants will now have to pay a R5 580 immigration fee per family before entering the country
- A stricter system of visas and permits will be introduced
- Aliens found working or residing in the country illegally will be fined R4 000 or sentenced to a year's imprisonment or both

- An employer who employs an illegal immigrant will be fined R40 000

However, citizens of Southern Africa and Development Community countries will be exempted from the provisions of the new laws due to a South African Government reprieve apparently negotiated at SADC.

Speculation is rife that the Home Affairs Department intends to forcefully remove all illegal immigrants from its borders - a move that has been sharply criticised.

The South African Institute of Race Relations, for instance, has accused the Government of flouting human rights of illegal immigrants.

SAIRR spokesman Mr Paul Pereira recently slammed the State for being insensitive to the plight of illegal immigrants and of flouting international laws on basic human rights of illegal immigrants.

Homeward bound ... these Mozambicans, who were in the country illegally, were transported home.

He said the continued arrest of immigrants at odd hours by police and immigration officials was unfair.

According to estimates, illegal immigrants constitute five percent of the South African population. Any move to repatriate illegal aliens *en masse* is likely to present the Government with a logistical nightmare.

Pereira suggested the Government should consider giving legal documents to those already in the country. He also suggested a concerted media campaign to debunk perceptions that South Africa was a land of milk and honey.

In his address to the Cabinet recently, Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi disclosed additional strict measures to limit illegal immigrants flocking to the country.

He said the influx of illegal immigrants was detrimental to the implementation of the Reconstruction and Development Programme and urged the Cabinet to depoliticise the issue of illegal immigrants.

Home Affairs Department spokesman Mr Marks Mkwana said the authorities were compelled under the Aliens Control Act to remove all

The SA Govt seems to be ambiguous about the plight of illegal immigrants who are vulnerable to police harassment

illegal immigrants

"If the policymakers (legislature) decide otherwise, it would be adhered to," he said.

He said the authorities were not breaking the law by arresting illegal immigrants at "odd hours" the Aliens Control Act does not prescribe the hours during which raids should be conducted, nor does it prescribe the necessity for search warrants.

Mkwana rejected Pereira's claims that illegal immigrants' basic human rights were flouted. He said direct deportation costs - such as transport, food, medical treatment and escorts - amounted to R2 246 517 for the

1995/96 financial year.

A total of 157 084 illegal immigrants were deported last year.

Pereira said he opposed the forced repatriation of illegal immigrants "It smacks of the oppression of the past apartheid era." He said the way illegal immigrants were treated and kept in jails in South Africa was disturbing.

They were kept under appalling jail conditions they were made to sleep on cement floors and fed little food, contrary to international conventions on the handling of illegal immigrants.

"Immigrants sleep on the floor, and are given just a small portion of food - yet everyone is aware these people are here to look for jobs and nothing else

Pereira said

Mkwana responded "In terms of Section 55 (2) of the Aliens Control Act any person detained won't be kept in detention for longer than is reasonable and necessary under normal circumstances.

"The Department tries to keep people in custody for not longer than 48 hours. However, this is not always possible as in some cases it takes time to obtain travel documents or to make travel arrangements."

Illegal immigrants

shock

Millions
got nod from
cabinet, says
Buthelezi (236)

CLIVE SAWYER
Political Correspondent

THE cabinet has allowed millions of illegal aliens from Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries to become legal residents of South Africa in spite of reservations by his department, Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said today.

It was speculated that up to 12 million people could be affected by the decision. Speaking in his budget vote debate in the national assembly, Chief Buthelezi said that Human Sciences Research Council estimates were that there were between 2.5 million and 4.1 million illegal aliens. "The effect that these illegal aliens can have on the infrastructure and services of the country cannot be underestimated," he said.

The Aliens Control Act would be implemented on July 1, he added. When this more effective control measure was in place, a one-off exemption would be granted to illegal aliens from SADC states.

They would have to prove they entered the country before July 1991, did not have a criminal record and were "desirable" inhabitants, were engaged in productive economic activities or had a relationship with a South African partner or spouse, or had dependent children born or living here.

They would have to apply for exemption by the end of September. Chief Buthelezi said he was confident the influx of illegal immigrants could be stemmed if central and regional governments, as well as all political parties, supported the application of the strict control measures.

"This is a matter that should be depoliticised," he said. Chief Buthelezi said his department was obliged to carry out the decision of the cabinet, which had been made in favour of exemption in spite of Home Affairs estimates of the consequences. But officials emphasised that the estimated number of people who would be eligible for exemption was no more than speculative.

In its report to the national assembly, the portfolio committee on home affairs said estimates of the impact were a "gross exaggeration". "It is a limited amnesty. The number of people who would qualify is not likely to be large and overwhelming, and most of the applicants will already be absorbed and leading productive lives."

Mozambicans to lose refugee status in South Africa

Mozambicans are to lose their refugee status in South Africa.

This follows a meeting in Pretoria of the tripartite commission on refugees last week chaired by deputy home affairs minister Penuell Maduna and attended by Mozambican vice-minister of foreign affairs and co-operation Dr F Rodrigues and a United Nations High Commission for Refugees led by N Bwakira.

"In view of the peace and stability which have returned to Mozambique ... Mozambican refugees will not have refugee status after 31 December 1996," the statement said. - Sapa.

(236) Stav 5/6/96

New legislation to control illegal aliens

By **PATRICK BULGER**

Cape Town – Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday spelt out guidelines for illegal aliens from southern African countries to apply for exemptions from aliens' control legislation

Addressing the National Assembly during the home affairs budget vote, he said it was estimated that there were between 2,5 million and 4,1 million illegal aliens in SA

In spite of this, the Cabinet and his department had now established guidelines to determine who would benefit from the moratorium on ex-

pulsions announced by the Cabinet earlier this year

Buthelezi also announced a tightening up of the system for applying for temporary permits and said a refugee act, governing the control of refugees in accordance with international guidelines, would come before Parliament later this year. The Aliens Control Amendment Act would be implemented from July 1 this year

On the moratorium, Buthelezi said applications would only be considered from people who could prove they had been continuously resident in SA for five years or longer before July 1 1991.

"They must not have a criminal record and must be desirable inhabitants of the Republic

"They must be engaged in productive economic activities in South Africa or maintaining a relationship with a South African partner or spouse or have dependent children born in or residing lawfully in South Africa," Buthelezi said

Applications must be submitted between July 1 and September 30 this year, after which each applicant will be scrutinised to ascertain whether he or she qualifies

Application forms would be available only from July 1

(236) Star 5/6/96

Influx of 12-million people into SA feared

Wyndham Hartley

CAPE TOWN — Government is to grant permanent residence rights to certain illegals from SADC countries — a move which could create an influx of 12-million people into SA

Despite grave doubts within the department, Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday government intended to exempt these foreign nationals, and those who qualified could apply for permanent residence from July 1

Last year when the exemption plan was first approved by the Cabinet, home affairs officials cautioned that

the granting of de facto permanent residence status to those who qualified could result in an influx of family members and relatives which could amount to 12-million immigrants

Introducing his budget vote in the National Assembly yesterday, Buthelezi said those able to prove they had been resident in SA for five years or longer before July 1991, had no criminal record and were "desirable residents" could apply for exemption from having to apply for residence permits

Successful applicants should be engaged in productive economic activities in SA, should be maintaining a relationship with an SA partner or spouse

205/6/96 (236)
or have dependent children born or residing legally in SA, Buthelezi said Applications would have to be made between July 1 and September 30

"This invitation will be published in the Press and I shall request the SABC to repeat the invitation in full on all its stations," Buthelezi said

Asked if his department had changed its estimates on the number of new immigrants this move would attract, he said "We have to carry out the brief of Cabinet and Cabinet decided in spite of our estimates" Buthelezi said the "brain drain" of experts from SA continued last year. The net loss to SA was 3 661, 200 less than in 1994.

Review of miners' status will affect Mozambique

(236) (21) BD 6/6/96

MAPUTO — There are fears that the cancellation of a special 32-year-old customs exemption granted to Mozambican miners working in SA will negatively affect the economy

This is coupled with a move to offer permanent residence to miners who have worked in SA for more than five years, another measure which could affect the Mozambican economy because miners who take up the offer will no longer repatriate their earnings

Analysts believe the end of the customs tariff and the SA decision to grant residence to miners will affect the economy because migrant labour has contributed significantly to the country's balance of payments

Despite lack of official figures, it is estimated that migrant labour contributes about a quarter of the revenue of the national Budget. More than 60 000 Mozambicans work on SA mines earning about \$200 a month each. This is 10 times the minimum salary in Mozambique.

"Is it true that we can no longer take our cars and motorbikes to Mozam-

bique?" This was the question which almost all the miners asked a representative of the labour ministry, Pedro Taimo, when told of the cancellation of the customs exemption.

Taimo says many miners are in a dilemma because they have acquired consumable goods and vehicles, but their intention to take them to Mozambique has been made "totally impracticable" by the tax they would now have to pay.

The government says the exemption had enabled the entry into Mozambique of significant quantities of goods which were then sold, causing serious consequences in the economy because tax had not been paid on them.

Migrant labour is regulated by a 1964 agreement between the former colonial Portuguese government and SA, which is still in force

Last year miners contributed the equivalent of \$66m in foreign exchange to Mozambique.

Migrant labour helps to keep Mozambique's rate of unemployment at about 23% in the cities. — AIA

(4) Yes Sub-letting 772 m² (mostly required for archives) at R24,77/m² per month (R19 122,44 per year = R229 469,28 pa) and municipal services rated at 10% of the above amount, from the Department of Public Works

Illegal immigrants/prohibited persons detained

373 Ms M SMUTS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(a) How many (i) illegal immigrants and (ii) prohibited persons were detained in each prison in South Africa in each month during the latest specified period of twelve months for which information is available and (b) what was the average length of time for which such (i) illegal immigrants and (ii) prohibited persons were detained in each of these prisons in each of these months?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS N670E

The information required by the hon member is not kept by my Department. It is suggested that the question be directed to the Minister of Correctional Services

Applications for permanent residence

374 Ms M SMUTS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(a) How many applications for permanent residence were made in 1995 and (b)(i) how many of these applications were successful and (ii) in respect of these successful applications, what was the average length of time that elapsed between the submission of the application for permanent residence and the granting of the application?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS N671E

Honourable member is referred to my written reply to question 295 in the National Assembly this year, a copy of which is attached for the hon member's information

- (1) (a) (i) (aa) 8 360
(bb) 6 325
(cc) 6 747
(ii) (aa) 7 566

Hansard

service is managed by the Provincial Regional Directors of the Department who endeavour to ensure that rural areas are reached on a roster basis within the aims of the Reconstruction and Development Programme.

(2) No

Identity documents issued

419 Mr I J PRETORIUS asked the Minister of Home Affairs:†

How many identity documents were issued by his Department in (a) 1993, (b) 1994 and (c) 1995? N730E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (a) 1993 2 549 488
(b) 1994 4 636 995
(c) 1995 2 830 940

The statistics reflect identity documents issued on first applications and reissues

(bb) 4 777

(cc) 4 610

- (b) (i) No such statistics are kept
(ii) (aa) 12 654 by naturalisation
1 331 by resumption
(bb) 11 454 by naturalisation
614 by resumption
(cc) 6 153 by naturalisation
1 152 by resumption

(2)(a), (b)(i) A properly completed application for permanent residence takes an average of three months from the date of receipt thereof until a decision is taken

(2)(a), (b)(ii) The average time for the processing of an application for South African citizenship is four to six weeks

Home Affairs: mobile offices

387 Mr M F CASSIM asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(1) Whether he or his Department will consider the use of mobile offices to serve large rural areas on a roster basis, if not, why not, if so, what arrangements will have to be made to make such a system feasible and practical,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the issue of taking the services of his Department to the people? N686E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) As it is one of my Department's primary objectives to ensure that the public have access to the required services, the use of mobile offices to render services to rural areas was already introduced during 1987. From a financial viewpoint, my Department was only able to earmark an amount of R2 million for this purpose in the 1996/97 financial year. Although the limited funds will have a detrimental effect on the extent of the services rendered by the Department, the Department will nevertheless still be in a position to render the basic services, although not to the extent that it would wish. To comply therefore with the substantial needs that exist, this

Grass looks greener to trekking farmers

(236) Alan 7/6/96

A delegation of South African farmers recently visited the hinterland of Mozambique with a view to relocating there. They found good land, good rains and the goodwill of the local people, writes Ross Herbert.

STAR FOREIGN SERVICE
Lichinga, Mozambique

In this tiny capital of Mozambique's Niassa province, electricity flows for only a few hours a day, rendering the hamlet a patchwork of dark and light spots.

On at 6pm, off at 8.10pm. On at 2.30 am, off at 4am. Tomorrow the pattern is different. There is government money to buy fuel for the town's electrical generators, but the railroad tracks are so decrepit and derelict that only one supply train a month makes its way to Lichinga with fuel and other essentials. Telephone service is patchy at best, spare parts are virtually nonexistent.

Most roads are gravelled, primitive and sure to leave one's clothes and skin coated with dust after a few bumpy hours of driving. By road, the journey from South Africa to Lichinga can take five days.

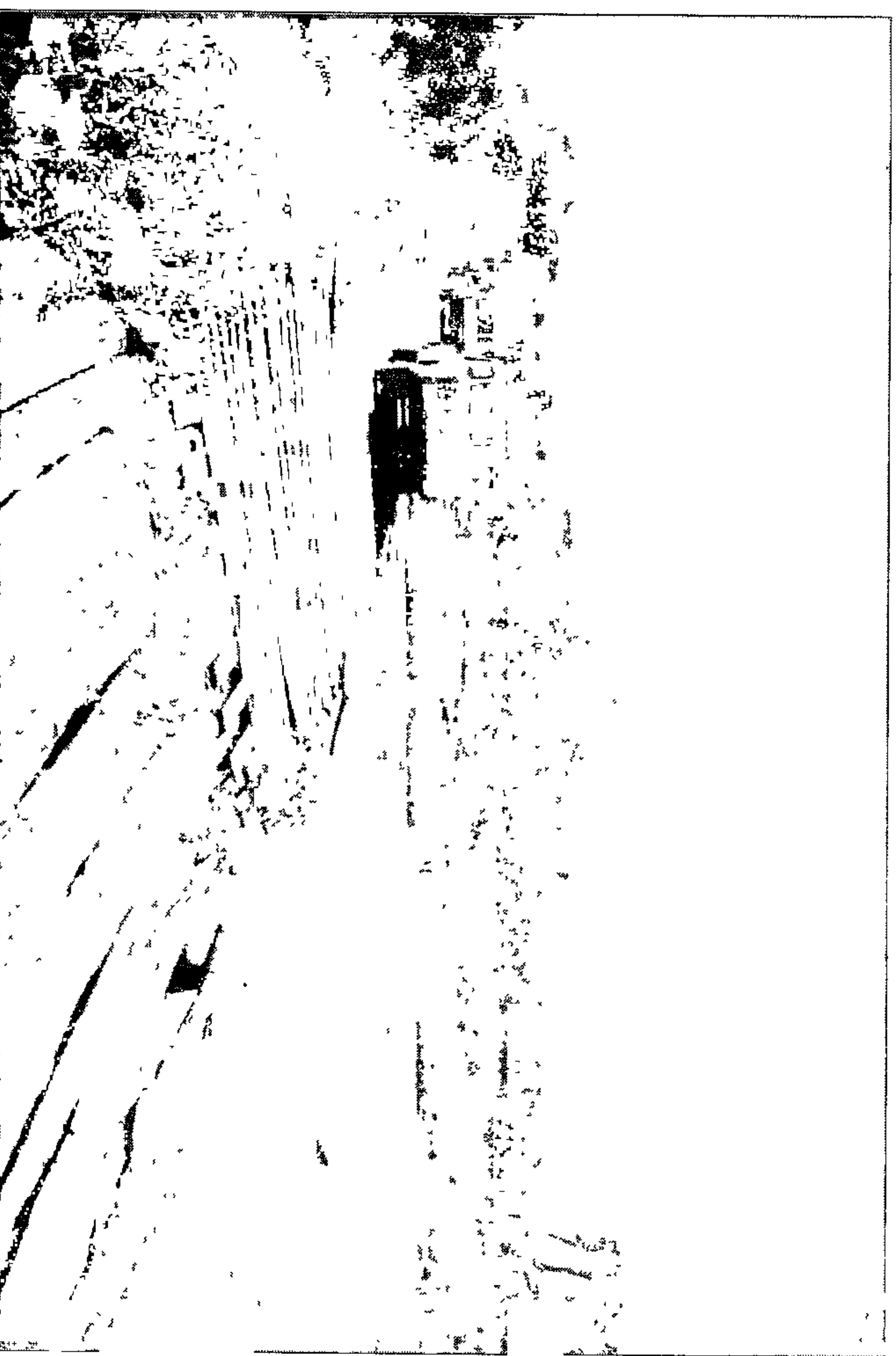
It is an arduous trek that a trickle of South Africans has begun to make to scout out what they hope will be a new agricultural promised land.

Why would families with established, profitable farms in South Africa consider packing up and moving to the poorest, most remote province of the poorest country in the world?

Under an accord signed on May 6, unpopulated land in Niassa will be opened to settlement by as many as 1 000 South African farmers. Yes, the deal grants tax and investment incentives, but the roads are poor and nearly impassable in the rainy season.

Landmines abound, bureaucracy stifling, corruption endemic and the legal regime does not recognise the sort of property rights most of the world takes for granted.

From the urban confines of First World South Africa, trekking to Mozambique seems quixotic, a half-baked Freedom Front dream. However, after spending three days trekking through the Mozambican bush, I found that the idea took on an entirely different, more plausible aspect. I accompanied 14 farmers, who were volunteers from the



Wagons ho. South African farmers were impressed with the quality of arable land in Mozambique, but infrastructure was in poor condition, with many roads impassable in the rainy season.

South African Chamber for Agricultural Development in Africa, one of the signatories of the new accord. Part of the group returned to South Africa on May 31, the remainder, which went to scout the ports at Pemba and Nacala, were scheduled to return this week.

While the trek of last century railed on oxen and covered wagons, this expedition was kitted out with hi-tech equipment. They used global positioning systems to plot the location of bridges, soil samples and choice farm land. A micro-light aircraft, which drew dozens of excited onlookers, was used to shoot videos of land unreachable by road.

The group evaluated land in the Lagos district north of Lichinga and in Maizure, an area in central Niassa along the Lugenda River, which runs south-west to

north-east before joining the Rovuma River on the Tanzania border.

The first stop was the small village of Panunde, two hours east of Lichinga.

"Cassava. What is the local word for cassava?"
"Mannoa, came the reply and in half-a-minute a man returned carrying a bulbous root the size of a man's foot. He cut off some of the long, boerewors-size fingers extending from the root and passed them to the South African farmers gathered in the late afternoon sun. Raw cassava tastes like coconut without the sweetness. Mozambicans cook it like potato or pound it to flour and cook it like porridge or "pap".

South Africans squeezed and smelled handfuls of rusty-brown earth as villagers gathered

also have been a change spiritual, so (the South Africans) are welcome," said Cecilio Joao M'Pinda, the government administrator in the village of Muauquia.

Anxious to allay fears, the group met with the provincial governor and arranged several meetings with tribal chiefs and elders from the areas. South Africans planned to prospect in the cool shadows of a crumbling schoolhouse, one group of chiefs expressed hope that the South Africans would provide jobs, help with transportation and teach local farmers about irrigation techniques.

The only concern expressed was that the South Africans respect the Muslim faith predominant in the area and allow workers off on Friday to attend mosque. The South Africans did not voice any objections to this but asked that their Christian faith be respected in return.

Mozambique is desperate to develop but has no cash. Niassa, however, is rich in the one thing Mozambique has to trade - land.

Niassa is Mozambique's largest, least populated province nestled in the north-west along the Tanzania border and Lake Malawi, a 2 800-kilometre trek from Maputo. Compared to other provinces, Niassa has been significantly under populated since the days when slave traders made routine raids.

The abundance of land in Niassa is one reason there is not much anxiety over the coming of the South Africans. Only 188 000 of the province's 12 million hectares of arable land are now under cultivation.

"This is a big place. Even if many South Africans come, they will never cover it all," M'Pinda said.

Niassa is a land of gently rolling hills draped in endless bush and lush tall grass. Small streams criss-cross the land which is dotted with rocky kopjes that jut abruptly out of the landscape.

Most mornings thick mist hangs in the air, leaving heavy dew on the grass. The soil varies from rich rusty red-brown to a greyish sandy clay. "The way the local tribes have cultivated the crops we've seen, I



would say the soil is anything up to 50% better than in SA," said Pierre le Roux, spokesman for the group who now farms a mix of peanuts, maize, beans and lucerne on about 50 hectares near Kimberley.

The maize in Niassa grows straight and tall, the meales grow full to the top with kernels that are virtually untouched by insect damage.

Sweet potatoes, beans, cassava, peanuts, sunflower, cotton, tobacco, melons, millet and wild mango grow in abundance.

More rain falls in January than most of South Africa receives in a year. Many crops can be cultivated three times in a year. Some fruit trees produce twice a year. And subsistence farmers, who use no irrigation, fertiliser, pesticides or animal power for ploughing, produced consistent surpluses before the war.

"Now that I've seen it I'll probably be able to persuade my brother to come."

There is nothing political. It is simply that the land is better the better. In South Africa the rain is not good and the soil is not good. Things will work out here," said Willem Marais, who farms in Mortimer, near Port Elizabeth.

"You really have to love the land to understand," said Le Roux.

Exploiting Mozambique's bounty will not be easy. A big problem will be roads and bridges. In Maizure, the roads are crossed by dozens of small streams. Most of the bridges are little more than logs across a gully and would not support a heavy truck.

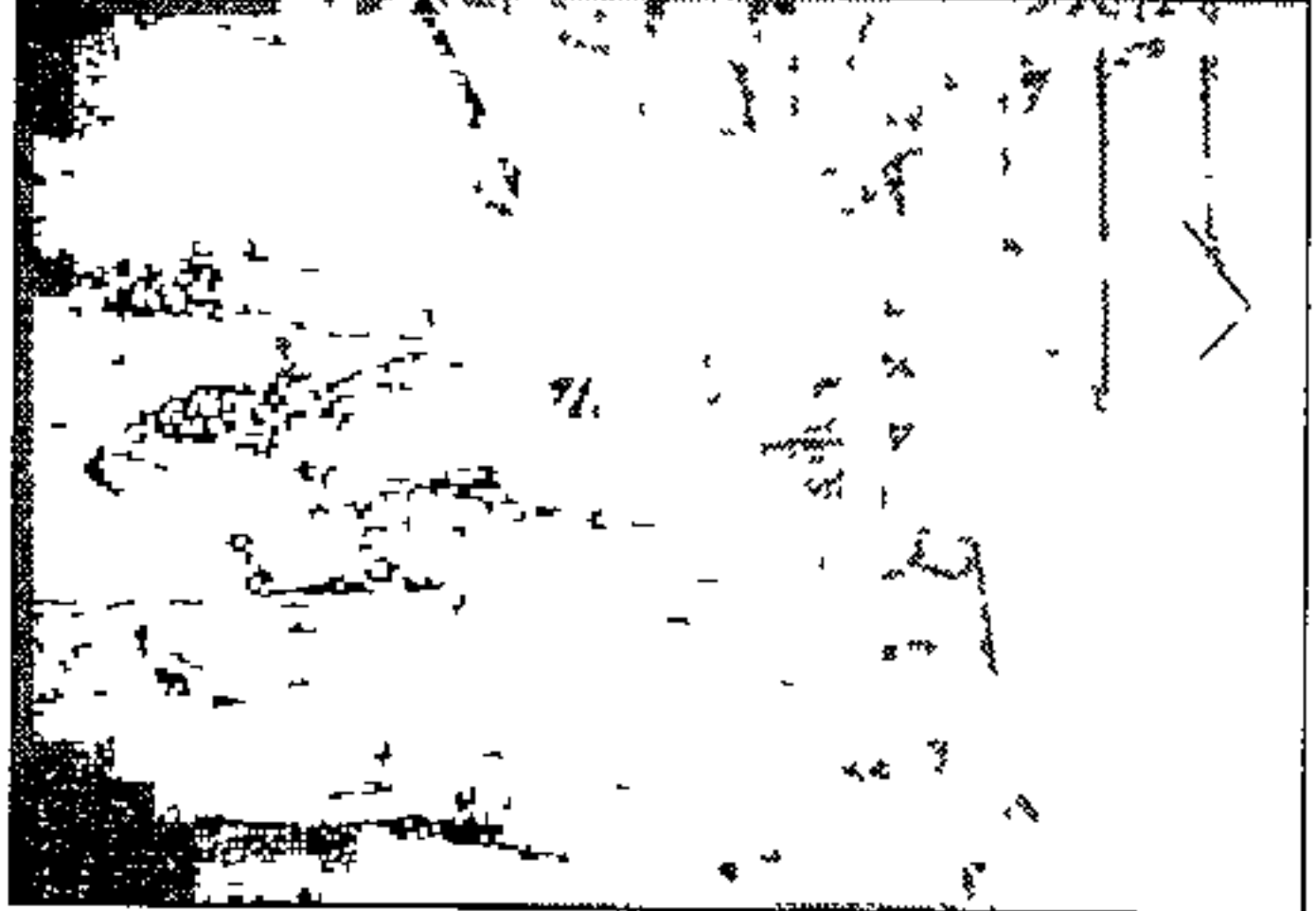
Putting in far roads would be far too costly and the existing dirt roads need constant attention, particularly after rains. "We have to be careful to pick a location close to existing roads so we don't use all our money on roads," said Le Roux.

Most of the land is covered in trees, one every few metres. Just clearing it promises to be a costly process. However, a variety of hardwood grows on the land, which can be sold to offset the cost of clearing trees.

Corruption and customs will be another key issue. Mozambican customs officials are notorious for finding obscure reasons why goods may not enter the country. Even though the farmers carried an invitation from the governor of Niassa, the team spent nearly an entire day at the Malawi-Mozambique border before they were able to enter.

Even the UN has problems one shipment of emergency food and sat for four months in Maputo harbour because customs officials demanded a 300% duty before the UN could donate the food.

This group of prospectors is sensitive to the criticism that they are trying to revive past Afrikaner legends or escape the new South Africa. "There is nothing political. It is simply that the land is better the better. In South Africa the rain is not good and the soil is not good. Things will work out here," said Willem Marais, who farms in Mortimer, near Port Elizabeth. "You really have to love the land to understand," said Le Roux.



Impressed ... the farmers say their mission is non-political.

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If I could get everything sorted out in a month, I would go

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SA census to include illegals

Ingrid Salgado

ES 7/16/96
ILLEGAL immigrants would be included in this October's population count, but statistics would not provide a breakdown of the number of illegals in SA, the Central Statistical Service (CSS) said yesterday.

Census co-ordinator and CSS demographic surveys head Pali Lehohla said illegal immigrants would not declare themselves if they knew their residential status was threatened.

The census questionnaire would not inquire about the legality of any individual's residential status. The Statistics Act forbade the CSS from determining which individuals resided in SA illegally.

However, census results would provide information on the total number of migrants — legal and illegal. Illegal immigrant numbers could be derived from examining data from the home affairs department on the number of legal immigrants in SA.

The illegal immigrant issue was an important concern, but it fell within the ambit of home affairs, the police and the broader framework of the Southern African Development Community, he said.

Lehohla, speaking at the census'

(236)
Gauteng publicity launch, said Gauteng would chew up nearly 25% of the census' R365m budget. Of 70 000 national geographic entities, 11 000 would emanate from the province; also, 20% of those employed in the census' preparatory stage were from Gauteng.

Although the populous province had no history of homelands, apartheid had left its people divided, Lehohla said. Demarcation problems before last year's local government elections were a "clear political manifestation" of the economic divide that characterised Gauteng's cities.

Gauteng premier Tokyo Sexwale said at the launch that SA needed a more acute demographic map of its people in order to bring about infra-structural development.

The RDP would not reach its full potential without a population count, because accurate statistics were needed to enable government to plan and prioritise strategically.

Lehohla said a pilot census conducted last month showed that demarcation of SA into small geographical clusters made enumeration effective and promised to increase the success rate of procedures to be used in October. The survey proved that the CSS approach would "yield maximum benefits".

in regard to the restructuring of state enterprises. The future of the public enterprises is dependent upon the restructuring process.

(b) Yes, the Ministry is presently formalising a protocol on corporate governance. This task is being undertaken in consultation with the line Ministries, the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Ministry of Finance.

(3) Yes, the restructuring process is under the direction of Cabinet. The Cabinet, in turn, has appointed an Inter Ministerial Committee on Restructuring, chaired by Minister for Public Enterprises, which is guiding the process.

(4) No, the restructuring process is complex and dynamic with many variables. The time frame is contingent upon the negotiations with key stakeholders, including labour. As the process moves forward it will be possible to put some realistic time frames.

*12 Sen H G MAKGOTHI—Finance [Question standing over]

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE Order! That brings us to the end of the questions on the Question Paper.

THE MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES Mr President, what is the final fate of the reply to Question 8?

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE That is Senator Beesham's question. The hon the Minister may proceed to respond to the question.

Senator A K BEESHAM Mr President, I shall be happy if the hon the Minister gives the answer to the first part of the question. The answer to the other parts of the question may be tabled.

For written reply

Immigrants' Selection Board: members

156 Sen W F MNISI asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(1) (a) What are the names of the persons currently serving on the Immigrants' Selection Board, (b) when was each of these members appointed, (c) when do their terms of office expire and (d)(i) what

Hansard

process does his Department intend following in appointing successors to these persons and (ii) when is it intended to appoint such successors,

(2) whether meetings of the Board was open to the public, if not, why not,

(3) what criteria are used by the Board in deciding to whom to issue permanent residence permits?

S244E

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) (a) Prof H L Crause (Chairperson)

Dr H J Schutte (Member)

Mr T S Molete (Member)

Mr J E Pokroy (Member)

Vacant (Member)

(b) 1 July 1995

(c) 30 November 1996

(d) (i) They will be appointed by me in accordance with the principles of transparency and openness required by the new appointment procedures introduced by the Aliens Control Amendment Act, 1995 (Act No 76 of 1995), that will come into operation with effect from 1 December 1996, and with due regard to their suitability to serve as members by virtue of qualifications and experience. Persons who are in part- or full-time employment of the State are not eligible for appointment. Advertisements will be placed and/or interested persons/bodies invited to nominate candidates. I have already decided to appoint a selection panel who will screen all applications and who will advise me on the appointment of committee and Board members.

(ii) The appointment of the successors will take place as soon as the selection process has been completed but not later than 1 December 1996.

(2) No. The Aliens Control Act, 1991, does not make provision for public meetings. However, the provisions of sections 23 and

24 of the Constitution ensure fair administrative action at such meetings.

(3) The South African immigration policy is embodied in the Aliens Control Act, 1991, that prescribes certain requirements which are to be met by an applicant who wishes to immigrate permanently to South Africa. The requirements are

- the applicant must be of good character,
- he/she must be a desirable inhabitant,
- he/she must not be likely to be harmful to the welfare of the Republic of South Africa, and, most importantly,
- he/she must not follow an occupation in which there is already a sufficient number of persons available to meet the requirements of the country.

Local authorities: outstanding debt

169 Sen L J SWANPOEL asked the Minister for Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development

What did the outstanding debt of local authorities in each of the nine provinces in respect of 1995 amount to as at the latest specified date for which information is available? S257E

THE MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The information is not readily available in the Department. In an attempt to be of assistance to the hon member, the following figures in respect of internal debt to local authorities were obtained from the various provinces.

Gauteng	R2 160 646 120,00
(as at 31 December 1995)	
North West	R170 274 609,00
(as at 31 March 1996)	
Northern Province	R30 230 497,00
(as at 31 December 1995)	
Mpumalanga	No information received
Free State	R101 405 812,00
(as at 31 January 1996)	
Northern Cape	R68 509 384,00
(as at 30 June 1995)	
Western Cape	R246 369 314,00
(as at 31 December 1995)	
Eastern Cape	No information received
KwaZulu-Natal	R87 775 474,93
(as at 31 January 1996)	

Briton seeks court order in bid for SA residence

Susan Russell

(236)
20 13/6/96
A BRITISH businessman refused permanent residence, despite being one of the few specialists in his field, applied for an order in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday in a bid to stay in SA.

David Foulds, 43, was refused permanent residence by the home affairs department, the court was told, despite support from the trade and industry department on the basis of his contribution to the SA economy.

He is a specialist in electromagnetic retarder technology — which provides greater efficiency and safety in the braking systems of heavy vehicles.

Foulds, an SA permanent resident until 1986, returned in 1993 after he was head-hunted by a local company unable to find a suitable candidate.

He was fired for alleged breach of trust for his involvement in setting up another company involved in the same line of business. Since his dismissal he had acquired ownership of the new company with the full knowledge of the immigration authorities.

According to his counsel P Kennedy, his application was turned down by the

department which to date had refused to give reasons for its decision.

It is contended that the department made its decision contrary to the common law principles of a fair hearing, as also embodied in the constitution.

Foulds wants an order setting aside the decision and compelling the department to give reasons for its refusal. He also wants the court to compel it to reconsider his application, or alternatively to furnish him with a permanent resident's permit.

Kennedy submitted that his client was not depriving anyone in SA of employment. On the contrary, he was self-employed in a field where there were no local people, had employed three of them, and was also providing training.

Home affairs argued Foulds's application was considered individually on its merits before being refused. The refusal was made on a balanced view of all the information at its disposal.

The department contended that it had an absolute discretion to refuse or grant permanent residence to an alien. Constitutional rights also did not apply in this case, it was argued. Judge P Streicher reserved judgment.

MIGRANTS TAKING JOBS, PROPERTIES

Crime-sick Jo'burgers escape to the Cape

CT 13/6/96 (236)

SICK AND TIRED of the high crime rate and their lifestyles crippled by security hassles, Jo'burgers are heading south, putting pressure on the Cape Town job and property markets **LISA TEMPLETON** reports

JOHANNESBURG yuppies, who refuse to bring up their children behind barbed wire and watch their backs at every turn, are still flooding to Cape Town — and the supposedly better-trained and more experienced migrants are snatching up prime jobs

Former Jo'burgers who spoke to the Cape Times in a spot survey, were unanimous that constant crime and a lifestyle hampered by stringent security measures drove them from a city where their careers and bank balances had thrived

One of the Jo'burg emigrants is a professional, who, before being finally driven from the city endured three burglaries, two stolen cars, two stolen car radios, an attack on the domestic worker in his garden and the theft of his BMW 735 by four gun toting hijackers who shot at him

The man, who asked not to be identified, took a drop in position from general manager to branch manager of a large corporation in order to make the move to Cape Town

Ms Alison Gregg, who owns a public relations business which she is moving to Cape Town said the lifestyle in Johannesburg was so

crippled by security that the only thing left was work.

'You can make a fortune in the city, but then you need an armed guard to escort you into the office and you are constantly paying security fees,' she said

Gregg, whose Rosebank office was attacked three times, said the final straw came when her neighbour in her up-market Saxonwold complex — protected by four security officers and an electric fence — was burgled

Mr Wayne Attwell, the general manager of a leading electrical company, said he moved to Cape Town with his wife and three children because he was 'sick' of the high security and what he described resignedly as "the usual house break-ins and car break-ins"

Mr Jan Douwes, who is moving his business to Cape Town, said crime had at one time been limited to the Johannesburg city centre — but had now moved into the suburbs

Ms Danita Goosen, branch coordinator of Status Personnel, said there had been a tremendous surge in inquiries for work in Cape Town in the last six months. The agency fields some 10 telephone calls and six CVs a day from Johannesburg

'A lot of them are well worth placing because they are highly skilled and many Cape Town companies would rather employ someone experienced than have to train,' she said

She said many applicants were willing to take a drop in salary and position to make the move

Mr Ken Noble, regional manager of Professional Assignments Group, which is "bombarded" with calls from Johannesburg, said three regional manager positions were recently filled internally, by men who accepted lower salaries and positions to come to the Cape

Ms Donna Jurgens, a consultant at Contact Personnel, said many migrants were 35 and older and refused to bring their children up behind barbed wire, moving to the Cape for safety reasons

She said the influx made the job market tougher for Capetonians

The property market has also been affected. Ms Vera de Henn, marketing manager at Pam Golding Properties, said 20% of the properties sold in the Western Cape went to Jo'burg buyers many of whom were spending R1 million and more

She said this was not good news for local buyers in the upper income bracket as prices were pushed up and properties for rent were snatched up as soon as they came on the market



TREKKING SOUTH: Doves of well shod Johannesburg professionals are packing up their possessions and families — many accepting lower salaries and positions — and heading for Cape Town to escape the crime and barbed wire of their city. Mr Jan Douwes is moving his home and business to Lakeside because he has had enough of "watching his back"

PICTURE: ANNE LAIN

Hoping for a better life in New Zealand

ESSANN de KOCK
Staff Reporter

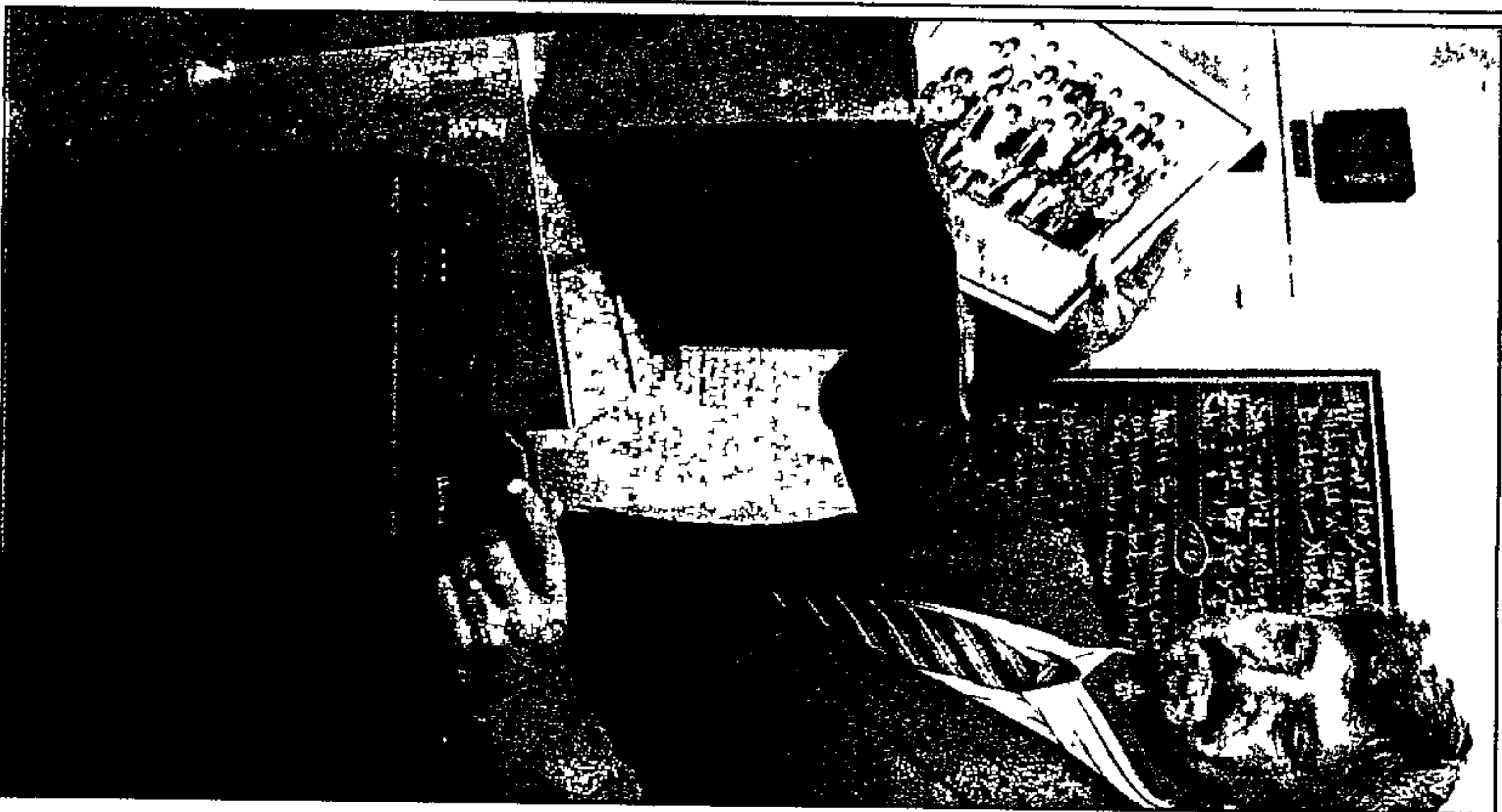


Figure ROY WIGLEY The Angus. **PACKING UP:** Mitchell's Plain school principal Stephen Blankenaar has already started clearing his office. He intends applying for a voluntary severance package and plans to emigrate to New Zealand

MITCHELL'S Plain principal Stephen Blankenaar will leave the teaching profession in South Africa this year and emigrate to New Zealand where he hopes for a brighter future for his family.

He is one of at least 30 teachers who have approached a New Zealand emigration consultant in the past two weeks for information on job opportunities and procedures for emigrating.

Factors that have influenced Mr Blankenaar's decision include better prospects of job security, personal security and an improvement in the educational standards for the benefit of his three sons.

He has been contemplating the move for years, and has now finally taken the decision after visiting New Zealand last year for interviews and to get more information. The present drama around rationalisation, redeployment and severance packages had "most definitely" contributed to his decision, he said.

Mr Blankenaar, who planned to apply for a severance package, was one of many surprised by national Education Minister Sibhusiso Bengu's recent announcement that the packages would be available only in cases where teachers could not be redeployed.

"I was going to take the package, but the rules seem to be changing as the game goes along. If I cannot get a package I will have to resign." He did not yet have a job in New Zealand but said more than 1 000 teaching posts were available in that country.

"I hope to get back into the classroom as soon as possible."

Mr Blankenaar will leave the profession in South Africa in October and he, his wife and three sons expect to be in New Zealand by March next year.

He said he fully agreed with a process to rationalise education and to achieve equity, but felt all the role-players, especially parents, had not been consulted.

Mr Blankenaar's emigration application is being processed by Forman Hendrikse emigration consultancy in Cape Town.

Apart from the more than 30 applications from teachers to this consultancy during the past few weeks, other agencies also have reported definite increases in the

number of teachers who have inquired about emigration.

Australian emigration consultant John Anderson said he had received about 35 inquiries from Western Cape teachers in the past two months - many of them highly qualified.

Mr Anderson said many of the teachers who had approached him indicated they wanted to accept the voluntary severance package in terms of the national department of education's rationalisation plan "Crime, violence and education are among the main reasons for people wanting to leave South Africa. A lot of people believe education is going downhill and that

even if their children do get into university, they won't be able to find jobs anyway.

The government is going to have to seriously look at these problems or more and more people will leave.

Mike Forman who co-owns Forman Hendrikse emigration consultancy in Cape Town said the teachers formed part of a steady flow of people inquiring about emigrating to New Zealand.

He said 98 percent of people approaching the consultancy had young children and were very concerned about their children's education in South Africa.

With one matriculant out of every 100 finding a job and with university standards decreasing it's little wonder.

Mr Forman said people from all walks of life were applying to emigrate.

I've assisted 300 families during the past three years. New Zealand holds a great attraction for many. There are about 20 pages of jobs advertised in every New Zealand paper every week. When last did you see that in South Africa?

According to his statistics only one in every 300 people who emigrate return to South Africa. "Ask any of the people who come

to us what their main reason was for wanting to emigrate and they'll tell you it's because of their children.

New Zealand sees 50 murders a year. Another staggering comparison to South Africa is the fact that the 23rd New Zealand police/traffic cop since 1890 recently lost his life in the line of duty. People are making educated decisions.

His partner Sharon Hendrikse said she had had several inquiries in recent months from lecturers at the universities of Stellenbosch and Cape Town.

She said apart from education standards, crime, the high cost of living, high insurance premiums and high tax brackets were among the main reasons for people wanting to leave South Africa.



ON THE MARCH: Teachers take to the streets in their thousands in a recent protest against government job cuts. Some disillusioned teachers plan to apply for retrenchment packages and then leave South Africa for good. Emigration consultants say they have had numerous inquiries from teachers.

IMMIGRANTS & FOREIGN WORKERS

REPELLENT TARIFFS

Government has started trying to price thousands of immigrants and foreign work seekers out of the job market

Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi is believed to be the driving force behind the new policy, which is aimed at reducing the number of foreigners snapping up jobs that could be filled by South Africans — one in three of whom don't have jobs

To this end, SA embassies and Home

Affairs offices will soon demand a non-refundable tariff of R5 580 (or US\$1 150) from each individual or family applying for permanent residence in SA. A family is defined as a breadwinner, spouse and two dependants. Additional dependants will cost the applicant R360 each.

Applicants for temporary work, work-seeker or study permits will be expected to pay R360 each time they apply for permits or seek extensions — with the permits renewable every 12 months instead of half-yearly. The tariffs will not be refunded, whether the application succeeds or fails.

The same fees and conditions apply to applicants who want to extend their immigration permits or extend or alter their temporary residence permits, or to permanent residents seeking permission to change their occupations.

Applications for re-entry, visitor or transit visas, or visitor, business and medical permits will cost R108 (or \$30).

All of these tariffs are being introduced under the new Aliens Control Amendment Act and are intended to take effect on July 1 or whenever gazetted.

There are currently no fees for any applications — an unsustainable practice and one which accords with a 1993 Cabinet decision not to levy tariffs on visa or permit applications from citizens of North American or major European countries.

Home Affairs officials say they will hold off the tariffs for citizens of these countries at first, though the policy is under review and the tariffs are likely to be enforced later — but only for citizens of countries that charge us tariffs.

Many countries charge for visas, permits or permanent residence, but SA's prospective fee for permanent residence appears to far exceed those of other countries. Britain, for example, charges R480.

Australia charges R338 for temporary residence and R75 for a visitor's visa. China asks R45 for a visitor's visa or R175 for a quick-issue visa. Britain, Austria, Sweden and the US, however, do not charge for visas, though the US does charge a processing fee.

Home Affairs official André Goosen says the policy on issuing and renewing visas and permits is becoming tougher.

"We will look closely at each situation to assess whether this is a job that could be done by a South African and, if so, then we might not extend the permit," he says. In some cases, temporary work permit holders who constantly renew

may be forced to seek permanent residence or leave the country.

But the idea of using fees to try to "filter" immigrants seems unrealistic when you consider how porous our borders are. Illegal aliens make up perhaps as much as 10% of about 46m inhabitants. And it may now cost less to buy a fraudulent residence permit.

The high cost of applying for permanent residence appears aimed at cutting out lower-income individuals or economic refugees from neighbouring states because they pose the greatest competition for low-income or jobless South Africans. Yet some skilled foreigners working here may consider leaving if faced with a R5 580 permanent residence application.

Despite union antipathy, some African immigrants may actually be a boon as many appear to be hard-working and have skills not often found in a society affected by generations of economic and educational disadvantage.

"The authorities consistently fail to come up with a realistic understanding of what a productive person is," says Steven Friedman, director of the Centre for Policy Studies. "They seem to think it's someone with a business suit." ■

Aliens set to get permanent residence in SA

(236) Star 25/6/96

Illegal immigrants will qualify if they comply with four criteria, but exemption excludes contract workers

About a million citizens from Southern African Development Community member states are expected to qualify for permanent residence in South Africa, the Department of Home Affairs said yesterday.

A spokesman said the total number of illegal immigrants in South Africa was estimated to be between 2 and 4 million people.

"We expect that about 1 million of them will qualify for permanent residence in terms of the recent cabinet decision in this regard," he said.

In a statement in Pretoria earlier in the day, Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi invited such aliens to apply for exemption.

Citizens from Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozam-

bique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe would qualify if they complied with four criteria.

They should be able to demonstrate or provide evidence of continuous residence in South Africa from July 1 1991, be engaged in productive formal or informal economic activity, have dependent children born or residing lawfully in the country, and

have no criminal record.

The spokesman said productive informal economic activity included, for example, the selling of cigarettes or fruit on a street corner for a living.

Buthelezi said the exemption excluded contract workers such as miners as these people had only temporary residence status in South Africa. Applications should be made at any

office of the Department of Home Affairs between July 1 and September 30.

The spokesman said no special campaign was as yet being considered to bring the exemption to the attention of those who might qualify.

"At this point we are only issuing media statements," he said. "We might examine other methods after assessing the initial response." — Sapa

One-million will qualify to become SA citizens

Stephané Bothma

BD 25/6/96

(236)

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PRETORIA — About one-million people from Southern African Development Community states living in SA — many of them illegally — were expected to qualify for permanent residence in the country, the home affairs department said yesterday

Aliens who have not committed a serious criminal offence, who can provide evidence of continuous residence in SA for five years, are engaged in productive economic activity either in the formal or informal sector and have dependent children born or living lawfully in SA will be considered. The spouses of applicants and all dependent children under the age of 18 will also qualify.

Home affairs estimated that between 2,1-million and 4,5-million

aliens from neighbouring countries lived in SA illegally, although some police estimates put the figure as high as 8-million, a spokesman said.

"Although it is very difficult to say how many SADC citizens will apply, we estimate that about a million people will use this opportunity to obtain permanent resident status," he said

Following a Cabinet announcement on June 4, Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday invited citizens from Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe to apply for exemption in terms of which permanent residence in SA may be acquired.

Buthelezi said applications could be made at any home affairs office between July 1 and September 30.

Row over cost of teaching children of illegals

(236) Star 12/6/96

BY SUSAN MILLER

A National Party member has claimed Gauteng could be spending up to R208-million a year subsidising the schooling of about 80 000 illegal immigrants at a cost of about R2 600 per child

NP MPL Annelize van Wyk said during yesterday's debate on the second education budget that this could be a conservative estimate and the figure could be as high as 100 000 children

But MEC for Education and Culture Mary Metcalfe said the figures supplied by a member of the Transvaalse Onderwysers-vereeninging to the standing committee on education had not been verified at all

"I would caution people about fanning the fires of xenophobia and causing hysteria," she said

Metcalfe said the Gauteng cabinet and the HSRC were researching the number of illegal immigrants in Gauteng, but that there was no "substantial basis" for this kind of figure

"(Last year's) increase in the Gauteng school-going population does not bear this out, as it was a 32 000 increase which is account-

ed for by natural population increases, inter-provincial movement, and the fact that a number of children who left school for various reasons are now returning," she said

Metcalfe said it seemed the NP had basically supported her education budget, but had decided to home in on the issue of illegal immigrants

"I would like the National Party to provide verification for these figures," she said

Van Wyk said the figures of between 80 000 and 100 000 school-going illegal immigrants had been supplied to the standing committee by Chris Klopper of the Transvaalse Onderwysers-vereeninging

Van Wyk accused the ANC of having an "ostrich approach" to the problem and said it would not address the real impact illegal immigrants had in Gauteng and also on the education budget

"Every time someone in this House dares to talk about the impact of illegal immigrants on the

budget, the governing party starts screaming xenophobia," she said

Van Wyk pointed out that, in May last year, national Minister of Education Sibusiso Bengu had said South Africa needed an additional 50 000 classrooms at a cost of R5-billion to accommodate existing pupils and some 35 200

classrooms at a cost of R3,5-billion to accommodate the estimated 1,8-million pupils aged 6 to 18 who were expected to enroll over the next three years

She said his calculation on the number of classrooms needed was based on a pupil/classroom ratio of 40:1 in primary schools and 35:1 in secondary schools

"In 1994 it was estimated that there are about 5 million illegal immigrants in South Africa," she said

Van Wyk said she did not suffer from xenophobia, but South Africa urgently needed a policy on illegal immigrants

"The Department of Educa-

tion should have a register of children of illegal immigrants attending our schools," she said

Van Wyk said Gauteng was considered to be the capital of migration in Africa and claimed that one out of every five squatters in Gauteng was illegal

Peter Leon, leader of the DP in the Gauteng legislature, said the figures sounded "amazing" and queried their authenticity

"We would not encourage illegal immigrants and want much stronger border controls, but do not think like the National Party that illegal immigrants should not be allowed to get health care or education," he said

SA Democratic Teachers' Union president Duncan Hindle said his members did not think it was the teachers' job to query where their pupils came from

"Resources are scarce and the Department of Home Affairs should be doing its job better but I am cautious of that figure as it sounds like a thumbsuck," he said, adding that he doubted whether a true picture of South Africa's illegal immigrant problem would emerge until there was a proper census

**NP claims
Gauteng
spends up
to R208-m
a year**

As the state brands illegal immigrants a threat to prosperity, we reveal the names behind

The secret men who decide if

THE government has finally identified the mystery members of the Immigrants Selection Board — ultimately responsible for the fate of thousands of would-be immigrants to South Africa — after months of pressure from the *Mail & Guardian*.

The board has four members: a bank manager, a lawyer, a theologian and a 71-year-old sociology professor. They were selected by Minister of Home Affairs Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The Department of Home Affairs has previously refused to name them on the grounds that members of the board needed to be protected from dissatisfied immigration agents and their clients. Who are these people?

● The chairman of the board is 71-year-old Professor Hermanus Crause. He graduated from the University of the Orange Free State in 1952 with a doctorate in sociology (*cum laude*) and became, by 1965, the head of the Department of Sociology at the University of Port Elizabeth. He has been the president of

the South African Sociological Association three times.

● Henry Schutte (63) is the second-oldest member of the board. He has a theology diploma from the Lutheran College in Mapulolo in Natal and is currently furthering his studies through Unisa. He is a pastor at the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation and ministers around the country, also doing lecturing part-time in theology at Unisa.

● Thomas Molete (53) has A-levels from a Lesotho college and a banking diploma. He worked for 30 years for

First National Bank, reaching the level of senior manager of the bank's communication and equal opportunity programmes. He was the first black manager of a major commercial bank in South Africa in Soweto in 1974.

● The youngest member of the board is Julian Pokroy (45) who graduated from Unisa in 1979 with a law degree. He is also currently a reservist in the Citizen Force.

Members of the board are not Home Affairs employees, but come in once or twice a month to go through

files and listen to the recommendations of Home Affairs officials. They get paid between R54 and R65 an hour.

This particular board is to be abolished later this year and, according to senior officials, will be replaced by regional and national boards. The members, the department says, this time will be selected in an open and transparent manner.

Over the last year the decisions of the board have drawn strong criticism from lawyers and would-be immigrants who feel that their appli-

After years on Robben Island ... now he faces exile again



Chief

POLITICIANS from all parties lashed out at illegal immigrants in Parliament this week calling them a threat to the Reconstruction and Development Programme, a drain on South Africa's resources, and branding them potential criminals, drug smugglers and murderers.

The "demonising" of illegal immigrants was led by Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi who advocated "strict control measures and intensified law enforcement" to ensure "the future of our country and children".

At the same time he confirmed that government would be giving citizenship to illegal immigrants from the Southern African Development Conference (SADC) countries who can prove that they have lived in South Africa for longer than five years. But people wishing to claim this right will have to apply for it before the end of September, and they will have to prove they have jobs, or are married to a South African, and have no criminal record.

Cabinet announced this one-off indemnity earlier this year. African National Congress sources say it has taken until now to talk Buthelezi and his more conservative officials around to implementing it.

However, this indemnity appears to be a one-off gesture motivated by diplomatic expediency rather than a desire to understand and tackle the problems of migration.

Policy analyst and migration expert Maxine Reitzes of the Centre for Policy Studies is critical of government's approach to migration, saying there needs to be a shift in emphasis in the approach to illegal immigration.

"At the moment government sees illegal immigration as a security issue primarily. It's a lot more than that: it's a human rights issue and a development issue," she said.

"There is a conflict of rights that takes place on a national territorial border, a conflict between human rights, citizen's rights and the country's sovereign rights and that needs to be addressed."

Reitzes believes that except for the franchise, the Constitution extends human rights to illegal immigrants. There is, however, a legal ambiguity about this — as to what rights immigrants can claim in terms of the new Constitution. "While Buthelezi is jumping up and down about immigrants threatening the RDP, the Constitution, through socio-economic rights, actually extends the RDP to that group of people," said Reitzes.

LES VAN DER HEYDEN paid a high price for his contribution to the liberation struggle after spending five years on Robben Island. Now South Africa is paying him back — by driving him into exile.

Les and his wife, Ursula, are almost ready to turn their backs on the new South Africa and seek citizenship elsewhere. They have not had the courage to unpack their things, stacked in boxes in the garage of their new Bellville house, near Cape Town.

They have not had the heart to make plans about the future, because Home Affairs officials are threatening to deny them South African citizenship and once again, force them out of the land of their birth.

Les van der Heyden spent five years on Robben Island in the 1960s, charged with sabotage. He was released in 1969, but in 1970 he and his wife were stripped of their South African citizenship, and, with their six-year-old daughter, forced to leave South Africa.

Ursula van der Heyden's sin in the eyes of the state was to be the sister of Basil February, one of the first members of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) to die in action, in the Zambezi Valley in Rhodesia in the 1960s. After the multi-party negotiations and the 1994 elections which ended official apartheid, the family decided to return home.

"We wanted to belong," said Les van der Heyden. "England treated us well, our last two children were born there, it became our home, but it was our second home, it was never our real home."

Les van der Heyden came back

first, last year, and was ushered through customs and immigration with great courtesy, and issued an identity book quickly.

Ursula van der Heyden, however, was harassed at every turn when she arrived in Cape Town earlier this year. She was told by Home Affairs officials she would most likely have to return to Britain when her three-month tourist visa expired and it was unlikely she would regain her citizenship. She was asked by a Home Affairs official in Wynberg to write a letter to Pretoria "to explain herself" to the authorities.



'We heard stories about returned exiles finding it difficult, but thought it had more to do with personality than anything else ... but now we understand'

Les van der Heyden, believing there to be some mistake, took her case to a lawyer. The lawyer was unable to do anything for the couple. The couple then went to the Home

Affairs office in the city centre, hoping to get a better deal there. After a wait in a long queue, they were ushered into the office of an official who heard their saga.

This official seemed to think the mistake had been to give Les van der Heyden citizenship in the first place. He said Les van der Heyden's file would have to be reviewed by "Pretoria". He complained that the Van der Heydens had taken British citizenship, renouncing South African citizenship, and could not reclaim their birthright.

Only Pretoria could solve this problem, he maintained. In the meantime, he extended Ursula van der Heyden's tourist visa until August.

What makes the Van der Heydens' case all the more desperate is that the Immigration Selection Board refuses to give reasons for its decisions, making it almost impossible for anybody to fight its rulings in court. All they can do now is sit, wait, and fight the waves of despair.

"What hurts the most," said Les, "is that they chased away my eldest son. I don't mean Home Affairs deliberately chased him away, but the confusion about our citizenship has made him decide not to put down roots here with us and he has gone back to England."

Their son, Basil (25) named after his dead MK uncle, had just graduated from a British university and had come to South Africa with his parents to check out opportunities. Appalled at the treatment meted out to his mother by Home Affairs, he left.

"We heard stories about returned exiles finding it difficult, but thought it had more to do with personality than anything else

Mayibuye? Ursula and Les van der Heyden were expelled by the apartheid regime, and now can't get their citizenship back

PHOTOGRAPH: RODGER BOSCH

but now we understand

"People don't want to know about you, they don't want to listen to your experiences. I can't recall people asking me what it was like in exile, they don't know anything about suffering, about living in a strange country. People here are full of their own experiences of the changes."

Ursula van der Heyden said that she had been able to hunt down old friends, but that she was isolated and wanted desperately to continue with her career as a teacher and be re-integrated into society. She cannot start looking for work until Home Affairs has sorted out her permit.

Strangely, Les van der Heyden has not reached out to the old struggle networks to solve this problem.

"That is a sore point. I was never a member of the ANC or the PAC and I have not met up with the people I was imprisoned with on Robben Island because I wanted to make it on my own. I wanted to do it on my own without becoming dependent on anybody."

"Why should we call on these people, invoke the names of Mandela, Kathy, Mac Maharaj to get citizenship? If we are going to become a banana republic where you know counts more than what you are, then I should not be here."

"I don't want to become a South African citizen again because I am the sister of Basil February," said Ursula van der Heyden bitterly. "I was born here."

Black Sash loses its founder

Jean Sinclair took a difficult and courageous path in life
Hazel Friedman reports

"I AM absolutely furious," was the way Jean Sinclair usually began a conversation. She always ended it with a call to action. That is how most people describe the feisty founder of the Black Sash and its president from 1961 to 1975. Sinclair, who died peacefully on June 5 at the age of 87, will be remembered not only for her unbridled anger at the injustices of apartheid but for her

fiercely independent spirit. Born in Germiston in July 1908, Sinclair — the product of a white, middle-class, suburban background — could have travelled an easier road. But she refused to live out the quintessential South African dream of privilege. She chose, instead, to champion the rights of the oppressed.

She launched the Black Sash in 1955 — when the National Party's strategies of divide and rule were being firmly entrenched — to protest against the removal of the coloured community from the voters' role. But in the 1960s and 1970s the focus of the Black Sash

shifted from constitutional matters to the daily iniquities suffered by black South Africans under apartheid, such as forced removals, detention without trial and pass arrests.

"She kept the Black Sash alive during the era of Sharpeville, when we shifted from a mass movement to a very small group," recalls her daughter Sheena Duncan, former Black Sash president and currently chairperson of the Black Sash Trust. "Without her, the Black Sash would have folded."

The Black Sash Trust said "In the face of encroaching apartheid legislation and at a time when it was not com-

fortable for white women to speak out, Jean never lost her sense of outrage at the growing violations of human rights and her ability to gather women around her to express their anger.

"She was a fine and daunting example and an inspiration to people to speak out when it would have been easier to remain silent."

"She wasn't a party animal," said Pat Tucker, a friend and Black Sash trustee. "She received incredible support from her husband, at a time when a wife wasn't supposed to get involved in protest politics."

Sinclair also had the imagination to stage powerful protest marches. When the National Party passed the Riotous Assembly Act, prohibiting gatherings of more than one person

at a place, lone Black Sash members clad in black sashes and holding protest placards became familiar sights on the streets of South Africa.

Even after Sinclair resigned as president in 1975, she remained actively involved with Sash activities, keeping abreast with the shifting faultlines in the political landscape and assisting the movement to adapt its strategies accordingly. In 1990, at the age of 82 and already ailing, she celebrated the release of Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of the ANC.

But when the Black Sash closed its membership organisation on its 40th anniversary in 1995, retaining only its advice offices, Sinclair was too ill to know.

Sinclair is survived by five children.

Racial study haunts state accident fund

M+G 7-13/96

An imminent shake-up in the Multilateral Motor Vehicle Accident Insurance Fund has thrown what the scheme spends its money on into the spotlight
Mungo Sogot reports

A PSYCHOLOGICAL study which was used to justify lower damages awards for black children with head injuries from car accidents is haunting the state car accident insurance fund.

Two years ago the Multilateral Motor Vehicle Accident Insurance Fund (MMF) pumped R21 000 into the study which was done by the Human Sciences Research Council.

Psychologists acting for the fund quoted the report in court to try to prove black children should be judged against special standards. In short, it was argued some of the failings in a black child with head injuries stemmed from a cultural background and not the accident.

The study was based entirely on data from a black college in Johannesburg and found "a consistent trend for the South African sample[s] to score lower than their American counterparts on [the] battery of tests administered".

Two years on, lawyers representing accident victims have cited the funding and use of the report as a key example of the fund's ineptitude and, more specifically, racism. Their attack forms part of a battle over the looming shake-up of the state car accident insurance scheme, which is likely to see the fund's role expanded.

Transport Minister Mac Maharaj is pushing for a revamp which could give all accident victims a payout regardless of whether they are to blame. The new "no fault" set up will cut lawyers out of the system by dispensing with the task of proving negligence. Maharaj proposes draconian caps on claims to make the new scheme feasible.

Lawyers and action groups for accident victims expressed their fears about the new system to the parliamentary committee on transport

affairs last month. Apart from the drastic caps, they voiced misgivings about bequeathing the whole system to the MMF which has been much criticised the past few years. A judicial commission of inquiry in 1992 found widespread mismanagement, incompetence and irregularity in the fund. In 1994 it was reported Cabinet was intervening over the decision of Willem Swanepoel, the head of the fund, to appoint his daughter as public relations officer without advertising the post. The action groups criticised Swanepoel for not even bothering to turn up to the briefing.

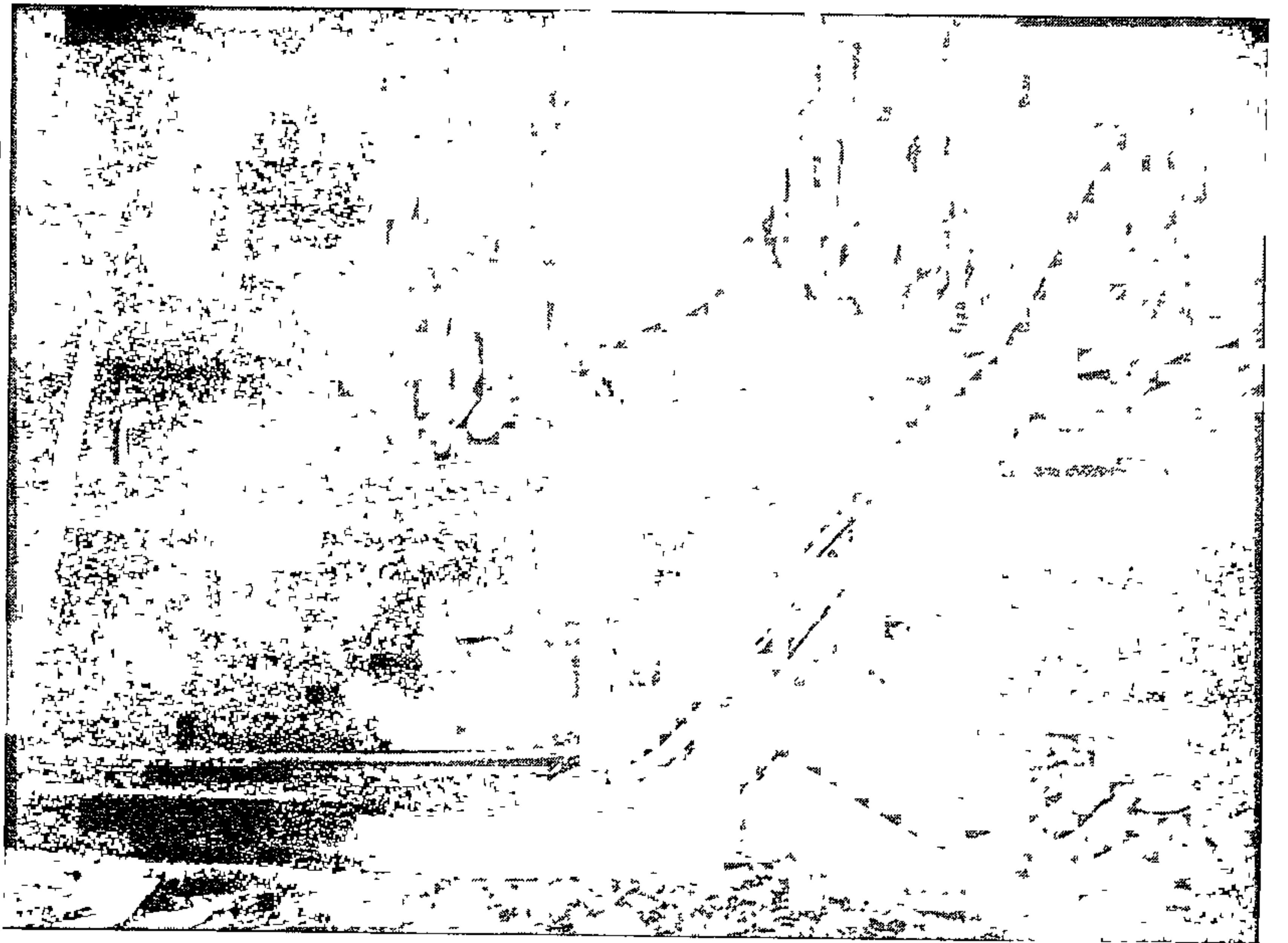
Addressing the parliamentary committee a few weeks later at the MMF offices in Pretoria, Swanepoel lambasted "certain attorneys" for mounting a campaign against the fund, using the report as ammunition.

Swanepoel told the committee one of the reasons for the attack was that it would be more difficult to mount heavy claims for black children involved in accidents. "We have had instances where a black child did not even suffer a head injury, but vast amounts are claimed on the grounds that the child performed poorly when measured against American or British standards. If you were to believe everything some attorneys and their psychologists tell you, then all the black schoolchildren in South Africa are brain-damaged."

"The MMF agreed to the proposed pilot study as a scientific exercise to help South Africa create its own indigenous statistics and standards, and to arrive at a meaningful and fair yardstick for blacks." The MMF was currently taking the work of the pilot study further, he said.

He said many psychologists had welcomed the study as it was inappropriate to judge black South African children against psychological tests devised for Americans or Europeans. "This scientific exercise aimed at arriving at culturally fair standards is now being decried by the MMF's critics as a racialistic exercise, designed by the MMF with sinister intent to prejudice the rights of injured black schoolchildren."

The Mail & Guardian has established that the Psychological Society of South Africa decided to ask the HSRC to withdraw the report in October 1994. It is understood the HSRC



Crash and burn: A report commissioned by the Motor Vehicle Accident Insurance Fund on whether black children who sustain head injuries in accidents should be judged for insurance purposes on a different scale to white children has been welcomed by some, lambasted by others.

PICTURE: HENNER FRANKENFELD

'No-fault' system could hurt victims

Mungo Sogot

TRANSPORT Minister Mac Maharaj's proposed shake-up of car accident insurance will benefit negligent accident victims but will saddle the seriously injured with hopelessly inadequate compensation.

This is the opinion of accident victims and lawyers of Maharaj's draft White Paper on the Multilateral Motor Vehicle Accident Insurance Fund (MMF).

Maharaj is proposing a "no fault" system to replace the existing set-up under which lawyers prove negligence and secure high damages awards from the fund for their clients. This means proof of negligence in accidents will become irrelevant — the fund will automatically pay out regardless of who is to blame for the accident, taking all its work out of the courts.

But there will be a severe clamp down on damages awards. These apply to scrap general damages awards for pain and suffering, to cap loss of earnings damages awards to R2 500 a month and to limit damages for medical expenses to R800 000 for the fully disabled.

had voluntarily decided to withdraw the report before it was contacted by the Psychological Society.

The HSRC told the M&G this week the study had been "temporarily withdrawn from our library as certain parties quoted from the report on an unqualified basis. Neither the HSRC nor the MMF was at any time party to such use of the report."

The M&G has a copy of a letter

Maharaj says the move is "victim-friendly" and will help the MMF's financial position by cutting costly lawyers and expert witnesses from the process. He wants to hike petrol 3c a litre to help pay for the new system.

Maharaj says he will debate the proposal with interest groups and says he has not yet decided on the crucial question of whether victims should be allowed to sue negligent drivers for extra damages.

Neville Cohen, an accident victim who has given expert evidence on compensation for accident victims in 300 cases, and who is a member of Disabled People South Africa, praised the idea of a "no-fault system".

But he said the "no-fault" system could be abused easily. For example someone who falls asleep at the wheel can simply say he was pushed off the road.

His main criticism concerns the draconian caps on damages awards which he said would not meet the "astronomical" costs of giving a paraplegic a liveable life.

He said quadriplegics and paraplegics can need more than R1.5-million in damages for medical expenses alone, with just the paraphernalia a

victim needs to get around costing R10 000 a year.

And he believes R2 500 a month is hopelessly inadequate to compensate a paralysed victim for loss of earnings. Cohen says the department justified the cap on 1991 figures, and had assumed 84% of the population earned this much. But five years on, he said, the correct figure of those earning this much would be closer to 50%.

He said the abolition of general damages for pain and suffering is worrying. In the past those damages were used by most paraplegics to help them move into a new house or alter their existing house. This could cost between R20 000 and R100 000.

The White Paper limits medical outlay mainly to provincial hospitals which, said Cohen, are not up to dealing with complicated spinal injury. He also questioned Maharaj's proposal to pay for only one attendant to care for a quadriplegic victim 24 hours a day.

Cohen said more emphasis should be put on reducing South Africa's notorious road accident rates, such as beefing up low penalties for drunken driving and teaching driving in schools.

from the fund to a psychological expert specialising in medico-legal work enclosing the report which "should be borne in mind when considering claims involving brain damage to children".

That same psychologist said the report could easily disadvantage black children and despite the fact it was just a pilot study was "seriously flawed".

Two psychologists told the M&G

although it was sometimes inappropriate to apply European tests to children who had been subjected to Bantu Education, the development of special "norms" for blacks was treated worldwide as a controversial and delicate matter which needed very thorough research. In many cases making allowances for the ravages of a deprived childhood was a matter of common sense, said one.

service institution but an educational therapeutic institution with the emphasis on reform. Therefore an atmosphere of a school must be retained.

Over and above more special security personnel should be employed so that the child care workers play less of a security role and become more of house father figures

(4) Western Cape Education Department
Yes, security matters enjoy ongoing evaluation and attention with a view to addressing changing needs in this regard. Issues pertaining to security matters concern staff establishments, training of personnel and structural upgrading of facilities when required

Mpumalanga Education Department.
Yes. Provision of more security personnel in the schools will be made taking into account the Department's budget for 1996/97

Places of safety: awaiting trial children
25. Sen M G E WILEY asked the Minister for Welfare and Population Development

(1) How many (a) awaiting-trial children placed in places of safety in terms of the Correctional Services Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959), have escaped, and (b) (i) assaults and (ii) other serious crimes have been reported by the staff of such places of safety, since the promulgation of the Correctional Services Amendment Act, 1994 (Act No 17 of 1994),

(2) whether his Department's budget will provide for the upgrading of such places of safety so as to cater for the increased influx of children following the promulgation of the said Amendment Act, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details,

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

S47E
The MINISTER FOR WELFARE AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) No awaiting-trial children are placed in places of safety in terms of the Correctional Services Act, 1959 (Act

No 8 of 1959) Children are referred to places of safety in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No 71 of 1977) or in terms of the Child Care Act, 1983 (Act No 74 of 1983). The number of children absconded up to 26 February 1996, is 2 753;

(b) (i) 27 staff members were assaulted and

(ii) two for possession of dagga and one of other drugs. One case of sodomy has been reported. At Bonnytown staff were threatened,

(2) the national department is not responsible for direct funding of places of safety but are looking in collaboration with the Inter-Ministerial Committee Young People at Risk to alternative funding resources to assist the provincial welfare departments in the upgrading and regrading of relevant places of safety. The influx of children was death with through diversion programmes and each province have identified facilities for secure care for children that committed serious crimes,

(3) no, the Inter-Ministerial Committee Young People at Risk is addressing the matter on a high level

Marine affairs: criminal activities

27 Sen M G E WILEY asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

(1) Whether he has made any representations to foreign governments relating to (a) criminal activities in marine affairs and (b) trading in endangered wildlife species in which foreign nationals or destinations are involved, if so, (i) how many and (ii) to which foreign governments,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

S49E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) No. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has not made representations to foreign governments with regard to questions (1)(a) and (1)(b). The relevant line function departments have not approached the De-

partment of Foreign Affairs to make such representations. Questions (1)(i) and (1)(ii) therefore fall away.

(2) Falls away.

Visits abroad by minister

29 Sen J SELFE asked the Minister of Correctional Services

(a) How many days in 1995 did he spend outside the borders of the Republic, (b) what was the (i) purpose, (ii) destination, (iii) duration and (iv) cost of each visit and (c) who accompanied him in each case? S51E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

(a) 36 days

(b) (i) Taipei—World league for freedom Atlanta, USA—ACA conference and visit to American Correctional facilities
Reunion Islands vacation

(ii) Taipei

Atlanta

Reunion Islands

(iii) Taipei—eight days

Atlanta—19 days

Reunion Islands—nine days

(iv) Taipei—Private

Atlanta—R231 582,95

Reunion Islands—Private

(c) Taipei—Mrs Mzimela

Atlanta—Mrs Mzimela and two advisers

Reunion Islands—Mrs Mzimela

Motor vehicles owned by Department

31. Sen W F MNISI asked the Minister for Welfare and Population Development

(a) How many motor vehicles are currently owned by his Department, (b) what is the total estimated value of these vehicles, (c) what percentage of such vehicles are currently in use, (d) how many motor vehicles were purchased during the latest specified period of 12 months

for which information is available and (e) what amount was spent in each month during the period 1 January 1995 up to the latest specified date for which information is available, on (i) fuel for and (ii) the maintenance of motor vehicles owned by his Department? S53E

The MINISTER FOR WELFARE AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

(a) The Department has 14 vehicles on a span basis, assigned by the Gauteng Province,

(b) the estimated value of the above-mentioned vehicles is R250 000,

(c) 100% (all 14 vehicles),

(d) no vehicles have specifically been bought for the Department and

(e) (i) and (ii) the Department pays an inclusive tariff per kilometre which includes fuel for, and maintenance of the vehicles. An amount of R71 535,65 was paid to the Gauteng Province for the period of 1 April 1995 up to 29 February 1996

April 1995 R 9 985,75

May 1995 R 4 882,25

June 1995 R 2 924,88

July 1995 R 7 939,26

August 1995 R 1 471,40

September 1995 R 2 439,48

October 1995 R 4 252,37

November 1995 R 7 751,04

December 1995 R 9 793,61

January 1996 R 6 502,77

February 1996 R 13 592,84

Illegal immigrants: entries/repatriations

55 Sen Dr G W KOORNHOF asked the Minister of Home Affairs (236)

(a) How many illegal immigrants (i) (aa) entered South Africa and (bb) were repatriated to their countries of origin during the period 1 January 1995 up to the latest specified date for which information is available and (ii) are estimated to be in South Africa currently, (b) (i) what control measures (aa) has the Government instituted and (bb) does it plan to institute to control the influx of illegal immigrants and

(ii) what (aa) is the current estimated annual cost of the application of such control measures and (bb) will be the estimated annual cost of the application of any new control measures?

S90E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(a) (i) (aa) As the majority of illegal aliens enter the country clandestinely, it is not possible to quantify their numbers accurately

(bb) For the period 1 January 1995 to 31 January 1996, 172 374 illegal aliens were repatriated to their countries of origin

(ii) According to a report from the Human Sciences Research Council published in 1995 it estimated that there are between 2,5 and 4,1 million illegal aliens in South Africa

(b) (i) (aa) Parliament in 1995 adopted the Aliens Control Amendment Act, 1995 (Act 76 of 1995), which in many respects tightens up control over immigration and aliens

However, due to a lack of funds sufficient manpower to enforce the control measures cannot be appointed. The South African Police Service together with the South African National Defence Force has established special units to curtail illegal border crossings

(bb) The control over illegal aliens is at its best a defensive function. As long as our neighbouring countries are economically less developed than ourselves we will be on the receiving end. Although a greater emphasis is to be placed on border control action against employers employing illegal aliens should also be intensified

In addition to this, bilateral discussions have been set in motion with all the neigh-

bouring countries' Home Affairs Departments where I am personally involved and where South Africa's position is explained, i.e. that we cannot accept illegal border crossings.

(ii) (aa) The Department has 1 218 approved immigration officer posts of which 754 are stationed at ports of entry and 464 tasked with law enforcement. The total budget for immigration officers is R50 461 951 of which R19 223 600 is allocated for those immigration officers controlling illegal immigrants

(bb) The Department's budget for 1996/97 shows a shortfall of funds of R23 639 000 on the amount initially requested. Funds for new measures therefore are not available

Persons employed in air pollution section

56 Sen M G E WILEY asked the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism

(1) (a) How many persons in his Department are currently employed in the air pollution section and (b) (i) how many persons in this section went on early retirement in 1994 and 1995, respectively and (ii) what were the ranks of such persons,

(2) whether there are any vacancies in this section, if so, (a) how many and (b) what steps are envisaged to fill these vacancies?

S91E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

(1) (a) 9 persons that comprise of
4 Air Pollution Control Officers
2 Deputy directors
1 Director
1 Administrative clerk
1 Secretary

(b) (i) 3 persons
(ii) 2 Air Pollution Control Officers
1 Senior Administrative Officer

(2) Yes

(a) 3

(b) 2 persons for the filling of the posts have been already identified and their appointment is now being finalised
1 Administrative Officer—post will be advertised

Rainfall figures:

Mpumalanga/Northern Province

59 Sen D M MALATSI asked the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry

(1) What were the rainfall figures in respect of the (a) Province of Mpumalanga and (b) Northern Province for the months of January and February 1996, respectively,

(2) whether any floods were experienced as a result of these rains, if so, (a) where, (b) how many families were left homeless and (c) what is the estimated cost of damages caused by these floods,

(3) whether he intends taking any steps to assist the victims of the recent floods, if not, why not, if so, what steps?

S94E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY

(1) (a) The Province of Mpumalanga experienced very heavy and widespread rainfall during both January and February this year. The highest rainfalls reported by the Weather Bureau, with the long term averages for these months in brackets, are as follows, in millimetres (mm) per month

Place	January	February
Amsterdam	88 (146)	234 (107)
Barberton	246 (127)	310 (92)
Belfast	117 (149)	153 (94)
Bethal	86 (120)	261 (102)
Graskop	379 (277)	581 (286)
Lydenburg	68 (130)	239 (97)
Nelspruit	249 (151)	280 (113)
Sabie	354 (174)	528 (186)
Witbank	254 (136)	249 (88)
White River	334 (160)	161 (152)

(b) The heaviest rainfall for this period was reported in the Northern Province and the following high readings in mm were received, with the long term averages again in brackets.

Place	January	February
Bandelierkop	162 (81)	256 (68)
Elim	368 (140)	397 (134)
Gravelotte	80 (91)	287 (72)
Grenshoek	357 (128)	817 (192)
Louis Trichardt	339 (115)	349 (115)
Pietersburg	181 (81)	332 (64)
Soekmekaar	251 (108)	476 (124)
Thohoyando	257 (113)	422 (103)
Warmbaths	162 (112)	191 (91)
Tzaneen	656 (353)	965 (373)
Levubu	342 (166)	217 (168)
Pafuri	287 (86)	86 (85)

(2) (a) High to exceptionally high flows were experienced in the tributaries of the Limpopo River and the eastward flowing rivers of the Northern Province and Mpumalanga. Significant flooding and damage were reported in low lying areas along the Mokolo, Luvuvhu, Lethaba, Olifants, Sabie and Crocodile Rivers

Damage to dwellings, bridges, local small dams, roads and water supply works were reported. Individuals and communities were cut off from supplies and services, in some cases for extended periods. Reports were also received of people who are missing and lives which were lost due to the floods

The following peak flows were reported Limpopo River 2 900 cubic metres per second (m³/s) Olifants and Letaba Rivers 4 480 and the Sabie, Crocodile and Komati Rivers combined 3 080 m³/s

High discharges were reported by the following dams

Arabe	m ³ /s
Loskop	2 000
Roodekoppies	1 900
Mokolo	1 150
	1 000

(b) No exact figures are available at this stage

(c) No exact figures are available at this stage

(3) Disaster relief which includes flood relief is co-ordinated by the Department of Constitutional Development and Provincial Affairs. The responsibility for actual flood relief lies with the various provincial governments.

The Department did, however, assist in cases where water supply schemes were damaged. The most important case was at Nso-Mazi-South where the water supply scheme serving 18 villages with about 400 000 people were severely damaged. Tankers were provided to meet the immediate need and the scheme itself was repaired and back in operation within 10 days.

Staff from the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry assisted people during and after the floods at river crossings repairing water mains, installing emergency pumps and trucking potable water to people. This personnel worked day and night to collect flood information for flood management and some of them have spent more than four weeks away from home.

Local Government Transition Act, 1993: application to candidates

61 Sen L J SWANEPOEL asked the Minister for Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development †

(1) (a) How paragraph 6(d) of Schedule 4 of the Local Government Transition Act, 1993 (Act No 209 of 1993), is dealt with and applied by the respective local authorities, in regard to amounts owing by aspirant candidates to local authorities in respect of (i) assessment rates, (ii) rent, (iii) service charges and (iv) any other monies and (b)(i) how many aspirant candidates in each of the provinces concerned have already been disqualified or excluded in terms of this provision and (ii) in how many cases were the outstanding amounts calculated at the (aa) set tariff and (bb) full cost,

(2) whether any steps are being considered to end the continued membership of members of local authorities should such members fall into arrears in respect of amounts owing to local authorities, if not, why not,

if so, what steps?

S102E
The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

The information is not readily available in the Department. In order to be of assistance to the hon member, the following information was obtained from the various provinces:

(1)(a), (b) and (2)

Gauteng:

The information that was requested is not readily available in the Department of Housing and Local Government of the Gauteng province and will have to be obtained from the various local authorities. The gathering of this information will require several weeks.

KwaZulu-Natal:

The question is not applicable in this province in view of the fact that no elections have taken place in KwaZulu-Natal to date. In terms of Regulation 23 of the KwaZulu-Natal Election Regulations, a notice in respect of the nomination of candidates was published on 11 March 1996. To date, no candidates have been nominated.

Mpumalanga

No information has been received from the Mpumalanga province as yet.

Northern Province

No candidates have to date been disqualified and no steps are currently being considered against any candidates.

Northern Cape

No information has been received from the Northern Cape province as yet.

North West

A total number of 10 candidates were in arrears in respect of assessment rates, rent, service charges and other monies on the day of the elections. The amount in arrears amounts to R6 327. No candidates have been disqualified due to the fact that all the candidates have made arrangements to settle their debt. Concerning the continued membership of members of local authorities, should such members fall into arrears in respect of amounts being owed to local authorities, all councils are acting in terms

of Regulations 82 and 83 of the North West Election Regulations and no additional steps are being considered.

Eastern Cape:

No candidates in the local elections in the Eastern Cape province were in arrears regarding monies owed to local authorities.

Free State

In respect of the first part of the question, the information requested is not readily available in the Department of Local Government and Housing of the Free State province. In respect of the second part of the question, any councilor in arrears of any fees, rates or service charges for a period longer than three months, will in terms of section 47 of the Local Government Ordinance, 1962 (Ordinance No 8 of 1962) forfeit his or her seat if he or she has failed to pay the amount within 30 days of a written notice to this effect.

Western Cape:

In respect of the first part of the question, the information requested is not readily available in the Department of Housing, Local Government and Planning of the Western Cape province, as local authorities are not required to furnish the information to the province. In respect of the second part of the question, councillors who are in arrears for a period of more than three months are disqualified in terms of the election regulations.

Illegal immigrants from Mozambique

66 Sen D M MALATSI asked the Minister of Home Affairs †

(a) How many illegal immigrants from Mozambique entered the province of Mpumalanga during the latest specified calendar year for which information is available and (b) how many such immigrants were (i) arrested, (ii) deported, (iii) in possession of firearms and (iv) involved in the perpetration of serious crimes? S107E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) As the majority of illegal aliens from Mozambique enter the country clandestinely, it is not possible for the Department to make a meaningful estimate.

(b) Statistics are not kept on a provincial basis. Consequently the following statistics for the period 1 January 1995 to 31 December 1995 are furnished for the whole of the RSA.

(i) 131 954, and

(ii) 131 954

(iii) and (iv) Accurate statistics in this regard are not kept by the Department. It is recommended that the hon member approach the South African Police Service for the required information.

Dumping of surplus agricultural products from other countries

67 Sen E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Trade and Industry

(1) What is his Department's policy in regard to the dumping of surplus agricultural products from other countries on South African markets,

(2) whether his Department has drawn up a definition of dumping, if not, why not, if so, what is this definition,

(3) whether his Department has taken any steps to prevent products falling under this definition from reaching South African markets, if so, (a) what steps, (b) when and (c) how successful have these steps been, if not, why not,

(4) whether his Department intends taking any such steps, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

(1) Owing to a change in the approach to agricultural policy and the Uruguay Round of multilateral negotiations, South Africa adopted the policy that quantitative import control on agricultural products should be eliminated and, where necessary, replaced by customs tariffs.

As a result of the policy change, a large-scale conversion of import control to customs duties, or so-called tariffication, started in 1994, which is expected to be completed in 1996.

Emigration figures point to huge increase in brain drain

By Christo Volschenk
ECONOMICS EDITOR

Cape Town.—The number of people who emigrated in January was a third of the total number of people who left the country last year, figures released yesterday by the Central Statistical Service showed.

In January 1 417 people emigrated, but 322 people immigrated, resulting in a net loss of 1 095 people, 22 percent higher than in January last year.

More than half of those lost were skilled people. Last year 8 725 people emigrated and 5 064 people immigrated, giving a net loss of 3 661 people.

Economists struggled to find an explanation for the acceleration in emigration figures.

They said South Africa traditionally experienced a net inflow of

people during economic upswings. "The short-term economic prospects are favourable. The only explanation I can offer is that the people who left must have had negative views of the long-term future of the economy," said Andre Roux from the Institute for Futures Research at the University of Stellenbosch.

The statistical service did not give a provincial breakdown of the

emigration figures, but Roux suggested that perhaps most emigrants came from Gauteng where levels of crime and violence were high.

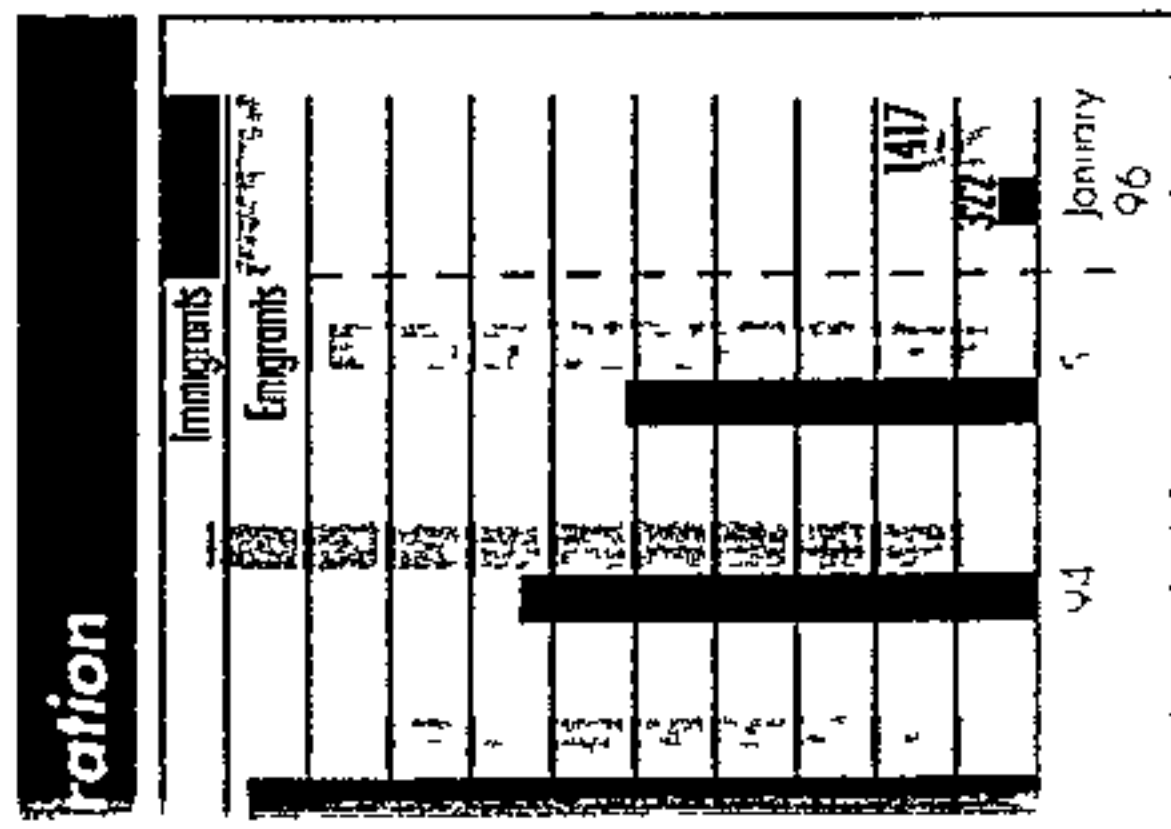
Since World War 2, South Africa has only experienced net outflows of people in eight years, mostly in the past two decades.

The current economic upswing began in mid-1993. In that year South Africa gained 1 746 people. Since then, despite the continuing

upswing, emigration has outstripped immigration.

Since the new government came into power, fewer people have immigrated than emigrated, resulting in continuing net losses.

The business community launched a campaign earlier this year to increase public awareness of the continuing brain drain and to encourage the government to clamp down on crime and violence.



Prices will fall, said Blom...

New bid by Britain to hire SA teachers

Star 14/5/96 (23b)

Consultancy claims it has been approached by hundreds of applicants

By **LEE-ANN ALFREDS**
Education Reporter

A drive to recruit South African teachers for British schools has been stepped up with the arrival in the country of a leading UK teacher recruitment consultant

Paul Howells, managing director of London teacher recruitment consultancy LHR Educa-

tion, arrived in SA last week to conduct a number of seminars aimed at recruiting South African teachers for temporary assignments at English schools

His visit comes weeks after The Star reported that another British agency, TimePlan, had recruited at least 10 South African teachers to teach in London's run-down inner-city schools

At the time, the move was con-

demned by the SA National Civic Organisation and SA Democratic Teachers' Union as contributing to the brain drain

The new recruitment drive also comes in the wake of a government investigation into teacher training which found that the quality of SA teachers was generally poor

But LHR Education, which

claims to have recruited hundreds

of teachers for British schools since it started operating in SA last year, said it was unaware of the controversy and the report

LHR spokesman Claire Boyes said yesterday the consultancy's experience of SA teachers had led to the stepping up of its recruitment drive in the country

Boyes said Howells was in the country to recruit teachers specifically to alleviate the severe short-

age of teachers in London schools, but that teachers could also be appointed to other temporary posts in the UK and Europe

Gavin Hough, co-ordinator of LHR Education's Durban office, said the consultancy had been approached by hundreds of teachers since it started operating

He said about 65 SA teachers had already been recruited in the first three months of the year

WEDNESDAY, 15 MAY 1996

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? N572E

The MINISTER OF LABOUR

(1) Yes. The Department of Labour's recent registered unemployment figure for South Africa is 3 275 747 for the 1995 financial year. The October Household Survey of 1994 by the Central Statistical Services report as follows

	Number	Rate as % of economically active population
Asians	69 995	17,1
Coloureds	348 414	23,3
Whites	159 922	6,4
Africans	4 077 745	41,1
Total	4 656 076	

(2) The Department has a number of programmes currently underway to assist people who are unemployed. In particular there is a programme called the "Training for Unemployed Persons" which provides training in practically oriented and entrepreneurial skills to people who are unemployed. Their skills are nationally accredited by the relevant national industry training board wherever possible. This scheme assisted 131 791 people in 1995. In addition we are working with the Department of Defence to train demobilised soldiers under a scheme referred to as the Service Corps, and we assisted with training under the National Economic Forum programmes and a number of other smaller initiatives.

2.1 In addition the Department provides a Career Guidance and Placement Service across the country—and the staff were able to interview some 344 506 people and place 58 810 in 1995. This represents a placement rate of 17,1% of those interviewed.

2.2 However, we are well aware that these figures represent a small percentage of the overall problem. The truth is that training and advice cannot on their

own generate employment. The challenge to massively increase the number of jobs in South Africa is one which cannot rest with my Department alone. The Government has adopted the Reconstruction and Development Programme which has as one of its prime objectives the creation of sustainable employment. All Departments have the responsibility to find ways of making this a reality. Job Creation schemes under the Public Works Department—such as the Community Based Public Works Programme are a short-term response to the crisis, but "real jobs" have to be created within the private and parastatal sectors.

2.3 The Comprehensive Labour Market Commission (CLMC) was appointed last year to investigate the overall contribution that could be made by myself and my Department to the challenge of employment generating growth and development. The contribution is broadly in the area of labour market programmes and regulation which synchronises with industry and infrastructure initiatives by my colleagues in other Departments and harmonise with the overall imperatives of the macro-economy. The Commission is due to report next month and I hope the report will go to the heart of the trade offs and strategic interventions required to enhance employment in our economy—at all levels from large to small and micro enterprises. It will look at the "big picture" of the labour market. Within the terms of reference of the CLMC arte included matters such as wage regulation, productivity, employment equity and affirmative action, social plans in the face of mass retrenchment, Southern African labour migration and the advisability of a social accord for employment creation between employers, trade unions and government.

2.4 In addition to this my Department has embarked on a major initiative, to

... will ensure and the trade union movement to develop a major new framework for human resource development to support overall growth and development. This will be achieved by...
 ... will ensure and the trade union movement to develop a major new framework for human resource development to support overall growth and development. This will be achieved by...
 ... will ensure and the trade union movement to develop a major new framework for human resource development to support overall growth and development. This will be achieved by...

(3) I would welcome the opportunity to provide a full report on the recommendations of the CLMC next month. I am also willing to make a full report on progress regarding the development of our new human resource development strategies.

Emigration

236

*34 Mr B C BESTER asked the Minister of Home Affairs †

(a) How many South African citizens left the Republic permanently in 1995 and (b) to which countries did they emigrate?

N573E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) 5 672

(b) The countries and statistics regarding each country are furnished in the Annexure

Country of destination	Annexure	1995
Africa		805
Angola		4
Botswana		127
Congo		1
Kenya		14
Lesotho		2
Madagascar		7

Country	Number
Madagascar	1
Malawi	26
Mauritius	4
Mozambique	4
Nicaragua	7
Norway	32
Seychelles	1
Swaziland	5
Uganda	1
United Republic of Tanzania	31
Zaire	148
Zambia	
Zimbabwe	
Americas	1 354
Argentina	4
Bermuda	1
Canada	583
Chile	2
Colombia	1
Cuba	5
Honduras	2
Jamaica	1
Mexico	1
Paraguay	5
U S A	747
Venezuela	1
West-Indies	1
Asia	280
Bahrain	2
China (People's Republic)	2
Republic of China (Taiwan)	7
Cyprus	9
Hong Kong	20
India	5
Israel	146
Japan	5
Jordan	1
Kuwait	4
Lebanon	1
Malaysia	3
Maldives	1
Oman	2
Pakistan	4
Saudi Arabia	25
Singapore	11
Thailand	3
United Arab Emirates	29
Europe	1 232
Austria	19

(a) The NHFC is designed to act as a specialised wholesale funding, intermediary and fund and risk manager with the capability of identifying, assessing, pricing, monitoring and effectively managing the risks involved in

Belgium	15
Bulgaria	1
Channel Islands	3
The Czech Republic	7
Denmark	4
Finland	1
France	39
Germany	126
Greece	26
Hungary	2
Iceland	1
Ireland	17
Italy	10
Luxembourg	4
Malta	6
Mexico	1
The Netherlands	55
Norway	1
Poland	6
Portugal	13
Spain	11
Sweden	15
Switzerland	59
United Kingdom	788
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	2
<i>Oceania</i>	1 926
Australia	1 190
Fiji	3
New Zealand	733
Unspecified	75
Total	5 672

Establishment of National Housing Financing Corporation

*35 Mr J A RABIE asked the Minister of Housing †

(1) Whether the National Housing Financing Corporation has been established, if not, why not, if so, (a) what are the objectives of the corporation and (b) who will be responsible for the financing thereof,

(2) whether she will make a statement on the matter? N574

The MINISTER OF HOUSING

(1) Yes the National Housing Finance Corporation (NHFC) has been established

(a) How many prisoners were released on parole in 1995 and (b) how many of these prisoners were rearrested during that year? N576E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

(a) 50 135

(b) Although this information is available at the Community Corrections offices country-wide it can only be obtained nationally through a time-consuming and manpower intensive exercise. The current success rate for parole supervision is 77%

CPA: housing project for impoverished areas

*38 Mr J A JORDAAN asked the Minister of Housing

(1) Whether a start has been made with the implementation of the R1,67 billion housing project for impoverished areas around Cape Town announced by the Cape Provincial Administration in October 1994, if not, why not, if so, what are the objectives of the project,

(2) whether any delivery targets have been established, if not, why not, if so, what are these targets,

(3) whether these targets have been met, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details? N593E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING

(1) Yes, the objective of the project is to upgrade the environment of the former black townships (Crossroads, Lower Crossroads, Browns Farm and informal settlements within Nyanga, Langa and Guguletu) now known as the Serviced Land Project. This entails the provision of some 40 000 housing opportunities in an integrated manner which will include the provision of community facilities (schools, halls, etc), business development and the social upliftment of the said community

(2) Yes, to provide 40 000 housing opportunities on an integrated basis within a period of five years within the project budget of R1,2 billion

(3) No, there was a delay of nine months with the formation of acceptable community based structures but all structures are now in place. The first 4 000 serviced sites will be made available from June 1996. The delivery of schools and other community facilities are part of the programme

National bursaries/loan scheme: allocation of funds

*39 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Education

What (a) academic and (b) financial criteria are being used in the allocation to students of funds from the national bursaries and loan scheme? N595E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION

(a) Academic criteria

In their application forms, institutions ask all the relevant questions and solicit all the necessary documentation to determine whether applicants are eligible for financial assistance. To be eligible for a NSFAS award, the applicants needs to

— be a citizen of South Africa,

— be accepted as a registered student at a University or Technikon in South Africa at the time the award is made,

— be studying for a first tertiary educational qualification,

— be studying for a second educational qualification as long as it is required to enable the student to practise in a chosen profession,

— be judged to have the potential to succeed—not only through performance in the school-leaving examination,

— be regarded as financially in need—

(a) as a member of a family which cannot afford to pay for the course

(b) not already awarded a bursary and/or scholarship covering the full cost of study

(c) unable to provide acceptable guarantees to obtain a loan from a commercial bank

SADC ministers meet to discuss free movement

236
Gaborone
17/5/96

By Linchwe Kgaswe

GABORONE - SOUTHERN AFRICAN home affairs ministers are to meet in Gaborone this month to discuss the draft protocol on free movement of people between Southern African Development Community member states.

The envisaged accord will provide a stern test to regional leaders who have for years preached regional economic co-operation without achieving much in that sphere.

The 36 page draft was compiled in March following an SADC workshop in Lesotho but remains a closely guarded secret.

SADC information officer Kgosinkwe Mosei told the *Sowetan Business* that the draft has not yet been adopted and the Gaborone meeting is to make final recommendations to the SADC council of ministers.

The document, says the proposed accord "shall be implemented in such a manner as to promote the eventual establishment of a protocol on the free movement of persons on the African continent."

"The main objective of this protocol is - in relation to every citizen of a SADC member state - to confer, pro-

Ultimate objective is to abolish control of movement of citizens

mote and protect the right to enter freely and without a visa the territory of another member for a short visit, residential purposes or work," says the draft.

It says its ultimate objective is to achieve "progressive abolition of controls on movement of citizens" of SADC region.

Implementation

The document says the implementation of the objectives mentioned above shall be achieved over a period not exceeding 10 years from the date the accord is signed.

It is expected that the draft, together with one on trade, will be discussed at the SADC annual leaders summit to be held in Lesotho in August.

However, some countries, notably Botswana, Swaziland and South Africa are said to be opposed to the protocol since they are already reeling under pressure from an influx of illegal immigrants from Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

If adopted, the protocol will be

require SADC members to ensure that their national laws and regulations do not contravene the agreement.

However, member countries can temporarily suspend the Protocol "by reason of a breakdown of a serious threat to national security public order or public health."

The draft also says regional travel documents should be freely availed to citizens within five years of adoption of the protocol.

A "SADC Desk" shall also be established at a major crossing points and at least one such post remain open day and night between the countries.

The document calls on SADC countries to abolish visa requirements where they exist, "provided that where visas are regarded as still necessary, they shall be issued free at the border post of arrival and intended crossing to any citizen of a member state who needs one."

Vehicles - both commercial and personal - will enter territories of member states and remain there for a period not exceeding six months. And

where the laws of the host country provide, the vehicles may be used for commercial purposes within the territory entered.

Within three years of the draft coming into force, member states shall grant citizens of other SADC states the right of residence, "whether or not the exercise of such right of residence may imply seeking or engaging in other income-generating activities."

The draft calls on the SADC states to within two years of adoption, harmonise regulations so that a uniform SADC residence permit is established.

Relevant laws

Salaried workers from member states may at the end of their contracts, establish themselves in the host country "and practice unskilled economic activity subject to the relevant laws and regulations of the host state."

The long-term aim of the proposed accord is the abolition of controls at borders, although each member state shall still be free to exercise its territorial rights.

However, this article can be suspended for a period of less than a month by any member country in the interest of public order, health or security.

Mystery board of immigration

(236) M+G 17-23/5/96

Marion Edmonds

THE Public Protector is struggling, like the *Mail & Guardian*, to find out why Home Affairs refuses to give the names of people who sit on their Immigration Selection Board, the body which decides which foreigners should be granted permanent residence in South Africa.

A representative from the Public Protector's office said she had spoken to a senior member of the Home Affairs Department, the director of residence, SF Rashidi, on April 24 to ask him for reasons why the identities of the board could not be disclosed. He had said he could not talk to her over the phone and would only reply to written questions.

The Public Protector's office faxed him questions on April 24, questions already put to the department by the *M&G* earlier this year. By this week Home Affairs had not responded to the Public Protector, so the office telephoned Rashidi again. Rashidi said they had not received the fax, so the Public Protector's office faxed the questions again, and is giving Home Affairs two weeks to respond.

The *M&G* phoned Rashidi this week, to ask him why he was unable to give the Public Protector the necessary information over the phone when asked. Rashidi responded:

"I cannot comment to the media ... any comment would be tantamount to misconduct on my part. If there is a communication breakdown on the telephone, nothing can be proved in a court of law. You can misquote me and I can misquote you .. I cannot remember what I said to the Public Protector."

Amnesty to 'aliens': the implications

THE GOVERNMENT'S decision to give certain "illegal aliens" amnesty is being challenged in certain circles on the grounds that South Africa's official population could leap by up to 12 million citizens. **JONATHAN CRUSH** and **WILMOT JAMES** examine the numbers and the implications behind South Africa's latest amnesty provisions.

IS THERE any difference between an undocumented migrant who has lived and worked clandestinely in SA for more than a decade, who has married locally and put down roots, and someone who entered the country illegally a few weeks ago?

Until February, the answer was no. Both were subject to police arrest and summary deportation under the terms of the Aliens Control Act of 1991. Both, in official discourse, were "illegal aliens."

This changed in February with cabinet approval of a general amnesty provision (exemption in terms of section 28 of the Aliens Control Act of 1991) for residents of SA who originate from Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland and Zimbabwe and are within SA without property documentation.

However, the terms of the amnesty are actually more limited than those reported in the press, a factor likely to cause considerable confusion among those who may qualify.

People from the countries named above who entered SA before January 1, 1986 are eligible, subject to two conditions: That they have no criminal record and are able to provide proof of gainful employment over the years and/or that they are married to a South African citizen, whether by legal or customary rites.

Since the announcement, there have been indications of an effort to reverse the cabinet's decision in certain Government quarters. No such concern seems to have attached to the amnesty given to mineworkers in October 1995 and implementation of that decision is proceeding without so much as a murmur.

Is the reason for this discrepancy the fact that many undocumented migrants are women, not men? Or is it simply that groups of immigrants with powerful lobbyists — such as the Chamber of Mines and the National Union of Mineworkers — get preferential treatment?

Is it fear of the unknown? We know how many miners are eligible for amnesty. What if the number of non-miners is overwhelming?

Although it is unclear whether this is cause or justification, the stated basis of concern over a general amnesty is a frightening set of statistics. It is being said that about 600 000 black foreigners are eligible for amnesty, and they in turn will invite up to 12 million family members to join them in SA.

The prospect of 12 million people suddenly being added to our population is an understandably horrifying prospect, what with the high unemployment rate and the cost of processing this influx and servicing the social needs of a large addition to our needy population.

Where do these alarming numbers come from and how reliable are they? The statistics are extrapolated from a research report prepared by the Human Sciences Research Council.

Closer scrutiny reveals that the figure of 600 000 is at best an educated guess, at worst an unfortunate thumbsuck. The truth is that no one knows with any degree of certainty how many foreign black people are in SA without proper documentation, how long they have been here, or how often they return to their own countries.

We should remember that, in the 1970s and 1980s, the apartheid government did

all in its power to "cleanse" the country of all black foreigners. Those able to withstand this assault and evade the authorities are unlikely to be many in number and are also more likely to be in small towns and rural areas than in the cities, where politics was intense.

No one therefore knows how many people would be eligible for amnesty. Neither does anyone know what family ties and economic linkages continue to bind long-time undocumented residents to their countries of origin.

The assumption that those eligible for amnesty would inevitably bring anywhere between 10 and 20 family members reveals an extraordinarily ethnographic prejudice as well as a poor understanding of the dynamics of regional migration.

Another dubious assumption in the calculation is that all eligible applications are married individuals whose spouses and children are currently living outside SA.

It is more likely that many eligible individuals resident in SA since before 1986 might already be married to South Africans, have had children here and already brought their dependents into the country. This would considerably reduce the purported multiplier of 10 to 20 dependents.

Then, who is to say that those who are eligible will actually apply for or receive amnesty? A number of reasons — for example, lack of knowledge about the terms of the amnesty, inadequate documentation, inability to meet specified criteria, lack of access to Home Affairs offices and suspicion of official motives — make it highly unlikely that everyone who is eligible will apply.

The international experience with immigration amnesty has demonstrated this repeatedly. For all these reasons, both the figure of 600 000 and the 10-20 family multiplier are dubious and more than likely exaggerated.

The figures turn a "worst-case" scenario into a "high probability" scenario. Research on migration indicates that many migrants

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retain a rural base in their countries of origin, prefer not to bring their dependents with them and send remittances and earnings back to support dependents.

Furthermore, the "worst-case" scenario suggests that the equivalent of 60% of the entire population of Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana, Zimbabwe and southern Mozambique — which is what 12 million individuals amount to — would immediately be eligible to move to SA and would actually do so.

There are ways in which the Government could place limitations on, or retain discretionary power over, those who would be eligible to join their family members, even under the terms of the flawed Aliens Control Act. Other countries prescribe a range of limitations.

A further assumption is that however many black people of non-South African origin there are in this country, they are competing for the same pool of jobs. But black foreigners also create jobs, contribute to the wealth of the country, both in the formal and informal sectors, and bring a range of valuable skills to the country.

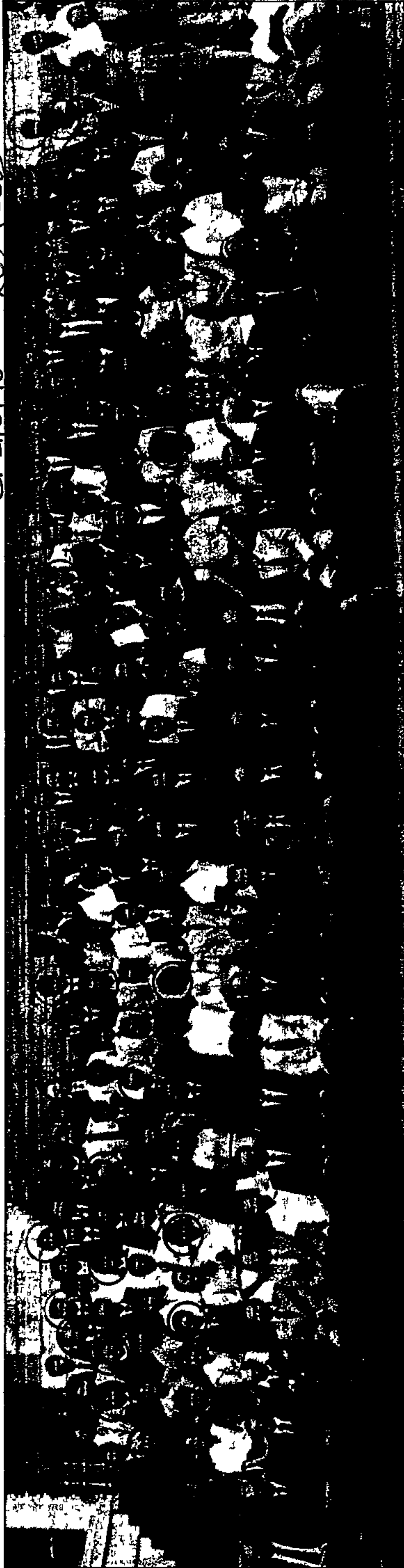
In other cases foreigners are taking jobs which South Africans do not want, despite the high unemployment rate. There are, of course, instances where there is competition over access to jobs, but we need to have a much greater understanding of local labour markets before we make gross generalisations.

The proposed amnesty will offer a class of individuals who were victims of apartheid-era immigration laws the chance to regularise their status and openly assume their role as full participants, permanent residents and even citizens of the country.

□ *Wilmot James is executive director of Idasa Jonathan Crush is his co-director of the Idasa-Queen's University Southern African Migration Project. This is an edited version of an article which appears in the latest edition of Idasa's Journal, "Democracy in Action"*

SA doctors who left on one-way tickets

CT 2/15/96 (236)



EXPOSURE This is the 1987 graduating class of doctors from UCT medical school. Only 35 of the group are known to have emigrated (some doctors are absent). Government estimates put the emigration figure at 50%. In this class only 20% of the doctors have left the country. Their faces are circled.

ALTHOUGH the brain drain of doctors from South Africa to greener pastures continues, some who have left the country are returning. Staff writer **CAPOE-IMPBELL** reports.

The "brain drain" of doctors from South Africa to better paid jobs abroad continued during January when another 15 left the country — further depleting the country's dwindling supply of health professionals.

To assess the severity of the impact of mass emigration, a random year class of 1987 was chosen and as many doctors as possible were traced from the group who graduated from the University of Cape Town's medical school that year.

Of the 172 doctors who graduated that year, 35 had emigrated, one had died and 12 could not be found. The rest were in private practices or working in state hospitals nationwide. The national Department of Health has estimated it costs the taxpayer R750 000 to train a doctor — over and above the money the individual pays for his or her training.

Yet while doctors continue to flood out of South Africa, many are also coming "home" once they have travelled the world and earned enough overseas to repay crippling student loans.

A doctor who was in the class of '87 went through the graduation process in a major talk for the university and identified at least 30 of his friends who had left the country in the past year. He said these doctors were returning to SA with top-notch experience gained at some of the world's best hospitals and could only be regarded as "major" assets to the country.

Three doctors who have just returned from Canada and England and taken jobs at Groote Schuur and Somerset hospitals were asked why they returned. They cannot be named for professional reasons.

One said: "After six years of heavy studying, I just wanted to escape and travel. The fact that I was a doctor made it easy to get work. Now, after two years, I am back to settle down."

He said if doctors were forced to work in rural areas, the emigration rate would increase. This was supported by hospitals expected doctors to work only 20 to 30 hours a week. "Of course, it's not the continued existence of the private sector."

He said he hoped the July 1 salary increases for doctors and negotiations to improve their working conditions would encourage local doctors to stay. The national Department of Health estimated that South Africa immediately needed at least 2 000 doctors — mostly in rural areas if it is to provide basic medical care for all.

THE profession at a glance

- 2 000 doctors are needed in the country.
- The government estimates it costs R150 000 to train a doctor.
- A major pay increase in July may mean the flow of doctors out of the country.
- Of the 172 doctors who graduated at UCT in 1987, 35 have emigrated.
- Many doctors who do leave, return.
- Doctors working abroad experience less stress.
- They are seldom faced with the violence many SA doctors deal with daily.
- Young doctors go overseas to complete a residency to pay back crippling student loans.
- In January this year 15 emigrated.
- It is hard to work in rural areas, many doctors may leave the country.

In a controversial move, Health Minister Dr Nkosazana Zuma recently employed 1 011 Cuban doctors on three-year contracts to work in South Africa's rural districts.

The department's director-general for policy and planning, Dr Ayanda Ntsebe, said in an interview earlier this year South Africa would also be looking to Germany and Sweden, as well as countries in Eastern Europe, to recruit doctors.

When I worked in trauma at an English hospital, we treated dozens of sprained ankles. I think it was all the cobbled streets that had people tripping and falling," he said.

The doctor added that he would sit the required British medical exams "just in case" he needed to emigrate. Another doctor said: "The temptation to stay is great. The facilities are almost always excellent. As a doctor you are treated like gold and there are enough nurses to give your patients good back-up care."

one can remember, teaches

Illegal aliens 'fuel crime rate'

CT 29/5/96 (236) (237)

CRIME WRITER

THE ANC has called for the immediate redeployment of police members to South Africa's borders after a report that the lack of adequate border control is a major contributor to the staggering crime rate

Police have told the safety and security portfolio committee that illegal immigrants are involved in about 14% of all serious crimes. There are an estimated 5,5 million illegal immigrants in this country

Last year less than three percent of these were traced and repatriated, divisional commissioner Daan le Roux told the committee. Police are currently deployed at only two out of 350 registered airports

Firearms, illicit drugs and hijacked cars are being smuggled across the borders with alarming ease, he said

South African industries, including the textile and electronics industries, were suffering because of the illegal importing of grey products

"Businessmen talk openly of how they are bringing in goods and being able to make a 'killing' on the market."

The ANC said it was deeply concerned by the "arbitrary" way personnel were withdrawn from border policing after the unbanning of organisations in 1990

"We call for the immediate redeployment of sufficient personnel to protect the borders.

"We know that the moratorium on recruitment has implications for deployment of personnel, but there must be a reorganisation of tasks"

Border policing is expected to be discussed at a sub-committee meeting soon.

State plan to improve women's health

(238) CT 29/5/96

WOMEN around the world yesterday remembered women who had died during childbirth and from other women's health problems, as part of the Day of Action for Women's Health

Welfare Minister-designate Geraldine Fraser-Moleketi announced the government had embarked on a wide range of

programmes to improve women's lives.

They focus on building self-esteem, providing education and employment, preventing violence and promoting secure family and community life. She also congratulated the Women's Health Project on the launch of the South African Women's Health Book. — Health Writer

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BUSINESS

SA farmers ready to plant in Mozambique

MAPUTO - Scores of South African farmers are getting ready for the planting season in Mozambique.

This follows an agreement signed by Presidents Joaquim Chissano and Nelson Mandela on May 6 1996.

The agreement paves the way for 1 000 white South African farmers to settle in the Mozambican northern province of Niassa.

Concessions of up to 1 000 hectares a farm for maize and for other crops, will be granted for 50 years.

This R40 million agreement known as the Mosagnus programme, should have been signed in March this year but sources in Maputo say the government wanted assurance that Mozambican miners will continue to be allowed to work in South Africa - in spite of the prevailing mood against foreigners - at the country's to give land to the farmers.

The first farmers are expected in time to prepare the land for the planting season in November.

Several groups of the farmers have toured Niassa and a handful are already settling in.

The farmland settlement project, a joint venture between the Mozambican and South African governments as well as the South African Chamber for Agriculture in Africa, is the brainchild of Freedom Front leader General Constand Viljoen and his brother Abraham.

Many read the project as an attempt by the South African Government to deflect potential internal tension over land by providing white farmers with land elsewhere.

South African farmers emigrated to Congo in 1995 and it is said an agreement in the pipeline to provide other farmers with more than 150 000 hectares of land in Angola.

The Viljoens have said the farmers are discouraged by the affirmative action policy of the South African government and do not see a good future in their own country.

During the apartheid years, about 87 percent of land in South Africa was in the hands of its five million whites.



After the 1994 elections the new Government promised to redistribute and return confiscated land to blacks.

Feeling threatened some of the approximately 40 000 Afrikaner commercial farmers are looking at the unexploited, fertile land of neighbouring countries as the final point for a new Great Trek.

Billed as a government initiative, the Mosagnus programme has not been debated in the Mozambican parliament. But most opposition leaders have already expressed discontent.

Opposition parties

On the day the farmer's agreement was signed, the daily newspaper *Notas* carried interviews with leaders of four opposition parties and the Archbishop of Beira - all opposed to the project.

"My party's view, shared by most Mozambicans, is that economic development is not achieved by importing farmers and giving them the best fertile land in the country," says Raul Domingos, Renamo's parliamentary leader.

He notes that the agreement is "neither timely nor advisable" while there is a current heated public debate over land.

A national land conference is scheduled for next month and small-scale land conflicts are simmering across the country.

One clause in the first version of the agreement on South African farm-

ers, which when later deleted, created a furore among political elites in Maputo, is that it guaranteed the South Africans the right to protect their lives and property.

This was interpreted as allowing them to carry weapons and have a private militia, which is against Mozambican law.

"The Boers want to come with their own weapons and recreate their *Bantustans* with restricted access," says an angry Domingos. "The Boer has not changed much, he has the same racist mentality and the black man will work the land as a slave," says Domingos.

He says the exercise is a political manoeuvre. "The Frelimo government is returning a favour to its partner, the African National Congress, in exchange for the aid received during our elections."

"Frelimo is helping the ANC deliver its electoral promises of returning land to black South Africans - on the backs of Mozambicans."

Other critics point at the intensive farming methods of commercial agriculture that have exhausted many farms in South Africa, and wonder if the same will happen in Mozambique.

Mosagnus has been billed by its supporters as the solution to Mozambique's poverty, underdevelopment, and food deficit. - *Independent Foreign Service and Africa Information Afrique.*

Killings wind up ethnic tension in Hout Bay

JOSEPH ARANES
Municipal Staff

THE killing of two Xhosa men at a shebeen in Hout Bay's informal settlement, Imizamo Yethu, on Saturday night has intensified the tension which has been rife in the community for a long time.

The event sparked a big faction fight between Xhosa-speaking residents and the settlement's Ovambo immigrants. Seven people were injured and many more fled their homes.

The hand of one of the injured was severed, three were shot in the leg, others were stabbed and two people were shot with a bow and arrow.

After the intervention of the police and the mayor of Hout Bay, Dickie Meter, calm appeared to have returned to

the community, which also includes several other groups including Coloured people, Zulus and Zimbabweans.

Mr Meter said that although the initial attack on Ovambos was the result of the weekend killing of two other residents, at a meeting between the two groups on Monday it had emerged that other deep-seated tensions contributed to the violence.

"The Ovambos felt that because many of them were working in the fishing industry and almost always had money, they were often victims of robberies and assaults and that when they retaliated, they were labelled racists," he said.

"The Xhosas felt their culture was being undermined and that the Ovambos were guilty of child abuse and womanising". "They said that because of

the Ovambos' apparent wealth, they were encouraging many of the area's young women to indulge in prostitution.

"We had a very open and frank meeting and at the end of it resolved that all illegal foreigners should be removed from the area and that the leadership of the different groups would co-operate with the police in identifying and apprehending those guilty of criminal activity.

"The Ovambo community also agreed to meet and discuss the implementation of what amounts to showing respect to the Xhosa culture, and both sides decided it would be wise to meet regularly to discuss problems before they turned into ugly situations."

Mr Meter said there was also a group that was intent on avenging the weekend deaths

but that after they got the police to intervene, it appeared that their concerns were adequately dealt with, too.

Xhosa leader and community councillor Morris Gonya said that on the whole the various communities in the squatter camp got along well and that this was the first time in five years that there had been such a serious clash.

He said they had lived together for a long time and were all well settled there.

"One of the problems is that when the police and immigration officials raid other townships and areas, many of the illegal immigrants flee to Hout Bay and stay with friends here," Mr Gonya said.

"They are generally the ones who are causing all the trouble and once proper immigration policing is in place, we will all

feel much happier," he said. "Many of the older Ovambos have settled and married into Xhosa families and are very responsible."

Hout Bay police spokesman Johan van Rensburg said the police were doing everything possible, including putting a 24-hour patrol van in the area, to calm the situation.

"We held discussions with the mayor and the squatter leaders and are calling on those who witnessed the attacks and murders to come forward with their information so the criminals can be removed."

Captain Van Rensburg said he expected there would be a raid in the area to try to remove all the illegal foreigners seeking refuge there.

Leaders of the Ovambo faction were not available for comment.

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AR 11/5/96

More notice urged for repatriation

Star 4/5/96

(236)

Maputo - Mozambique this week called on South Africa to limit the deportation of Mozambicans entering the country illegally to 100 at a time

It also asked South Africa to give at least three days' notice of repatriation dates and numbers

This transpired at the first meeting of the permanent joint commission for co-operation between South Africa and Mozambique held in Maputo over the past two days. About 50 officials, divided into 11 subcommissions, discussed co-operation and a wide range of issues of mutual concern

According to the minutes of the subcommission on migration, South Africa would consider Mozambique's requests on the deportation of its citizens

South Africa, for its part, asked Mozambique to examine ways to prevent its repatriated citizens from re-entering South Africa - Sapa

Farmers prepare for Mozambique

(236)
Stephen Laufer

BD 8/5/96

MAPUTO—Up to 700 Afrikaner farming families would start leaving SA within six weeks to settle in Mozambique following an agreement between presidents Nelson Mandela and Joaquim Chissano, Transvaal Agricultural Union president Dries Bruwer said in Maputo yesterday.

About 200 000ha of prime farming land had been identified in Niassa province for the first stage of the programme. Mozambique was to make the land available on a 50-year renewable concession to a joint venture between the SA Chamber for Agricultural Development in Africa and Mozambican farming organisations.

Farmers would get up to 1 000ha free, depending on the type of farming they planned.

For every three SA farmers settled, one Mozambican commercial farmer would receive assistance to settle. Subsistence farmers would be helped to improve their yields.

School and medical facilities would be created in communities where the SA farmers would concentrate. Individual farmers were likely to require an investment in excess of R200 000.

The agreement says the scheme aims to revive agricultural production, agri-industries and ecotourism in Mozambique, particularly in the northern provinces of Niassa, Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Zambezia and Tete.

Illegal immigrants not to blame for crime rate

BD 21/5/96

(236)

ILLEGAL immigrants are to some extent being used as a scapegoat for SA's woes

Various emigration pressures, both voluntary (where prospective migrants are motivated by a more sophisticated infrastructure and opportunities), and involuntary (involving civil war, ethnic strife and natural disasters such as drought) have resulted in SA playing host to an estimated 3- to 8-million illegal immigrants.

Obviously, such a large illegal foreign population places various socioeconomic burdens and other pressures on the host state

At an anti-crime summit in Johannesburg earlier this month safety and security provincial minister Jesse Duarte argued for tighter border controls to keep out aliens with unlawful intentions

A similar connection between illegal immigrants, increasing crime rates and ineffective border protection was raised by the mayor of Johannesburg, Isaac Mogase, in Vancouver earlier this year, further stimulating the perception that illegals were responsible for SA's crime problems

Both assumptions require critical reflection.

Various measures to strengthen SA's supposedly porous borders have been proposed. These include deploying a further 5 000 troops along our borders as well as using camera surveillance on remote-controlled drones and helicopters

In addition a technical subcommittee on border control and policing has been established which plans to give the SAPS a coastal patrol capability

The National Intelligence Agency has suggested that the intelligence-gathering capabilities be used to collect intelligence on the movement of illegals

However, following a recent research trip to the defence force border protection units monitoring the Mozambican and Zimbabwean borders, it appears that Pretoria is somewhat misguided in directing scarce resources to bolster border security measures

The impressive Norex fence — an electrified wire roll set at the non-lethal level and sandwiched between two high game fences — uses sophisticated computer systems situated at 10km intervals which immediately detect attempted cross-

LALA CAMERER and HUSSEIN SOLOMON

ings within an accuracy zone of 10-100m. Once the alarm is activated troops are deployed from the nearest base. The army claims a success rate of about 90% in apprehending illegals crossing the fence. Following fingerprinting by the police they are mostly returned home the same day, only to try again

More significant is the fact, often overlooked by government, that large numbers of immigrants enter SA legally and only later acquire illegal status by overstaying the validity period of their temporary residence permits. This figure was estimated at 750 000 people last year by the Central Statistical Service. The challenge remains how to deal with these people.

To begin with, this implies that in addition to existent border controls, stronger inland controls are required. These measures might include tamper-proof identity cards for citizens and a system to ensure that illegals are not employed in the underground economy. Instituting such a system raises many chal-

lenges in itself.

Secondly, in exploring the causal link between illegal immigrants and crime, police figures claim that about 14% of general crimes recorded in 1994 involved unaccounted-for immigrants, ie illegals.

In breaking down this figure police make reference to Mozambican and Angolan weapons smugglers, drug-dealing Nigerians, diamond-smuggling Zaireans, shellfish-smuggling Taiwanese/Chinese and Russian and Thai prostitutes. Besides contributing to derogatory national stereotypes, this breakdown fails to account for the public perception that illegals are largely involved in more common criminal activities

According to police statistics 12 403 illegal immigrants were apprehended for serious crimes during 1994. As a percentage of total recorded crimes for 1994, only 1.5% of these crimes can be calculated as having been perpetrated by illegals

If illegals involved in criminal activity are taken as a percentage of all illegals in the country (3- to 8-million) this means that fewer than 0.15% are involved. Yet the popular perception exists that illegals are

overwhelmingly responsible for crime. How can this perception be counteracted if illegal immigrants as a group are held responsible for crimes (other than their prima facie status) committed by a minority?

Strategic perspectives to address the root causes are required. In the southern African context this would entail focusing on regional economic development — a long-term project. As long as it is a relative oasis of plenty in a sea of poverty — and as long as civil strife, violence, ethnic chauvinism and a general lack of respect for human rights continues to victimise the region — SA will continue to be a Canaan for illegal immigrants in southern Africa

As it was succinctly put by Pennel Maduna, home affairs minister "History has shown us time and time again that hunger and fear are driving forces which are much stronger than even the most sophisticated aliens control measures. SA has become the country of survival for many people"

□ The authors are researchers at the Institute for Defence Policy in Midrand.

LETTERS

'1000 illegals dumped in Mozambique'

(236) Star 28/5/96

Maputo - A South African train has dumped about a thousand Mozambicans in their home country's border town of Ressano Garcia after they were rounded up for being illegal immigrants, national radio reported yesterday.

The deportees told a Radio Mozambique correspondent they were beaten up and forced to work by South African police before being sent by rail across the border on Thursday.

President Nelson Mandela earlier this year agreed to order a suspension of forced repatriations of illegal immigrants in a meeting with his Mozambican counterpart Joaquim Chissano.

High levels of unemployment in Mozambique drive thousands of Mozambicans across the border in search for jobs, while South African police have accused Mozambicans of involvement in crime. - AFP

Boers poised for new trek to Mozambique

(236) Star 28/5/96

Settlement of 1 000 white farmers in Niassa condemned by Renamo and dubbed a 'political coup by Frelimo'

SAPA-IPS
Maputo

The settlement of 1 000 white South African farmers in Mozambique's northern province of Niassa is about to become a reality, after a joint venture agreement was signed by the presidents of both countries this month.

The Mosagrus agreement, signed by President Mandela and Mozambique's Joaquim Chussano on May 6, paved the way for the arrival of mainly Afrikaner farmers looking for fresh opportunities in impoverished Mozambique.

In terms of the agreement, farmers would be offered incentives to develop their land. Incentives pushed by right-wing Freedom Front leader Gen Constand Viljoen would, for example, last for 50 years in the case of maize production on up to 1 000ha.

According to sources in Maputo, the delay in signing the agreement was down to Mozambique looking for a quid pro quo.

In exchange for the allocation of land, Chussano apparently wanted guarantees that Mozambican migrant labourers, whose remittances are important sources of foreign exchange, would not be caught up in the current anti-immigration wave in South Africa.

Many farms in South Africa are exhausted due to intensive land use and many white farmers are waiting for the new government to fulfill its promise of land redistribution to blacks.

Some have already emigrated to the Congo, and a deal involving 150 000ha in Angola was reported in the Portuguese press.

Through Mosagrus, Boers will, as their grandparents did, set

out on a new Great Trek - this time north towards Niassa, Mozambique's largest and least populated province.

A variety of food and cash crops can be grown in its mild climate, and cattle rearing, fishing and eco-tourism along Lake Niassa are all possibilities.

Only 188 000 of Niassa's 12 million hectares of arable land are cultivated.

Landmines, bad roads, destroyed infrastructure and distant markets are, however, a reality.

In Mozambique, the scheme has been widely condemned, especially as it was approved one month before a national conference to debate a new land law.

"It's not a good idea to sign an

Bad roads and landmines are a reality

agreement giving 1 000 boers the best land in one province while we have minor land conflicts across the country and are preparing for the land conference," says Raul Domingos, the parliamentary leader of Renamo, the largest opposition party.

Mosagrus is presented as Mozambique's passport to food security, self-sufficiency and cash crops for export.

South Africans will bring sophisticated technology to help Mozambique develop its agriculture, create jobs and grow much-needed food, it is argued.

"Why should we import Boers and give them land to acquire their know-how?" asks Domingos. "Why can't we send Mozambicans to train in South Africa?"

In just three years of peace, seeds and tools distribution and good rains, Mozambican peasants have more than tripled maize production, Domingos points out.

Maize surpluses rot in the northern provinces for lack of silos, roads and markets, he adds.

"This is a political coup of Frelimo (the ruling party) to thank its friend, the African National Congress, for the assistance given in the 1994 elections, by helping Mandela fulfill his promise of returning land to blacks," says Domingos.

Emerging from 17-years of civil war, in which Renamo was backed by South Africa against the Frelimo government, Mozambique's economy is in ruins, and badly needs investment in its agricultural sector.

"The question is not the Boers, but how to link foreign and national capital in agriculture, how to link the commercial and the subsistence or family sectors," says Jose Negrao, an academic at the University Eduardo Mondlane.

"We cannot keep the family sector, which provides the labour for the commercial sector, with low technology forever. There has to be an investment on the family sector and the commercial sector should do it."

Negrao suggests that farms allocated to Boers should be interspersed with those of Mozambicans.

"We must avoid creating white ghettos, repeating the history of our region," he argues.

6-million migrants headed our way

(236) Star 31/5/96

Gauteng population likely to be 13-million in 15 years, straining scarce resources

By BONGIWE MLANGENI

THEMBA HADEBE

More migrants are expected to stream to Gauteng and almost double the provincial population from about 7-million to 13-million by the year 2011 – in just 15 years – despite the existing strain on the infrastructure and resources

This is according to Gauteng MEC for development planning environment and works, Sicelo Shuceka, who outlined the forecast at the launch of the UN State of World Population Report, 1996, at Orange Farm this week

The report focuses on the effects of urbanisation and highlights the difficulties encountered by developing countries to provide, among others, adequate health services and housing

Shuceka said Gauteng had to improve its town planning to prepare itself for a large number of people who wanted to settle in the province where "businessmen and criminals for their differing reasons both see opportunities"

The challenge was to provide effective land management and housing because the province occupied the smallest space but had the second-highest population in the country

Another challenge would be



Next stop ... can be sheer, grinding poverty as depicted in Johannesburg.

to close the gap between the "first and third world characteristics" reflected in the lives of South Africans, he added

Shuceka said about 24% of the

province's population was living in shacks and 18% had no toilets

Barbel Haldenwang from the Institute for Futures Research, University of Stellenbosch, said

the white population has already reached 92% levels of urbanisation while blacks are estimated to be 50% urbanised

Madiba (236) pays tribute to 'aliens'

Sowetan 24/5/96

SOUTH Africa could not be very tough with illegal immigrants from neighbouring countries, President Nelson Mandela said yesterday.

"In a way, those countries have been our home for decades," he said. "We regard those illegal immigrants as our brothers and sisters."

Addressing a media briefing in Berlin on the last day of his German state visit, Mandela said countries such as Mozambique had given the African National Congress asylum during the apartheid years. "We attach importance to people who have helped us in the difficult years of the struggle."

The scheme proposed by Freedom Front leader General Constand Viljoen to settle South African farmers in neighbouring countries might provide a solution by creating jobs for illegals crossing the border to seek work - Sapa.

Call for changed tourism setup

B08/5/96
Bonile Ngqiyaza

COMMUNITY and labour organisations called on government yesterday to set up a representative tourism structure of community, labour and business organisations.

The two-day community and labour tourism conference — organised by the SA Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union, the SA National Civics Organisation, and the International Labour Resource and Information Group — was attended by unions from southern Africa, delegates from the National Rural Development Forum and international participants like the Ecumenical Coalition on Third World Tourism.

Speaking at the conference in Johannesburg, the conveners said the proposed authority's powers should supersede existing structures, including Satour.

The conference suggested the state retain Aventura and other tourist facilities to ensure "affordable holidays for poor and working people". It was also agreed to set up a community and labour tourism network to facilitate the flow of information. The conference noted that the "highly elitist" nature of the tourist industry in SA meant that it benefited big business, and rich domestic and international tourists.

Farmers prepare for Mozambique

236
Stephen Laufer

B08/5/96
MAPUTO — Up to 700 Afrikaner farming families would start leaving SA within six weeks to settle in Mozambique following an agreement between presidents Nelson Mandela and Joaquim Chissano, Transvaal Agricultural Union president Dries Bruwer said in Maputo yesterday.

About 200 000ha of prime farming land had been identified in Niassa province for the first stage of the programme. Mozambique was to make the land available on a 50-year renewable concession to a joint venture between the SA Chamber for Agricultural Development in Africa and Mozambican farming organisations.

Farmers would get up to 1 000ha free, depending on the type of farming they planned.

For every three SA farmers settled, one Mozambican commercial farmer would receive assistance to settle. Subsistence farmers would be helped to improve their yields.

School and medical facilities would be created in communities where the SA farmers would concentrate. Individual farmers were likely to require an investment in excess of R200 000.

The agreement says the scheme aims to revive agricultural production, agri-industries and ecotourism in Mozambique, particularly in the northern provinces of Niassa, Cabo Delgado, Namula, Zambezia and Tete.

(3) Disaster relief which includes flood relief is co-ordinated by the Department of Constitutional Development and Provincial Affairs. The responsibility for actual flood relief lies with the various provincial governments.

The Department did, however, assist in cases where water supply schemes were damaged. The most important case was at Nso-Mazi-South where the water supply scheme serving 18 villages with about 400 000 people were severely damaged. Linkers were provided to meet the immediate need and the scheme itself was repaired and back in operation within 10 days.

Staff from the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry assisted people during and after the floods at river crossings repairing water mains, installing emergency pumps and trucking potable water to people. This personnel worked day and night to collect flood information for flood management and some of them have spent more than four weeks away from home.

Local Government Transition Act, 1993: application to candidates

61 SEN I SWANI-POEL asked the Minister for Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development:

(1) (a) How paragraph 6(d) of Schedule 4 of the Local Government Transition Act, 1993 (Act No 209 of 1993), is dealt with and applied by the respective local authorities in regard to amounts owing by aspirant candidates to local authorities in respect of (i) assessment rates, (ii) rent, (iii) service charges and (iv) any other monies and (b)(i) how many aspirant candidates in each of the provinces concerned have already been disqualified or excluded in terms of this provision and (ii) in how many cases were the outstanding amounts calculated at the (aa) set tariff and (bb) full cost.

(2) whether any steps are being considered to end the continued membership of members of local authorities should such members fall into arrears in respect of amounts owing to local authorities, if not, why not,

if so, what steps?

S102E
The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

The information is not readily available in the Department. In order to be of assistance to the hon member, the following information was obtained from the various provinces.

(1)(a), (b) and (2)

Gauteng

The information that was requested is not readily available in the Department of Housing and Local Government of the Gauteng province and will have to be obtained from the various local authorities. The gathering of this information will require several weeks.

KwaZulu-Natal

The question is not applicable in this province in view of the fact that no elections have taken place in KwaZulu-Natal to date. In terms of Regulation 23 of the KwaZulu-Natal Election Regulations, a notice in respect of the nomination of candidates was published on 11 March 1996. To date, no candidates have been nominated.

Mpumalanga

No information has been received from the Mpumalanga province as yet.

Northern Province

No candidates have to date been disqualified and no steps are currently being considered against any candidates.

Northern Cape

No information has been received from the Northern Cape province as yet.

North West

A total number of 10 candidates were in arrears in respect of assessment rates, rent, service charges and other monies on the day of the elections. The amount in arrears amounts to R6 327. No candidates have been disqualified due to the fact that all the candidates have made arrangements to settle their debt. Concerning the continued membership of members of local authorities, should such members fall into arrears in respect of amounts being owed to local authorities, all councils are acting in terms

of Regulations 82 and 83 of the North West Election Regulations and no additional steps are being considered.

Eastern Cape

No candidates in the local elections in the Eastern Cape province were in arrears regarding monies owed to local authorities.

Free State

In respect of the first part of the question, the information requested is not readily available in the Department of Local Government and Housing of the Free State province. In respect of the second part of the question, any councillor in arrears of any fees, rates or service charges for a period longer than three months, will in terms of section 47 of the Local Government Ordinance, 1962 (Ordinance No 8 of 1962) forfeit his or her seat if he or she has failed to pay the amount within 30 days of a written notice to this effect.

Western Cape

In respect of the first part of the question, the information requested is not readily available in the Department of Housing, Local Government and Planning of the Western Cape province, as local authorities are not required to furnish the information to the province. In respect of the second part of the question, councillors who are in arrears for a period of more than three months are disqualified in terms of the election regulations.

Illegal immigrants from Mozambique

66 SEN D M MALATSI asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(a) How many illegal immigrants from Mozambique entered the province of Mpumalanga during the latest specified calendar year for which information is available and (b) how many such immigrants were (i) arrested, (ii) deported, (iii) in possession of firearms and (iv) involved in the perpetration of serious crimes?

S107E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) As the majority of illegal aliens from Mozambique enter the country clandestinely, it is not possible for the Department to make a meaningful estimate.

(b) Statistics are not kept on a provincial basis. Consequently the following statistics for the period 1 January 1995 to 31 December 1995 are furnished for the whole of the RSA.

(i) 131 954, and

(ii) 131 954

(iii) and (iv) Accurate statistics in this regard are not kept by the Department. It is recommended that the hon member approach the South African Police Service for the required information.

Dumping of surplus agricultural products from other countries

67 SEN E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

(1) What is his Department's policy in regard to the dumping of surplus agricultural products from other countries on South African markets.

(2) whether his Department has drawn up a definition of dumping, if not, why not, if so, what is this definition.

(3) whether his Department has taken any steps to prevent products falling under this definition from reaching South African markets, if so, (a) what steps, (b) when and (c) how successful have these steps been, if not, why not.

(4) whether his Department intends taking any such steps, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details?

S121E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

(1) Owing to a change in the approach to agricultural policy and the Uruguay Round of multilateral negotiations, South Africa adopted the policy that quantitative import control on agricultural products should be eliminated and, where necessary, replaced by customs tariffs.

As a result of the policy change, a large-scale conversion of import control to customs duties, or so-called tariffication, started in 1994, which is expected to be completed in 1996.

Pollsmoor Medium B 30,3
 Pollsmoor Minimum 37,6
 Prince Albert 56,0
 Riebeeck West 56,3
 Robertson 41,2
 Staart of Paardeberg 37,3
 Stellenbosch 56,0
 Swellendam 44,4
 Unondale 42,2
 Van Rhynsdorp 21,2
 Victor Verster Maximum 73,3
 Victor Verster Medium A 52,0
 Voorberg 69,3
 Wambokveld 52,2
 Worcester 82,4

The Department of Correctional Services annually provides a priority list of identified building projects to the Department of Public Works with a view to incorporating them into the five year building programme of the Department of Public Works. This programme is revised annually according to the availability of funds. The fact that a specific project appears on the building programme does not imply that it will be executed within five years.

It can be mentioned that the following projects are listed on the five year building programme

- building of new prisons in Pietermaritzburg, Porterville (Voorberg), Goodwood (Wingfield), Malmesbury, Richards Bay and a youth correctional centre at Baviaanspoort
 - the upgrading of the Calvinia, Christiana, East London Medium B and George prisons,
 - extensions, alterations and improvements to the Louis Trichardt, Groenpunt and Leeuwkop Medium A prisons, and
 - the building of new sections for prisoners at the Upington, Modderbee, Pretoria Central, Buffeljachtsrivier, Caledon and Worcester prisons
- The finalisation of the above-mentioned projects will increase the accommodation capacity of South African prisons by approximately 8 537

The average rate of over-population in South African prisons on 31 January 1996 was 21,1% which represents a decrease of

1,2% in comparison with the 22,3% on 31 January 1995

Criminal cases disposed of in supreme courts/magistrates' courts

200 Mr J W MAREE asked the Minister of Justice †

(a) How many criminal cases were disposed of in (i) supreme courts and (ii) magistrates' courts in the Republic during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available, (b) what were the average costs in each case related to the judicial process in respect of such criminal cases that were disposed of and (c) how many staff members are required in each case to dispose of these criminal cases?

N357E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(a) (i) 1 July 1994 to 30 June 1995—1 100
 (ii) 1 July 1994 to 30 June 1995—533 855

(b) and (c) In view of the fact that all court personnel are not exclusively utilised for the disposal of criminal cases, it is not possible to furnish the required information

Daily unit cost per prisoner

201 Mr G C OOSTHUIZEN asked the Minister of Correctional Services †

What was the daily unit cost per prisoner in the 1994-95 financial year?

N358E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

R52,58

Number of awaiting-trial prisoners in detention

202 Mr H A SMIT asked the Minister of Correctional Services †

What was the average number of awaiting-trial prisoners in detention as at the last day of each month in 1995?

N359E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

31 January 1995 24 088
 28 February 1995 23 592
 31 March 1995 23 315
 30 April 1995 23 304
 31 May 1995 22 213
 30 June 1995 21 390
 31 July 1995 22 127
 31 August 1995 22 210
 30 September 1995 23 959
 31 October 1995 24 349
 30 November 1995 25 560
 31 December 1995 27 218

(a) How many members of the South African Police Service were charged with criminal offences during the period 1 July 1995 to 31 December 1995 and (b) with what offences was each such member charged?

N362E

The MINISTER FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY

(a) 2 828
 (b) Armed robbery 14
 Assault 555
 Assault (grievous bodily harm) 167
 Attempted housebreaking 2
 Attempted theft 6
 Assisting a prisoner to escape 8
 Attempted murder 133
 Attempted rape 2
 Attempting to defeat the course of justice 16
 Bigamy 1
 Bribery 40
 Corruption 53
 Crimen injuria 52
 Cruelty to animals 2
 Culpable homicide 39
 Dealing in dagga 4
 Dealing in mandrax 1
 Dealing in liquor 2
 Defeating the course of justice 36
 Desertion 40
 Disturbing of peace 2
 Driving a motor vehicle without a licence 16
 Driving while under the influence of liquor 84
 Drunkenness 10
 Extortion 11
 Failing to report loss of firearm 7
 Failing to pay maintenance 2
 Failing to appear in court 7
 Forgery 5
 Firing a firearm in municipal area 3
 Fraud 54
 Handling a firearm while under influence of liquor 46
 Housebreaking and theft 28
 Illegal possession of firearm and ammunition 1
 Illegal gambling 1
 Intimidation 18
 Incest 1
 Kidnapping 12
 Malicious damage to property 39

Immigrants: permanent residence

203 Mr F J VAN DEVENTER asked the Minister of Home Affairs †

How many immigrants from (a) Europe, (b) India, (c) Pakistan, (d) Taiwan, (e) South American countries and (f) African countries, in (i) 1993 and (ii) 1994, were (aa) granted and (bb) refused permanent residence?

N360E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

Hon member is referred to my written reply to question 9 in the National Assembly during 1995, a copy of which is enclosed for the hon member's information

(i) Permanent residence granted

	(aa) 1993	(bb) 1994
(a) Europe	3 317	2 269
(b) India	470	464
(c) Pakistan	142	100
(d) Taiwan	3 187	813
(e) South American countries	113	86
(f) African countries	737	760

(ii) Permanent residence refused

	(aa) 1993	(bb) 1994
(a) Europe	212	1 106
(b) India	100	342
(c) Pakistan	37	63
(d) Taiwan	332	824
(e) South American countries	7	44
(f) African countries	245	445

SAPS members: criminal offences

205 Mr C AWYNGAARD asked the Minister for Safety and Security: †

The MINISTER FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY

(1) Yes
 (a) He was arrested and detained on 19 February 1996 after information implicating him in certain massacres in the Lower South Coast region had been obtained

(b) (i) Murder
 The Special Investigation Team, Port Shepstone, is presently investigating the matter

(2) Yes
 (a) Detective Inspector Breedt of the Unrest and Violence Crime Unit, Port Shepstone
 (b) Three persons were arrested in this matter

(4) Yes, murder

Tax in each income category

275 Mr A WATSON asked the Minister of Finance †

In respect of the 1995-96 financial year, what was the (a) number of individual taxpayers in each income category, (b) tax assessed in each income category, expressed as a percentage of the total tax assessed, and (c) total amount of tax assessed in each income category?

N476E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

Information relating to the 1995-96 financial year is not yet available. Details in respect of the 1993-94 tax year are the most recent data to hand

See annexure

Income category	(a) see note Number of individual taxpayers in each income tax category	Total	
		(b) Tax assessed in each income category, expressed as a percentage	(c) Total amount of tax assessed in each income category
100 001-150 000	104 342	19,15%	4 022 932 886
150 001-200 000	28 054	7,96%	1 672 670 740
200 001-250 000	11 684	4,47%	939 393 635
250 001-300 000	5 934	2,85%	598 940 700
300 001-400 000	5 475	3,36%	705 129 052
400 001-500 000	2 294	1,84%	386 198 236
500 001+	3 696	5,72%	1 200 724 074
Total	1 348 155	100,00%	21 004 993 222

* Data 110 81,4% of all registered taxpayers is reflected in this table

Note Please note that until taxpayers have been assessed, it is not possible to quantify the number of taxpayers in a certain income tax category

Applications for permanent residence and citizenship

Income category	(a) see note Number of individual taxpayers in each income tax category	Total	
		(b) Tax assessed in each income category, expressed as a percentage	(c) Total amount of tax assessed in each income category
100 001-150 000	55 002	0,00%	0
150 001-200 000	48 003	0,01%	2 909 144
200 001-250 000	58 022	0,07%	14 546 368
250 001-300 000	71 038	0,18%	36 781 896
300 001-400 000	71 945	0,41%	85 319 733
400 001-500 000	70 997	0,69%	145 353 479
500 001-600 000	68 308	0,99%	208 143 027
600 001-700 000	62 590	1,29%	271 762 636
700 001-800 000	56 841	1,57%	330 685 850
800 001-900 000	53 347	1,91%	400 470 947
900 001-1 000 000	56 927	2,56%	537 053 497
1 000 001-1 500 000	152 579	9,08%	1 907 238 511
1 500 001-2 000 000	134 445	10,48%	2 201 201 050
2 000 001-3 000 000	101 487	9,83%	2 065 583 614
3 000 001-4 000 000	73 396	8,54%	1 793 264 561
4 000 001-5 000 000	51 749	7,04%	1 478 689 584

295 Ms M SMUTS asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) How many applications for (a) permanent residence and (b) citizenship were (i) received and (ii) accepted in (aa) 1993, (bb) 1994 and (cc) 1995,
 (2) what was the average length of time taken to (a) accept or (b) reject an application for (i) permanent residence and (ii) citizenship?

N527E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (1) (a) (i) 8 360
 (ii) 6 325
 (b) (i) 8 360
 (ii) 6 325
 (c) 6 747
 (d) 7 566
 (e) 4 777
 (f) 4 610

- (2) (i) No such statistics are kept
 (ii) (aa) 12 654 by naturalisation
 (bb) 1 331 by resumption

(bb) 11 454 by naturalisation
 614 by resumption

(cc) 6 153 by naturalisation
 1 152 by resumption

(2) (a), (b)(i) A properly completed application for permanent residence takes an average of three months from the date of receipt thereof until a decision is taken

(ii) The average time for the processing of an application for South African citizenship is four to six weeks

Immigrants granted/refused permanent residence

305 Mr A G MOHAMED asked the Minister of Home Affairs

How many immigrants from (a) the European continent, (b) India, (c) Pakistan, (d) Taiwan, (e) South American countries, (f) African countries, (g) Hong Kong, (h) Canada, (i) the United Kingdom, (j) Israel and (k) other Middle Eastern countries were (i) granted and (ii) refused permanent residence in (aa) 1994 and (bb) 1995?

N537E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(i) Permanent residence granted	(aa) 1994	(bb) 1995	(e) South African countries	(f) African countries	(g) Hong Kong	(h) Canada	(i) United Kingdom	(j) Israel	(k) Middle Eastern countries
(a) European continent	2 269	2 447	44	445	126	15	329	42	9
(b) India	464	307							
(c) Pakistan	100	89							
(d) Taiwan	813	525							
(e) South American countries	86	298							
(f) African countries	760	1 446							
(g) Hong Kong	91	86							
(h) Canada	34	84							
(i) United Kingdom	700	1 118							
(j) Israel	78	69							
(k) Middle Eastern countries	0	1							
(ii) Permanent residence refused	(aa) 1994	(bb) 1995							
(a) European continent	1 106	466							
(b) India	342	86							
(c) Pakistan	63	14							
(d) Taiwan	824	364							

Minister of Finance: overseas trips funded by State

327 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Finance

(a) How many times did (i) his predecessor, (ii) the former Deputy Minister of his Department and (iii) members of staff of the Ministry go on overseas trips funded entirely or partially by the State in the latest specified calendar year for which information is available and (b) what was the (i) purpose, (ii) cost to the State, (iii) destination and (iv) duration of each such trip?

(a) N561E
The MINISTER OF FINANCE
See attached schedule

(ii) Deputy Minister A Erwin

Date from	Date to	Duration (days)	Destination	Purpose	Accompanied by	Cost
21/05/95	23/05/95	3	Nigeria (aircraft hired for the trip)	To attend African Development Bank meetings		132 953,00
25/06/95	02/07/95	8	London—Geneva—Montreux	To address Europe—SA Conference	Ms A Willemse	42 825,00
					Sub Total	175 778,00
					Total	487 628,68

(iii) Not applicable

(as at 2 May 1996 for the 1995 calendar year)

(i) Minister C F Liebenberg

Date from	Date to	Duration (days)	Destination	Purpose	Accompanied by	Cost
01/05/95	15/05/95	15	Japan, Germany, USA, Switzerland	Road Show for Eurobond issue	Mr J C Morkel Mrs Liebenberg	128 117,00
25/06/95	26/05/95	2	Namibia	Visit Minister of Finance—Namibia		2 575,00
24/08/95	26/08/95	2	Abidjan (aircraft hired for the trip)	To attend African Development Bank meetings	Mr B Gigaba	128 005,68
03/10/95	06/10/95	4	Jamaica	Commonwealth Ministers Conference	Mrs Liebenberg Mr C Rustonjee	53 253,00
07/10/95	13/10/95	7	Washington	IMF annual meetings	Mrs Liebenberg Mr C Rustonjee	
					Sub Total	311 850,68

Illegal immigration problem getting worse, Buthelezi warns

(236) Star 10/1/96

The problem of aliens entering South Africa illegally was getting worse, Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

He added that the issue of a possible moratorium on the repatriation of illegal aliens from Mozambique had not yet been resolved.

"The matter is now before the Cabinet," Buthelezi said. "I, with my department, did say we were

very reluctant to relax repatriation because the problem is getting far worse than it should be."

Asked about the overall picture, he said: "It is definitely getting worse."

Buthelezi had earlier met US drug enforcement agency head Thomas Constantine to exchange views on border control problems. Assistant police commissioner of organised crime Neels

Venter also attended

Buthelezi said delegates from several SA government departments would visit the US this month to study methods used by that country to curb cross-border drug-trafficking and the related problem of illegal immigration.

The group, including a home affairs official and members of the SANDF and SAPS, would spend about 10 days in the US

Buthelezi said the US had extensive experience with illegal immigration from Mexico "There is a lot we can learn from them to equip our own people to deal better with this problem."

Constantine said the combination of drug-smuggling and illegal immigration across the 1 600km US border with Mexico was the source of about 75% of cocaine entering the country - Sapa.

Emigration jumps 800%

Theo Rayana

(236)
30/11/96
SKILLED personnel emigration figures jumped 800% in the past two years, worsening the shortage of skilled labour in SA companies, a survey by consultants FSA-Contacts reported this week.

The survey on salary and wage movements, and labour trends, reports that employee resignations due to emigration have increased from 1% in 1993 and 4% in 1994 to 8% last year.

The survey says two-thirds of participating companies described the availability of top management as "scarce" or "very scarce", while 59% said the same applied to key specialist personnel. A scarcity of middle management staff was reported also by 39% of companies.

The survey, which included 84 businesses of all sizes from across the spectrum of economic activity, found overall labour turnover during 1995 was 11,7% (2,2% higher than in 1994), 41% of which was employee-instigated and 24% due to retirement, death or pregnancy.

The Johannesburg-based consultancy says the prospects for job seekers remain uncertain. "While 41% of survey participants predict an increase in their total number of employees during 1996, this is 2% lower than last year. And 35% of participants predict a decrease in the size of their workforce, as opposed to 29% the previous year."

One year in prison for speaking Swahili

If you can't prove your citizenship, immigration authorities can make life hell, writes **Marion Edmunds**

CITIZENSHIP is possibly the most painful issue in 25-year-old Eddie Johnson's life. He has spent almost a year in detention without trial in Cape Town for the sake of the South African citizenship he claims he is entitled to. His determination to prove he is a citizen led to him defying immigration officials who were and still are determined that he is an illegal alien.

Johnson walked free on Wednesday after his arrest by 10 immigration officials at his Woodstock home on August 12 1994. He looked thin, shocked and exhausted. The tale he tells of abuse by immigration officials is bizarre and astounding.

Johnson says he was born in Parys, Free State and his mother took him at the age of three to Lusaka, Zambia. He says he returned to South Africa in 1992, using travel documents obtained from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. He settled in Cape Town, married and got a job as a carpet cutter with Anglo Cape Carpets. He said he obtained an ID book legally the next year from Home Affairs.

But his life changed abruptly after his wife heavily pregnant at the time, had words with his landlady. The disgruntled landlady tipped off the immigration officials, saying Johnson was illegally in the country. Immigration arrested Johnson, confiscated his ID and took him to Home Affairs in Barrack Street, Cape Town, where he said he was told to sign a "confession".

This paper has been used by Home Affairs as evidence that he was lying about his identity. Johnson says he did not write the confession, at that stage could not read or write English at all. He speaks Swahili with a smattering of English.

Johnson was charged four days later with four offences under the Aliens Control Act and found guilty on one count — of obtaining an ID document under false pretences. His sentence was suspended for five years. However, he was re-arrested the moment after being sentenced and returned to Pollsmoor Prison where he spent the next year without being charged. During this time he was visited once in a while by immigration officials who pressured him to confess that he was Tanzanian.

The Aliens Control Act allowed for "illegal immigrants" to be held for as long as the immigration officer deemed necessary. This ruling has subsequently been amended, and the law now demands that detainees' cases are reviewed after 30 days by a judge.

According to Johnson's affidavit, these officials boasted that he would spend at least the next 10 years in Pollsmoor. Johnson managed in December 1995 to secure legal representation through the University of Cape Town's Legal Aid Clinic.

Clinic director Lee Anne de la Hunt and Advocate Anton Katz pitted themselves against immigration authorities to prove locking up Johnson was unlawful.

A new hope for 'illegal aliens'

Marion Edmunds

UCT's Legal Aid Clinic director has become Florence Nightingale to illegal immigrants held in detention by immigration authorities. Lee De la Hunt says Home Affairs lacks an appropriate policy on immigration and the Aliens Control Act is hopelessly flawed.

She has just dealt with two cases where illegal aliens were held in Pollsmoor for 10 months before repatriation. "The detainee might be visited every five months by an immigration official, but the department is understaffed and there is no knowing when a decision about his fate will be made. In most cases a suspected alien is held in prison but not even charged with a crime."

"My second problem is that there is a lack of transparency. If somebody gets sick, who looks after them? Why is it that Home Affairs does not have to give reasons why the department decides to deport or repatriate an exile, or refuse a permit?" she asked.

De La Hunt alleges that many immigration officers employed by Home Affairs are corrupt with no sense of public accountability.

South Africa is battling to stem the flow of illegal immigrants from war-torn neighbouring countries. Meanwhile, xenophobia in poorer communities, particularly those in Gauteng, is said to be growing.

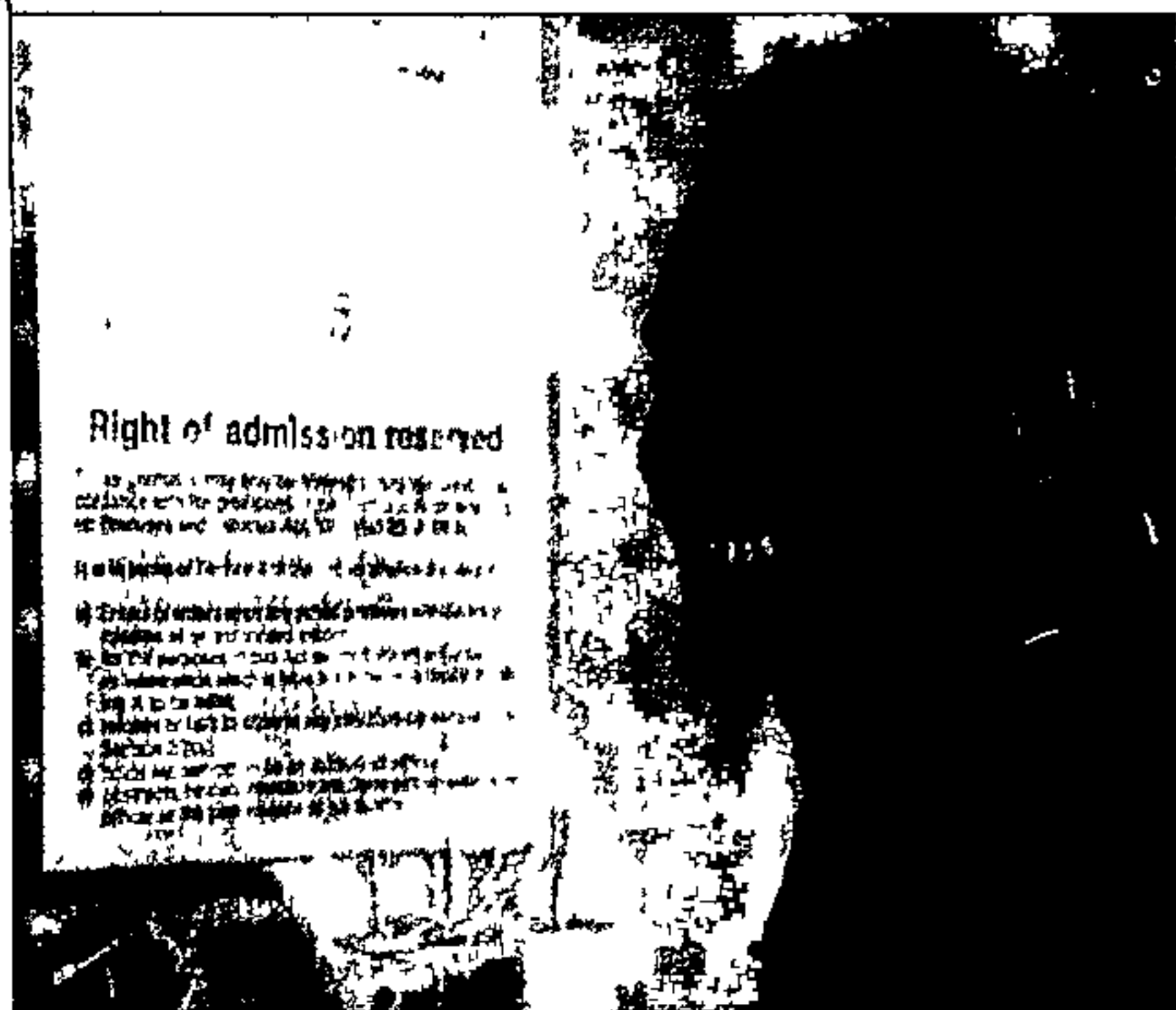
MtG 19-25/1/96 #236

and unconstitutional. Immigration officials went to great lengths to defy Johnson and his legal representatives, even trying to whisk him off to Johannesburg.

Having secured Johnson's release on a six-month permit, following a settlement out of court with Home Affairs, De La Hunt and Katz are keen to take the matter further to ensure Johnson is no longer persecuted unjustly. Katz said a possibility of a civil suit for damages against the Minister of Home Affairs could not be ruled out.

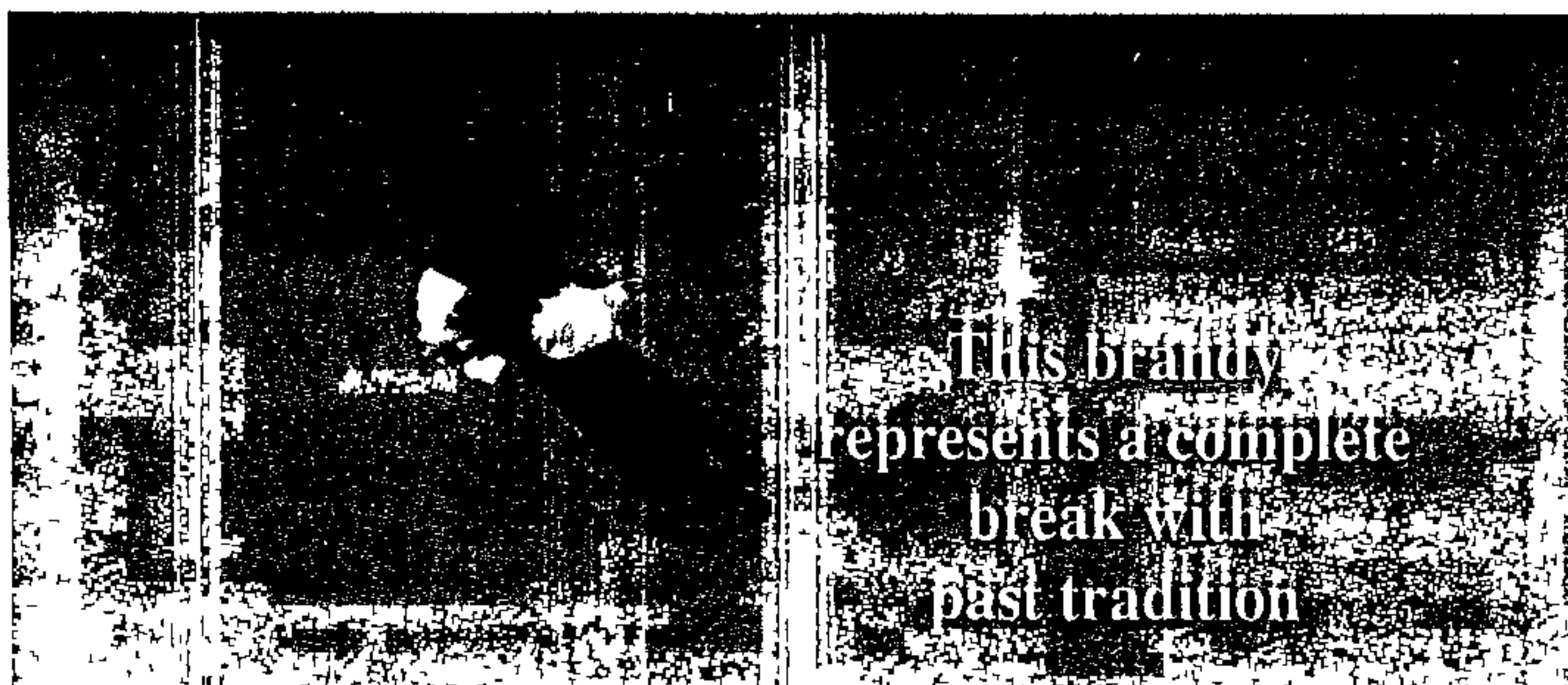
Johnson says he is bitter about the time he sacrificed in prison. Yet he still managed to smile on Wednesday. He has his job back with Anglo-Cape Carpets and he has tracked down his family in Mitchell's Plain, phoning them from the *Mail & Guardian* offices to tell them he was free.

Questions about Johnson's case were sent to Home Affairs but they had not responded by the time the *M&G* went to press.



Citizen in his own right Eddie Johnson outside the Home Affairs office

PHOTOGRAPH ERIC MILLER



FLIGHT OF THE FISH EAGLE

Born, bred, noble, confident and singular
the African Fish Eagle guards possessively
over the wild waterways of our continent
This majestic hunter of the skies
finds 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
Unburned 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



FTF 01527 EU

Please don't fear us, say African immigrants

By **COUDJOE AMANKWAA**

THE HIGH influx of immigrants, illegal or otherwise, to South Africa in the last 20 months since the inauguration of President Nelson Mandela, is a matter of grave concern to many of the country's youth.

The youth here charge that though some of the immigrants are refugees, fleeing repressive regimes, the majority of them see in South Africa a place where they can get rich - and quickly.

And research does reveal that many who come here to study end up staying because they have more opportunities of gaining work here than in their own poorer countries.

Many of them admit that the TV pictures of the sky-high buildings of the golden city of Johannesburg - that they first saw on their TV sets at home were the initial cause behind their packing up their suitcases and heading our way.

Many South African youth are becoming increasingly hostile and aggressive towards these African immigrants, behaviour which is foreign to our African culture and tradition, which has always made a point of welcoming strangers.

So intense is the situation that some youth have even resorted into taking the law into their own hands.

Three Nigerians were gunned down in separate incidents

by young South Africans last year. While many other immigrants complain of being continually verbally abused - and of being mugged, simply because they are foreigners.

A freelance journalist from Ghana visited South Africa last year to simply survey market/job opportunities.

Prior to his trip to South Africa, he had intended to visit here first but then continue on to England.

"I visited South Africa recently to clinch a business deal with my business partner, a Zambian but as you can see I'm still here," he said.

And many Nigerians admit they chose to come to South Africa as "it's an ideal transit point to several western countries" because visa acquisitions in Nigeria were more difficult to obtain from General Sani Abacha's military junta.

Another factor contributing to the high number of illegal immigrants is that many of them believe that the solidarity shown by their governments toward South African exiles during the rule of the previous regime meant that the GNU should reciprocate their hospitality.

They find it hard to understand why the immigration laws are getting tougher every day and why the youth here are becoming increasingly aggressive.

Kenny Madiebo, a Nigerian, told City Press that he found it strange that often "white

South Africans seemed more friendly to immigrants from Africa than black South Africans.

"The attitude of the black South African youth towards their African brothers and sisters flocking into the republic seems to be unfortunately influenced by their irrational fear of us taking their jobs," he said.

A local youth, Dominic Maysela of Braamfontein, told City Press that African immigrants are being exploited by many employers.

"They are made to work hard and at the end of the month are paid meagre wages and salaries," he said.

Adding that this is what makes it more difficult for a South African citizen to get jobs he said "These immigrant chaps are really hungry and in dire need of money so they go for anything as long as it will help them survive."

But Jethro Mazubuko from Johannesburg has a different opinion about immigrants.

He says immigrants coming to South Africa weren't interested in looking for jobs but rather "are coming here just to deal in drugs" and have "put many of our youth on substances which have wrecked their lives."

"Imagine South Africa in the next 20 years with the youth turned into drug addicts," Mazubuko lamented.

He stressed however that there were many legitimate immigrants who led decent lives and were contributing to the

economic health of the country. But the level of drug trafficking in South Africa has increased tremendously," he added.

He also attributed the scourge of prostitution, which is now rampant in Johannesburg's Hillbrow and Joubert Park - as being directly related to the rise in drug trafficking.

Although Mazubuko admitted that car theft had always been a factor of life in Johannesburg he said the large influx of foreigners "had provided a new sophistication in the crooked art of car theft."

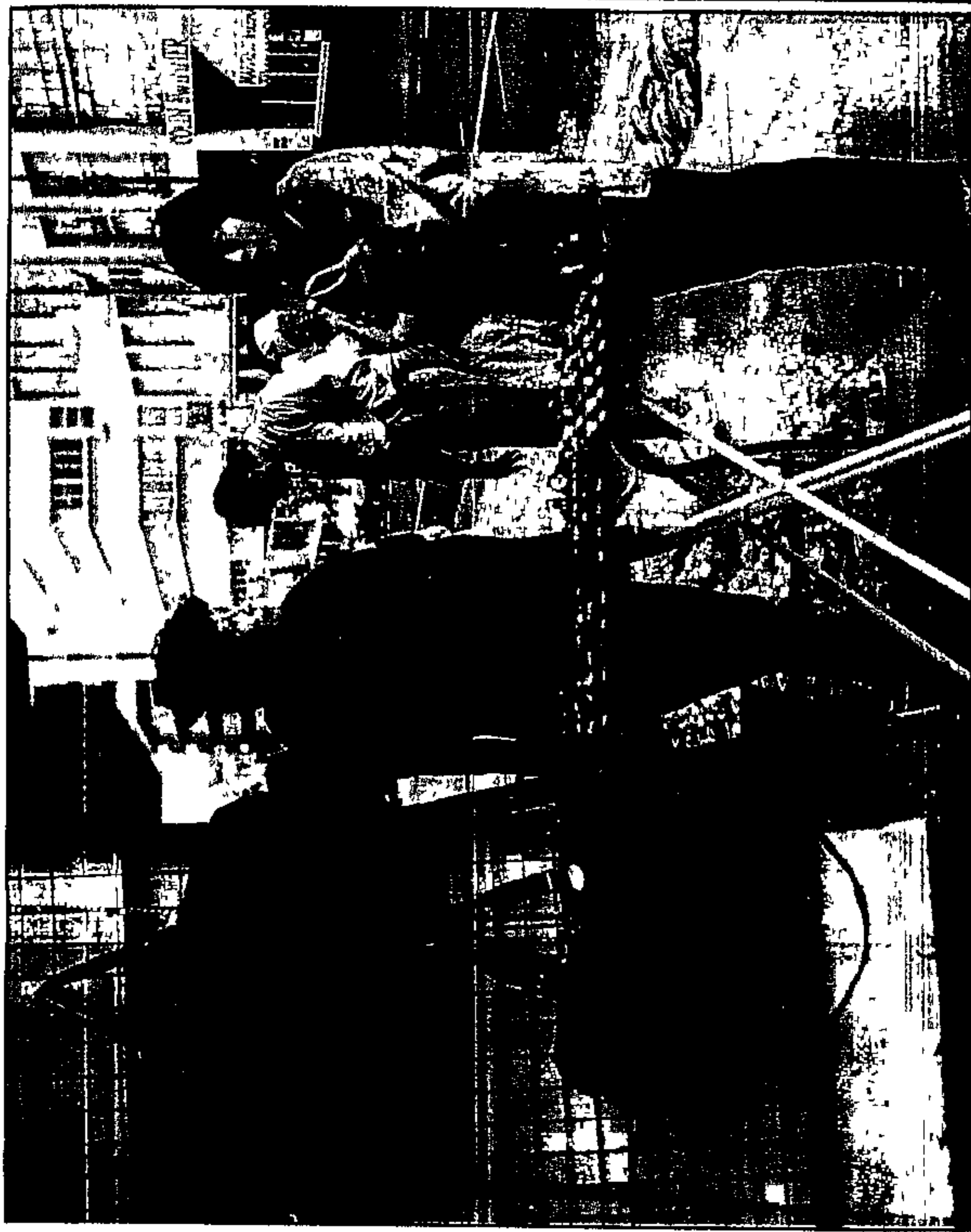
Dumisane Mofsa of Rockville pointed out that most of the negative attitude towards both legal and illegal immigrants stems from the fact that "many immigrants seem to look down on us".

"They go to the extremes of saying we South Africans are not as educated as they are as we studied under the old Bantu education system during the previous era," he said.

Other young South Africans also complain that local girls are "spoilt by the smooth immigrants who lure them with promises of marriage and lots of money".

Meanwhile, most of the immigrants from African countries complain that they aren't the only foreigners in South Africa.

They charge that those immigrants from China and eastern Europe seem to gain an easier acceptance into society than they do.



BUY THIS! . . . The number of immigrants operating in the economy of the country is steadily increasing.

Megals at last find peace and hygiene in place of their own

(236)
~~Star~~ Star 6/2/96

Although still sharing rooms, they at least have clean water, clean corridors, working toilets — and the project has created jobs for some of the residents

By **BONGIWE MLANGENI**
Housing Reporter

Homeless people who illegally occupied the Red Cross building in Twist Street, Johannesburg, and made it impossible for the buyers to proceed with plans to use the place for literacy classes, have been relocated to a Government-owned building in Nugget Street.

The move to the Turkish Baths building, previously used by public works, marks the beginning of the transitional housing project planned by the Johannesburg Trust for the Homeless (JTH). The new home has brought a

better life to 180 residents who lived in the dilapidated Red Cross building with blocked toilets, no water and no electricity.

The Turkish Baths building has been renovated, and has electricity and sanitary facilities.

JTH project co-ordinator Mapulule Sebone said progress had been achieved through the assistance of Rotary Club International, which would be using the Red Cross building as literacy headquarters, and the Greater Johannesburg Transitional Metropolitan Council.

She said the Public Works Department had agreed to lease the building on condition it would be

properly managed.

The JTH, council and residents have formed a partnership to ensure that the building is well maintained.

"The partnership is looking forward to developing the project to a desirable transitional house in the near future.

"This would allow the homeless to develop their self esteem," added Sebone.

The homeless have already arranged their furniture and divided the open rooms with curtains for privacy.

Although they are forced to share rooms, which was not the case at the Red Cross Building,

many said their health meant more than privacy at this time.

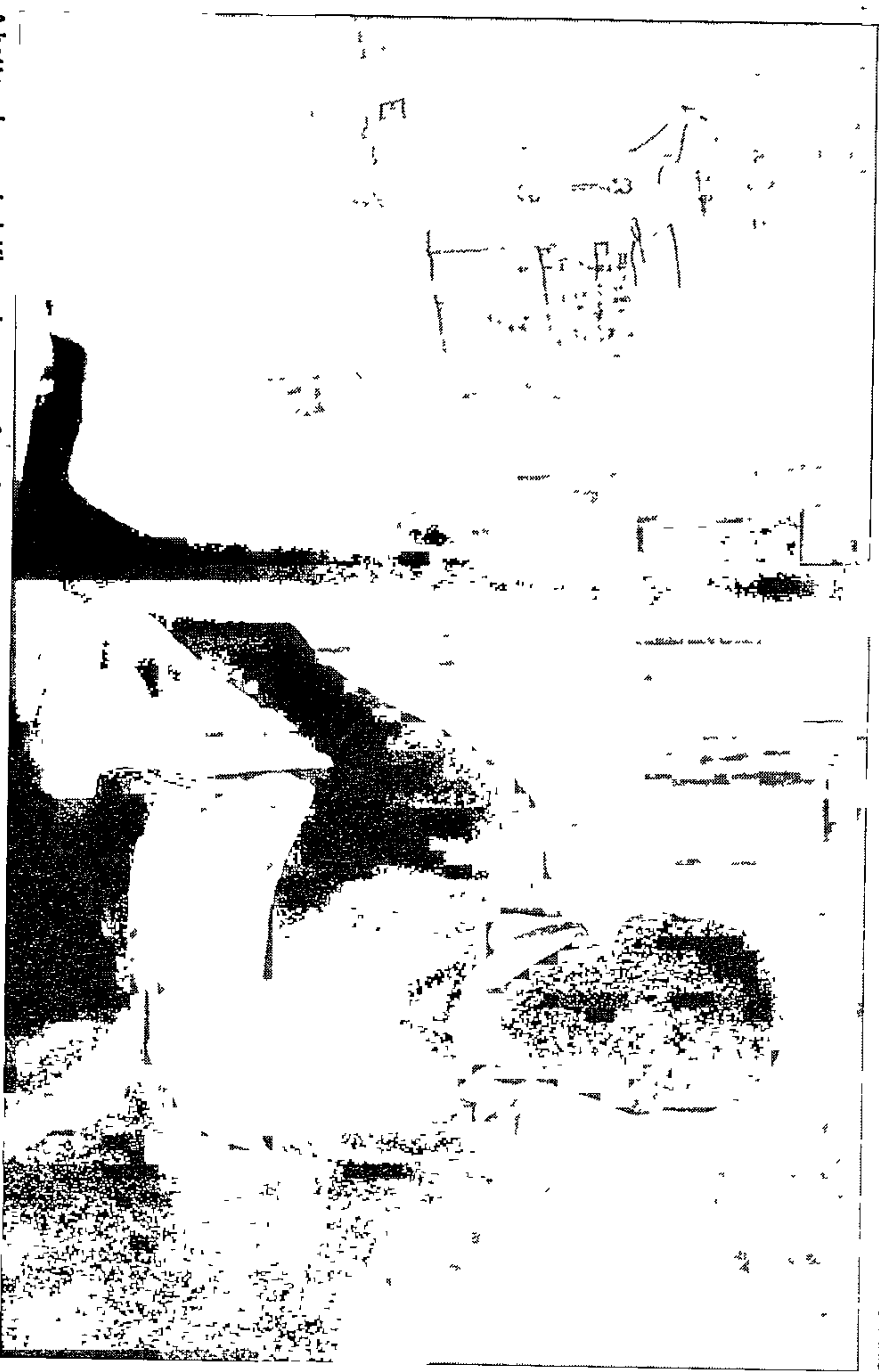
"People are proud of this place and are happy to have clean water, clean corridors, better security and working toilets.

"This is a healthier place than where we come from," said Sibongile Mandindi.

He said the project created jobs for residents who were employed to renovate the two buildings.

Security was also their concern and they were planning to issue membership cards to stop people from other places moving in.

Residents would be expected to pay a nominal fee during their stay, said Sebone.



A better place Jack Khumalo is one of 180 homeless people who have moved from the Red Cross building to an improved environment at Turkish Baths in Nugget Street.

PICTURE ANDREA LACHAKIS

Maputo discussions on fate of migrating SA farmers

CT (BR) 13/2/96

(236)

BY FIONA LENEY

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Johannesburg — A high-level agriculture ministry delegation is in Maputo today to present the framework of an agreement under which South African farmers who choose to relocate to Mozambique can operate.

The delegation, which includes Freedom Front leader Constand Viljoen, is confident that it will be favourably received.

Viljoen was the main mover behind the programme to allow South African farmers to operate in other southern African states

He and his supporters want to move to land outside South Africa to escape what they see as government interference in their affairs and land rights.

"What may have appeared a

controversial exodus by certain groups of farmers has now been fine tuned to meet government and other stakeholder concerns," the ministry said

Schalk Visser, assistant director of the department of agriculture, said that a key issue of today's talks would be how to protect the interests of South African farmers who decided to move to Mozambique.

The ministry said it would only know how many farmers wanted to participate in the project once the deal was signed and arrangements for funding from international aid agencies were clarified.

This funding would ease the cost of relocation to Mozambique and help to train local farmers, which is one of the main justifications for the scheme.

kout a protest against US censa

Buthelezi for talks on illegal migration

(236) ARG 2/2/96

HARARE. — South African Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has begun three days of talks with the Zimbabwean government which are expected to focus on large-scale southward illegal migration.

Chief Buthelezi and his Zimbabwean counterpart, Dumiso Dabengwa, were expected to consider a working paper in the eastern holiday resort of Nyanga today.

After addressing members of the local diplomatic community on Wednesday, Chief Buthelezi yesterday met Vice-President Simon Muzenda, who is acting head of state as President Robert Mugabe is ill.

South Africa's High Commissioner to Zimbabwe, Kingsley Mamabolo, confirmed that the agenda today would be headed by the present visa system and the repatriation of illegal migrants.

The question of an extradition treaty which Mr Mugabe allowed to lapse in 1986 because of a dispute with Pretoria under the previous government would also be discussed.

Mr Dabengwa has acknowledged there are now about 440 000 Zimbabweans in South Africa, most of them illegally and most from the economically depressed and chronically drought-plagued Matabeleland provinces.

Chief Buthelezi feels that if the visa system were abandoned, it would remove the last barriers to a flood of economic refugees escaping Zimbabwe's 50 percent unemployment and 25 percent annual inflation. — Sapa-DPA

Expulsion of aliens from SA 'up 73%'

Nicola Jenvey

236
BD 15/12/96
DURBAN — SA had expelled 157 084 illegal immigrants last year, 73% more than in the previous year, the home affairs department announced yesterday.

The department's director in charge of admission, George Orr, said greater co-operation from the public and the SAPS's decision to establish a tracing unit lay behind the increase.

However, the figure for repatriations represented no more than 10% of the number of illegal immigrants entering SA each year, he said.

The department's estimates of illegal immigrants in SA ranged between 2,5-million and 4,1-million.

The majority of illegal immigrants were from central and northern Africa and the Indian subcontinent, with smaller numbers coming from Europe and the Americas, he said.

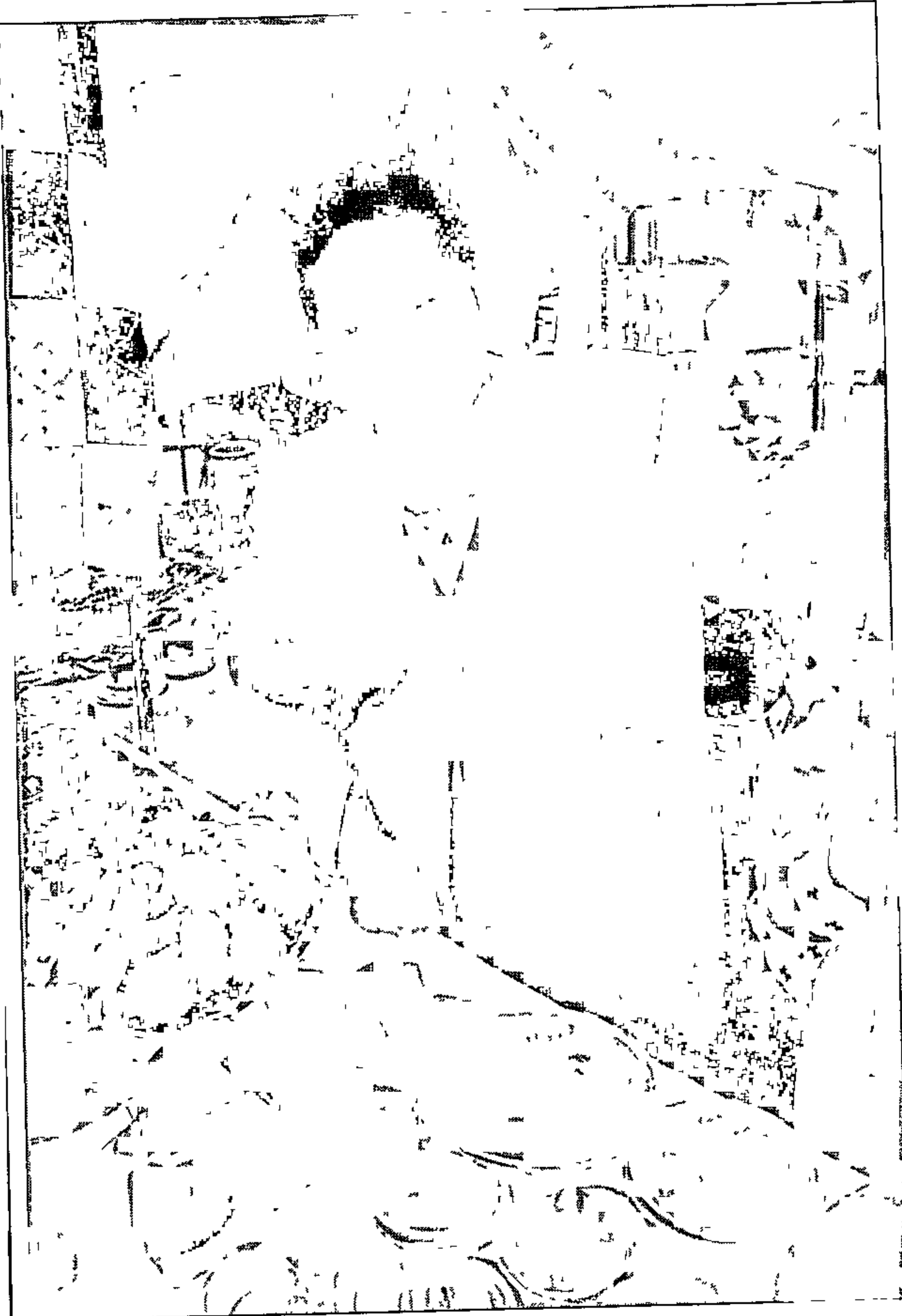
Immigrants had been repatriated to Mozambique (131 689), Zimbabwe (17 549), Lesotho (4 087), Swaziland (837), Tanzania (836), India (91) and Pakistan (43).

The repatriations had cost SA about R12m in plane and train tickets.

Orr said SA's long borders made it "relatively easy" for people to enter the country clandestinely. SA would have to increase its border patrols.

In 1994 90 692 people had been repatriated, 7% fewer than in 1993 as officials had been occupied with issuing IDs for the election. Internationally there were an estimated 40-million displaced people.

"The problem in SA is not necessarily greater than anywhere else in the world," Orr said.



BETTER TIMES Zairean refugee Ms Albertina Kolomoni, who fled her home country two years ago because of ethnic violence, sells carved malachite curios at her Greenmarket Square stall. Refugees from all over the world have settled in the city. **PICTURE: BENNY GOOL**

Thousands of refugees make city their home

DAN SIMON

(236)
CT 19/2/96

MORE than 2 500 refugees from around the world are living and working in Cape Town, many of them earning a living by selling curios and artefacts in Greenmarket Square or St George's Mall.

Figures released by the Department of Home Affairs show that the majority of these refugees are from Africa, with Angolans topping the list at 1 377.

The next biggest group are Somalians (284), followed by Zaireans (146), Rwandans (116), Nigerians (103) and Burundians (98).

Bosnia, Croatia, Bulgaria and Iraq each have one refugee living in the city and Russia has two.

But the department says there is also an unknown number of refugees living and working in the city illegally. It was impossible to determine how many there were, the spokesman said.

A walk along St George's Mall and through Greenmarket Square shows there is a growing number of African refugees selling curios, ceremonial artefacts, crafted leather goods and stone figures.

According to some of the refugees, most of the goods come from west and central African countries such as Cameroon, Gabon, Nigeria, Zaire and Mali.

Zairean Ms Albertina Kolomoni, 39, said she moved to Cape Town eight months ago as business conditions in Johannesburg were "tough".

Speaking hesitantly, she told how she fled Lubumbashi in 1994 with three of her seven children, because of ethnic violence which ruined her flourishing business.

She hears news from her unemployed husband and four other children by word of mouth.

Since settling in the city she has managed to rent a two-bedroomed flat in Wynberg and enrol two children in school.

Kolomoni said she would remain in South Africa until the situation normalised in Zaire. "To go back now will mean death," she added.

Court asks hard questions about duplicate counsel

Susan Russell

CONSTITUTIONAL Court judges, hearing their first case of the new year yesterday, questioned why government and the justice ministry hired separate advocates at taxpayers' expense, instructed by the state attorney, to argue the same submissions.

The judges, including court president Judge Arthur Chaskalson, asked both counsel for an explanation why they had been briefed separately when they shared the same attorney, their clients had the same interest in the case and had submitted substantially the same argument.

The court convened yesterday to hear a constitutional challenge to section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act which authorises a judicial officer to question under subpoena a potential witness who is likely to give material or relevant information about an alleged offence.

Justice ministry council E Patel said he believed the decision had been taken "at the very highest level", but "at this stage I cannot advance a single reason why

there are two counsel representing two parties of the state machinery", he said.

"Does it mean that you never questioned it?" Judge Yvonne Mokgoro asked

"I must concede that I never questioned it," he replied.

Government counsel PF Louw confirmed that the decision to hire separate counsel "had been taken at the highest level — a lot of thought went into it". Louw said he believed Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi felt he had a slightly different interest in the matter, and saw it from a different perspective than the justice minister

"Because of that the minister wished to have his own representative," he said "The decision was taken on a national basis"

This was not the first time separate counsel had been briefed by different arms of government to appear before the Constitutional Court in the same matter to submit substantially the same argument. It is, however, the first time that the judges have publicly called the practice into question

Louw and Patel said that if the

court had any further questions, a letter or affidavit would be furnished by way of explanation.

Yesterday's challenge to section 205 was brought by potential fraud trial witness Jan Kemp Nel.

Nel applied for a referral to the Constitutional Court after he was ordered to appear before a Johannesburg magistrate in March last year in terms of section 205. He called into question the constitutionality of section 205 which required him furnish information which, he said, could be used against him by the Reserve Bank.

A 205 witness who refuses to answer questions may be sentenced to up to five years imprisonment unless he satisfies the presiding judicial officer that he has a "just reason".

This could include invoking the right against self-incrimination.

The State has argued that section 205 amounted to a reasonable and justifiable limitation on any of the constitutional rights which Nel's counsel submitted were infringed by the provision. These included the right to personal privacy and to remain silent.

The court reserved judgment.

Aliens could become poll topic

Bonile Ngqiyaza

THE question of illegal immigrants could occupy a central platform around which political parties mobilise for the 1999 elections, says Institute for Defence Policy's Hussein Solomon

Speaking at the second African Centre for Development and Strategic Studies-organised workshop in Johannesburg recently, Solomon, a researcher, said there were already disturbing signs that, with the advent of a post-apartheid SA, foreigners had become the scapegoat for many of the country's ills — from crime to stealing jobs and being a burden on the RDP.

The centre — a non-governmental organisation established four years ago as a research, policy and strategic think-tank for the continent — operates from Ogun state, Nigeria.

There was already a marked degree of tension between political parties on how to approach the issue of illegal im-

migrants, with Deputy Foreign Minister Aziz Pahad arguing that illegal immigration be addressed through regional development, while the Inkatha Youth Brigade threatened to take tough action against the illegal aliens if government failed to do so.

"This new nationalism — no matter how benign — creates a dichotomy between 'insider' and 'outsider'," Solomon said. Anti-foreigner sentiments could have an adverse impact on domestic political stability

"Farming, hotels, the domestic sector and construction, which are known to be rife with illegal labour, would run into difficulty if they did not employ illegal migrant labour."

A survey by the Human Sciences Research Council in October 1994 found that 56% of South Africans thought government should act more strictly against illegal immigrants. By February last year, the figure had increased to 72%

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Cabinet orders a halt to Maputo repatriations

CLIVE SAWYER
Political Correspondent

THE cabinet has ordered a halt to the repatriation of Mozambicans who are in the country illegally

Exemption from deportation has been granted for all illegal aliens from Southern African Development Community countries, on certain conditions.

They will have to be able to prove they were resident in South Africa for five years before the date of exemption.

They will have to prove they have a spouse or long-term partner who is South African, or that they have dependent children lawfully entitled to South African citizenship

Exemption from deportation will have to be applied for within a specified period

It will not be granted to anyone guilty of any of a list of crimes which will be published along with other regulations on exemption.

The exemption for Mozambican refugees follows an appeal on the issue to President Mandela by his Mozambican counterpart, Joaquim Chissano

● The cabinet yesterday also approved recommendations by a work-

ing group of representatives from the Public Service Ministry and Public Service Commission on the future role of the commission

The commission will be limited to monitoring public administration and research, while its executive functions will be transferred to the ministry

● The cabinet approved three bills on intellectual property rights

The bills are linked to South Africa's participation in the Uruguay round of talks on the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs.

Among provisions of the bills are measures against counterfeit goods, designed to protect both rightful owners of brand names and consumers

Intellectual property laws of the former homeland territories will be brought into line with those of the rest of the country

● The cabinet was briefed on preparations for the national budget, to be presented in parliament on March 13

Cabinet secretary Jakes Gerwel said no details could be disclosed about the contents of the briefing.

Finance Minister Chris Liebenberg updated cabinet colleagues about the recent performance of the rand, telling them there was no cause for alarm

(236) ARG 22/2/96

Illegal aliens (236) may stay in SA

BD 22/2/96
Wyndham Hartley

CAPE TOWN — Illegal aliens from Southern African Development Community countries may apply for exemption from the law requiring them to be repatriated to their countries of origin, the Cabinet has decided.

Cabinet secretary Jakes Gerwel said yesterday the original request for a moratorium on repatriation came from Mozambique's President Joachim Chissano.

If illegal aliens from SADC countries had been resident in SA for five years before making an application they could qualify for an exemption from repatriation.

In addition, an illegal alien must be in productive economic activity in the formal or informal sectors to qualify for exemption.

A long-standing relationship with an SA partner or spouse or having dependent children born and resident in the country would also qualify an applicant.

Gerwel said there was a schedule of crimes which would disqualify any applicant from being granted exemption from repatriation. The schedule had not yet been made public.

The measures did not require additional legislation.

ANC, Cosatu share constitutional views

David Greybe
CAPE TOWN — Cosatu yesterday spelt out its "non-negotiable" positions in the constitution and said it had the support of the ANC on most of them.

Cosatu's demands dealt mainly with the Bill of Rights and included a call for a right to strike clause but no lock-out, no property and economic activity clauses, worker access to company information, the right to picket and conclude union security agreements, plus a workers' charter.

It also called for a unitary state based on national standards and said only voluntary coalitions should be permitted after the government of national unity concept terminated in 1999.

ANC negotiators confirmed after a meeting with Cosatu that the two sides shared common positions on most issues raised by the union federation, but differed on the demand for the omission of a property clause.

One negotiator said the ANC national executive committee had already decided on the inclusion of a property clause "as long as it does not prejudice essential land reform".

Cosatu senior officials also met an NP team led by its chief negotiator Rolf Meyer to discuss the federation's latest submission to the Constitutional Assembly.

However, Cosatu general secretary Sam Shilowa told a news conference that the NP had been "evasive" and failed to provide concrete proposals or answers to Cosatu's concerns.

A Cosatu source said the NP was told if the parties in the assembly were unable to resolve their differences it might necessitate the holding of a national referendum. ANC sources did not believe this would be necessary.

Shilowa warned that failure to address Cosatu's concerns "could have serious repercussions for our country, particularly in the field of labour relations and the economy".

Political parties are scheduled to meet tomorrow in private in a bid to resolve some of the more difficult clauses outstanding in the Bill of Rights, including the property-cum-and reform clause, the substitution of an economic activity clause with a freedom of occupation or vocation clause, and the ANC proposal to ban "hate speech".

POLITICS



SACP members picketed outside the... in Joubert Park yesterday to highlight their opposition to private... which the party said would lead to the enrichment of a selected group of individuals and corporations and... result in massive retrogressions.

Picture: GARTH LUMLEY

Kriel seeks 15 years of unity

CT 22/2/96
CHRIS BATEMAN
POLITICAL WRITER

WESTERN CAPE Premier Hernus Kriel yesterday unveiled his party's proposals for a provincial constitution, which includes a guaranteed 15-year "government of provincial unity", up to 10 extra non-voting "expert" seats in his legislature and an expanded executive council.

Outlining the plan during his reply to the debate on his "State of the Province" speech, Kriel proposed five to 10 seats for interest groups such as organised trade and industry, agriculture and fisheries, labour and local government — but without voting powers.

Kriel also wanted provision for up to two more executive council members.

He wanted the "government of provincial unity", with its multi-party representation, "protected for a period of 15 years" and said members of the provincial legislature should be allowed to change parties without losing their seats.

Other measures included

- Proper recognition of Afrikaans, English and Xhosa — with Xhosa being "phased in"
- The right to choose instruction in any language where it could be "reasonably" provided at state or state-aided institutions,
- The right to educational institutions based on a common culture, language or religion — with no discrimination

Sports hall for school

IN a report yesterday about R4 million of land being sold by four Model C schools in the Western Cape, the amount received by Paarl Gymnasium for a parcel of land was incorrectly stated as R800 000.

The school said yesterday it had received R335 000 which is being used to erect a sports hall. The figures were supplied by the DET.

FIVAZ BEMOANS BUDGET

'No leeway to new staff for p

THE BELEAGUERED South African Police Service budget has only increased in marginal terms and recruitment of new staff will remain on hold.

THE government has awarded the police a marginal budget increase in real terms, but the two-year-old moratorium on recruitment will remain in force for another year, Commissioner George Fivaz said yesterday.

"If we are going to stick to the budget they have given us and we are not going to get any additional support from the Department of State Expenditure, we cannot recruit in the coming year.

"We have had a moratorium on recruitment for the past two years and it will have to stay in

place," Fivaz said after members of his staff had briefed the parliamentary committee on safety and security about the budget for 1996/97.

Deputy Commissioner Pat Bosman told the committee the department of state expenditure had fixed the South African Police Service budget for fiscal 1996/97 at R9.9 billion, 11.6% up on the R8.8 billion budget for the year ending in March.

He said this would be enhanced by R152m from the RDP fund to be used mainly for a building programme.

Aliens may stay in SA after five-year sojourn

CT 22/2/96
THE cabinet agreed yesterday to allow illegal immigrants from neighbouring countries who have been in the country for five years to stay.

Cabinet secretary Professor Jakes Gerwel said this was decided after Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano asked for a moratorium on the repatriation of Mozambicans.

Home Affairs Minister Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi announced last week registered Mozambican refugees would be allowed to stay in South

Africa, but Gerwel said the government had decided to broaden the scope of the amnesty.

Gerwel said anyone who could demonstrate he had been in the country for five years and had a formal or informal job, a relationship with a South African or a child in the country would be allowed to stay.

He could not say how many people might benefit from the amnesty, which affects citizens from countries such as Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Zambia. — Reuter

Partial reprieve for some illegals

(236)

BY PATRICK BULGER,

Political Correspondent

Star 22/2/96
Cape Town - The Cabinet yesterday agreed to a partial reprieve for millions of citizens of southern African states living illegally in South Africa.

Cabinet secretary Jakes Gerwel said illegal aliens who could demonstrate that they had lived in South Africa for five years, who were engaged in a productive economic activity or were in a long-standing relationship with a South African spouse or who had children in South Africa could apply for the reprieve within a specific period still to be announced.

The new measures apply to all citizens of the 12 states of the Southern African Development Community.

1996

1996

1996

Immigration staff shortage

Critical staff shortages in the Department of Home Affairs' immigration section could not be addressed because of budget cutbacks, according to director-general Piet Colyn. The department had to increase staff to control illegal aliens more effectively, to attend to refugee matters and for bilateral discussions with neighbouring states on aliens, Colyn said in a report to Parliament's home affairs committee. - Sapa

(236) STAN 24/2/96

repatriation run by a UN refugee agency saw another 32 000 Mozambicans return home in the first quarter of 1995

It is not possible to obtain a reliable estimate of how many illegal Mozambicans now live and work here. But the figure is probably not less than 70 000, depending on how many — without refugee status — were "endorsed out" last year. Home Affairs says there could



Mangosuthu Buthelezi

be between 2,5m-4,1m illegal aliens, indicating a profound lack of knowledge about demographic realities. A census is to be held this year.

Government has signed a number of UN protocols on the treatment of refugees, the net effect of which is likely to be that

Mozambicans who have evaded the net will attain legal status under a formal Refugee Act.

Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi last year said a moratorium on Mozambican repatriation — negotiated by Pretoria, the UN and Maputo — had run out in March and anybody who wanted to return since would have to pay their own way.

He added "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 late 1996, after which Mozambicans with refugee status will no longer be considered refugees. The invocation will take place only after consultation with the UN and the government of Mozambique."

Though he gave no details, it must be presumed that consideration of refugee status for Mozambicans has for some time been guided by an awareness of SA's past role in the destabilisation of that country and the way in which this contributed to the refugee problem.

The Cabinet last week issued guidelines for illegal aliens from southern African countries that will entitle many to exemption from repatriation. Five years of residence here and formal or informal employment will be the main qualifying factors. Another will be a long-standing relationship with an SA spouse. ■

REFUGEES

REPATRIATION OR EXEMPTION

(236) FM 1/3/96

More than 70 000 Mozambicans who had fled to SA — driven by war and economic need — were repatriated in 1994 by Home Affairs, which introduced a strict Act last year to curb illegal immigration.

A programme of assisted voluntary

Note To date, no complaint has been registered at the South African Mint Company (Pty) Ltd (SA Mint), regarding a possible non conformance due to excessive abrasion of the coated layer of the coin series. The SA Mint would appreciate any information concerning this matter.

Compared to international standards of 25 to 30 microns for plated layers on circulation coins, the South African coin series is plated with a 40 micron plated layer. No problem with excessive abrasion is therefore expected.

The plated layer is not resistant to intentional damage by grinding or acid attack. Cases of damage of this nature have been reported to the SA Mint in the past.

For written reply

Central Economic Advisory Service: report

96 Mr P W COETZER asked the Minister without Portfolio †

- (1) Whether the Central Economic Advisory Service (CEAS) has submitted a report to him with regard to a medium-term fiscal plan in which expenditure directives for the future are proposed, if not, what is the position in this regard, if so, when,
- (2) whether the report has been considered by the Cabinet, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details,
- (3) whether the report will be made available for public perusal, if not, why not, if so, when,
- (4) how many (a) professional experts and (b) other administrative personnel are currently employed by the CEAS,
- (5) whether any decision has been taken about the continued existence of the CEAS, if not, what is the position in this regard, if so, what was the decision?

N198E

The MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO

- (1) The CEAS established an interdepartmental working group to work on the medium-term expenditure plan. In mid-1995, this group submitted a report with options for expenditure over the next five years. Since then, the Department of Finance has taken over the process.
 - (2) The report was considered as an input in deciding upon allocations by function, in preparation for the 1996/97 budget. Cabinet however felt it needed more comprehensive information to make a commitment to five-year allocations.
 - (3) The report is not confidential, but it is not appropriate for formal publication. The report only suggests options—generally rather extreme—that illustrate the trade-offs inherent in the current strict fiscal policy. Moreover, it uses figures for departmental objectives that were estimated by the interdepartmental working group.
 - (4) The CEAS has (a) 25 professional experts and (b) 18 administrative personnel currently in its employ.
 - (5) The Government needs an agency to carry out cross-sectoral and macro-economic analysis and research, and to support strategic planning in Departments. The CEAS has suffered, however, from its lack of co-ordination with other Departments, including the RDP Office. As a result, its work has not been as useful as possible, or achieved the necessary quality.
- To deal with these problems, in conjunction with the major economics Ministries, we propose to restructure the CEAS. We are awaiting the final appointment of a new Head before finalising the restructuring process. We are currently interviewing candidates.

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

Defence budget

5 Mr J A MARAIS asked the Minister of Defence †

- (1) What are the estimated or real amounts for which provision will have to be made in the coming budget in order to bring the (a) army, (b) air force and (c) navy, respectively, to full strength,

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? N50E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) The Department of Defence is not in a position to make a statement or voice an opinion on the Defence allocation of its detail for 1996/97 as this will be announced by the Minister of Finance during the tabling of the general budget on 13 March 1996 and it is not practice to divulge detail of the budget before it is tabled in Parliament.

- (2) In the absence of a Defence White Paper and Defence Review, the National Defence Force based its required force structure on the defence tasks as derived from the Interim Constitution. The budget required to sustain an optimised force structure for the Defence Force, i.e. the Arms of Service and support services, capable of performing all the derived tasks was discussed with the Deputy President and the Department of State Expenditure Realities such as financial constraints and the production capacity of the country, dictates that the optimised force structure cannot be realised in the short term. An

acceptable figure was worked out and will be indicated by the Minister of Finance when he presents the budget.

South African Police Service: strength

21 Mr A J LEON asked the Minister for Safety and Security

- (a) What is the current strength of the South African Police Service, (b) how many persons joined the Police for the first time in (i) 1993, (ii) 1994 and (iii) 1995 and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished? N66E

The MINISTER FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY

- (a) 141 210
- (b) (i) 8 937
(ii) 17 266
(iii) 5 266
- (c) Information as available on 1996-02-27

The above figures include the Police Assistants that were appointed as permanent members during this period.

Emigrants/immigrants

47 Mr F J VAN DEVENTER asked the Minister of Home Affairs †

- What was the total number of (a) emigrants and (b) immigrants in the professional categories of (i) medical practitioners, (ii) engineers, (iii) accountants and auditors, (iv) architects, (v) teachers and lecturers and (vi) farmers in each of the latest three calendar years for which information is available? N93E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

The statistics for the period 1 January 1993 to 31 October 1995 are furnished in the Annexure

Annexure

Emigrants and immigrants by occupation for the period January 1993 to October 1995

Occupation	Emigrants			Immigrants		
	1993	1994	Oct 1995	1993	1994	Oct 1995
Medical Practitioners	*	72	45	244	158	56
Engineers	*	393	282	399	287	128

Accountants and Auditors	*	200	194	61	27	28
Architects	*	36	24	Statistics not available		
Teachers and Lecturers	*	305	260	128	153	103
Farmers	*	14	20	13	20	4

*A new computerised system to record the entry and departure of travellers to and from the Republic of South Africa became operational from 4 January 1993, with the result that a distinction could no longer be drawn between emigrants and other South Africans for the particular year. However the system was changed to record particulars of emigrants from 1994.

Emigrants/immigrants

48 Mr I J PRETORIUS asked the Minister of Home Affairs †

What is the total number of economically active (a) immigrants and (b) emigrants in each of the latest three calendar years for which information is available?

N94E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) *Immigrants*

1993 4 134

1994 2 568

January to October 1995 1 419

(b) *Emigrants*

1993 *

1994 4 860

January to October 1995 3 787

*A new computerised system to record the entry and departure of travellers to and from the Republic of South Africa became operational

Immigrants

49 Mr T C NTSIZI asked the Minister of Home Affairs †

How many immigrants originated from (a) Europe, (b) Africa, (c) North America, (d) South America, (e) the Middle East, (f) India, (g) Japan, (h) Taiwan, (i) Hong Kong, (j) the People's Republic of China, (k) Russia, (l) Australia and New Zealand and (m) Cuba in each of the latest three calendar years for which information is available?

N95E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

The statistics for the period 1 January 1993 to 31 October 1995 are furnished in the Annexure

Annexure

Immigrants who originated from the continents and countries, as indicated hereunder, for the period January 1993 to October 1995

Continents/Countries	Immigrants		
	1993	1994	October 1995
Europe	4 547	2 784	1 799
Africa	1 701	1 631	1 068
North America	155	141	117
South America	122	72	40
Middle East	322	165	114
India	347	395	239
Japan	9	6	4

Taiwan	1 471	584	214
Hong Kong	413	66	56
The People's Republic of China	409	264	—
Russia	109	150	—
Australia and New Zealand	93	80	77
Cuba	—	—	—

Emigrants

50 Mr T C NTSIZI asked the Minister of Home Affairs †

How many emigrants emigrated to (a) countries in (i) Europe, (ii) Africa, (iii) North America, (iv) South America and (v) the Middle East and (b) (i) India, (ii) Japan, (iii) Taiwan, (iv) Hong Kong, (v) The People's Republic of China,

(vi) Russia, (vii) Australia and New Zealand and (viii) Cuba in each of the latest three calendar years for which information is available? N96E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

The statistics for the period 1 January 1993 to 31 October 1995 are furnished in the Annexure

Annexure

Emigrants who emigrated to countries in the continents and countries, as indicated hereunder, for the period January 1993 to October 1995

Continents/Countries	Emigrants		
	1993	1994	October 1995
Europe	*	4 198	2 490
Africa	*	942	961
North America	*	752	758
South America	*	45	34
Middle East	*	290	157
India	*	12	21
Japan	*	5	10
Taiwan	*	93	40
Hong Kong	*	25	23
The People's Republic of China	*	2	—
Russia	*	1	—
Australia and New Zealand	*	2 763	781
Cuba	*	—	—

*A new computerised system to record the entry and departure of travellers to and from the Republic of South Africa became operational from 4 January 1993, with the result that a distinction could no longer be drawn between emigrants and other South Africans for the particular year. However the system was changed to record particulars of emigrants from 1994.

Emigrants

51 Mr I J PRETORIUS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

How many persons in the occupational groups (a) managerial, executive and administrative, (b) clerical and sales, (c) professional, semi-professional and technical, (d) transport, delivery and communication, (e) farming and related

occupations, (f) service providers, (g) production foremen and supervisors, (h) miners and quarryworkers, (i) artisans and apprentices and (j) other specified occupations emigrated in each of the latest specified three calendar years for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

The statistics for the period 1 January 1993 to 31 October 1995 are furnished in the Annexure

Annexure

Emigrants by occupation who emigrated for the period January 1993 to October 1995

Occupation	Emigrants		
	1993	1994	October 1995
Managerial, Executive and Administrative	*	638	569
Clerical and Sales	*	1 008	708
Professional, Semi-professional and Technical	*	1 960	1 400
Transport, Delivery and Communication	*	45	32
Farming and Related Occupations	*	14	20
Service Providers	*	122	87
Production Foremen and Supervisors	*	18	5
Mineworkers and Quarryworkers	*	7	2
Artisans and Apprentices	*	402	267
Other Occupations (Unspecified)	*	646	697

*A new computerised system to record the entry and departure of travellers to and from the Republic of South Africa became operational from 4 January 1993, with the result that a distinction could no longer be drawn between emigrants and other South Africans for the particular year. However the system was changed to record particulars of emigrants from 1994

Fishing industry

52 Mr C A WYNGAARD asked the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism †

- (1) How many persons are employed in the fishing industry on a (a) full-time and (b) part-time basis,
- (2) whether any quotas have been fixed in regard to the catching of (a) stockfish, (b) crayfish and (c) other kinds of fish along the West Coast, if so, (i) what are the quotas, (ii) to which bodies have quotas been awarded and (iii) what is the extent of the quotas awarded to each such body,

Handwritten signature: Amsnid 7/12/96

- (3) how many persons are operating for their own account in the fishing industry along the West Coast,
- (4) whether any quotas have been fixed in respect of this category of persons, if so, what are the quotas?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM

(1) It is estimated that there are 25 000 job opportunities in the industry of which 3 500 are part-time

The number of work opportunities expand or contract in sympathy with the increase or decrease of a resource and there are persons who are employed in more than one sector of the industry during a year

(2) Quotas for the 1995/96 season are as follows

(i) (a) Hake 151 000 tons,

- (b) West Coast Rock Lobster 1 500 tons, and
- (c) Pelagic fish. 200 000 tons anchovy and 65 000 tons sardines. These figures are revised during the year depending on the condition of the resource

(ii) and (iii) Quotas allocated

(a) Hake

Pat-Dro Sea Products	372 tons
Sea Harvest Corp	41 272 tons
Visko Sea Products	200 tons
Noord-Kaap Visserman	343,3 tons
Laingville Fisheries BK	343,3 tons
A J F Egerbar & Seuns (Edms) Bpk	522,16 tons
Môreson Visserye BK	522,16 tons
A G Caldeira (Pty) Ltd	each one receives a pro rata portion
C le Roux	
J Mostert	
B P Pedro	
H C Smit & Seun	
or	
D L Tolken	1 350 tons
J C van der Westhuizen	

(b) West Coast Rock Lobster

C P Bodenstein	373 kg
B P Quality Fish	1 377 kg
C J van Zyl & Seuns	2 420 kg
C J W van Zyl	8 190 kg
De Seeda See Produkte	7 053 kg
Elandia Visserye CC	36 544 kg
Elandsbaai Handels Mpy	55 176 kg
Hicksons Fishing Co Ltd	7 379 kg
John Ovenstone Ltd	76 415 kg
Lamberts Bay Canning Co	100 287 kg
Lambertsbaai Kreefprodukte (Pty) Ltd	40 301 kg
Langklip See Produkte (Pty) Ltd	7 166 kg
J P Laubscher	728 kg
Live Rock Lobster Corp	15 125 kg
G R Lumb	7 641 kg
E Wartens & Ptnr	1 588 kg
M Mendonca & Ptnr	1 588 kg
Môreson Bemarking	3 648 kg
N H Nagel	3 064 kg
Namaqua Canning Co Ltd	38 927 kg
North Bay Canning Co	107 814 kg
North Blinder (Pty) Ltd	5 241 kg
Patemoster Visserye Bpk	50 705 kg
Penquin Visserye BK	5 000 kg
Pesce CC	145 kg
Port Nolloth Visserye	9 418 kg

Rocky Bank Fishing CC	1 520 kg
G Russo	1 966 kg
Saldanha Bay Canning Co	23 551 kg
SA Sea Products	130 555 kg
Sardinas Ko-op	5 000 kg
N L Sharpley	9 561 kg
A F Shergold	2 408 kg
St Helena Bay Fishing Ind Pty	28 830 kg
Stephan Rock Lobster	66 506 kg
J E van der Merwe	694 kg
Virssimo Fishing CC	288 kg
Visveld Beleggings BK	3 216 kg
Walpat Groep	5 000 kg
E F H Walters	1 884 kg
A & G Weimar	310 kg
A Weimar	4 631 kg
G Weimar	4 631 kg
(c) Pelagic Fish	Sardines
Fisherman Development Co-op	6 671 tons
Lamberts Bay Canning Co	23 283 tons
Patemoster Visserye Bpk	6 522 tons
Reiger Visserye	3 335 tons
Saldanha Bay Canning Co	10 957 tons
SA Sea Products Ltd	20 204 tons
St Helena Bay Fishing	14 021 tons
Suid Oranje Visserye Bpk	23 038 tons
Weskus Visserye Ko-op Bpk	14 396 tons
West Point Fishing Corporation	11 731 tons
Yoluntu Sea Products (Pty) Ltd	268 tons
S Achmat	82 tons
Chapman's Peak Fisheries (Pty) Ltd	136 tons
U Donaggi	82 tons
A G F Eijelaar & Seuns	145 tons
H C L Griffiths	41 tons
Lamberts Bay Canning Co	4 tons
A V & J Mostert	95 tons
Patemoster Visserye Bpk	75 tons
Salburg (Edms) Bpk	72 tons
SA Sea Products	757 tons
St Helena Bay Fishing	8 tons
S P G & A B Tredoux	176 tons
E F H Walters	351 tons
A & G Weimar	291 tons
U Donaggi	100 tons
Elandia Visserye	200 tons
Group 14 Fishing	200 tons
Port Nolloth Visserye	210 tons

45 000 illegals deported

(236) *sowetan*
11/3/96

By Russel Molefe

MORE than 45 000 illegal immigrants were arrested and deported to their respective countries in the past two months, statistics by the Department of Home Affairs has reported

Statistics show that Africans, especially Mozambican and Zimbabwean nationals, accounted for the large number of the immigrants deported. A total of 43 995 Mozambicans and 1 832 Zimbabweans were deported.

The highest number of illegal immigrants from outside the African continent were Germans and Russians. About 24 Germans and 20 Russians were deported.

Spokesman for the department Mr Marks Nkwana said about 90 percent of all illegal immigrants were Africans, shooting down the perception that Africans were targeted for deportation, he said.

"The reason is simply because South Africa is part of the African continent and thus within easy reach of illegal African immi-

grants than for Europeans or Chinese who have to fly to the country."

Concerning applications for extension of temporary and permanent residence, Nkwana said immigration policy prescribes certain requirements which should be met by an applicant.

The requirements include that the applicant must not be harmful to the welfare of South Africa and must not follow an occupation in which there is already a sufficient number of local people available.

Johannesburg police spokesman Inspector Andy Pieke has also indicated that they will continue to arrest illegal immigrants despite accusations that they were biased. A police unit has been in existence since 1982 to deal with illegal immigrants.

"Some enter the country through the normal way with necessary documents but overstay, thereby declaring themselves illegal immigrants. Illegal immigrants are not wanted and they have no friends here," Pieke said.

R7-m spent last year to deport illegal immigrants

BY PATRICK PHOSA

Deporting illegal immigrants who flood into South Africa costs taxpayers millions of rands each year, statistics released by the Department of Home Affairs show.

Last year, R40 was spent on each Mozambican and Lesotho national deported and R55 was spent on repatriating each Zimbabwean national.

As a result, the country lost R7-million in repatriating 154 325 Mozambicans, Zimbabweans and Basotho arrested last year.

In the past two months, more than 45 000 illegals have been deported.

A total of 43 995 Mozambicans and 1 832 Zimbabweans have so far

been deported. Using last year's estimations of expenditure on deportation of Mozambicans and Zimbabweans, about R1,8-million of taxpayers' money has been spent in the past two months.

Home Affairs Department spokesman Marks Nkwana said the highest number of illegal immigrants from outside Africa were from Germany and Russia. About 24 Germans and 20 Russians have been deported this year.

In 1990 there were about 53 418 illegal immigrants deported; a year later 61 345, 82 575 in 1992, and 96 600 in 1993. 1994 saw deportations drop as the focus was on the elections. Last year 157 084 illegals were repatriated.

(236) Mar 12/3/96

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Bophuthatswana finale to be probed

Kevin O'Grady

(236) 30/1/96

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THE Northwest government yesterday announced the establishment of a commission to investigate the March 11 1994 violence that led to the overthrow of the Bophuthatswana government.

Provincial director-general Job Mokgoro said the commission would be headed by a retired judge from the Cape Provincial Division of the Supreme Court, Pat Tebbutt.

It would be asked to investigate and report on the identity of those killed as well as the circumstances and cause of their deaths.

It would also decide whether or not each death was brought about by the act or omission of any person and, if so, would identify those responsible.

Provincial government spokesman

Willie Modise said President Nelson Mandela had communicated his desire that such a commission be set up and that he would make an announcement on its establishment soon.

The commission would begin sitting "as soon as possible, maybe even in a matter of days", Modise said.

Some detail about the events of the day in question had come to light in evidence before the Motimela commission of inquiry into local government in Bophuthatswana and it was from that that "we realised the urgency of setting up this commission", he said.

On the day in question, public servants and other Bophuthatswana workers went on strike and took part in widespread rioting that left several people dead and shopping centres burnt out and looted of goods.

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Reports of alien flood 'stokes xenophobia'

Linda Ensor

(236) 30/1/96

CAPE TOWN — Sensational reports about the hordes of illegal immigrants flooding into SA bringing crime and disease, merely served to stoke xenophobic sentiments, an Institute for a Democratic SA study has concluded.

Written by visiting German researcher Matthias Brunk, the report said there was no reliable data on uncontrolled or illegal immigrants in SA and claims that there are many as 9-million were unfounded. Previous surveys had such a wide margin of error that they were unreliable.

The only firm data which existed al-

so did not give a total picture. One reliable statistic was the number of people who were issued with temporary residence permits on arriving in SA, but whose departures were not recorded when their permits expired.

Another source of information was the number of repatriations of illegal aliens which was expected to have risen sharply last year. Information provided by the home affairs department showed that up to end-August there were 89 604 repatriations compared with 90 692 in 1994.

The 1994 figure, however, was distorted by the use of immigration officers in organising the general election.

Kokstad Transitional Local Council: budget
 106 Mr G Q M DODGE asked the Minister for Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development

Whether the Kokstad Transitional Local Council has taken any measures to reprioritise its 1995-96 budget in terms of the RDP principles, if not, why not, if so, what measures? N216E

THE MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The information is not readily available in the Department
 The KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Administration was approached to make the information available, but has to date not yet replied

It is therefore suggested that the question be directed to the KwaZulu-Natal provincial legislature

Professionals emigrating/immigrating

111 Ms M SMUTS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

How many (a) doctors, (b) social workers, (c) dentists, (d) lawyers, (e) architects, (f) quantity surveyors and (g) scientists (i) emigrated from and (ii) immigrated to South Africa in each of the latest specified three years for which figures are available? N221E

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

The statistics for the period 1 January 1993 to 31 October 1995 are furnished in the Annexure ANNEXURE

Emigrants and Immigrants by occupation for the period January 1993 to October 1995

Occupation	Emigrants			Immigrants	
	1993	1994	Oct 1995	1993	Oct 1995
Doctors	*	72	45	211	56
Social workers — No figures are available in respect of social workers This occupation is included in the category social sciences which covers <i>inter alia</i> psychologists, interns and social scientists	*	63	35	9	23
Dentists	*	10	8	7	3
Lawyers — No figures are available in respect of lawyers Included in the category which covers all legal occupations such as judges, legal officials, advocates and attorneys	*	70	32	6	2
Architects — No figures are available in respect of architects Occupation included in the category which covers <i>inter alia</i> quantity surveyors town and regional planners and landscape architects	*	36	24	7	3
Quantity Surveyors — No figures are available in respect of quantity surveyors Occupation included in the category which covers <i>inter alia</i> architects, town and regional planners and landscape architects	*	—	—	—	—
Scientists — No figures are available in respect of scientists Occupation included in the category which covers physical scientists, geological sciences, mathematical sciences, computer sciences, biological sciences, agriculture, forestry and food sciences natural sciences technologists and natural sciences technicians	*	194	118	181	63

* A new computerised system to record the entry and departure of travellers to and from the Republic of South Africa became operational from 4 January 1993, with the result that a distinction could no longer be drawn between emigrants and other South Africans for the particular year However the system was changed to record particulars of emigrants from 1994

Emigrants/immigrants

112 Ms M SMUTS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

How many persons (a) immigrated to and (b) emigrated from South Africa during the latest specified period of five years for which figures are available? N222E

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) *Immigrants*

- 1991 12 379
 - 1992 8 686
 - 1993 9 824
 - 1994 6 398
- January to October 1995 4 075

(b) *Emigrants*

- 1991 4 256
- 1992 4 289

1993 *
 1994 10 235
 January to October 1995 7 290

* A new computerized system to record the entry and departure of travellers to and from the Republic of South Africa became operational from 4 January 1993, with the result that a distinction could no longer be drawn between emigrants and other South Africans for the particular year However the system was changed to record particulars of emigrants from 1994

SAP/SAPS: majors-general

113 Mr A J LEON asked the Minister for Safety and Security

Whether he will furnish the (a) name, (b) date of appointment, (c) date of retirement, where applicable, and/or (d) date of promotion to lieutenant-general, where applicable, of each major-general holding rank in the South African Police and South African Police Service during the period January 1984 up to 31 July 1995, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details? N223E

THE MINISTER FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
00766526	1984-05-01	1988-10-31	1986-12-01
Schutte S H			
00770574	1985-06-01	1989-12-31	
Viktor J J			
00293741	1990-01-01	1992-10-31	
Fischer H J			
00760561	1986-08-01	1991-11-29	
Janse van Rensburg J F			
00296244	1986-10-01	1995-03-31	1987-10-01
Van der Merwe J V			
00272141	1986-10-01	1992-02-29	1988-07-01
Van Eyk M			
04167678	1991-08-01	1992-04-30	
Jonker M H			
00306151	1987-08-01	1992-11-30	1988-11-01
Conradig A B			
00325287	1987-10-01	1992-09-30	1990-01-01
Malan L P E			
00664651	1987-10-01	1991-12-31	1990-01-01
Joubert J D V			

'Persecuted' Buthelezi quizzed about adviser

(236) BD 20/3/96

Wyndham Hartley

CAPE TOWN — A "sick and tired" Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi came under fire yesterday for continuing to employ his controversial special adviser Mario Ambrosini in defiance of a cabinet directive forbidding foreigners in such posts.

Buthelezi, during a briefing to the National Assembly's home affairs committee, was asked by DP and ANC members of the committee what the taxpayer was getting for the R28 800 Ambrosini was paid each month.

Ambrosini has been widely credited with being behind hardline Inkatha constitutional positions.

An angry minister said he was being politically persecuted over Ambrosini. "And I take serious exception to suggestions that I am doing this outside the authority of the cabinet."

He earned the ire of committee chairman Desmond Lockey (ANC) when he suggested that special advisers were employed as an "executive prerogative" sanctioned by the cabinet, and as such fell outside the scope of parliamentary scrutiny.

Lockey said the committee was empowered to inquire into any matter paid for with taxpayers' money. "We are perfectly within our right to investigate," he said.

Buthelezi said the cabinet had made a special dispensation that special advisers employed before the decision to ban foreigners could remain. He had joked at the time that this could be called the "Ambrosini amendment".

DP MP Dene Smuts asked why, if the cabinet had sanctioned Ambrosini's contract, the minister and his home affairs department had investigated the possibility of using an exemption in the Aliens Control Act to deal with Ambrosini's presence in the country. She noted that Ambrosini earned — as do all special advisers — more than the Chief Justice, and asked what the benefit was to the taxpayer.

Buthelezi said he failed to see why he had to submit to "this interrogation". He said Ambrosini worked for his department and had been with him yesterday morning during government meetings. The collective responsibility to which all cabinet members were subject meant his special adviser had to deal with constitutional matters, other departments and not simply the work of home affairs.

He said Ambrosini's contract expired in August this year. His defence of the appointment indicates that Ambrosini is likely to be reappointed.

Special advisers can be reappointed for as long as their ministers remain in their jobs.

Aliens policy 'can mean huge costs'

BD 20/3/96

(236)

Wyndham Hartley

CAPE TOWN — The Cabinet's decision to allow certain categories of illegal aliens permanent residence in SA could result in a flood of up to 12-million immigrants and a massive R80m bill to the department of home affairs.

Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, briefing the parliamentary committee on home affairs said yesterday the Cabinet decision should be reviewed in this light.

Cabinet decided last month that illegal immigrants who had long-standing relationships with SA citizens, had children in SA, were in gainful employment and had been in the country for five years, could apply for exemption and remain in SA.

Buthelezi said that while his department was preparing to implement the decision, there were serious problems.

Expenditure in the department would increase by 25%, he said.

He stressed that while it was estimated that some 600 000 illegal aliens could be affected, this could, by implication, increase to 12-million people.

He also said that determining the duration of residence in SA would be difficult and open to corruption.

The department also predicted that its staff complement would have to be increased to deal with the flood of immigrants. The almost 2 000 extra posts would cost some R80m and would affect other departments such as education, Buthelezi said.

ANC to renew battle with IFP

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The ANC signalled yesterday that its constitutional battle against the IFP was not over, saying it would challenge the validity of parts of the KwaZulu-Natal constitution in the Constitutional Court.

Senior ANC negotiator John Jeffery said that while the ANC had voted in favour of the constitution last Friday, it had been "fairly explicit" that parties reserved the right to mount a court challenge to the validity of chapters and clauses it disliked.

A constitutional expert said that it was unclear whether the court would at this stage consider the constitution. This was chiefly because the IFP had agreed to include in it a clause requiring that the provincial document be consistent with that of the final national constitution.

book The draft bill will, *inter alia*, be negotiated with the provincial governments and the nine municipal associations and will also be published for comments as prescribed in the Constitution. According to planning the bill will be submitted to Parliament during the latter part of this year.

It should also be mentioned that the Task Team will shortly submit a further report on delivery to me.

Provision of housing: bottlenecks in provinces

*18 Mr J A RABIE asked the Minister of Housing †

Whether there are any bottlenecks in respect of the provision of housing in the provinces, if so, (a) what are the financial implications of the bottlenecks and (b) what measures have already been taken to overcome these bottlenecks?

N387E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING

Yes

(a) An amount of R1,5 billion was budgeted for the 1995/96 financial year for housing through the normal budget process. This amount was increased to R2,9 billion with RDP funds of R1,4 billion. Of this total amount, R1,8 billion was allocated to provincial administrations to finance their capital housing programmes whilst the balance of R1,1 billion was divided between various National Housing Facilitation programmes of which R515 million has been spent up to the end of February 1996. Another R220 million in respect of the National Housing Finance Corporation (NHFC) will be transferred as seed capital to the NHFC before the end of March 1996.

Over and above the amount of R1,8 billion allocated to provincial administrations for 1995/96, provinces still had a total amount of R1,4 billion unspent funds from a total 1994/95 financial year, resulting in a total amount of R3,2 billion being available for capital programmes.

R793 million or 25,1% of this amount has been spent until the end of February 1996

While this may appear to be disappointing, it is nonetheless a reflection of a combination of a new, non-racial policy framework as well as the long lead times associated with housing. However, it is encouraging to note that the monthly expenditure on Government's housing subsidy scheme is showing a sharp increase. Whilst a monthly average of R5,6 million was paid out during the first four months of this financial year, this expenditure has increased to such an extent that an amount of R95,5 million was paid out during February 1996. Although it is too early to make conclusive deductions, it is clear that there is a marked increase in delivery.

(b) As you may be aware, I have appointed a special task team towards the end of 1995 to identify the bottlenecks which are inhibiting the delivery of housing. The task team's first report was made public on 18 January 1996. The task team had made significant recommendations to enhance the delivery process, which I accepted after consultation with the MEC's for housing.

Inter alia, the following aspects have already been or will shortly be addressed

(i) The national requirement for a social compact in respect of project linked subsidy schemes, has become a provincial matter in the sole discretion of the Members of the Executive Councils responsible for housing.

(ii) Amendment of existing legislation so that provincial housing boards will in future be accountable to the Members of the Executive Councils for housing of the different provinces. The amendment, which has already passed through both houses of Parliament, also makes provision for the accreditation of local authorities to administer national housing programmes.

(iii) General empowerment of provincial/local government levels in respect of housing, especially the empowerment of local authorities to administer housing subsidies.

(iv) A national awareness and education campaign in respect of housing assistance available from government

which entails a nationally coordinated and provincially extended comprehensive marketing, communication and training programme.

Attention is also being given to the implementation of the other proposals contained in the report with a view to address identified constraints.

Lenasia: planting of trees

*19 Mr D K PADIACHEY asked the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry

Whether he has made available 1 000 trees for Lenasia, if so, (a) who was given the task of administering the planting of these trees and (b) when will such trees be planted?

N388E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY

Yes, as part of a nation-wide campaign to green our country and to improve the environment in the previously disadvantaged communities in particular, the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry supplies trees free of charge upon request, provided that proper control is in place to ensure the planting and sustenance of the saplings. In this instance 300 trees were made available.

(a) A local nursery at the Lenasia Teachers' Training Centre is to supply 300 trees at the request and cost of the Department, and the actual planting is to be organised by the Lenasia Greening Committee, the Lenasia Branch of the African National Congress (ANC) and the Lenasia Teachers' Training Centre.

(b) The planting of some of these trees took place over the weekend of 23 and 24 March 1996, to coincide with Red-nose day celebrations, the balance will be planted over a suitable weekend after the Easter holidays.

Labour tenants illegally occupying land

*20 Mr A S BEYERS asked the Minister of Land Affairs †

(1) Whether he has been approached by the South African Agricultural Union or any other body since January 1996 in connection with labour tenants who occupy land

to which, according to the SAAU, they are not entitled, if so, what are the details of such complaints;

(2) whether he has followed up these complaints, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

N389E

The MINISTER OF LAND AFFAIRS

(1) No

(2) No, not applicable

(3) No, not applicable

Deportation of illegal immigrants to Mozambique

*21 Dr R H DAVIES asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(1) (a) How many illegal immigrants were deported to Mozambique during the period 1 October 1995 up to the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) how many of these illegal immigrants had entered the country illegally on more than one occasion,

(2) whether the rate of deportation of illegal immigrants to Mozambique decreased following a statement by the President to this effect at the end of September 1995, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details,

(3) whether, in addition to the recently announced amnesty for Southern African Development Community nationals in the country for more than five years, he or his Department is taking or planning to take, unilaterally or together with the Mozambican authorities, any measures aimed at slowing the rate of entry of Mozambican illegal immigrants into the Republic and/or ensuring a more effective re-integration into Mozambican society of returnees, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details?

N390E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) (a) 72 633 illegal Mozambicans were repatriated during the period 1 October 1995 to 29 February 1996

(b) Statistics are not available because the majority of illegal aliens have no documentation and use different names

(2) Since the statement by the President numerous consultations have taken place inter Departmentally also advising political office-bearers A final decision is being awaited from the President's office in response to a letter which was forwarded to him, expressing my concern on this matter of national importance The consequence of this being that removal of illegals have been attended to as normal and in terms of the Aliens Control Act It should nevertheless be pointed out that in view of the estimated up to 4,1 million illegals in the country and the limited manpower available to attend to tracing and deporting same, the removal of aliens is far below what it should be

(3) The majority of illegal Mozambicans enter South Africa clandestinely (border jumpers) With the vast borders in attendance and notwithstanding as effective a border control as is affordable, focusing on the illegal can only have limited success The focus shift is therefore towards inspecting the workforce of employers and imposing penalties on them, thereby also ensuring that RDP benefits should only be available to persons who can prove citizenship or permanent residence and on suggested media coverage especially in neighbouring countries discouraging illegal movement to the RSA This is furthermore a standing agenda item during bilateral talks with neighbouring countries

As to re-integration of returnees, into Mozambican society, this is not a function of Home Affairs, but is nevertheless discussed with our counterparts during bilateral discussions

Bisho massacre: name/rank of officer commanding Ciskei defence force

*22 Mr T S YENGENI asked the Minister of Defence

(1) (a) What is the name of the officer commanding the Ciskei defence force at the time of the Bisho massacre and (b) what was his rank,

- (2) whether any steps have been or are to be taken against him by the defence department on his involvement in the Bisho massacre, if not, why not, if so, what steps,
- (3) whether he is a member of the defence department, if so, what are his current responsibilities,
- (4) whether he was recently promoted, if so, what is his current rank? N391E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) (a) and (b) The officer commanding the Ciskei Defence Force at the time of the Bisho massacre was Brigadier Marius Oelschig, who was on secondment to the Force

(2) No steps have been taken against him

Immediately after the shooting, Brigadier Oelschig convened a Board of Inquiry to investigate the matter The investigation has been handed to the SA Police Services and they are still busy with the investigation

Any possible steps against Brig Oelschig, or any other person for that matter, will depend upon the findings of the Police investigation

(3) Yes Brigadier Oelschig is still a member of the Department of Defence After desecundment on 2 December 1992 he was appointed as Director Strategy on the staff of the Chief of Staff Operations at Defence Headquarters

On 1 March 1995 he was appointed to the post of Chief Director Transformation, SA National Defence Force, on the staff of the Chief of Staff Operations, a post in which he currently serves

(4) Yes Brigadier Oelschig was promoted to the rank of Major General on 1 March 1995 when he took up the post of Chief Director Transformation, SA National Defence Force

Teacher-training colleges merged/decreased

*23 Prof S S RIPINGA asked the Minister of Education

Whether he or his Department intends to merge or cut the number of teacher-training colleges

in the country, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details in regard to the (a) future use of buildings, (b) status of teacher-trainers and (c) future control of teacher-training colleges? N392E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION

In terms of the Constitution, Colleges of Education are administered by the Provincial Departments of Education

Different Provincial Education Departments are dealing with the issue differently, for example, the Northern Province has reduced their total number of Teacher Training Colleges from 22 to 7

(a) Where Colleges are no longer being used for the purpose of Teacher Education, they are being used for alternative purposes e.g. Bridging Courses and Higher Education Courses along the lines of Community Colleges

(b) The status and conditions of service of teacher trainers are determined by the legislation pertaining to the College/School Sector which provides for mediation under the Education Labour Relations Act

(c) The Minister is awaiting the recommendations of the National Commission on Higher Education regarding the future control of teacher-training colleges

Declining value of Rand

*24 Mr A WATSON asked the Minister of Finance †

(a) To which factors does the Government attribute the declining value of the Rand against other currencies, (b) what is the effect of the low Rand value on the economy of the country and (c) what steps does the Government envisage in connection with the possible further decline in the value of the Rand? N393E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

(a) The recent, well-publicised decline in the value of the rand against other currencies was triggered by the combination of a number of unfounded rumours These rumours included that the health of President Mandela was deteriorating, that a comprehensive relaxation or even abolition of exchange controls was imminent,

and even that the Reserve Bank itself was engineering a slide in the exchange rate A Zurich bank at the same time brought out a report hinting that the rand was overvalued, and that the South African authorities were attempting to defend the external value of the rand at an unsustainable level

More fundamentally, the South African rand had appreciated from May 1995 to the middle of February 1996 by almost 6 per cent, mainly under the pressure of a persistent large inflow of capital during this period The appreciation of the rand, against the background of higher inflation in South Africa than in South Africa's main trading partner countries and declining levels of protection against imports for South African producers, could not be sustained indefinitely The Reserve Bank intervened in the foreign exchange market, buying dollars from the market to prevent an even stronger appreciation of the rand This enabled the Reserve Bank to increase its net gold and other foreign exchange reserves by no less than R5,4 billion from the end of May last year up to the end of January 1996 In spite of this, the rand still appreciated This also encouraged some South African companies to borrow overseas at lower nominal interest rates than in South Africa, and to cover only a part of their foreign exchange commitments in the forward market (or, in other words, not to take out full "insurance cover" against rand exchange rate depreciation) The exchange rate risk which such companies had assumed left them very sensitive to depreciation of the rand's exchange rate

Once rumours had started an initial, limited depreciation, they purchased foreign exchange in order to reduce their open positions This action put even further downward pressure on the exchange rate of the rand

It must also be pointed out that there was some nervousness, particularly in the capital markets, on a world-wide basis Just during that time, investors in many countries and particularly in the United States of America, were disinvesting from fixed-interest bearing bonds, for example government stock The yield on long-term government bonds in the United States for example rose from 5,62 per cent at the end

Children	31/01/95	31/01/96	15/02/96
TV1	1 154 000	1 045 000	
CCV	1 183 000	986 000	
NNTV	375 000	246 000	
SABC1			1 137 000
SABC2			1 291 000
SABC3			707 000
	2 712 000	2 277 000	3 135 000

Note When adding individual station viewerships one ends up with more viewers than there are in reality as some viewers watch more than one station per day

Illegal immigrants, arrests/crimes committed

76 Sen Dr G W KOORNHOF to ask the Minister for Safety and Security †

(a) How many illegal immigrants were arrested in each of the provinces during the period 1 January 1995 up to the latest specified date for which information is available, (b) what was the estimated (i) number of man hours worked by the South African Police Service and the South African National Defence Force to carry out such arrests and (ii) cost to the State incurred as a result of such arrests and (c) how many illegal immigrants were involved in the commission of serious crimes in each of the provinces in each of the latest two specified calendar years for which information is available?

The MINISTER FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY S130E

(a) (The latest specified date 1 January 1995 till 29 February 1996)

Gauteng	50 727
Northern Province	16 847
Mpumalanga	11 572
Northern Cape	154
KwaZulu-Natal	1 643
Western Cape	1 860
Free State	1 816
Eastern Cape	203
North West Province	1 792

(b) (i) 216 609 hours

(ii) R3 032 525 (Salaries only)

(c) Top obtain the information faxes will have to be sent to all police stations country-wide, thereby placing an extra burden on limited manpower and financial resources Members will have to be withdrawn from other duties and specially allocated to peruse docket and registers

Unlicensed firearms confiscated

88 Sen J SELFE asked the Minister for Safety and Security

(1) (a) How many unlicensed firearms were confiscated in 1995 and (b) (i) what type of firearms and (ii) how many of each type of firearms were confiscated,
(2) whether any prosecutions were instituted during that year for possession of unlicensed firearms, if so, how many in each province?

The MINISTER FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY S154E

(1) (a) 16 291

(b) (i) Type of Firearms
(ii) Number of Firearms Confiscated

Rifles	1 392
AK-47 rifles	34
Nagant	154
R1	77
R4	53
R5	28
LM4 and LM5	892
Other rifles	632
Shot guns	256
Sub-machine guns	18
Carabines	
Pistols	
Makarov	172
Tokarev	58
Other pistols	6 934
Machine pistols	
Stechkin	4
Scorpion	32
Other machine pistols	89
Revolvers	
All types	2 842
Home-made weapons	
Rifles	393

Pistols	787	Orange Free State	418	595	771
Revolvers	517	Natal	1 250	1 765	2 149
All types	927	Western Transvaal	256	361	788
		Eastern Transvaal	68	82	305
		Northern Transvaal	170	481	566
(2) Yes		Far Northern	52	87	138
Provinces	Prosecutions instituted	Transvaal			
Gauteng	734	Witwatersrand	1 050	2 275	2 990
Northern Province	36				
North West Province	250	(b)(i) Serious assault	1993	1994	1995
Mpumalanga	238	Western Cape	12	14	24
Northern Cape	22	Northern Cape	4	6	5
Free State	205	Eastern Cape	28	62	50
Western Cape	455	Orange Free State	8	6	16
Eastern Cape	258	Natal	35	33	54
KwaZulu-Natal	2 267	Western Transvaal	13	15	21
Total	4 465	Eastern Transvaal	4	0	7
		Northern Transvaal	13	12	7
		Far Northern	7	4	8
		Transvaal			
		Witwatersrand	52	63	52

(b)(i) Assault (children under the age of 18 years)

Note Due to the fact that technical difficulties are being experienced by obtaining the information from former TBVC countries, the statistics are not included

Cases of rape/assault of children reported

95 Sen Dr G W KOORNHOF asked the Minister for Safety and Security †

(1) How many cases of (a) rape and (b)(i) serious assault and (ii) assault of children under the age of 18 years were reported in each of the provinces in each of the past three calendar years,

(2) whether the South African Police Service has taken or intends taking any special steps in respect of offences against children, if not, why not, if so, what steps,

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? S161E

The MINISTER FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY

(1) Crimes committed against children under the age of 18 years, are primarily policed by the Child Protection Unit and specialised individuals The following number of cases were dealt with by these members (the former police agencies excluded)

Rape	1993	1994	1995
Western Cape	387	585	810
Northern Cape	229	327	372
Eastern Cape	625	1 001	1 202

The role of the Child Protection Unit in preventing crimes against children is very limited, due to factors such as the commission of crimes within the family circle to

(2) Yes The need to establish a unit within the SAPS to police crimes committed against children, was identified during 1986 and lead to the establishment of the Child Protection Unit The primary task of the Child Protection Unit is to render a sensitive service endearing to the child victim At the moment there are 31 Child Protection Units situated in the main centres Specialised individuals are policing crimes against children in the smaller centres (65 other towns across the country) These members are attached to the Crime Investigation Service and the SA Narcotics Bureau (included former police agencies)

Home Affairs frustrates would-be immigrants

Marion Edmunds

FEAR of the arbitrary powers of the secretive Immigration Board is preventing a public outcry about the way Home Affairs officials process applications by foreigners for work, study or residence permits in South Africa.

And for the first time the Transvaal Law Society convened a "desperation" meeting with officials this week to tackle Home Affairs with what they deem is its "unconstitutional stance."

Numerous frustrated immigration lawyers and foreigners have complained to the *Mail & Guardian* about the "cloak and dagger operations" in Home Affairs, off the record, but nobody is prepared to take a public stand for fear of prejudicing the Immigration Board when they next need a favour, or an application processed.

The Immigration Board — the body which decides whether or not applications for work, study or residence permits should be rejected — is a shadowy entity, shrouded in mystery. Nobody, not even lawyers who specialise in immigration, knows who sits on this powerful board whose power is enhanced by the fact that it does not believe it necessary to give reasons for the decisions it takes.

Home Affairs also refused to give the M&G names of the members of the Immigration Board.

Legal Advisor to Home Affairs Athle Tredoux has confirmed there are no hard and fast rules that govern the processing of applications.

"There is wide scope for discretion. We might give reasons for a rejection of a work permit if the person has lived here for a while, but if an alien is knocking on the door for the first time, there is no reason to do so."

This lays Home Affairs wide open to corruption, with officials in a position to take bribes to further certain applications at the expense of others. An insider said this week: "Of all departments in this country, Home Affairs is the most fraught with malpractice."

This practice of withholding reasons for decisions is being contested by the Transvaal Law Society which claims that it is unconstitutional for the Home Affairs Department to withhold such information from anyone.

While a delegation from the Law Society met Home Affairs officials this week to discuss this and other problems, insiders say the Immigration Board often does not do its work properly and bases its decision on the arbitrary advice of ignorant officials.

The board is meant to be guided by the principle that foreigners cannot be given work permits for jobs which South Africans are competent to do. It is suspected many officials are not in a position to evaluate whether an applicant has extraordinary skills or not.

Lawyers are concerned that new regulations which will force applicants to leave the country to renew their work permits means they will forfeit all rights they have by leaving South Africa.

The Democratic Party's Douglas Gibson said this week: "I am finding it increasingly difficult to discern a rational policy relating to work permits and the admissions of people to South Africa. While on the one hand, more than three million people — most of whom arrived here as illegal immigrants — have been admitted to the country and are being given rights. Most of this group are unqualified with few skills and they do not increase the tax base. On the other hand, highly qualified applicants are being turned down for no good reason."

Gibson was referring to a recent controversial decision by the Cabinet to accept illegal immigrants from neighbouring Southern African countries who have lived here for more than five years as legal citizens

(236) M&G 29/3-3/4/96

Disgruntled white farmers quit SA to seek greener pastures in Congo

By JAMES TOMLINS

Brazzaville - A handful of Afrikaner farmers who have settled confidently in the south-west of the Republic of Congo have received a mixed welcome.

But all are optimistic about their new venture on a 10 000 ha 99-year concession.

Mrs Kobus Viljoen, wife of the little community's minister, explained "We came here because we can no longer work with South African blacks. There is too much hatred between us. Relations here are much better. We have done nothing wrong here for which we can reproach ourselves. It is as though we are starting from zero."

Another new settler, Kassie Kasselmann, agreed. "Everybody greets me with smiles. It is the first time in my life that I have been so popular in a black village."

His local interpreter, Adolphe Boutsana noted: "Apartheid is over. We have welcomed these South African farmers as blacks and not as white racists who did so much harm to their black compatriots."

Gert Oosthuizen (25) left the family farm in Klerksdorp after buying 400 ha of land unseen at R5 a hectare. "There is no future for a white farmer at home," he explained.

"Modern machinery is getting too expensive and the promised redistribution of land

concerns only the blacks."

Congo imports virtually all its food needs and the Afrikaner farmers see an unlimited market for their products.

But all is not as rosy on their horizon as they think.

Local well-established French settlers pointed out. "What happens if the Congolese demand the return of their ancestral land when all the hard work has been done to make it flourish?"

Alphonse Loutassi, a local chieftain, complained: "Our village is dying. We do not have enough medicine and our young people would each like a television set. Are the South African farmers going to help us?" - Independent Foreign Service

(236) Star 13/4/96

'Illegals' issue for summit

236
Sowetan 22/3/96

By Joe Mdhlela
Political Reporter

THE question of illegal immigrants, and the desire to pass legislation to compel farmers not to employ them, will be among the issues to be discussed at the Crime Prevention and Combating Strategy Summit in Mpumalanga next week.

The summit, to be addressed by the provincial security ministers, will take place at Zithabiseni Resort on Monday and Tuesday, spokesman for the Mpumalanga ministry of safety and security, Mr Maxwell Nemadzivhanani, said yesterday.

Defence Minister Joe Modise, Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi, Justice Minister Dullah Omar, National Secretary of Safety and Security Mr Azar Cachalia and Deputy Minister of Intelligence Services, Mr Joe Nhlanhla, are among the country's heavyweights who will share their perspectives on how to help combat escalating crime around the country.

On the question of illegal immigrants, the national Ministry of Safety and Security has been requested "to maintain law enforcement accordingly on illegal immigrants".

"The Mpumalanga provincial government has been requested to pass legislation compelling farmers to desist from employing illegal immigrants who make it difficult for local residents to find employment," Nemadzivhanani said.

Also, the lack of adequate resources for the police would be under discussion, with recommendations that the Cabinet increase the police budget "to enable the ministry to obtain more manpower".

The rehabilitation of "street children" will also come under discussion.

"It is common knowledge that if street children are neglected at an early stage, there is every possibility that they will turn to crime for survival and become criminals," Nemadzivhanani said.

(236)
**'Illegals pushing
up the bills in SA'**

Star 15/4/96

The estimated two million illegal immigrants in South Africa were aggravating the crime situation and robbing South Africans of jobs, the National Party's Gauteng legislature spokesman, Daryl Swanepoel, said yesterday.

He said the illegal immigrants, most of whom lived in Gauteng, came mainly from Mozambique and some from Eastern Europe.

Swanepoel said estimates put the amount of crime being caused by the illegals at 14% of the total.

It was estimated they had added R1 900-million to the country's bill for health, education and housing.

They were also proving a drain on Reconstruction and Development Programme projects and were adding to the spread of Aids in South Africa.

Swanepoel said there was a need to tighten border control to halt the influx. —Saba

South Africa's brain drain continues

ET (BR) 19/4/96

(236)

BY MARC HASENFUSS

Cape Town — South Africa experienced a net migration loss of 3215 people, many of them professionals, in the first 10 months of last year, a study by the Institute for Futures Research at the University of Stellenbosch has shown

This is not far off the net loss of 3837 people in 1994, which was the second highest since 1940

The institute said fluctuations in migration to and from South Africa seemed to correlate strongly with

political events and violence, as well as economic and political instability

Nearly half of South African emigrants headed for Europe, Australia and New Zealand, and most legal immigrants were from European countries

The institute said the inflow of illegal immigrants into South Africa constituted a major demographic, social and economic problem. It said expert opinions on the number of illegal immigrants in the country varied considerably from 2 million to a possibly exaggerated 8 million

Hopeless battle with Home Affairs

(236) MTC 19-25/4/96

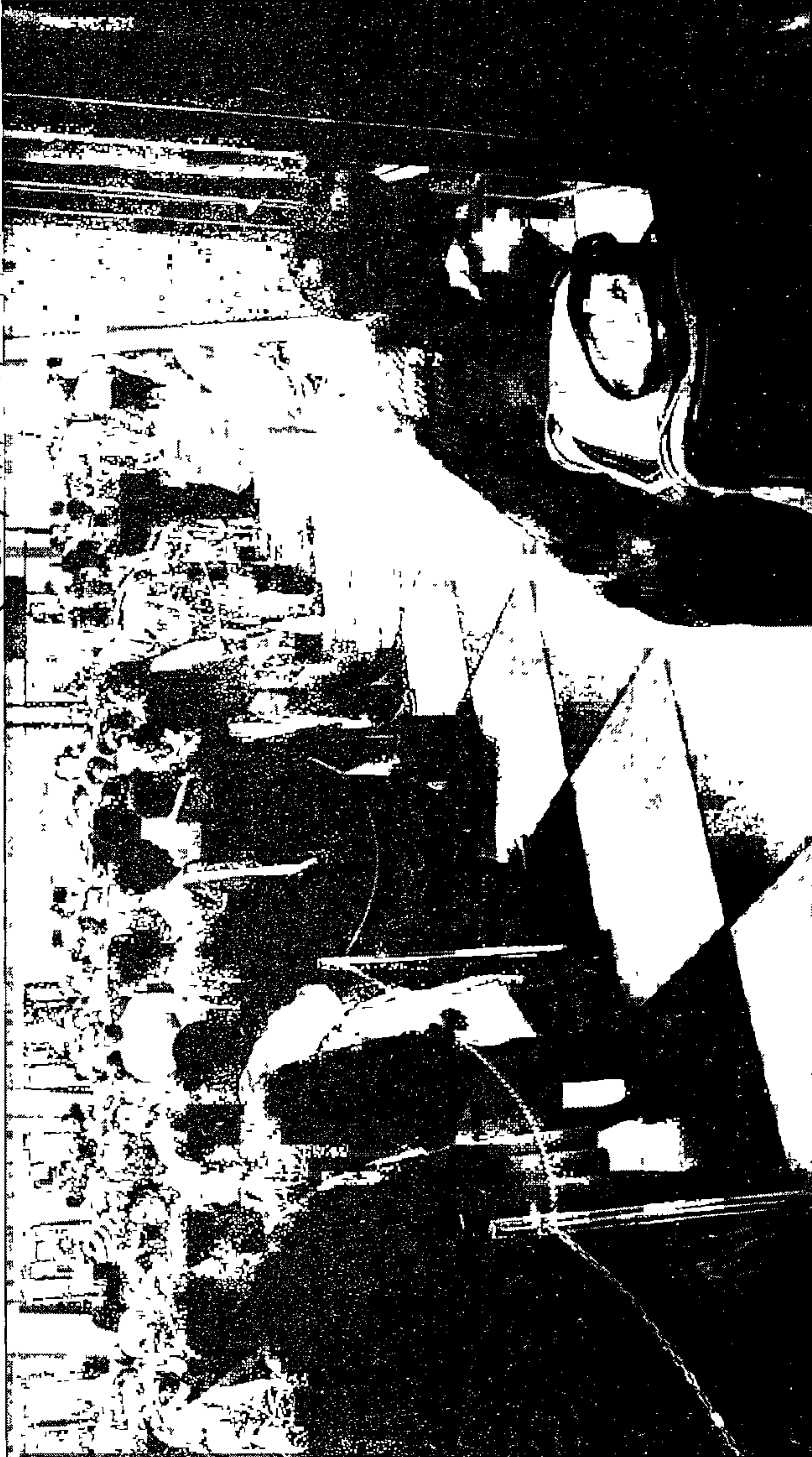
Home Affairs wants David Foulds to go back to Britain, but the Trade and Industry Ministry believe he is an asset to the country, writes **Marion Edmunds**

AFTER an expensive and frustrating three-year struggle with officials, a British-born entrepreneur is taking Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelez to court to prevent Home Affairs from throwing him and his family out of South Africa. David Foulds (41) served papers on Buthelez, the Director General of Home Affairs Piet Colyn, and the mystery chairman of the department's Immigration Board last week in the Johannesburg Supreme Court, appealing for permanent residence status which has repeatedly been refused him by the Department of Home Affairs.

Home Affairs rejected his permanent residence application on February 22, saying that their decision was final. This is despite the Trade and Industry Department's support for Foulds's application on the grounds that his specialist skills made him an asset to the country.

No reasons were given by Home Affairs for the rejection. Foulds was given first to the end of April, and after court papers were served on Home Affairs until the end of May to leave the country with his wife and five-year-old son, abandoning an efficient business and home to return to the United Kingdom where he has no substantial assets, no job and not much prospect of employment.

"It's been soul-destroying," said



Home from home: Prospective immigrants face long queues and frustration at the Department of Home Affairs

Foulds this week. "It's been completely disruptive ... I've been here for three years, having been told twice to pack up and go in three weeks. I never know one minute from the next if somebody is going to grab me in the street and deport me ... it's been a constant concern."

Foulds said the failure of Home Affairs to grant him a permanent residence permit meant that he had delib-

erately not sunk money into his own company, and that it had stifled its growth. Foulds runs a company which provides, fits and repairs electronic retarders which are an essential feature in heavy vehicles to ensure that they can brake properly.

Foulds states in court papers that his current sales turnover is R256 000 a year and he believes his profits would

double this year, and he could look forward to providing jobs for no less than 15 South Africans in the future.

Apart from positive affirmation from the Trade and Industry Department, Foulds has collected glowing references from such organisations as the Institute of Road Traffic Engineers and the South African Bus Operators Association. These seem to have had

no impact on his case at all. One may well ask why Foulds and family bother — why don't they pack it in and try their luck elsewhere?

"Why should we throw in the towel?" retorted Foulds this week. "We love this country, we want to put down our roots, we could create jobs for South African nationals and we are not a burden on anybody."

PHOTOGRAPH HENNER FRANKENFELD

London blackboards calling

Grim prospects in South Africa send graduates to Britain

st 21/4/96

By ANDREW TRENCH: London

SIX months ago Lester Koopman was in Cape Town, a newly qualified teacher with a huge student loan and little prospect of getting a job in an education department that was talking of slashing thousands of posts.

Today he finds himself in the East End of London with teaching experience at 15 schools under his belt, a dent in his student loan and with a bigger world view.

Like Mr Koopman, scores of South Africans are heading to London under a programme organised by TimePlan, a teacher agency that fills 600 vacant positions in the city every day.

Ten South African teachers have already arrived under the plan, made possible by South Africa rejoining the Commonwealth. Another 143, mostly new graduates, were recruited by the agency during a recent visit to South Africa and many more are expected.

Among the attractions for South African teachers are the money and the opportunity to travel and gain work experience at the same time.

Mr Koopman, 25, says the teachers are more interested in travel opportunities than in leaving South Africa because of dim prospects.

The money is important too. As temporary teachers, they earn the equivalent

of R300 a day after tax — compared with about R3,000 a month as a new teacher in South Africa.

Mr Koopman, from Landsdown on the Cape Flats, says the lack of opportunity in South Africa was daunting.

"The situation looks quite gloomy. I approached a couple of places, but there was talk of cutbacks. It does not make sense. We need more schools."

"It did not look like there was much prospect of a permanent post."

Chris King, the agency's education director, said South African teachers were filling a gap in London's teaching market that has existed for 10 years.

He said the programme would even-

tually have benefits in South Africa.

"It will enhance South African teachers. It is good for them professionally, and very broadening through travel."

But he has a word of warning. "This is no short-cut to the chicken run."

The agency does not provide air fares or accommodation for recruits, who have to return to South Africa after two years.

And Mr Koopman, who helps the agency to recruit South African teachers, looks forward to coming home.

"I would like to get back home and into teaching. I love teaching."

"I love working with children. I did not choose teaching for the money."

Fewer Basotho head for mines

Maseru — The number of Basotho mineworkers recruited to South Africa's gold mines during the first quarter of this year has dropped by more than 1 000, compared with the figure for the same period last year.

Statistics from the Employment Bureau of Africa showed that 23 507 Basotho mineworkers were sent to the gold mines from January to March this year compared with 24 617 in the same period last year.

Graham Gregory, the bureau's general manager in Maseru, said the retrenchment of Basotho mineworkers and declining recruitment had had an adverse effect on the Lesotho economy since the economy was dependent on the money miners sent home to their relatives — Independent Foreign Service.

CT(BR) 22/4/96

NATIONAL NEWS

Man to challenge Home Affairs

(236) *seweta 26/4/96*

By Coudjoe Amankwaa

A MOZAMBICAN national who took his employer to the Industrial Court for unfair dismissal and ended behind bars awaiting deportation, is about to challenge the state through the high court.

Entitlement expert lawyer Daniel Maluleke, who represented Mr Oscar Silvano Chipenete (26) in the Industrial Court, has referred the case to Randburg attorneys

with a view to taking the matter up.

Chipenete worked for five years for Mr Alex Jones of Carmen Electrical as an electrician. In October last year they had a dispute and he was dismissed. Jones took Chipenete to the Home Affairs offices, who in turn took him to the Randburg police station where he has been held since.

Lawyer Maluleke sharply criticised the Home Affairs Department and Rand-

burg police for social injustice in the arrest of Chipenete. "We wish to repeat that unless our client's employer is also arrested, your *bona fides* and motives shall remain open to question," he said.

He said in terms of the law it was only fair for Home Affairs to arrest both Chipenete and his employer, Jones, if the Home Affairs Department and police felt that an offence had been committed, and not Chipenete alone.

In his papers sent to Minister of Home Affairs, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Maluleke stressed that "Article 33 of the Aliens Control Act should be revisited", adding that Chipenete had been "held in the jail for more than two weeks as against international law". He then urged Home Affairs to free him immediately.

Meanwhile Chipenete's wife, Grace Novela Chipenete (21), said she was struggling to support her 10-month-old daughter

Social aid 'to slow illegal migration'

Linda Ensor

(236)
BD 18/4/96

CAPE TOWN — The only way SA can reduce the flood of illegal migrants is to support economic development, social upliftment, political stability and democracy in the entire southern African region, Stellenbosch University's Institute for Futures Research has concluded.

To date the only response of the government had been to try to keep migrants out of SA and to send them back home if they succeeded in entering.

Institute researcher Dr Bärbel Haldenwang noted in a study on migration the inflow of illegal immigrants into SA constituted "without any doubt one of the major demo-

graphic, social, political and economic problems facing the country".

No precise figures on the extent of migration existed although estimates ranged from 2-million to 8-million. Human Sciences Research Council figures showed Gauteng had the highest number of illegal immigrants.

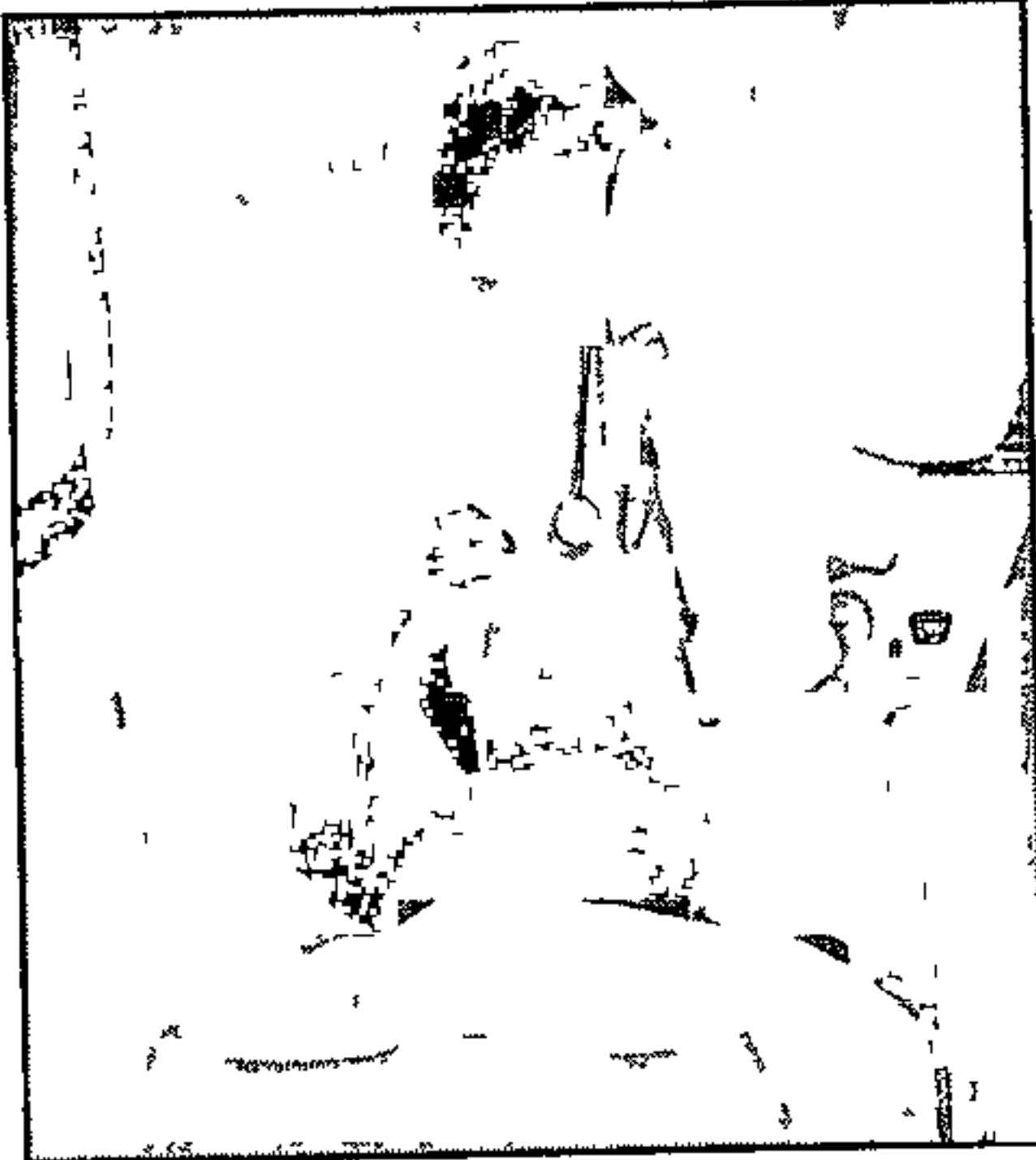
Haldenwang noted the consequences of the migration included higher levels of unemployment, an exacerbated housing crisis and a higher crime rate.

Of equal concern was the emigration of professionals and highly skilled people. In 1994 SA experienced a net migration loss of 3 837 people and from January to October last year a migration loss of 3 215 people.

Squatters clash with illegal aliens

ARG 20/4/96

(236)



HELPING HAND: An ambulance worker helps an injured man after squatters and illegal aliens clashed in Hout Bay.

JOHAN SCHRONEN
Crime Reporter

SEVEN people have been injured in clashes between permanent residents of Mandela Park squatter camp in Hout Bay and illegal Ovambo immigrants

The illegal immigrants work in the town's fishing industry

Two Xhosa men were wounded, a man had his hand severed and several others had stab wounds and other injuries as Xhosa and Ovambo fishermen, armed with firearms, pangas, axes, knives and knobkerries attacked each other about 8pm yesterday

Confrontation in the camp, already at boiling point because the Ovambos allegedly took the jobs and sites of the original squatters, apparently came to a head because of a domestic argument

Sources say the original squatters complained that the illegal immigrants, who

had stowed away on boats, took advantage of poor harbour control at Hout Bay to come ashore

At the peak of the fighting late yesterday, women and children, fearing for their lives, fled from their houses and gathered in a large group in Main Road

Residents called the police when they heard gunfire and called ambulances when seriously injured people stumbled into their gardens and collapsed

Hout Bay police called for reinforcements before they entered the camp in a bid to defuse the situation

Senior officers based at Hout Bay police station went to the camp to mediate between the rival groups and stayed there until early today

A meeting was arranged with community leaders to try to resolve the crisis. Immigration officials will be contacted today to investigate the influx of Ovambos. Police will focus on illegal weapons in the settlement later

More raids on foreign traders

CT 30/4/96

(236)

□ From Page 1

"We are definitely going to conduct another raid at that flea-market in the near future"

He said police had received complaints from local traders

Mr Gerald Blaber, spokesman for many Green Point traders, said illegal immigrants were taking business away from residents

"Locals have been turned away when there has been no space available. I do not see why illegal immigrants should work at the expense of residents"

South African stall-holders in city streets said yesterday that they appreciated the police action

Mr Dlamini Xomani, who came from Soweto to sell curios, said: "I think it is very good if the police stop people who do not have permits from working. They are taking work away from us"

Senegalese Mr Papa Fall, who trades in St George's Mall and claims he is here legally, said "It is not good if police arrest people from other countries. This is Africa. They must show their friendship and let people travel from country to country to sell their goods."

A Swazi woman who admitted that she was here illegally said she was very worried, but would continue trading until she was caught

The woman, who refused to give her name, said: "I have been here since 1989, and go home to collect the items myself. Other traders and the police hate us, but there is nothing we can do. It is their country"

"We make money but we also spend a lot of money here. We also employ people to sell the goods for us so that we do not get caught by the police"

Buthelezi warns of alien influx (236)

HOME AFFAIRS Minister Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi warned yesterday that 12 million people could enter South Africa because of exemption granted to about 600 000 illegal aliens who have been in the country for five years.

Addressing the Home Affairs Portfolio Committee, he said the cabinet had agreed on February 21 to grant exemption to illegal aliens from the SADC members states.

He said the exemptions went far beyond individuals who might still be economically active, and would also include their families.

CT 21/2/96

Crackdown on (236) CT30/4/96 'alien' traders

POLICE in the western Cape have launched a new initiative to clamp down on illegal immigrants trading in the city and province, writes Crime Writer **JACKIE CAMERON**.



drastically undercut the prices of those who conduct their business legally

Police and Department of Home Affairs officials swooped on traders at the Green Point flea-market on Sunday after first video-taping them selling their wares

A police source said Operation Green

Point followed a clamp-down on at least 10 foreigners caught selling cunos in Knysna about two weeks ago

Most of the arrested foreigners are from Zimbabwe. They are expected to be repatriated to their home country by the end of the week.

"We had information that there were more than 100 foreigners trading at the market on Sunday but, by the time we had worked our way through one section, most of the others had fled

□ Turn to Page 3

POLICE have arrested at least 32 foreigners for trading illegally at Green Point flea-market, in the first of a series of raids planned to stem the influx of illegal immigrants into the Western Cape. And, in other developments to clamp down on illegal immigrants, police are to push for

- A 60-strong specialised unit at the airport and more police members at the harbour

- An additional 20 police members for the six-person illegal aliens tracing unit in the city

- A separate illegal aliens tracing unit for the Knysna/George area, where there has been an influx of foreigners illegally selling their wares to tourists

- Heavier admission-of-guilt spot fines for illegal immigrants and the people who employ them

Members of specialised undercover police units that focus on illegal immigrants put these proposals together and are waiting for the green light from the provincial police commissioner and police management in Pretoria

"We hope these proposals will be approved and that their implementation will start within three months. We have to do something," a well-placed police source told the Cape Times yesterday

Olympic Bid Committee members have told police of their concern about lax controls at the airport and harbour and that action would have to be taken to prevent a surge in drug-trafficking, the source said.

Many illegal immigrants are also involved in crime syndicates. Nigerians specialise in drugs, Zaireans in diamonds and Mozambicans and Angolans in weapons

European illegal immigrants are often found with fraudulent identity documents, the source said

City retailers have also been affected by the lack of proper border controls. Importers smuggle goods through the harbour without paying duties, and are then able to



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CT

30/4/96



ns he has a work permit He is seen here selling his wares in St
n anyone from Africa to work here.

PICTURE. NIC BOTHMA

Brain drain puts skilled workers on the wanted list

ST(BT) 1/9/96

(236)

~~23~~

RECRUITMENT

By DON ROBERTSON

THE picture for the unskilled job market looks increasingly gloomy, but the demand for skilled workers is showing no sign of abating

Figures compiled by Standard Bank on the recruitment advertising market reflect the shortage of skilled workers — from engineers and educationalists to senior administrative staff and accountants

In the first six months of this year, South Africa's major newspapers published 816 000 column centimetres of recruitment advertising

This is more than 60% of the appointment advertisement figure for the whole of 1995, when a total of 1,41-million column centimetres were sold

An important reason why skilled staff are still at a premium is soaring crime, which has caused the emigration of skilled workers to pick up considerably. On average, well over 1 000 people emigrate to safer pastures each month

Adcorp managing director John Barry believes the number of staff vacancy advertisements will pick up considerably when the new Labour Relations Act is promulgated

In an effort to circumvent discrimination, the new legislation will require that all competent and capable individuals living in reasonable proximity of a particular job should be notified of the vacancy

Up to now, "head hunters" have often avoided newspapers, instead employing their own contacts to find suitable appointees — particularly for the top positions with large salary pack-

ages which will have to be advertised in terms of the Act

The Standard Bank figures show that employers continue to use Business Times as the main medium for their staff needs

In the first six months of this year, Business Times carried 338 634 column centimetres of staff vacancy advertisements, compared with 590 136 for the whole of last year

Its nearest competitor, The Star, chalked up 120 258 column centimetres in the first half of the year against 239 328 in 1995.

Sunday Times' Afrikaans rival, Rapport, managed only 114 264 column centimetres in its Sake Rapport section in the six months to June, compared with 185 136 column centimetres for the whole of last year

Business Day, a sister publication of the Sunday Times, saw an increase in the first six months of the year to 9 666 column centimetres, from 11 880 column centimetres in 1995

Barry says Business Times is by far the favoured medium for staff vacancy announcements

Business Times has also been used by the government for almost all its staff requirements — a trend which strengthened during the past two years of the transformation process

Despite the fact that many key positions have been filled recently, the number of vacancies in the public sector is still well over 100 000

These unfilled posts will continue to boost the recruitment advertising market

Illegal farm labour slated

Staff Reporter

WESTERN Cape Agriculture Minister Lampie Fick has slated the mistreatment of farmworkers on Boland farms and the employment of illegal immigrants for low wages

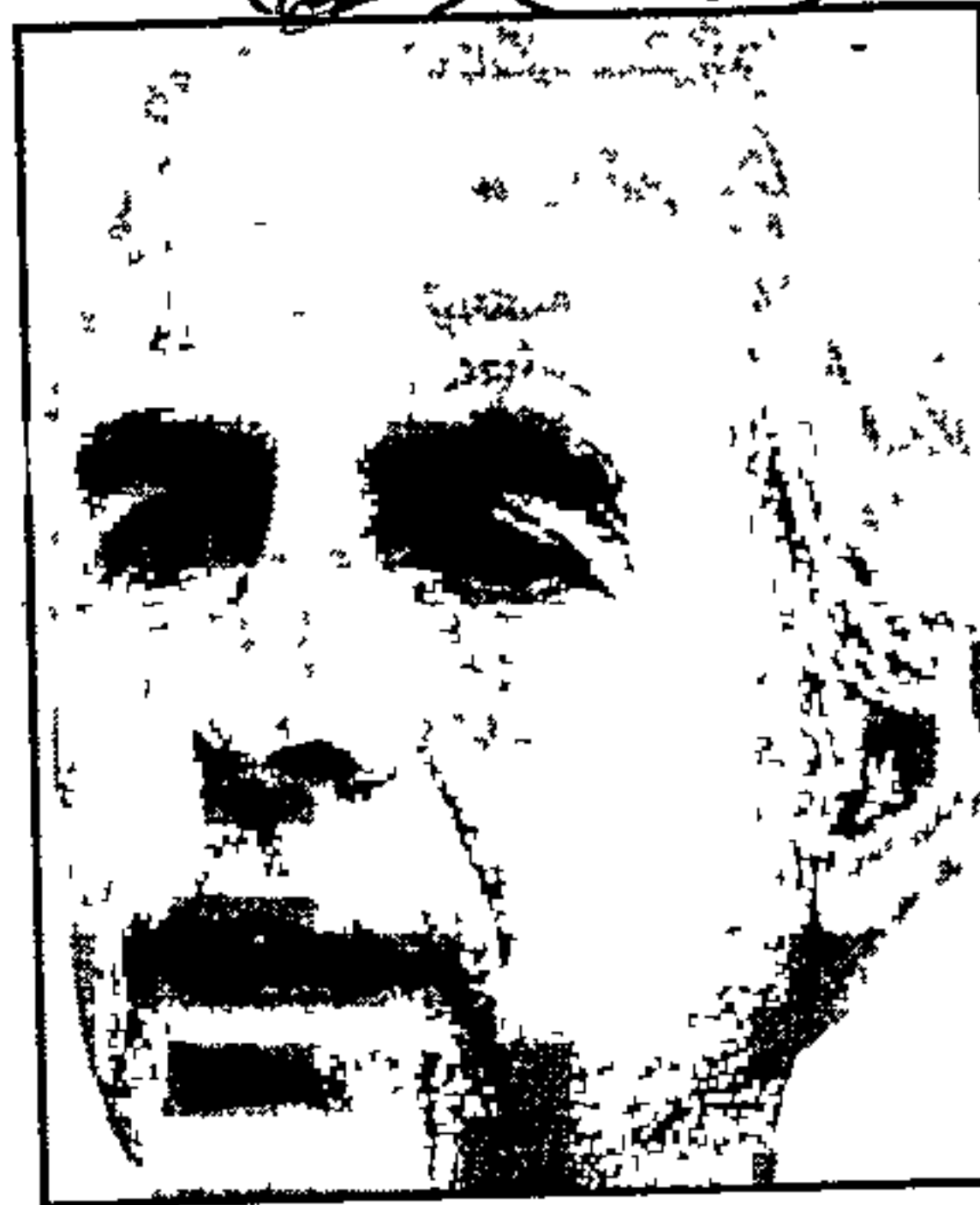
He was speaking at the first Western Cape Agricultural Summit, which recommended policy to alleviate the plight of small farmers and uplift farmworkers

Mr Fick said "There isn't one leader present at this summit who would condone the action of farmers who exploit illegal foreign workers. It has been reported that illegal immigrants from Lesotho are being paid less than R10 a day on some Boland farms

"On behalf of Western Cape agriculture I take strong exception to individuals who violate our name with such practices"

He said the summit had been successful in starting a drive to unify the fragmented industry. Since the provinces would be getting less funding from central government, it was necessary to facilitate change in the industry

There would be a drive to bring all technological developers to support a unified agricultural industry in the



Lampie Fick

Western Cape The interests of less fortunate farmers and workers would be dealt with under a provincial land policy to be drawn up in terms of the national policy.

Wide-ranging issues such as land reform and water affairs would also be addressed under this policy, Mr Fick said.

"A database, like an agriculture Internet, will be designed to supply information to interested people"

Foreigners snap up chance to live legally

(236)

BY PATRICK PHOSA

Star 4/9/96

Hundreds of foreign nationals queued outside the Home Affairs office in President Street yesterday waiting for the chance to apply for permanent residence

Among them was Lesotho-born Augustina Canene, with her two-month-old baby on her lap

"There is nobody to babysit Caroline while I am here I have no option but to come here with her in order to be a bona fide citizen of South Africa I did not want to miss out on this golden opportunity to apply for an ID," said Canene, who is a hairdresser

Canene (33) came to South Africa in 1983 She is one of the foreign nationals who are cashing in on the cabinet decision early this year to grant citizenship rights to some of the estimated four million foreigners from the Southern African Development Community member states

"I want the harassment that police subject me to to end I no longer want to bribe the police This will only end when I have an ID And I am really excited about the opportunity your Government has given me and my compatriots," Canene said

To qualify, immigrants should have no criminal records They should prove they had resided in South Africa for not less than five years and be working either in the formal or informal sector Those who have a South African partner or spouse, or dependants here, can also qualify

Said David Moyane, father of three "Days of harassment and bribing the police will be over I will now live without fear of arrest I love your president and hope he will be mine"

Home Affairs department spokesman Marks Nkwana said the department had already received 1 459 applications for IDs The closing date is the end of this month



... some of the hundreds of foreign nationals who thronged the Department of Home Affairs offices in Johannesburg's ... yesterday to apply for SA permanent residence status ahead of the September 30 closing date

Nothing stems human tide

CP 8/9/96

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SOUTH AFRICA — which spends about R1,8 million a year deporting illegal immigrants from neighbouring countries — seems to be losing its battle against regional migrants.

In June, the government declared an amnesty on illegal immigrants — giving them three months to legalise their stay while the issue was being analysed.

“We are fighting a losing battle,” said Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi. “We have to start all over again — and those who have lived here since 1991 can now apply for residence permits.”

At the time, Buthelezi was optimistic that the amnesty offer would be taken up and his office would be flooded by applications from an estimated 10 million illegal “aliens”.

But only 10 000 have applied for the amnesty — which expires at the end of this month.

Buthelezi says an advertising

campaign will now be undertaken to make sure that all illegal residents know about the amnesty.

Part of the problem could lie with Buthelezi's department. There have been allegations that officials refuse to send the forms to migrants.

Eugene Dube, a Zimbabwean immigrant, says the stipulation that applicants call in person has led to suspicions about the government's move. “People think you will be arrested the minute you go into that office. So they are not going there.”

Regional migration has been a high-profile matter for the government. On several occasions, local politicians have voiced fears over the consequences of allowing migrants into a country where majority rule expectations, housing shortages, unemployment and crime are high.

Buthelezi says the number of illegal immigrants is growing at “an alarming rate” — with the latest trends showing that the country

could not afford to host up to 10 million “economic refugees”.

“The so-called miracle of South Africa, with all the propaganda, is pushing people from the region into this country. We can't afford to look after them,” says Buthelezi.

Many South Africans believe foreigners take jobs and school places, get unfair access to health and housing, and are responsible for the rise in crime.

The foreigners, and in some cases, their governments, say they want a post-apartheid dividend — expecting South Africa to pay them back for their role in the struggle for democracy. Malawi has since 1994 been pushing South Africa to take its excess workers in a bid to cool down domestic frustrations.

However, Lesotho, Botswana and Mozambique don't want their citizens to be given residence permits because of the potential loss of huge inflows of hard currency.

Lesotho risks losing R22,5 million a year from workers on the mines. It fears that once granted permanent residence, its people will move families into South Africa, removing any motivation to send money home.

Immigrants range from street hawkers to skilled professionals who have come because of low pay and lack of jobs in their own countries.

There are a few asylum seekers and refugees, mainly from Somalia, Liberia, Nigeria, Rwanda and Burundi. Some are settlers determined to stay; others are “social mercenaries”, as one politician puts it.

Migration experts say 70 percent of those deported every year are from Mozambique. Most are arrested in Gauteng and around commercial farming areas in the north and north-east where employers seek low-wage migrant workers. — Africa Information Afrique

Crime the spur as thousands go

Emigration rate on rise

ARC 9/9/96 (236)

STAFF REPORTER

For many, the new South Africa is not a place to call home and more than twice as many people are leaving than settling here.

Fear of rising crime, poor job opportunities and concern about their children's future are some of the reasons attributed to an increase in the number of emigrants.

But while South Africans are leaving, some are immigrating, especially from Europe and some from the United States.

According to Central Statistical Service, nearly 5 000 people emigrated between January and May.

This figure was almost 25 percent more than in the same time last year.

During the same period, more than 2 000 people made South Africa their home.

The most popular destination for emigrants, according to the service, was Australia, where more than 4 000 people have made their homes since the beginning of last year.

Second most popular destination was New Zealand where, during the same period, nearly 2 500 South Africans settled. Canada was also popular.

Most immigrants settling in South

Africa are from Switzerland, Germany and the United States

"Are they crazy?" said a woman who attended a seminar on emigration. For her, the crime rate had magnified her view that there was little hope for her children in South Africa.

A young man who had successfully applied to move to New Zealand said he was going ahead for the sake of his children's education.

An elderly couple said they were lucky because they did not have many relatives in South Africa to hold them back.

Many of the people investigating the possibility of moving said they had long considered a move.

However they had made up their minds only when their lives were directly affected by a crime committed against a member of their family.

David Buchanan, whose business is helping people with the details of emigration, said the criteria for a successful application to emigrate had changed.

"To get into New Zealand, you no longer need to be a doctor or a dentist.

"Successful applicants are often artisans or schoolteachers who have skills needed by the prospective country."



OBED ZILWA

Take a walk: Manuel Agu, one of the Nigerian traders ordered off the station deck taxi rank

'Racist' rivals shutting us out, say Nigerian hawkers

ANDREA WEISS
METRO CORRESPONDENT

Star 11/9/96

(236) (155A)
Nigerian street traders on the station deck taxi rank have been given a chilly reception by a rival trading organisation.

The 23 traders have also been given an ultimatum by the Cape Town municipality because they are selling their goods in a no-trade area – under a covered walkway or “strip” beside the station deck taxi rank, which the council leases from Intersite. In terms of the lease, the council may not allow informal retail activities there.

The council has threatened to interdict the traders if they continue to sell goods along the walkway.

The “strip” traders have appealed to the council’s property and economic development committee to renegotiate the lease agreement. In their

appeal, they said they had been forced to move to the walkway because the “topdeck” traders, who have a lease with the council, did not allow “blacks” into their ranks.

Prince Nelson from Nigeria said that when his group had approached the “topdeck” traders they had been told they were not welcome.

He appealed to the committee to allow him and other members of the group to “make an honest living”.

But the “topdeck” traders refuted allegations that they were racist.

Secretary Rasheeda Petersen said they did have “a rainbow nation” in their midst but that the 270 members of their organisation had to comply with certain rules and regulations.

“We need to look at our own people born and bred in South Africa. We need to empower our own people so we can make a living as a whole.”

Nowhere left to turn

Sowetan 11/9/96

HE HAS LEFT HIS FAMILY and his home and is constantly taunted for being a foreigner in an increasingly xenophobic South Africa – but 28-year-old James says he will stay on

Like millions of other young men and women, he was pushed by economic and social conditions that have been constantly deteriorating back home in Zimbabwe

Yet things are hardly any different in Johannesburg's Joubert Park where he shares a three-roomed flat with more than 10 others

When I came here I did not know things would be so hard, says James. Being called a *kwere kwere* (a derogatory name for African foreigners) is the least of my problems. I need to make enough money to at least take something home to show for all my efforts

"Some came here in search of jobs, others seeking adventure, and most have found things to be just as bad as back home," says the father of two. "A very small proportion has been forced into crime"

He managed to acquire a forged identity document through an intricate network operating with officials of the Department of Home Affairs. His passport and driver's licence are fake too

James is a qualified diesel mechanic but, unable to secure permanent employment, he has had to hop between jobs over the past year

The competition is stiff. Unemployment is unofficially estimated at 50 percent and unless the economy grows at double its present 3,5 percent, more are set to join the jobless

Corrupt officials

Kennedy, an accountant from Tanzania, is also disenchanted

"It cost me R300 to get my ID book," he says. "The officials are so shockingly corrupt, but then they don't earn much themselves. Now and again they need a Coca-Cola"

Kennedy left Tanzania three years ago, lured by a friend who told him the opportunities were unlimited in Johannesburg. He abandoned his civil service job but now says it was all a mistake

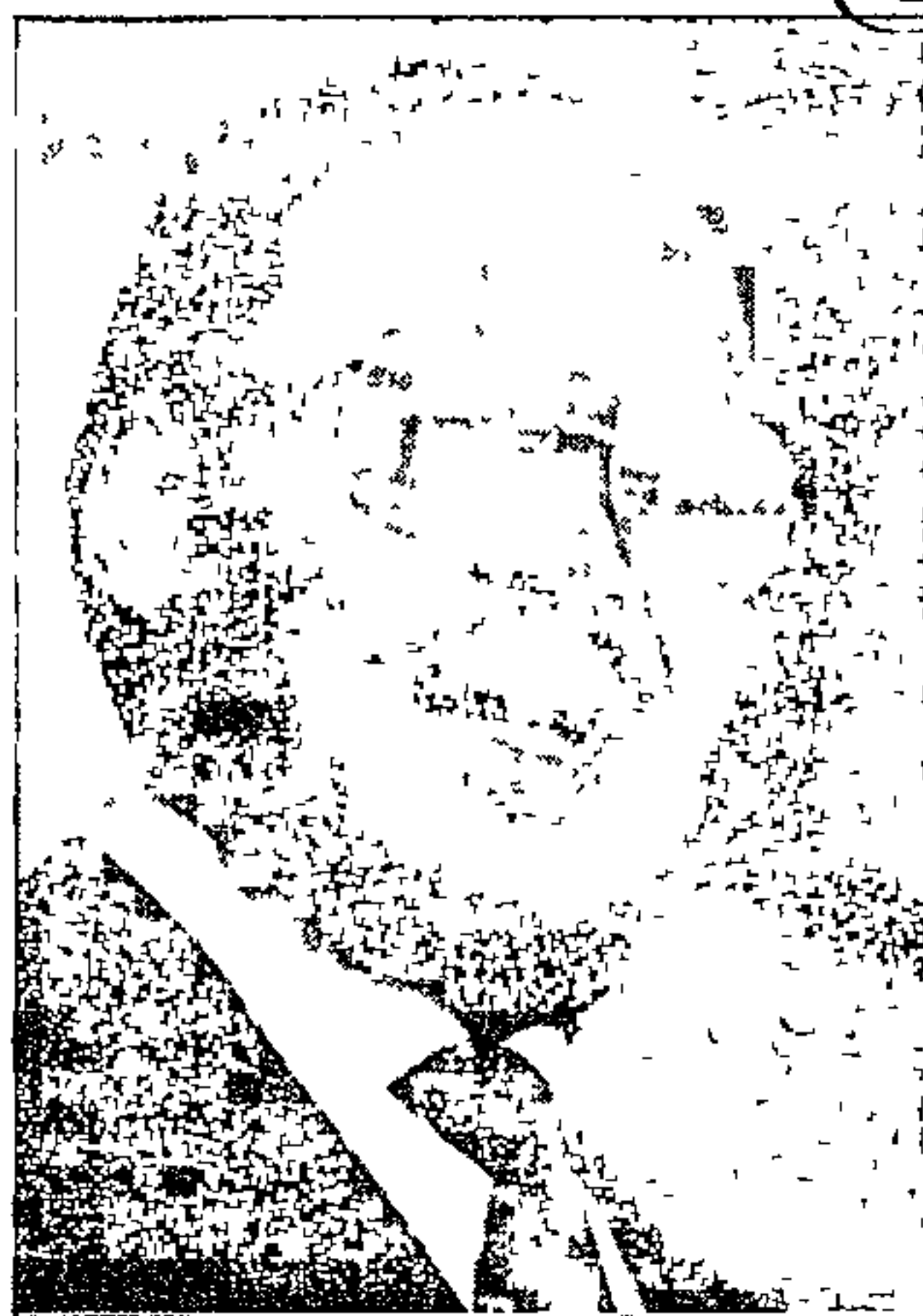
Even though he earns more than he did back home, high crime, lack of job security and the open distaste for foreigners displayed by some South Africans have made him want to return to his native country. He says he can only do that when he finishes paying his car loan in three years' time

Others not lucky enough to acquire forged documents rely on a network of taxi drivers who periodically take their passports to the border to renew their visitor's permits

Despite the gloom, hundreds of young men

Attracted to South Africa by false hopes and promises of a better life, millions of illegal immigrants have been forced into a life of desperation.

Gumisai Mutume considers their plight..



Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi ... deporting illegal immigrants cost South Africa R12 million last year.

and women continue to risk their lives every day crossing over the electrified fences meant to keep them out of South Africa but which, to them, marks the boundary between poverty and prosperity

Compared to the tattered infrastructure of Mozambique, for example, South Africa looks indeed like "the promised land"

It has 23 000 of the region's 42 000 kilometres of railway lines, 58 000 of 87 000 kilometres of paved roads, over 5,1 million of the six million motor vehicles and creates 75 percent of sub-equatorial Africa's installed electricity capacity

The Pretoria-based Human Sciences Research Council puts the figure of illegal immigrants at between two and five million. Other estimates go as high as eight million in a country of 41 million people

Opposing a motion to grant a limited reprieve to "illegals" who have lived in the country for more than five years, Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi recently warned that as many as 10 million aliens would take advantage of such a move

But by last month only 10 000 had applied for the offer of citizenship open to Southern Africans who fulfil a number of requirements

The Government continues to deport those without valid documents, a venture which Buthelezi says cost the country about R12 million last year

About 70 percent of those deported were from Mozambique, a nation reduced almost to a wasteland by a 17-year civil war in which South Africa had a heavy hand

Like Angola, Mozambique was crippled by a destabilisation campaign conducted by Pretoria in the 1970s and 1980s. It is now one of the poorest countries in the world with a per capita income of about R400 in 1993

Restaurant cleaner and former refugee Alphegio was last year repatriated to the home he had left more than 10 years ago in Mozambique. He found nothing. No houses, no family

He immediately skipped back over the border

Globally more than 100 million people are living outside their countries of birth or citizenship and there is no single, well developed theory to explain the volume and direction of these movements

However, according to the World Bank, there is growing awareness that migration is linked – often in ways that are poorly understood – to development objectives

Domestic frustrations

"Many developing country governments encourage international labour migration," notes the bank in a report on the international implications of migration

"It (migration) offers an outlet for domestic frustrations that otherwise might present serious political problems, and can provide large inflows of valuable hard currency"

Officials here agree that to curb the flow of immigrants, a reconstruction and development strategy encompassing the whole Southern African region is necessary

South Africa's Justice Minister Dullah Omar says the country is currently figuring out ways to compensate neighbouring countries for the damage perpetrated on their economies by the former apartheid government – *Sapa-IPS*

(236)

Official who greased palms to find truth

(236)

M+C 13-19/9/96

A Home Affairs employee went to the ends of the earth on a hunch he had about a 'refugee', reports **Marion Edmunds**

HOME AFFAIRS official Jaco Duckitt is a man of initiative. In a bid to do his duty and uphold the law, he flew to Tanzania this year to establish the identity of man he suspected was masquerading as a Rwandan refugee and bribed his Tanzanian counterparts to help him with the search.

Duckitt, who heads the Refugee Department at Home Affairs in Cape Town, said it had all started two years ago when a man claiming to be Rwandan applied for political asylum.

Thomas Kaibunda Muhire (22), said he had fled from Rwanda in 1994, and travelled to South Africa via Zaire, Zambia and Namibia in an empty petrol container.

He arrived in South Africa in July 1994 and was given a temporary permit for political asylum by Home Affairs.

He then got a job at Waltons Stationery Company, enrolled for an engineering degree at a local technical college and started to put down roots.

Duckitt, however, said he was sure all along Muhire was lying and he was in fact an illegal immigrant from Tanzania, chancing his luck.

"I just knew, things he said and did, experience told me," said Duckitt. Possibly on Duckitt's recommendation, the Refugee Board turned down Muhire's application and told him to leave the country.

Muhire went to court to appeal

picture and told him where the family lived.

Duckitt and his friend spent a day hunting the family down and by nightfall had located them, in a little village, not far from the city. The family recognised the picture of their son, and they were, according to Duckitt, really angry that he was masquerading as a refugee in South Africa.

"His mother must have blown six or seven gaskets when she found out. She was very angry because he had promised to send her money and he had sent nothing. They had not seen him for about three years," he said.

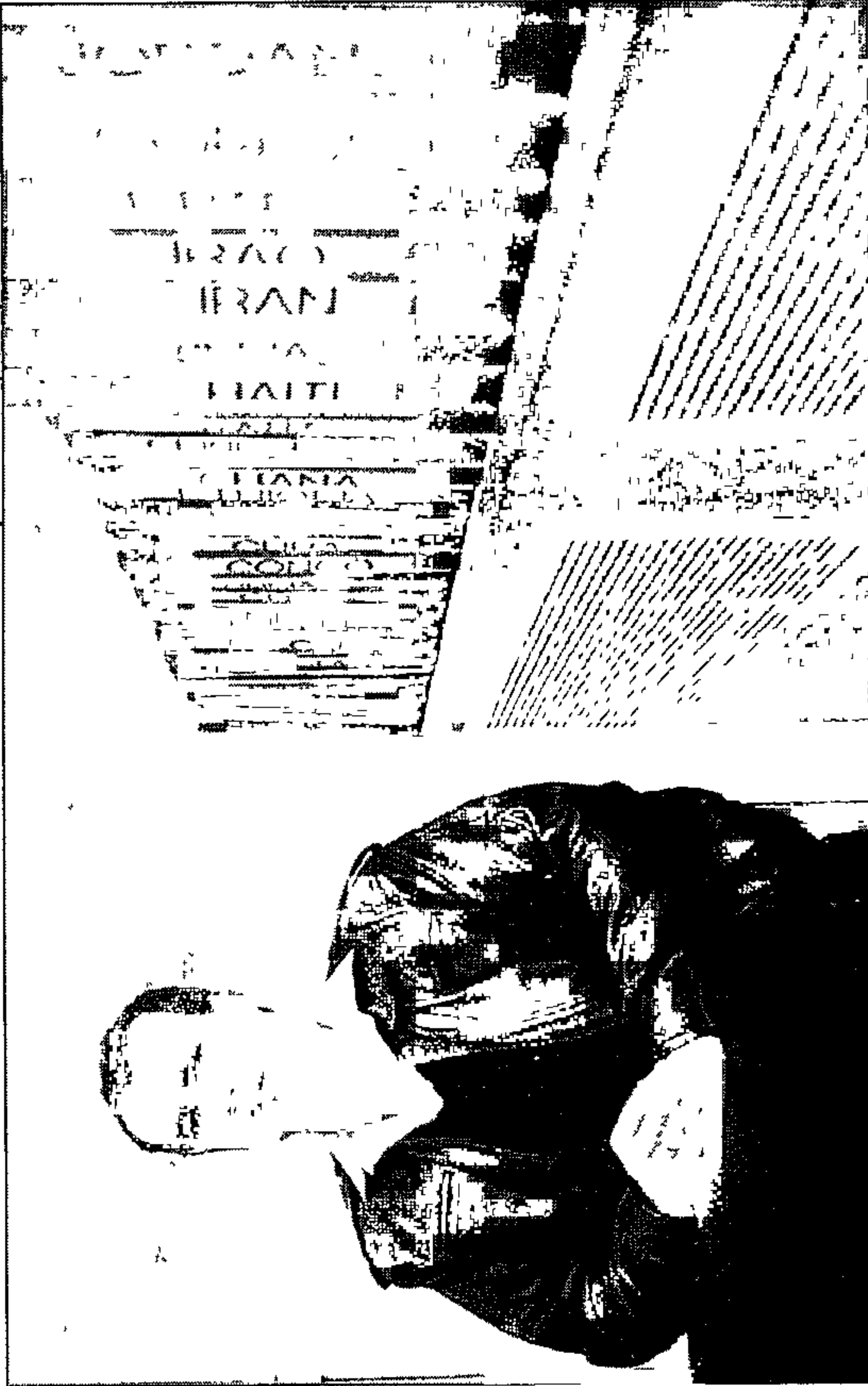
Duckitt took statements and further photographs of the family, and of pictures of the prodigal son that were hanging in the house, and then made his way back to Cape Town where he promptly arrested Muhire.

Muhire called upon Kerfoot for aid, but after two hours broke down and confessed to him that he was in fact, Tanzanian. He was repatriated shortly afterwards.

It was a triumphant day for Duckitt — the official who had gone the extra miles off his own bat on a matter of principle. The victory was particularly sweet because he is regularly taken to court by lawyers protesting against rulings on refugees. Duckitt said that 20% of all applications for refugee status contain fictional information.

"I know there are night schools in Cape Town which school people on how to be a refugee and how to answer the questions they know I will put to them."

"When we get six or seven people who come to me at once, and they were all born in the same place, have travelled on the same vehicle, same plane, same seat even — then we know that they are lying and have been told what to say."



Intrepid: Jaco Duckitt tracked down the identity of a 'Rwandan' at a Tanzanian soccer match

PHOTO: RODGER BOSCH

against the ruling and was represented by attorney William Kerfoot of the Legal Resources Centre, who was convinced he was Rwandan. The court set aside the Refugee Board's ruling and called for Home Affairs to give reasons the application had been rejected.

At this point, Duckitt realised gut instinct would not be enough to prove the point before the judge and fearing the case might be lost, decided to venture further afield to find hard evidence.

He set off in July and got a friend to meet him at the airport. His friend became his guide and aide in a long journey around Arusha to find the Muhire family. During this search, he found he had to grease the palm of many government officials.

"In Tanzania you cannot get anything done with government officials," Duckitt said with big, surprised eyes this week. "You have to bribe them for any little thing the guy I was with said to me — you either pay or the guys won't talk to you. I had to pay about \$100 in bribes. I gave my friend my money and he was flashing it about here and there."

Shortly after arriving in Tanzania, players recognized Muhire from the

man in question.

The Tanzanian officials and a number of other friends Duckitt made during the week in the streets of Arusha advised him to start looking for the man's friends and family at soccer matches over the weekend. That Sunday Duckitt did a tour of the soccer teams with the photograph, and on the third team he hit jackpot — one of the players recognized Muhire from the

'I had to pay about \$100 in bribes'

Duckitt realised that he would not be able to trace Muhire through the government's records. The key to the quest would be a photograph of the

The Tanzanian officials and a number of other friends Duckitt made during the week in the streets of Arusha advised him to start looking for the man's friends and family at soccer matches over the weekend. That Sunday Duckitt did a tour of the soccer teams with the photograph, and on the third team he hit jackpot — one of the players recognized Muhire from the

New brain drain gives a business a

headache

ST(BT) 15/9/96

MORE young professional people are leaving South Africa than during the damaging brain drain of 1986, making it extremely difficult for large companies to recruit suitable people to fill the gaps.

Charles Rowlinson, chairman of the Renwick Group, the country's largest management recruitment firm, says the number of people leaving the country is substantially higher than official figures show as many younger professionals with few assets leave without informing the authorities.

Central Statistical Service figures for the first five months of the year show that 4 818 South Africans left the country permanently. Most of them were professionals, who are vital to the functioning of the country's economy.

In the first half of this year, the demand for professionals with general management skills increased by 121%. Demand for those with marketing and sales skills rose by 42%, finance skills by 14% and other specialist skills by 10%.

The only decline in demand — 15% — was for people with production abilities.

Accountants-on-Call managing director Roland Brittan says the shortage of account-

'About 20% of all temporary accountants in British banks are from South Africa, more than the combined total from Australia and New Zealand'

RECRUITMENT

BY DON ROBERTSON

ants is particularly severe. The company, a Renwick subsidiary, specialises in providing temporary staff for financial and administration requirements such as year-end results, the implementation of new computer systems, asset management, fraud investigations, debt collection and acquisition investigations. Recruits are usually employed for between two and five months

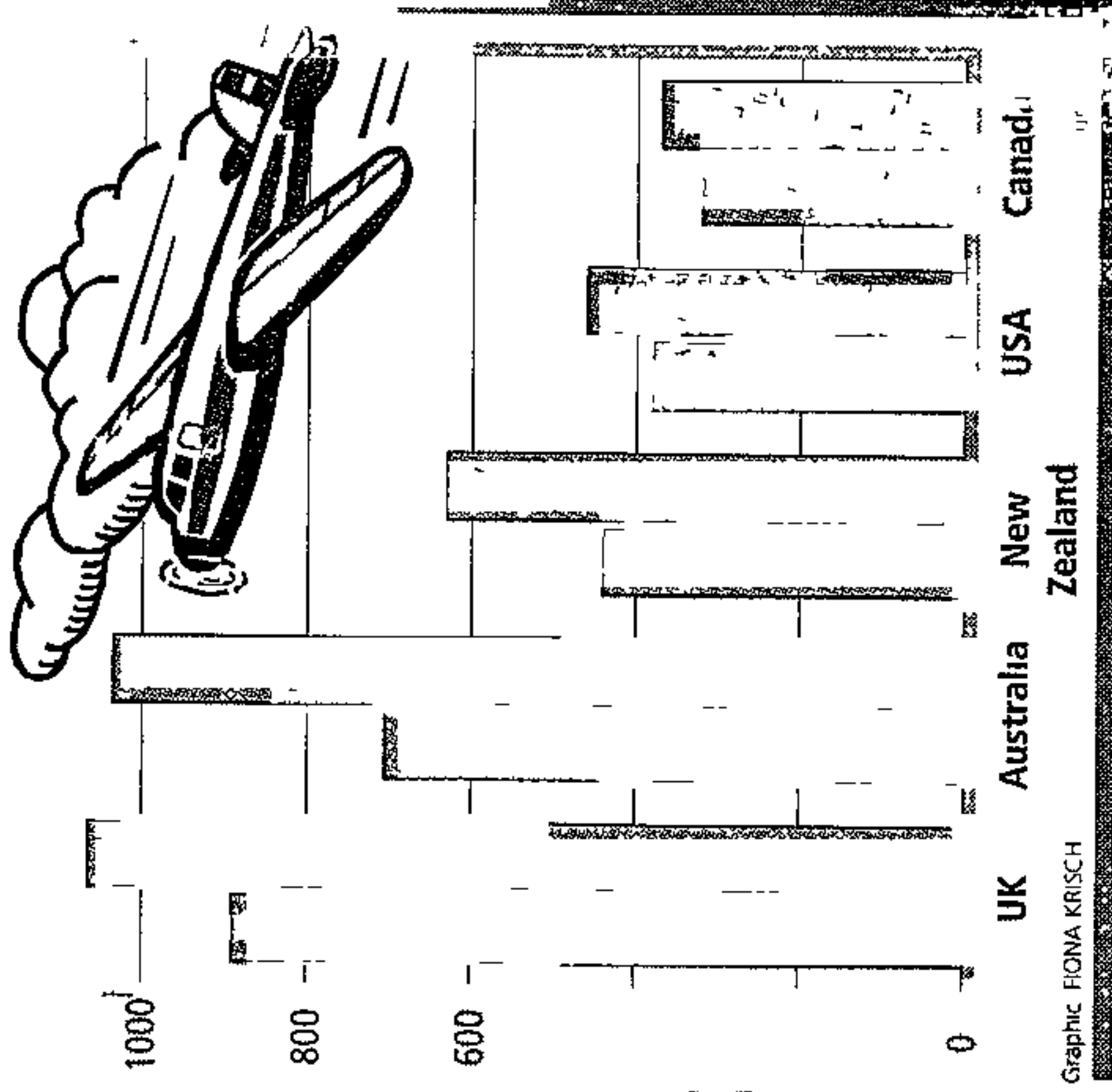
Picture ANDRZEJ SAWA



TEMPORARY DESTINATIONS

Jan-May 1995

Jan-May 1996



Graphic FIONA KRISCH

ing to become the next managing director."

The fact that accountants working in the UK under a temporary work permit are forced to return to South Africa after two years has added a glimmer of hope because in most cases they have gained international experience and broader skills.

"The number of people returning, though, is a drop in the ocean compared with department," says Brittan.

To meet this challenge in other professions, Renwick plans to open a new interim management division before the end of the year. This will follow lessons learned in the US, where business activities, including human resources, are sourced out. John Sherratt, managing director of Renwick Manage-

ment Services, says these temporary managers are likely to be older and more experienced and could consist of those from banks, mining houses and government who took early retirement last year to beat tax penalties.

The 121% increase in the demand for staff with general management skills has been prompted by affirmative action, with companies looking for managers with flexible ideas who are prepared to become more involved in training and other activities.

However, this has made recruitment more complex and the calibre of applicants has declined. In addition, suitable candidates often have a number of offers on hand, a factor which puts pressure on salaries, says Sherratt.

ON THE RUN · Charles Rowlinson says official figures do not accurately reflect the number of emigrants

South Africa's move to rejoin the Commonwealth allows graduates under the age of 26 to work in the UK for two years on a temporary work permit.

Brittan says it is estimated that 20% of all temporary accountants in British banks are from South Africa, more than the combined total from Australia and New Zealand.

"The fact that the brain drain is robbing our country of newly qualified accounting graduates — albeit temporarily in many cases as young peo-

ple choose to work overseas on two-year assignments — is not new," he says. "What is becoming prevalent, however, is that businesses are increasingly turning to older and more experienced accountants to fill key positions. In many cases, companies are forced to turn away from appointing youngsters from the ever-decreasing pool of qualified accountants. They are seeking a more experienced candidate who has run his career path and is not look-

Skills exodus raises Budget concerns

(236)

BD 16/9/96

Greta Steyn

THE finance department has suffered a "brain drain" of its budget team which has left it with only one of the original nine members — raising concerns about the department's ability to draw up and monitor the Budget

The latest to leave the department is economist Boyce Lloyd, who started work at a blue chip company in Johannesburg this month. Former colleague Murto Wickens landed a job with the IMF in Washington.

Finance officials have acknowledged the staff problems, but denied that last week's R5,5bn revenue mistake had anything to do with the exodus of experienced technicians.

Frans le Roux, chief director of financial planning, said the mistake had crept in when the department copied one type of spreadsheet on to another.

"It was a gremlin that has nothing to do with the team working on the numbers," he said.

The department had lost five key people after the previous Budget, but none of them had taken severance packages and all had parted on good terms.

"I would not deny that we have been hurt by these departures, but the problems are not insurmountable and certainly will not affect the budget," Le Roux said.

Two people had already been replaced and the department was about to advertise for economists.

The discovery of the mistake meant the revenue position after five months

of the fiscal year was much healthier than originally thought.

Total receipts were 12,8% higher than the comparable five months last year and not far off the budgeted rise of 13,8% for the full fiscal year.

Some economists still expect a small shortfall in revenue at the end of the year

Capital market traders were scathing about the mistake, as the weak revenue figure had a negative effect on the market

One major bank put out a comment for clients saying. "The exchequer's press release . . . this morning (Friday) hit both the front pages of local newspapers and the back pockets of bond dealers."

The note concluded by warning market participants not to "believe what you hear or see" in government press releases

There is growing scepticism about the quality of SA statistics, with the trade figures standing out as the least reliable numbers.

Inflation figures are also increasingly being questioned, as the weak rand has not yet shown up much.

The Central Statistical Service said it was looking at the detailed breakdown of the imported component of the producer price index to find explanations for its failure to rise much.

The information would be passed on to the Reserve Bank and private sector economists who had asked for it.

"There is no chance that the producer inflation figure will be revised," a spokesman said.

Project launched to study migration

BD 18/9/96

Linda Ensor

(236)

CAPE TOWN — A joint research and policy formulation project by the Institute for Democracy in SA (Idasa) and a Canadian university dealing with cross-border migration in southern Africa was launched last night

The three-year Southern Africa Migration Project has the financial backing of the Canadian International Development Agency acting through Queens University in Kingston.

It will be run with partners in Lesotho, Mozambique and Zimbabwe

Acting project manager Vincent Williams said yesterday the project would focus on both legal and undocumented migrants (illegal aliens), examining which countries they came from and what sectors they entered when they arrived in SA

It was hoped that some of the large gaps in the understanding of the character, causes and consequences of cross-border migration would be filled

A statistical data base would be set up, and an attempt made to realistically estimate illegal alien numbers

Williams noted that most estimates were either "extremely unreliable or totally inaccurate"

He said researchers would work

with nongovernmental organisations involved with illegal aliens

The aim of accumulating the data would be to formulate suitable policies for dealing with cross-border migration which had repercussions for social stability, regional integration and sustainable development.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that the executive director of Idasa, Wilmot James, has been appointed to the international board of trustees of the Ford Foundation of New York, Idasa announced yesterday.

James will remain executive director of Idasa and will serve as a Ford Foundation trustee based in SA

He is the first South African and second African to be appointed to the board. The other African member is Olusegun Obasanjo of Nigeria

The foundation, a non-profit funding institute, is based in New York and has offices in 16 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America

Its goals are to strengthen democratic values, reduce poverty and injustice, promote international co-operation and advance human achievement

It has assets of \$7,8bn and has granted more than \$8bn to about 9 000 institutions and 100 000 individuals worldwide.

Common dupe foreigners at home affairs

(236)

Permanent residence applicants told to pay up to R300 to obtain forms

By BONGINE MLANGENI

Unsuspecting foreigners applying for permanent residence in South Africa claim they are being swindled out of hundreds of rands by common who promise them immediate residence certificates

The immigrants, queuing in long lines outside the Department of Home Affairs' Market Street offices this week, told The Star they were being asked to pay up to R300 to obtain forms and for help with filling them in. Some foreigners were promised forged letters of employ-

ment if they paid a fee stipulated by the common. Proof of employment in the country is one of the requirements when applying for residence certificates

Norman Nzine from Mozambique said most people had been duped into buying the application forms, which were photocopies of the originals. He said common were taking advantage of the fact that most people were tired of waiting in queues and wanted their applications speeded up

Thousands of people desperate for residence certificates have been sleeping outside the offices with their families



THYS DULLART

Tired and hungry ... hundreds of immigrants, waiting long hours outside the Department of Home Affairs' offices.

"We slept here," said Anna Thebehali from Lesotho. "We can no longer wait any longer. Our future depends in this country." But spending all night on a

hard pavement isn't enough to guarantee people a good place in the queue

"The ones in front bribe the officials so they can get in first. We

are being cheated," claimed an angry group of women, hungry, exhausted and tearful after rejoining the queue for the third time. The Department of Home Affairs said it was not aware of the corruption and warned foreigners they should not pay anyone for residence certificates. Forms were offered free of charge

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LEAD SHOES ON INVESTORS

FM 20/9/96

By the end of the year a new Immigrants Selection Board and nine regional committees will replace the all-powerful Pretoria board — but will they be any more transparent in their dealings?

In arguing for a complete overhaul of the Aliens Control Act 1991, Home Affairs committee chairman Desmond Lockey says it is "open to wide administrative discretion and interpretation" by a very secretive board which did not furnish reasons for its decisions

But the Aliens Control Amendment Act 1995 places no compulsion on the new structures to be more transparent, bar stipulating that members have to reveal conflicting interests if they arise

Miller, Gruss, Katz & Traub immigration lawyer Gary Eisenberg believes that the new Act introduces a range of draconian measures aimed at satisfying SA's mounting xenophobia

People are no longer allowed to apply

Continued on page 54

54 CURRENT AFFAIRS

Continued from page 50

for temporary or permanent residence from inside SA Eisenberg says this will inhibit the search for talent, as the cost of re-entering SA is prohibitive and most of SA's consular offices abroad are not staffed with Home Affairs officials who can explain the correct procedures

The explanatory memorandum to the Act says that this provision is intended to prevent the scourge of backdoor immigrants who get offered jobs because they're prepared to work for relatively low wages "to the detriment of the local labour force"

It says "A large percentage of aliens who enter the 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 and time-consuming exercise to trace these backdoor immigrants and to remove them from the Republic"

Another quirk of current immigration rules, which may well be unconstitutional, is that a foreigner who chooses to marry a South African and live here must pay nearly R6 000 — the standard cost of

a permanent residence application — to exercise their fundamental right to exist as a family unit

Eisenberg also sees discrepancies between the Act and Home Affairs policy, which is to consider granting permanent residence to an applicant who undertakes to invest at least R700 000 for three years in SA But this policy is not explained in the Act "If your application is refused, you have no way of contesting the decision, because you don't know what the criteria were to start with Foreign investors don't know what's required of them in terms of the Act"

Home Affairs says it encourages applications from businessmen who wish to relocate existing concerns or establish new ones in SA — "especially for import replacement, the processing of local raw materials, the development of a more dynamic export sector, the creation of job opportunities and the training of local workers in special skills"

However, many businesses are established on the back of a renewable six-month work permit To qualify, an entrepreneur has to present a business plan upfront If after six months the operation flounders, Home Affairs may refuse to

renew the permit, forcing the entrepreneur to sell up and leave SA

There's as yet no legal clarity as to whether an investment by a foreigner constitutes "a right to, interest in, or legitimate expectation of continued residence in SA" The most an applicant can expect is that the decision not to renew a permit be made properly and fairly Reasons need not be supplied

Says Eisenberg "Current immigration policy has put lead shoes on investors and talent wanting to come into SA"

□ The Central Statistical Service says that more than 4 800 South Africans left SA during the first five months of this year ■

Shisana takes the brain drain personally

(236) (4) M+G 20-26/9/96

Marion Edmunds

HEALTH DEPARTMENT Director General Olive Shisana has personally petitioned outgoing British high commissioner Sir Anthony Reeve more than once this year in a bid to stop South African doctors finding employment in British state hospitals.

While there are rumours of diplomatic agitation behind the scenes at Shisana's forthrightness, British diplomats say there was no anguish in the latest meeting where they were able to express sympathy with her problems.

Representative of the British High Commission, Andrew Noble, said the British government was unable to tell the National Health System (NHS) who to employ, but it had sent a message to the NHS to go "softly, softly" on employing South African doctors.

"It's a subject we have been discussing with the department all year ... and we have drawn the attention of Dr Shisana to organisations such as the British Experts' Service Organisation and the Voluntary Service Organisation to provide volunteer doctors for the rural areas. However, we genuinely believe that a free flow of doctors internationally is good," said Noble.

It is this flow that Shisana and Health Minister Nkosazana Zuma wish to stem. However, Deputy President Thabo Mbeki said this week that the most popular destinations for emigrating doctors were Australia and New Zealand, followed by the Americas and Europe. Six more doctors immigrated to South Africa than emigrated last year. Mbeki said 23% fewer doctors emigrated last year than the year before. Shisana was abroad, and could not be reached for comment.

And this week the Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Health instructed the Interim Medical and Dental Council of South Africa (IMD-CSA) to research its own proposal that medical graduates do two extra years of vocational training, saying there was a need for deeper investigation.

During a day of public hearings, speaker after speaker said that there had not been sufficient consultation on the proposal and criticised the assumptions that underpinned it.

The vocational training issue and the doctors' brain-drain have become twinned in the minds of many, who see the training as a mechanism to stop young graduates from leaving South Africa before giving something back.

But there was almost unanimous agreement that the medical curriculum needed to be revised to suit South African needs and community service was sorely needed in some areas.

Anti-conscription activist Dr Ivan Toms recommended compulsory community service at the meeting, on behalf of the National Progressive Primary Health Care Network:

"I was not one of those doctors who went abroad to escape conscription. I stayed at home and went to jail ... but at least with the old system of conscription young doctors were conscripted into military hospitals and even though the system was wrong, at least they were able to provide some sort of service to the poor in rural areas. This is not happening anymore. We have to get doctors into those areas and community service can help us do this," Toms said.

Ironically it was British-trained Dr David McCoy, working in rural Kwazulu-Natal, who gave the most vivid description of how bad the situation was in rural South Africa:

"At the end of 1992, I came from England to work in a 400-bed rural hospital. I joined six other foreign doctors. Together with a local, non-medical staff, we were charged with looking after the health of about 180 000 people. In England, it is normal for 180 000 people to have access to well over 300 doctors.

"Several patients died in theatre or in the wards due to clinical mistakes or misjudgments, not because of negligence, but because of inexperience. I often performed surgical operations on patients with an open textbook in front of me," he said.



Olive Shisana: Director general of health

'Send foreigners taking our jobs back home'

(236) April 20/19/96

Alexandra residents vow to disrupt issuing of IDs until illegal immigrants are repatriated

By **BEATRICE MOTSI**
City Reporter

Toyi-toying Alexandra residents brought the local home affairs office to a standstill yesterday in an attempt to prevent foreigners, whom they have accused of taking their jobs, from registering for South African identity documents.

Tensions ran high and almost erupted into violence after a brick was thrown at the building as residents demanded that the department stop issuing IDs to immigrants. The demonstrators called for the repatriation of all illegal immigrants and vowed that as long as the department did not listen to their grievances, they would disrupt work so that no IDs could be issued.

Using a derogatory term to refer to people from countries north of the Limpopo, one woman shouted "Gngambas, go home".

But Themba Masimba of Zimbabwe, who manufactures electronic gates and intercom systems

He survives on casual work and believes that if immigrants returned to their countries, South Africans would be assured of jobs.

Patricia Morebudi of the Alexandra Unemployed Residents' Association said residents had resorted to demonstrating because the "Government has promised us jobs and housing and it has not delivered, but foreigners come from next door and find work here".

Morebudi said companies tended to lure foreigners because they were a source of cheap labour and were satisfied to earn less than the minimum wage.

She added that they were also preferred because they were less likely to join or form unions.

Other members of the residents' association said Alexandra had an acute housing problem, exacerbated by the influx of foreigners.

Alexandra residents have vowed to keep up their action until illegal immigrants are sent home.

ANDREAS VLACHAKIS



We've had enough ... angry Alexandra residents, fed up with immigrants supposedly taking jobs from South Africans, toyi-toyi in the Department of Home Affairs offices.

at his Marlboro, Sandton, factory. I'm creating jobs for South Africans I employ seven people" had been unable to secure a job since he matriculated in 1991.

Conference shows there is a deep divide between SA and rest

Nomavenda Mathiane

A NON-governmental conference in Johannesburg last week highlighted the deep gulf of incomprehension between South Africans and Africans from north of the Limpopo

Strong anti-SA sentiments were expressed, particularly by delegates from Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Kenya

Topping the list of inquiries was why South Africans were so hostile towards Africans from further north. Most delegates complained that local blacks treated them with contempt, making them feel unwelcome in SA

South Africans' xenophobia towards other African countries was clearly expressed in its stringent immigration policy. "You are more interested in keeping out black makwerekweres

(aliens) than white makwerekweres," one delegate said. South Africans were not willing to do certain kinds of "dirty" or "low status" work — for example being waiters in the hotel industry, or farm labourers — and yet complained when foreigners moved in.

"I never understood South Africans when they were oppressed and I don't understand them now," said a delegate from Kenya.

A group of Zambian women complained that a black woman in central Johannesburg had refused to tell them the time, even though she was wearing a watch. In contrast, white South Africans were warm towards them, they said.

The high levels of crime in SA were also alien to them, they said. They were particularly incensed by the view of many South Africans that foreigners were

(236)

BD 23 19/96

behind the crime wave. A Zambian delegate said: "When South Africans came to Zambia they wreaked havoc in our cities. They robbed shops, raped women and made our lives unbearable. But the local populace did not turn their backs on them. We continued to support them until you guys got your independence."

A group of Tanzanian women found the attitude of their SA counterparts to Winnie Madikizela-Mandela incomprehensible. Why were SA women being so unsupportive?

The women emphasised the many important roles Madikizela-Mandela had played in the struggle for liberation. Accusatory questions flowed thick and fast. Would Mandela have worn a chastity belt if Madikizela-Mandela had been in detention for that long? How can Mandela forgive the Afrikaners and

not Madikizela-Mandela? Is Mandela a Christian? Is he a real African? What role did the Mandela clan or extended family play in attempting to reconcile the couple?

A Tanzanian woman said she had had goose pimples when she met Madikizela-Mandela in Beijing. "I could not believe that I had finally met the most powerful woman in Africa."

SA businessmen operating in Africa also came under heavy fire.

A Tanzanian complained that South Africans were buying out everything and hotels were owned and run by South Africans. In the next year or two, there would not be a single Tanzanian-owned business, he said.

Asked whether he was referring to black South Africans, he said that Tanzanians did

not distinguish between black and white but were merely concerned that South Africans were colonising their country.

The debate touched on the employment practices of SA businessmen. Local people were hired only in menial jobs such as cleaning and tea making.

Another complaint was of steep SA tariff barriers, which kept African goods out from the SA market, while SA flooded African markets with its own products.

The conference was an eye-opener for black South Africans, forcing them to reflect on a number of issues. How do our economic and foreign policies affect the rest of Africa? To what extent do we still suffer from colonial neuroses, which make us lean more towards Western countries than those in Africa?

Crime behind 'brain drain'

(236) 1704 26/9/96

Most people emigrating from South Africa cited crime and violence as the reason, a report released yesterday showed

Five percent of middle management and high-level specialist staff in 400 South African companies who resigned in the past year emigrated, human resource consultants FSA-Contact said in the report

The consultancy's remuneration information services head Kris Crawford said more than half the respondents (53%) had cited crime and violence as the reason for emigrating. Other reasons were a fall in living standards (20%), education (17%) and health (10%)

Most emigrants headed for the United Kingdom (31%), followed by Australia (22%) and 13% each to New Zealand, the United States and Canada.

The general staff remuneration survey showed companies have difficulty recruiting suitably qualified candidates because of the ongoing skills shortage

The report showed emigration was why 2% of specialised, skilled and senior supervisory personnel and 2% of general, clerical and supervisory staff resigned

The skills shortage was leading to many companies paying premiums to attract the right candidates

The largest proportion (41% was prepared to pay 6% to 10% above market rate. One fifth would pay up to 5% more and another fifth 10% to 15% more, Crawford said. Only 1% was prepared to go above 25% above market rate

The survey also showed that labour turnover dropped to 12,2% in the year to August 1996, from 13,1% the year before

Employer-instigated resignations - dismissals, redundancy or retrenchment - accounted for 11,8% of general staff turnover

Among lower skilled, hourly-rated employees, this proportion was 46%. A further 15% of labour turnover was due to retirement, death or pregnancy - Sapa

Brain drain momentum quickens (236)

CT(BR) 30/9/96

THABO LESHLO

Johannesburg — South Africa's international removals industry is doing roaring business as an increasing number of people emigrate because of the violent crime in the country, industry sources said at the weekend.

Trevor Thomson, the managing director of Thomson International Movers, said his company had experienced a surge since February. "We have seen chicken runs, but now it's not only doctors and lawyers leaving, but also diesel mechanics and farmers."

The loss of skilled South Africans is of serious concern to the government, which needs their expertise to help reconstruct the country and lift an economy made stagnant by decades of apartheid.

Thomson, who is also the vice-president of the Professional Movers Association Overseas, compared the migration levels to those which followed the Soweto uprising in 1976 and the Boipatong massacre of 1992, and preceded the country's first democratic elections in 1994.

According to the Central Statistical Service, 4 818 South Africans left the country permanently during the first five months of this year, up from 3 960 in the same period last year.

Of the emigrants, 2 559 were economically active. The most popular destinations were the UK (1 067 people), Australia (1 032), New Zealand (626), the US (454) and Canada (363).

The service said 2 008 people settled in the country, from 2 229 last year, of whom 751 were economically active.

Christopher Mill, the visiting chairman of Penrhyn International, an executive recruitment

Spur franchisees move Down Under

Spur franchisees are moving to Australia and New Zealand in a bid to expand their business. The company has recently signed agreements with franchisees in both countries.

The move is part of a strategy to diversify the company's operations and reduce its dependence on the South African market.

Spur has a long history of international expansion and has established a strong presence in several other countries.

The company's success in these markets is a testament to its quality service and strong brand identity.

agency, said last week that South Africans had lost sight of the fact that many of those leaving eventually returned to the country with even more valuable skills.

He said many highly qualified South Africans trained overseas were returning to the country. He found the alarm about the brain drain similar to that found in Hong Kong six years ago because of anxiety about that country's return to China next year.

"Now there is a complete reverse and the Hong Kong economy has benefited enormously. There is no reason why the same experience can't happen here."

programme is indeed a matter of concern. We should realise that money spent now would be money well spent. The longer we leave it, the more we shall have to spend on water conservation and water availability.

As the House knows, we have spent R74 million this year. Of this amount, R25 million was spent in KwaZulu-Natal. Mr Mentz should put this information in his pipe and sometimes smoke it, instead of just grinning, because this is, in fact, a form of social rehabilitation for the rural areas. [Interjections] Now he accepts it.

Once a process of water-law review is completed, we will add the cost of that to the tariff of the water. Particularly the users of Gauteng will, for example, pay for the removal of the invasive plants in KwaZulu-Natal. That is how this programme will work.

In the short term, however, for 1997 and 1998, there is a real problem. To date the city council of Cape Town has allocated R20 million to the project and R and Water R30 million. Most of it will be spent in the Free State and KwaZulu-Natal. Ungem Water has allocated R10 million to the project and the Hermanus municipality R0,5 million. So, unless we can raise up to R87 million during 1997-98, we have a problem. Then the programme will have to stop.

That is why the central fiscus has a special role to play in a programme which has met with general approval and spends its money efficiently and on time. We are negotiating with the forestry industry so that they as a group that farms with invasive aliens, will take due responsibility for their actions. In short, we are not out of the woods, but we will clear the woods.

Mrs M S SEPEREPERE. Mr Chairperson, there are programmes in connection with which the talk is impressive, but the action is less conspicuous, but Prof Asmal's Working for Water Programme is delivering. To have been given a budget of R25 million in September 1995, to have started work in October 1995, and to have spent R24,7 million by the end of March 1996 is a challenge for all other programmes to equal.

The Minister has said that the programme has employed 6 686 previously unemployed workers. One of the goals of the programme is that there should be equality for women, and 55% of the jobs are held by women. I am told that in order to deliver on time and within the budget, the programme had to work with the existing capacity

to deliver and that most of the implementing agencies were dominated by men. The senior positions are still held by men, but there has been significant progress in this respect.

The programme does not stop there. There is a policy promoting the creation of part-time jobs for single parents with other responsibilities. We have heard of the crèches and the proposals for aftercare of children. This is an exemplary programme, showing that if the will is there, social justice can be very successfully promoted through development programmes.

I want to tell Minister Asmal and the other hon Ministers who form part of this partnership that this is a programme that in practice has delivered by providing jobs for women and by prioritising the needs of the rural areas. We all know that these are two of the most urgently needed developments in our country. I want to tell Prof Asmal, the responsible Ministers and members of the House that it would be a tragedy if this programme were to be scaled down in any way. Rather, it is a programme that must grow from strength to strength. [Time expired.]

Mr P C CRONJÉ. Mr Chairman, the support for this programme is overwhelming. In fact, it is one of the good news stories that often crowd out the bad news stories in the press, as we can see [Interjections.]

It is therefore more likely that water users would fork out more by way of the tariffs they pay in order to support this programme, and I believe the Hermanus town council has already illustrated this. Furthermore, when adjusting tariffs, there is the additional benefit of helping to manage the demand for our most precious natural resource. People will therefore become more careful in the way that they use water as prices increase.

I would like to call on Prof Asmal and all the partners in this programme to do everything in their power to ensure that the programme is given the resources that it needs so that it can carry on. I am greatly encouraged by what the Minister said about taking a multisectoral approach, because this partnership between departments must certainly lead to greater efficiency and better governance. [Time expired.]

The CHAIRPERSON OF COMMITTEES. Or-der! The noise level in the Chamber is unacceptably high.

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY. Mr Chairman, I am sure that I speak for all of our partners, from the conservation bodies in the provinces to the departments, when I say that we are greatly encouraged by the words of support, particularly from Comrade Seperere.

This is a programme that is very close to my heart, and one that we must foster. It would be a tragedy if something that has shown such remarkable potential were to stumble for want of funding that will in any event have to be found at some stage in the future.

Therefore we must note that the programme is driven by people, black and white, of remarkable dedication from a variety of departments and NGOs, and the private sector. We must not lose sight of the fact that they do not necessarily have all the skills at their disposal to turn this into a true model of a reconstruction and development programme. I would like to call on members of the House to help us with their ideas, their energy and their commitment to our country.

At the risk of embarrassing the Deputy Minister of Finance, let me acknowledge the pillar of strength that Gill Marcus has been to the Kouga Project in the Eastern Cape. Her drive and commitment has ensured that the project is one of the best of a group of very good projects being run through this programme.

There is much to be done. We are not so much short of resources as we are short of success nationally. This is one of those stories, then, of a successful programme. Therefore we ask the central fiscus in particular to bear in mind that this reflects all the characteristics of what Masakhane and the RDP stands for.

Debate concluded.

2 Mr F J VAN DEVENTER asked the Minister of Home Affairs *
Emigrants (236)

(a) How many emigrants left the Republic during the first six months of 1996 and (b) what were the underlying reasons for their decision to leave the country?

N1615E INT

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS. Mr Chairperson, the total number of persons who left the Republic in the first five months of this year, that

is from 1 January 1996 to 31 May 1996, is 4 818. The statistics for June 1996 are not yet available. As to section (b) of the question as regards the underlying reasons for their decision to emigrate, no such information is available. However, whatever the reason, the fostering of a positive picture of South Africa that will encourage persons to remain in the country demands a continued effort from both the public and the private sector, including the media. Such a team effort should be championed by every South African.

*Mr F J VAN DEVENTER. Mr Chairman, every political ruler could offer many excuses for everything for which he is criticised, but no political ruler in any country can contradict the facts when its people start leaving the country because they have no confidence in it. This is precisely the reason for the outflow of people out of South Africa.

Let us look at a brief inventory. The ANC is looking for excuses for crime instead of making an effort to put a stop to it. [Interjections.]

Secondly, they try to cover everything up instead of promoting transparency. [Interjections.] I for example, am making reference to *Sarafina 2* and the R2 million donation, Mr Holomisa's accusations and the human rights violations during the so-called struggle. [Interjections.] Everything is blamed on apartheid.

Thirdly they are trying to change the merits of affirmative action into a destructive monster that gobbles up expertise, skills, knowledge and entrepreneurship in the Public Service and in the private sector at an alarming rate.

Fourthly, welfare programmes are announced, introduced and are still being planned without taking into consideration the ability of the South African economy to absorb them.

Fifthly, little is done to keep South African doctors and other professional people in the country on the basis of properly negotiated agreements, whereas Cuban doctors are forced on people, with tragic results for many families in South Africa, as we have already heard. [Interjections.]

Sixthly, those who boycott payment for rent and services receive soft treatment, while those very people demand more and better services. This holds alarming consequences for many households in South Africa.

Seventhly, the costs of private entrepreneurs are

escalating alarmingly owing to unrealistic expectations of staff appointments that are not in any way related to merit or any other applicable qualifications. This is forced on them by the threat that State contracts will be withheld from businesses that do not comply with the requirements. Eighthly, suspicion is cast on the integrity of our courts of law because of the statements that are made by none other than the hon the Minister of Justice.

Ninthly illegal aliens that sponge on the country's already overloaded financial and labour-creating abilities are treated with excessive sympathy because their countries of origin supported the ANC during the struggle [Interjections.]

Tenthly, the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs is threatening the property rights of farmers by opening doors for the establishment of squatter camps on their land.

There are many other reasons that cause people who could have been entrepreneurs or make investments in the country to leave South Africa [Time expired.]

*Mr W A BOTHA Mr Chairman, although the Minister of Home Affairs has replied to these questions it is unfair to expect him alone to accept responsibility for the unsatisfactory situation that has caused South Africa to lose thousands of experts [Interjections.] The President, the Executive Deputy President the entire Cabinet and the ANC should accept responsibility for the situation.

Apart from that the NP should also indirectly accept responsibility for that and explain what has become of the so-called guarantees that were given to the electorate of South Africa. I am making reference to the kind of guarantees that the jobs and pensions of Public Servants and the title deeds of farmers would be safe and entrenched. Mr De Klerk owes the electorate an answer.

It is shocking that the Government apparently does not realise the seriousness of the situation, or alternatively does not care whether South Africa loses this many professionals and experts. Of course this has already cost the taxpayer millions of rands. The FF cannot but assume that these experts who have emigrated are all white and that this is an important reason for the ANC's passivity in this regard.

This assumption is reinforced by the Govern-

ment's failure to take action against the millions of unskilled and illiterate illegal immigrants who are already in the country, who are still streaming over the country's borders, and who are all people of colour. These people are not an asset to South Africa, and are not only an economic burden on but even a danger to the already shrinking number of taxpayers.

The ANC should get its house in order by putting a stop to its misapplication of affirmative action, gaining control over crime so that citizens and tourists can once again be and feel safe, combating corruption and misappropriation, putting a stop to the making of socialist and communist statements and legislation relating to landownership and land reform, bringing Cosatu and its strikers to book on wage demands and labour legislation and encouraging productivity.

If they do not do these things, and put straight the government of the country, they are turning South Africa into one big Transkei.

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS Mr Chairman, I really do not know whether I can ask the hon the Deputy President to answer this for me because all these barbs were directed at the ANC [Laughter.]

Concerning the anxiety about illegal aliens, hon members should know that in the Cabinet we are all sworn to secrecy. Therefore I do not know whether the Deputy President will chide me if I divulge in this House that even this morning members of the Cabinet were expressing extreme concern about the flooding of this country with aliens. In fact, a committee of Cabinet, of which I am the convener, is meeting on the 18th, I think, to look at this question because Cabinet has asked us to give a report of what we are doing and what we are trying to do actually to stem the tide of these illegal aliens that are flooding the country.

I think that although all of us are concerned about it, the boundaries of this country do extend over 7 000 km, and hon members know that both members of the SANDF and the police are currently concentrating on the very, very high level of crime in the country. So that has worsened the situation in a way, because the priority is the level of crime in the country itself.

But I can assure hon members that the Cabinet is extremely concerned about this, to the extent that on the 18th we are having the meeting of the Cabinet committee, which I am convening [Inter-

jections.] I wish they could resign, too, but I cannot cry for the moon [Laughter.]

*Mr B C BESTER Mr Chairman, I think that for the sake of objectivity one should also look at the number of people who have entered the country in order to determine whether we have in fact gained or lost. I would like to mention the three categories that are very important.

The first category is economically active people. During this period to which we have referred, 2 559 people have left the country and 751 people have entered the country. This is a loss of 1 807 people. If we were to accept that every one of those people were directly and indirectly responsible for the income and food on the table of approximately 10 people, then approximately 3 000 people per month, or 100 per day, had been affected during a period of six months. These are people who have left the country and also influenced others negatively.

A second category is students, who represent the degree of confidence and a future vision in our country. The number of students who have left the country is 932, and the number of students who have entered the country is 344, or a loss of 588 students, which represents a loss of people who do not have confidence in the country.

The last category that I wish to mention is pensioners. They are people who have slaved away, working for the country all their lives. They are people who envisaged a peaceful retirement in our country. These people said that they no longer had any emotional link with our country. They have no confidence in our country. Those who have left the country number 311 and those who have entered the country number 121, or a loss of 190 during that period.

The hon the Minister said that there were no statistics on record as to why people leave. I think that the ANC should take note that distrust of the future, a lack of confidence, a lack of confidence in our security forces and a lack of expectations of the future, coupled with fear, could be the reasons why people leave the country.

The Minister of Finance, the Minister of Education and the Minister for Safety and Security should take note that their plans are not working [Time expired.]

*Mr F J VAN DEVENTER Mr Chairman, for a change I want to come to the holler-than-thou FF and the hon Mr Botha who is sitting here. That

party who stands up here and levels accusations at the NP is, *inter alia*, a party that helps people to emigrate in order to start farming in Africa.

The second point that I want to raise is that before the 1994 elections those people threatened armed revolt in South Africa if their wishes were not complied with. This is part of the syndrome of fear among a great number of our people and the reason for still not feeling at peace and safe in South Africa. They should rather relinquish their holler-than-thou attitude.

They have become so close to the ANC that the identity they are trying to project is not worth a thing. When they rise in this House, it is with their arms around the ANC that they hack away at the bad NP. If it suits them the other way around, they want to discuss the rights of Afrikaners with the NP. This is the dualistic kind of attitude that has been adopted by a political party that ought to have the interests of South Africa and those of the Afrikaners at heart. With such a political party I have little hope that we shall ever get far [Interjections.] [Time expired.]

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS Mr Chairman, I really do not know whether there is anything I can respond to after that most interesting and fiery exchange between the NP and the FF. I find that there is nothing for me to say [Laughter.]

Debate concluded

Compensation of road accident victims/ accident claims

3 Mr H K SINGH asked the Minister of Transport

Whether he will consider investigating the feasibility of (a) introducing a dedicated motor car fuel levy to be utilised exclusively for the compensation of road accident victims and/or (b) delegating the function relating to the settlement of accident claims to the insurance industry with its requisite reserves, experience and expertise, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details?

N1614E INT
The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT Mr Chairperson, in responding to the question it is important to locate these two questions in the context of the basic issues.

The CHAIRPERSON OF COMMITTEES Or-der! There is too much verbal traffic in the House

INTERPELLATIONS

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language

Migrant workers: applications for permanent residence/citizenship (236)

I Dr R H DAVIES asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(a) How many citizens of each specified neighbouring country currently employed as migrant workers in the mining industry had applied for permanent residence or citizenship as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) how many such citizens have been granted or refused permanent residence or citizenship or are still waiting for their applications to be processed?

NI702E INT

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS Madam Speaker, owing to the length of the reply, I kindly request that the statistics regarding permanent residence, which I have marked as Annexure A, be tabled. This will provide a reply to the questions that were put to me by the hon member Dr Davies

Regarding South African citizenship, none of the applicants meet the requirements at present as they only qualify to apply for naturalisation after a period of five years of continuous residence in the country. Regarding the refusal of applications for permanent residence no statistics are available. However, this can be assumed to be negligible. It may be mentioned in addition to the statistics furnished, that the National Union of Mineworkers requested that the deadline of 31 March 1996 when the project should have been finalised, be extended for a further period, as they still had about 15 000 unprocessed applications at their office at the time. This request was not granted, but on 16 July 1996 NUM was requested to forward the applications to the head office of the Department of Home Affairs before 31 July 1996, when further action would have been decided upon. NUM has, up to now, not responded to the request.

As I said, I will table the rest of the reply. Dr R H DAVIES Madam Speaker, I would like to thank the Minister for the information he has

provided, and I look forward to studying the tables which he submitted as an annexure.

It is well known that during the apartheid period the South African immigration policy was racially discriminatory. White persons from Europe were permitted, and indeed encouraged, to come to South Africa. They were given permanent residence on arrival and encouraged to apply for citizenship five years after that. Black people from Africa, on the other hand, if they were admitted at all, were admitted as contract workers, with no rights of residence, and required to return home at the end of their contracts.

A critical component of the immigration policy in our new democratic country thus needs to recognise that we have, inside our borders, various categories of people from African countries who would, under other circumstances, have been able to acquire permanent residence and citizenship. Allowing such persons to regularise their situation is therefore essential.

This measure, which has just expired, and the one which is currently in operation following the approval by Cabinet that certain categories of illegal immigrants from SADC countries should be allowed to apply for permanent residence, are therefore essential to address this fundamental issue.

Since the Minister has not provided us with figures, it is difficult to say what proportion of potential applicants might have been covered by this particular measure. There could be many reasons why migrant miners might not have wanted to avail themselves of the facilities. Some might have wanted to maintain their links with their countries of origin, and indeed were encouraged to do so by their countries of origin. That, of course, is their decision. But I think that it is important that measures of this sort, and the one which currently relates to illegal immigrants, should actually reach as many people as possible and allow such people to regularise their situation.

According to information which was made available at a seminar on migration policy at the University of the Western Cape recently, as of about 10 days ago only 11 000 out of an estimated 600 000 potential applicants under the second amnesty programme had applied. Participants in the seminar said that lack of information, and

fears and concerns on the part of potential applicants, had kept a number away.

I hope that the Minister can assure us that, in regard to the programme which we are discussing in this interpellation, he is satisfied that everything was done, first of all, to bring this facility to the attention of potential applicants and, secondly, to ensure that any fears and concerns that they had were addressed. I hope that he can give us some assurances in this regard.

*Mr W A BOTHA Madam Speaker, it is remarkable how many interpellations are requested and how many questions are put to IFP Ministers by ANC members. It makes one wonder how much politics is involved. This interpellation and the reply to it are interesting, in the sense that one can justifiably ask why the mining industry are employing foreigners, or non-South Africans, at all.

The answer to this—it is not to the credit of the citizens of South Africa—is that foreigners, who are employed and who mainly come from Mozambique, Lesotho, Swaziland and Malawi, are people who are eager to work. These are people who are not guilty of, or at least are less guilty of, go-slows and strikes, and who realise that if one does not work, one has to be satisfied to go without food.

The ANC and its bedfellow Cosatu are to a great degree responsible for the creation of a culture of, I do not want to work amongst their supporters. False expectations were created amongst many black people about privileges and material prosperity that would accrue to them in the new South Africa. It was neglected to emphasise that they have to work for this prosperity. The ANC will have to realise that if they want to create welfare and prosperity in South Africa—also for their own people—then they will have to encourage productivity, which is associated with hard work. In the process they will also have to clamp down on Cosatu regarding their strikes and wage demands.

Permanent residence in South Africa must not be granted to these foreigners. They must be sent back to their countries of origin. South Africa's economy cannot afford also to carry thousands upon thousands of foreigners. Apart from other social problems, we already have a too big unemployment problem, housing shortage and health crisis for that. The ANC and the Government's first responsibility is towards their own

people. They must look after and protect their own people.

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS Madam Speaker, of course I share the anxieties that have been expressed by Dr Davies. However, having said so, he himself said that people are afraid to come forward. I do not think there is any truth in the University of the Western Cape's stating that there was not enough information. The announcement was made. I even received letters from organisations which claim to represent some of the foreigners in this country, complimenting me on announcing in this House that people must apply. The fact that only about 10 000 have applied is not my fault at all.

At the same time, purely as a matter of common sense, I well understand the fact that it is not easy for them to come forward, because it will be recalled that we raised the fine for employers who are conniving with people who are in this country illegally by giving them jobs, when they should not do that, to R40 000.

The conditions under which these people can apply include, firstly, that they are employed. Perhaps they are afraid to come forward to say that they are employed illegally or perhaps they are influenced by the people who employ them not to come forward, because these employers are liable to prosecution. That is not my fault at all and I do not see that there is any remedy for that. It was published in the media and we also used the SABC to announce that people could come forward and apply.

I do not think that I can really do more than I am doing at present to request these people to come forward. In my reply I even stated that NUM had said there were people whose applications had not been processed. We appealed to them to send their applications to our head office in Pretoria, but up to now they have not done so. A few months have already passed, but they have not done so.

As far as the hon member [Time expired]

The DEPUTY SPEAKER Order! I appeal to hon members to speak softly and not to stand around in the aisles. I think we need to remember that the nation is watching us.

Mr M W MFEBE Madam Speaker, as an ex-mineworker, I note with profound sadness and admiration that since the digging of diamonds began in earnest in 1871, the blood, sweat and tears of black mineworkers have been and still are

watering the tree of economic prosperity in this country—the tree whose fruits black mineworkers, the majority of whom come from neighbouring states, have never been allowed to enjoy, because of the past policies of the racist NP regime whose members are today sitting comfortably as members of the opposition in this Chamber [Interjections]

Now that we have a people's government, it is important that we make sure that we deliver on the commitment that we made in October 1995 that those people who had voted with temporary ID cards in the April 1994 general elections, including about 90 000 migrant workers, be processed so that they could get permanent residence. I note the problems the hon the Minister has explained and that NUM is processing some applications. I would appeal to the Minister to be patient.

However, I need to make the point that the people whose applications have been processed and who do become citizens in this country will become loyal peace-loving and patriotic South Africans who share our common vision and values of a democratic nonracial, nonsexist, united and prosperous South Africa which is geared to improving the lives of all its citizens.

Dr R H DAVIES Madam Speaker according to the figures that the hon the Minister has provided, the applications of about 26 000 people were processed and about 21 000 are still to be processed. If these figures are compared with the total number of foreign workers employed on the mines in 1994—which, according to TEBA the Employment Bureau of Africa, was 172 000 of whom some 6 000 were novices—we must have a pool of potential applicants of well over 100 000.

As I said earlier on, I think there could be many reasons for people not wanting to come forward. I think it is desperately important that we ensure in these exercises that as many people as possible come forward. Eleven thousand out of 600 000 potential applicants among the illegal immigrant group is less than 2%. I want to appeal to the hon the Minister to make sure that no administrative barriers have been placed in the way of potential applicants and that these exercises are the success they can be.

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS Madam Speaker, I want to assure members of this House that although I am the Minister of Home Affairs in the Government of National Unity, I do not have my own policy as Minister. I carry out the brief of

the Cabinet. I think that Mr Mandela has made it clear that although we differ very much, as far as my job is concerned, I carry this out as he expects me to do. I really do not see why there should be appeals to me personally to do something about this, as I do not think that I can do more than I am doing at present [Laughter]

I would like to assure my colleagues in this House, including Dr Davies, that after discussions between NUM and my former deputy, Mr Maduna, who is now the hon the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, and my subsequent discussions with the President, we came to a cordial agreement.

We stated that the miners should come forward and in close co-operation with NUM, we should establish the personal particulars of those mineworkers who had obtained temporary voters' cards for the April 1994 election and had not yet received identity documents in terms of the Identification Act of 1986.

We also stated that we should obtain new applications from persons referred to above whose applications for identity documents cannot be traced in the department. Thirdly, they should be exempted from the requirement to be in possession of a permit for permanent residency in terms of section 2(a)(2) of the Aliens Control Act. These decisions were carried out.

It might interest the hon member Dr Davies that shortly thereafter there were squeals from both Lesotho and Mozambique. As he is aware, the money that goes to countries such as Mozambique and Lesotho in the form of deferred payments almost constitutes the kingly of the economies of those countries. We were, in fact, accused of doing this without consulting those countries.

I just want to assure both Mr Mfebe and Dr Davies that on the department's side there are no bottlenecks as far as these matters are concerned. As far as we are concerned, we are doing everything that can be done to assist those who want to apply for permanent residency. It is really not our fault.

I would like to appeal to the hon members to assist me in disseminating the information. I would be very grateful if members of this House, since we are so many, would make a pledge today to disseminate information. That would help us to reach all these applicants.

Debate concluded

Shell House: political party hampering investigation

2 Mr A FOURIE asked the Minister for Safety and Security *

- (1) Whether any political party is being held responsible for hampering the investigation by the South African Police Service into the Shell House matter and the institution of prosecutions by the Attorney-General, if not, what is the position in this regard, if so, what are the relevant details,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

NI703E INT

The MINISTER FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY Madam Speaker, the House will recall that as from 1 September 1995, the case dockets pertaining to incidents which occurred in and around Johannesburg on 28 March 1994, including the incidents outside Shell House, have been with the attorney-general of the Witwatersrand Local Division. Ongoing investigations have since then been conducted under the direction of the attorney-general with the assistance of members of the SA Police Service.

It is for this reason that the hon member's question was forwarded to the Office of the Attorney-General for an answer. The Office of the Attorney-General has responded as follows, and I quote:

The investigation into the Shell House incident and related incidents on 28 March 1994 has not yet been finalised by the SA Police Service, and as such, no party has as yet been found to be responsible for thwarting the investigation or prosecution. Such a finding can only be made by a court of law.

Mr A FOURIE Madam Speaker, I find the reply of the hon the Minister really surprising. The by now notorious Shell House debacle must be vying with the *Sarafina 2* scandal and the Holomisa drama for the first prize in regard to ANC bungling [Interjections]

We requested this interpellation with Deputy President Thabo Mbeki because it affects Safety and Security, Justice, the ANC and, unfortunately, President Nelson Mandela. Therefore, we sincerely hope that the hon the Minister for Safety and Security will not pass the buck, as he is trying to do, to the attorney-general, and that he had a

mandate from Deputy President Mbeki to reply to the question.

This tragic massacre took place on 28 March 1994, almost exactly two and half years ago. Since then, one debate of public importance has taken place, there have been two interpellations besides today's, 26 questions have been asked in this House, and the matter has been raised in debates, the media and elsewhere umpteen times, and even in the Senate with President Mandela himself. Yet, South Africa is kept waiting.

We want to know not only from the Minister for Safety and Security, but also from the Government, what they are hiding. What are they trying to cover up? What is happening behind the scenes? [Interjections] Today's announcement in regard to *Sarafina* is a clear indication of a cover-up [Interjections]

The investigating officer, director Neville Thoms, says that his team's investigation task is being hampered by political meddling [Interjections]. He accused the ANC of laxness in their co-operation, and said that more than a hundred weapons requested for ballistic tests were being withheld by the ANC.

The attorney-general, Adv Andre de Vries, apparently had no response to his letter addressed to the ANC. He in fact publicly supported director Neville Thoms in regard to the ANC's laxness in its co-operation. Reacting to the two public statements, Rommie Mamoepe of the ANC denied the allegations made by director Neville Thoms and the attorney-general Adv Andre de Vries [Interjections]. We want to know what the truth is. Who is lying? [Interjections] Is director Neville Thoms lying? [Interjections] Is Adv André de Vries lying? [Interjections] Or is the ANC lying to South Africa? [Interjections] In the meantime, we heard the statement from President Mandela himself in the Senate on 1 June 1995, admitting that he had personally ordered [Time expired]

Mr A J LEON Madam Speaker the hon the Minister's reply today was what one might call vague and embarrassing. Ever since I raised this matter in Parliament in May 1994 that hon Minister has been less than candid or forthcoming in his response on this issue. The continuing lack of progress in the investigation not just into Shell House, but also into what the Minister chooses to characterize as "incidents"—the killing of people is murder, not "incidents"—not just at Shell House, but also at Library Gardens on the same

Slow response to residence deadline

Lawetan 5/9/95 (236)

By Claire Keeton

Fear threatens implementation of an effective amnesty programme in SA

THE DEPARTMENT OF HOME Affairs is considering extending the deadline for citizens of Southern Africa Development Community countries to apply for permanent residence after a surprisingly low number of applicants since the programme started.

Black Sash leader Mrs Sheena Duncan said Home Affairs had received 11 677 applications from an approximate one million people nearly halfway through the three-month amnesty programme.

Over 5 000 of the applications received came from Gauteng with only 70 from KwaZulu-Natal.

Wits law lecturer Jonathan Klaaren and Duncan sent a letter to Home Affairs on Monday asking them to extend the deadline for applications from September 30 to January 30 1997 as Wits

student research showed not all potential applicants knew of the programme.

Home Affairs spokeswoman Ms Karen Wilkins said the department had received the letter and the matter was receiving urgent attention.

Exemption

Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi announced on June 4 that SADC citizens living permanently in South Africa, who met certain conditions, could apply for exemption for legally-acquired permanent residence.

Duncan and Klaaren said "Without an effective amnesty programme such persons will continue to be at risk of exploitation and degradation. Further, many potential applicants felt intimidated and

frightened."

They recommended a more effective communications strategy to reach applicants and that they be allowed to fill in forms at home.

The programme applies to citizens of Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Zambia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Mozambique and Zimbabwe who:

- Can prove they have lived in South Africa from July 1 1991,

- Are engaged in productive economic activity or have dependent children born or living lawfully in South Africa, and

- Have not committed a crime.

For further information contact the Wits Centre for Applied Legal Studies (011) 716-8002

Refugees in South Africa seek UN support for their cause

(236)

Pretoria - Hundreds of African refugees converged on the Pretoria office of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees yesterday, demanding an improvement in their lot

Carrying placards demanding resettlement and UN intervention, about 300 refugees from several African states including Ghana, Zaire, Angola, Burundi and Ethiopia, marched to the UN's Prinsloo Street offices demanding help

Families, including young children, arrived with all their possessions and threatened to camp out on the pavement until something was done

The protest was arranged by the Associa-

tion of Refugees in South Africa to draw attention to the circumstances under which refugees are living.

Association vice-president, Dr Denis Kimuana Nekeya, a medical doctor from Zaire who fled to South Africa in 1994, said refugees were not being treated fairly and were not being handled according to the UN protocol for people seeking political asylum

"We don't want to make any trouble for South Africa, we just want a place to work. So now we are asking the UN to settle us in other countries which require immigrants," said Dr Nekeya

The association is pinning its hopes on the UN

- Own Correspondent

Aliens detained outside Union Buildings

31/7/96

(236)

PRETORIA South African police detained 84 illegal immigrants outside President Nelson Mandela's Union Buildings office yesterday where a group of some 200 African refugees were camped overnight to demand political asylum.

A police spokesman said they had stepped in when some refugees had complained of some people causing trouble.

"There were complaints from within the group that some of the people were not refugees and were causing trouble," he said.

"We threw a cordon around the group and asked them to show their papers. A total of 84 illegal immigrants who could not produce documentation were detained. None were children," he said.

The refugees were camped on the lawns of the Union Buildings last night after a day-long protest at the Pretoria headquarters of the UN's High Commission for Refugees earlier yesterday —
Reuter

African refugees want a stay of deportation

ET 30/7/96 (236)

PRETORIA: About 300 refugees from 12 African states converged on the office of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees here yesterday, demanding their deportation from South Africa be delayed until they can be resettled in other countries

Spokesman Mr Bizuayehu Alemayehu from Ethiopia said the government had notified several refugees that they had to leave the country within 14 days.

"We are not being treated fairly," he said "Many of us have fled dictatorial regimes, and now we are not being handled according to the UN protocol for people seeking political asylum "

Scores of children were among the protesters, many of whom turned up with their personal luggage "They are all packed and ready to go," Alemayehu said "They want to leave South Africa (and be resettled elsewhere)."

Alemayehu said the government should protect the rights of asylum seekers until they found countries where they could resettle

Ethiopia had assisted South African refugees in the apartheid years "Now that they are in power, they are pushing aside refugees from countries like Ethiopia." — Sapa

On the move: It's not easy to get into South Africa, but then it's not easy to leave either

'Immigration policy needs an overhaul'

(236) M+G 28/6 - 4/7/96

Marion Edmunds

THE Labour Market Commission has recommended that the Home Affairs Department relax its immigration selection policy to allow more skilled foreigners to settle and work in South Africa

And in its report, released by the government last week, the commission recommends that immigration policy be overhauled completely to suit the economic and social realities of Southern Africa.

Home Affairs had still not commented by the time of going to print, but next week the department will introduce regulations which effectively make it more difficult than ever for skilled foreigners to get permanent residence or work permits. These include charging more than R5 000 for a permanent residence application and forcing foreigners to apply from their native country for a

work permit, rather than allowing them to do it from inside South Africa

The commission also pointed out that there is an acute shortage of data on labour shortages, meaning the government cannot assess accurately its short-term and long-term labour needs. This makes it difficult for Home Affairs to decide which sorts of professionals and skilled labourers should be encouraged to immigrate to help the economy grow, and which should be kept out.

"The development of policy is severely hampered by a lack of accurate and comprehensive data. Labour shortages are thus determined in a rather ad hoc manner. It is vitally important for the development of a coherent labour migration policy that current methods of data collection be reviewed, expanded and updated," the report says.

It is practice for the Immigration Selection Board not to give reasons

for rejecting applications for permanent residence, although the department said it changed its policy this month

It is practice for Home Affairs to ask the Department of Labour to check if there is a shortage of any skill before making a decision on a work permit or an application for permanent residence. However, it appears now that the checking process is flawed because of a lack of data.

Because of this shortage, the commission argues, it is difficult to assess the impact of non-South Africans, skilled and non-skilled, on the labour market. To correct this problem, the commission calls for greater co-operation between the departments of Labour and Home Affairs, for an overhaul of labour migration policy, and a change in the way Home Affairs issues work permits

and permanent residence permits

Meanwhile, Home Affairs appears to be confused as to who appointed the current Immigration Selection Board, and on what date. In the first instance, the department said the chair of the board was appointed by "the minister" on July 1 1991 and the remaining three members on July 1 1993

The minister at the time was the National Party's Danie Schutte, who has denied that he appointed the board. He said he had taken a personal interest in immigration, and would have remembered if he had made such appointments. His predecessor, Louis Pienaar, said he could not remember appointing the board.

Subsequently, current Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi told Parliament that the board had been appointed on July 1 last year, during his term as minister.

The department says the board members — a

retired sociology professor, a retired banker, an attorney and a theologian — were chosen by "the minister specifically for their skills and suitability by virtue of their qualification and experience to consider applications for permanent residence". The selection criteria were "representativity, qualifications, experience, objectivity and impartiality".

A Pretoria-based immigration lawyer, Eitel Kruger, told the *Mail & Guardian* this week that in his 10 years of arguing immigration cases, he had never heard of any members of the board until reading their names in the *M&G* at the beginning of this month.

Other immigration lawyers approached for comment said they suspect that the immigration board was more recently appointed than the department maintains, and that the department had possibly functioned without a board until this year.

One swallow doesn't make a summer

Emigration consultancies seem to be booming. **Jeremy Gordin** attended one of their seminars — and decided it was enough to make him stay

WHAT was making our feet itchy, my wife and I agreed, wasn't the tax rate. Nor the bond rate. Nor even the unavoidable realisation that our (remaining) deputy president looks and (much worse) sounds more like Nigel Bruce every day, while our minister of housing is clearly incapable of organising a temporary shack in a lumber yard.

It was more a simple yearning for the days when one could play fearlessly in the streets of the local neighbourhood till nightfall, and even beyond. Because, frankly, we couldn't see that being an option for our son. And we had heard that New Zealand is in many ways not unlike (white) South Africa was 30 years ago: backwaterish, crime-free, excited only by rugby.

So when we saw the tiny ad in the *Business Times*, offering a "free seminar on immigration and job search" in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States, we thought, "So we won't see Jane Hicks tonight. Let's go and find out what it's all about."

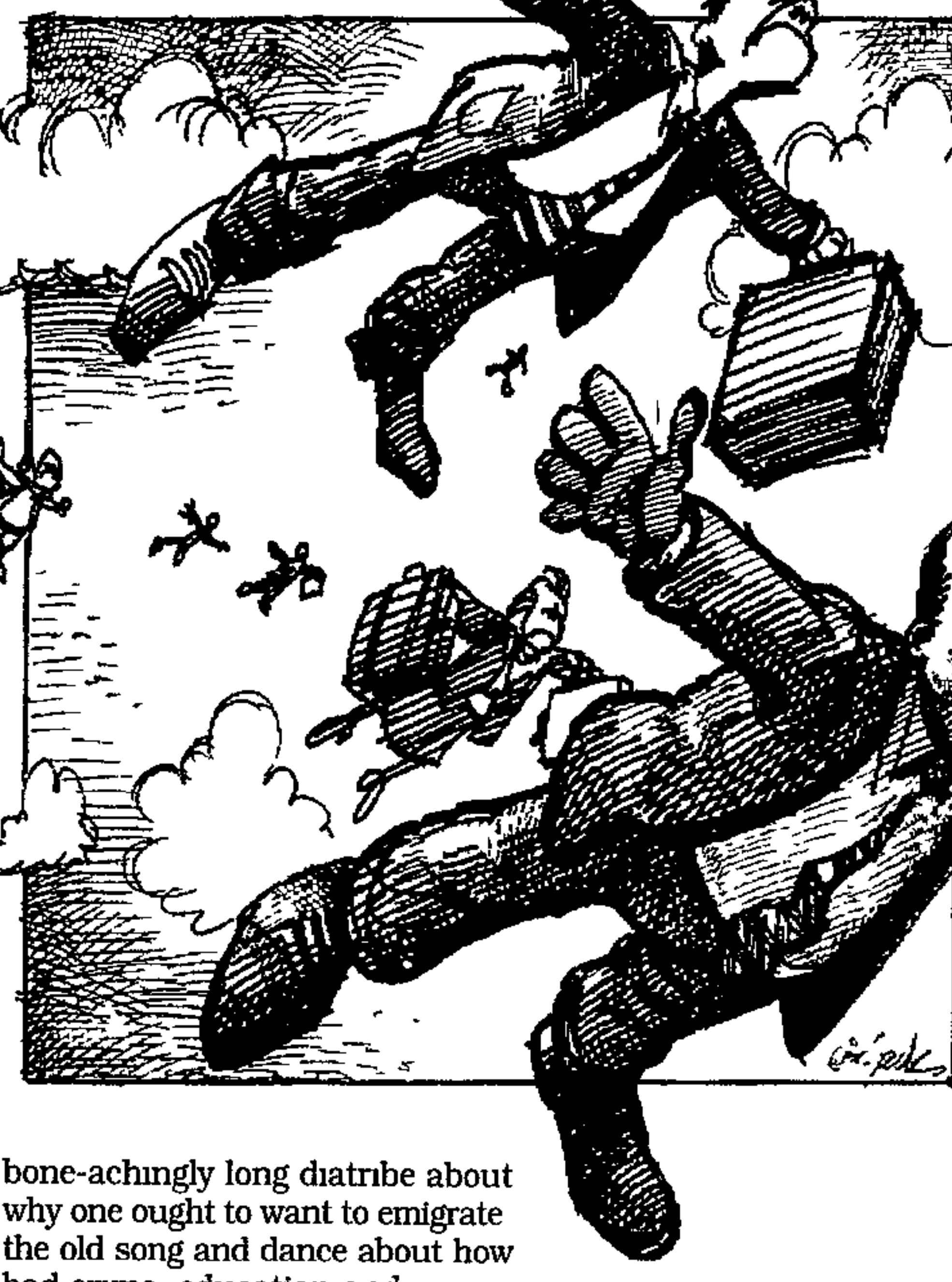
We drifted through the doors of the Sandton Public Library about five minutes before scheduled commencement time. Clearly, while we (or, rather, I) had been busy keeping my eyes on Jane Hicks, we had been missing a seriously major resurgence in one of white South Africa's pastimes: finding a way to get the hell out of this country.

This was the first rude awakening. Luckily, however, my wife is thin and I trained during the 1970s in Israeli bus queues, so we managed to find a place inside, squatting in an aisle.

There was then a brief hiatus while the man apparently in charge bellowed at those congregated at the door that they would have to return another day. One had the feeling that, had it not been Sandton, those words might have sparked a small riot. Still, it gave me a chance to cast my eyes around at those who had made it and who numbered, I would guess, about 400.

This was the second small shock: there were not many smiles about, this was a serious audience, at least a fifth of which was clutching pads for taking down pearls of wisdom about the points required by such-and-such a country for entry, and so forth. Nor were they young adventurers whiling away an evening, I would hazard that the average age was over 28, couples who had recently begun, or were just about to begin, a family.

The bellowing introduced himself as James Cagney, a representative of the International Immigration Alliance. He then did an odd thing — odd, because if ever anyone had found himself in the position of preaching to the converted, it was Cagney. Everyone present clearly knew exactly why he or she was there.



bone-achingly long diatribe about why one ought to want to emigrate: the old song and dance about how bad crime, education and unemployment are in this country.

But the evening's third shock was, to judge by some of the shouted replies Cagney elicited, the racism smoldering in certain (but, let's be fair, not all) members of the audience. And these were not Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging acolytes, far from it.

Of course, I may simply be naive. Quite early in the proceedings, Cagney touted a booklet (going for R50, folks), containing all the necessary immigration information anyone could ever want. And perhaps, to ensure its sales, he was consciously avoiding the communication of any real information.

He did, however, tell us that the police are processing 3 000 emigration clearance certificates a month and that it's impossible to get into the British Consulate these days because there are so many people lined up outside.

I can't comment on the veracity of either claim, except to say that experience leads me to believe that

Experience leads me to believe that Commissioner George Fivaz's boys and girls in blue couldn't process 150 certificates a month, let alone 3 000

George Fivaz's boys and girls in blue couldn't manage to process 150 certificates a month, let alone 3 000.

And perhaps Cagney did eventually cut, as the Americans say, to the chase. I don't know. From my wife's expression, I could see that, like me, she had had a bellyful of both his attempt at a verbal right-wing editorial and some of the audience's reaction. So we left.

What I do know, though, is that the fall of the rand, the scuttling of the government of national unity, the crime rate and, yes, all the rest, have returned some South Africans to the state of mind that pertained before the election.

One swallow doesn't make a summer and 400 nervous whites doesn't make a tidal wave of emigration.

But if, by any chance, Madiba, Thabo *et al* do believe they need to win the hearts and minds of this country's honkies, other than Carl Niehaus and Gill Marcus, I suspect they need to work much harder.

Jeremy Gordin is presently assisting Bob Aldworth with his memoirs, and is former managing editor of *Business Report*.

Where's the emigration flood?

(236) M+G 28/6 - 4/7/96

Justin Pearce

WHILE emigration may mean booming business for some, there is no clear evidence of a flood of people leaving the country in the past few months.

A phone around the diplomatic missions of the destinations popular with South African emigrants — Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom — showed that only the Canadians can report an increase in the numbers of South African emigrants reaching their shores in recent months. Canadian High Commission representative Mark Davidson said he had noticed a steady increase in the

number of South Africans leaving for Canada since August last year. The January 1996 figure was "50% to 60% higher than the figure for January 1995".

But Australian and New Zealand representatives said immigration by South Africans has held steady for the past year. The British High Commission has no record of South African immigration, since most immigrants to Britain are those who can claim British citizenship by ancestry and need no special permits.

South Africa's Central Statistical Services has no figures dating from later than January. While January's emigration figure of around 1 100 was high, it is comparable with figures from the summer months in previous years. Emigration figures do, however, show a gradual increase over the second half of 1995, from 700 in June to 800 in November.

Claims that the police are processing 3 000 clearance certificates a month are also improbable. According to police representative Sharon Schutte, the police processed 7 509 certificates between January and May this year, as opposed to 19 174 in the whole of 1995.

Refugee doctor's hands are bound in red tape

By CAS ST LEGER

BOSNIAN refugee Dr Milena Modrakovic motionously presses a button and a foot pedal to turn out baking trays at a factory east of Johannesburg. A task for which she earns R200 a week.

It is the only job the GP has been able to find since arriving in South Africa last year, despite her 16 years of experience and degree in occupational health completed as a volunteer doctor in a Bosnian Red Cross refugee camp.

Even though South Africa needs all the experienced doctors it can get, Modrakovic cannot work even as a nurse until the authorities decide how to deal with medical profes-

sionals who have been granted political asylum. "We must survive so I'm doing a very simple job," she said wryly. "I don't like the job but we lost everything we had in the war and we must pay school fees for our three girls and we must eat and dress."

The Modrakovic's four-bedroomed flat in Sarajevo was destroyed by bombs and their bank account has been frozen.

All they have left of their former life is an album of family snapshots.

"This was real life," said the doctor, sadly turning the pages.

Her husband, Dragon, sought political refuge in South Africa in 1993.

"War started in my street and I was told to take a gun and kill to protect my family and possessions," he said. "We are

Serbs who hadn't taken sides. My brother is married to a Muslim. How could I take up a gun?"

While he sought political asylum, his wife and daughters went to a camp in Novisad where, despite harsh conditions and being fed Red Cross handouts, they were able to continue their education.

The family were granted political asylum and given South African travel documents and work permits — but not permanent residence or identity documents.

Modrakovic is keen to use her specialist medical skills to repay South Africa for giving her family a new home.

"We are thankful South Africa has allowed us to survive, but I'm disappointed I can't use my skills," she said.

Modrakovic has spent months tramping



OUT OF PRACTICE . . . Bosnian refugee Dr Milena Modrakovic wants to use her medical skills to thank South Africa for saving her family, twins Tanja and Silva, husband Dragon and Stela
Picture: CHRIS COLLINGRIDGE

around government offices, without success. She cannot gain even limited registration before the Interim SA Medical and Dental Council gets a ruling on her status from the health and home affairs departments.

Now, in response to the Sunday Times's queries, health officials have promised to help the doctor follow her profession.

A Department of Health official, Dr Stephen Hendricks, was so touched by the refugee doctor's story that he promised to telephone her this week to set up a meeting to find an emergency solution in the face of regulations.

"In a case of hardship such as this, we must do something urgently to help, even if we take interim measures," he said.

And a spokesman for the Interim SA

Medical and Dental Council, Daan Naudé, said the question of registration of refugee doctors would be raised at a council executive committee meeting on September 6.

In the meantime, the Modrakovics and their daughters, Stela, 17 and twins Tanja and Silva, 13, are crowded in a bleak one-bedroomed flat in Germiston.

The girls attend Germiston High where, having mastered English, they are finding tackling six subjects a walkover after the 16 subjects they had to take in Bosnia.

Stela is the top matric student at the school, an achievement that worries her mother.

"How are we going to send her to university? Who is going to give a bursary to a refugee?" she asked.

(236) ST 28/7/96

Trade in humans revealed in Kenya

(236) Star 3/8/96

By JOE KHAMISI
INDEPENDENT FOREIGN SERVICE

Nairobi - The Kenyan government has stumbled on a major syndicate, involving thousands of Asian job-seekers, which extends into South Africa, Mozambique and Botswana.

Asian job-seekers pay huge sums of money on promises of jobs in Africa that do not exist. Most of the victims are Indians and Pakistanis trying to escape misery at home.

Sources say the runaways pay as much as \$3 000 to shadowy figures in India for a chance to come to Africa.

Fearful

On arrival, local extortionists confiscate their passports and disappear. Most of the victims end up in local temples as beggars.

Those who find jobs in Asian-owned enterprises are often exploited.

Some of the illegal immigrants have found jobs in supermarkets, Indian restaurants and at indus-

trial and construction sites, which is raising the ire of Africans fearful of being displaced.

Kenya has a big unemployment problem and almost half of the country's urban dwellers are unemployed.

Although a few of the arriving Asians are literate and even professional, most of them do not speak English. Kenyan employers who want to capitalise on cheap Indian labour advertise for Gujarati and Hindi-speaking personnel.

Ten-thousand such illegals are reportedly working in Nairobi and in the nearby industrial town of Thika.

One local Indian entrepreneur said "These people could trigger a backlash from Kenyan job-seekers who may feel marginalised."

Some of the illegal immigrants run shops in sections of Nairobi monopolised by hawkers.

This has raised suspicion that some influential people as well as elements in the immigration department may be colluding with

the extortionists.

The Kenyan Hindi Council has publicly expressed concern about the influx of illegal immigrants from Asia.

In May, the council handed over a number of illegals to the government for deportation. Three recent arrivals admitted they were part of a group of 1 000 Indians destined for Botswana.

A few years ago, three illegal Indian immigrants were found working at the duty-free shops at Nairobi airport.

Vigilant

They were taken to court, fined and deported. But the issue raised questions of security in a sensitive area.

The immigration department says it is vigilant and has flushed out a number of illegal immigrants from temples and work-places.

But there have been cases where well-known Asian drug traffickers repeatedly enter the country only to be deported by the government. Formal charges are never laid.

SA must open its arms to

This country represents plenty in an impoverished continent, writes Garth L le Pere

Star 5/8/96



In America, the Statue of Liberty has served as a welcoming beacon for the "fired", the "poor" and the "huddled masses" who came there from all over the world in search of the good life

Rather than taking into its embrace the tired and the poor from the region and further afield, South Africa, in something resembling a nativist backlash, seems intent on turning them away

It was simply a matter of time before the muted voices of refugees and illegal migrants clamoured for attention. During a recent protest by some 300 refugees outside the Union Buildings, the police used the occasion to arrest 106 illegal migrants. Their crime amounted to nothing more than a reasonable request to the UN High Commission for Refugees and the South African Government for assistance to relocate outside our borders. They obviously bore the brunt of our inhumane migration policy

Our migration policy, it appears, proceeds from the premise that refugees and illegal migrants, as non-nationals, are not a part of the

South African community and therefore may be denied the substantive and procedural entitlements normally accorded to citizens

It undermines a very basic tenet of international refugee law, namely, that of *non-refoulement*. That is, that no one can be forcibly repatriated to their country of origin. However, *refoulement* or forcible repatriation remains very much a potent arrow in our policy quiver

But herein lays the contradiction. The question of migration represents one of those intractable issues of public policy where South Africa's domestic concerns intersect and collide dramatically with its regional and continental obligations

The country is, to all intents and purposes, an eldorado of plenty in a continent afflicted by the ravages of civil war, starvation, economic destabilisation, ethnic conflict and environmental degradation

It is no small wonder then, with apartheid's demise and the lifting of formal domestic constraints on free movement, that South Africa has experienced a massive in-

flux of work-seekers, refugees and illegal migrants from the immediate region and the rest of the continent

There are national imperatives which come into direct conflict with the "rights" of those here as refugees or illegally. South Africa's porous borders cannot contain those who increasingly come to South Africa to compete directly with local inhabitants for scarce resources. The battle for survival has, in some instances, turned into a Darwinian contest with local communities pitted against regional aliens

In its regional relations, South Africa has moved from militant adventurism and years of destabilisation to co-operation and development. As one analyst, Xavier Carim, argues, it is in South Africa's interest "that it actively and vigorously engage with the region in terms of SADC principles - mutual benefit, collaboration and partnership"

However, continued untrammelled migration and displacement of people in the region is a legacy of South Africa's negative historic relations with neighbouring countries. We will for some time to come reap the effects of political, social and economic inse-

curity caused by our past adversarial and confrontational attitude towards the surrounding region

How does Carim's injunction square with the need to address the lot of South Africa's own dispossessed and marginalised, especially as it relates to the alleviation of poverty and the provision of essential services? There are pressing domestic concerns which cry out for redress

The question of alleviating poverty and unemployment haunts South Africa. We are already witness to spiralling crime, an embattled currency, ongoing labour unrest, bureaucratic inefficiency, official corruption and exploding urbanisation. The fragile fabric of our democracy can be torn apart if the government fails to guarantee its citizens security and entrench citizens' rights against the claims of non-citizens

This having been said, the hard-nosed realism of *refoulement* is hardly a reliable policy compass for treating the complexities of the migration problem

Its chauvinism must contend, on the one

hand, with the post-apartheid canonisation of human rights in our foreign policy, and SADC states' commitment to regional development, on the other

While protection of our national community, independence and common life is extremely important, we ought not to forget that migration is an issue of distributive justice. This means that outside the reciprocal obligations between citizen and the state, we must take into account the possibility that obligations to non-citizens and those outside the state may take precedence

South Africa should stop treating the "tired, poor and huddled masses" who come here as feudal serfs prevented from sharing in the bounty of the baron's resources because of an accident of birth.

A new sovereignty discourse treats individuals as humans first, rather than as citizens of any particular state. We could perhaps start by taking a leaf out of the 1791 French constitution, which guaranteed "*liberte d'aller, de rester, de partir*" Coming, staying, and going were considered equal

Garth L le Pere is the executive director of the Foundation for Global Dialogue

Foreign professionals claim getting into SA too difficult

Star 5/8/96

(236)

Consultants allege racial bias and say application fees of up to R6 000 are punitive

BY MELANIE-ANN FERIS

Foreign professionals claim that racial prejudice, incompetence and administrative bungling at the Department of Home Affairs are deterring them from trying to obtain work permits or permanent residency in South Africa

And foreigners already working in the country have accused the department of being biased when issuing work permits, claiming that white foreigners are granted around six-month longer term renewals than their black colleagues

Several foreign immigration consultants working in South Africa who spoke to The Star tend to confirm this

But the department has denied the allegations, saying visas and work permits are based on "the principle of reciprocity" and considered "strictly on merit" and in accordance with the aims of the

Reconstruction and Development Programme to reserve employment opportunities for South African citizens where possible

"Permits are issued for standardised periods, irrespective of nationality, race, colour, creed or religion," said Home Affairs spokesman Marks Nkwana. The renewal of visas and work permits were also considered strictly on merit, he said

Consul for Press and Cultural Affairs from the US Consulate-General, Paul Denig, said he was not aware of any instances of discrimination against black Americans when applying for work permits in South Africa

But an American consultant to the nine provincial departments of education, who has been in South Africa for more than a year, disagreed

He told The Star it cost him about R400 each time he had to renew his work permit, which he had to do twice a year because he was only granted a six-month work permit while his white colleagues were granted 12-month work permits

"South Africa is going to lose some valuable talent and resources we can all go somewhere else if need. And you are also always under a lot of stress by not

knowing whether they are going to renew your permit or not

"They don't give you any reasons for not renewing your permit - they don't have to," he said

The consultant did not want his name published for fear of retribution from the department

Nkwana said the department was not obliged to provide rea-

sons for its decisions, but may at its discretion do so. "The main reason for refusing applications is that suitably qualified local incumbents are available for appointment," he said, adding that from July 1 this year Home Affairs was "legally bound" not to issue work permits to aliens who might take a job away from a South African citizen

The American consultant The Star spoke to also criticised the astronomical fee charged by the department for obtaining permanent residency in South Africa - between R5 000 and R6 000 for the processing of an application which, in any event, may not be granted by the Immigrants' Selection Board

A spokesman for the department said immigration fees were used to pay for the many weeks of processing work involved. He added the work was done on a self compensatory basis in that the taxpayer did not pay for it

**Renewals
of permits
'longer for
whites ...'**



Bilateral agreements could solve migrant

(236)

Star

Illegal immigration can be stemmed using floodlights and motion detectors, writes

Estimates of the number of illegal immigrants in South Africa range from two to eight million. Whatever the exact figure, the presence of such large concentrations of undocumented migrants presents a serious threat to the stability of this country and adversely affects the quality of life of ordinary South Africans.

But how should we deal with millions of foreigners residing illegally in this country? Some argue that because of apartheid's regional destabilisation, South Africa owes a moral debt to its neighbouring states and that this debt should be translated into an "open-door" policy as regards immigration.

But should the present democratically elected ANC-led government be held responsible for past injustices by the former

apartheid regime? Does the South African state not owe a greater moral debt to its own citizens, large numbers of whom are homeless, unemployed and illiterate?

This assumes grave implications if one considers that in 1994, an estimated 5 million illegal immigrants cost the country R1 954-million. In addition, in the same year 12 403 illegal immigrants were arrested in the country for committing serious criminal offences, including rape and murder.

Another argument is that given the failure of control measures to stem the tide of illegal immigrants, these immigrants should somehow be accommodated in South African society. But this is a dangerous argument if a relatively safe and prosperous country (as South Africa is within the African context) opens its borders, it

risks being overwhelmed by an influx of immigrants from poor or violent countries. Other countries have made use of control measures with great success. For instance, American border patrols along the Rio Grande have managed to reduce the flow of illegal Mexicans into the US by 60%, achieved by the extensive use of floodlights, 400 motion detectors and heat sensors.

Thus a short-term approach to the issue of illegal immigration is greater control measures coupled with stronger internal controls, such as the comprehensive national registration system employed in Sweden. It allows for built-in punitive measures against employers who do not check the national registry before employing anyone.

Coupled with this short-term approach must be a longer-term strategic response to address the root cause of mass migrations. In the southern African context, this would

mean strengthening human rights mechanisms and economic development.

In addition, South Africa should establish a number of bilateral agreements between itself and its neighbours. The substance of such agreements could reflect both control and interventionist measures.

Africa has a long history of bilateral treaties between countries regulating population movements. Building on this long African tradition, it seems as if South Africa is also going the bilateral way. Home Affairs Minister Mangosutho Buthelez has signed agreements with his Zimbabwean and Mozambican counterparts.

But the bilateral agreements need not only cover the control and regulation of population flows. They can also proactively aim at intervention to address the root cause

es of mass migrations. South Africa's success in this regard can be seen in the recent decision by King Mswati III of Swaziland to undertake constitutional reforms after the South African Government expressed concern about the lack of democracy in Swaziland.

The merits of this pro-active approach lie in the fact that it bridges the concerns of illegal aliens and those of the state.

For potential illegal immigrants who do not really want to depart from the country of their birth but find that the "push" factors leave them no other option, it addresses the root causes which motivate people to migrate. For the potential host state, it relieves the burden on the socio-economic infrastructure which illegal immigrants inevitably cause.

■ Hussein Solomon is a senior researcher at the Institute for Defence Policy.

6/8/96

Hussein Solomon
Problem

Home Affairs holds 82 aliens

PRETORIA The Department of Home Affairs are holding 82 suspected illegal aliens in custody, while trying to determine their status in South Africa. (236)

This comes after 24 of the 106 refugees, arrested on Tuesday during a march to the Union Buildings, were released after their documents were found to be in order.

CT 11/8/96

Only 10% of refugees here legally

(236) Star 6/8/96

Of the thousands of fugitives seeking refugee status, most do not qualify

By MELANIE-ANN FERIS

Only about 10% of the thousands of refugees seeking asylum in South Africa have been granted refugee status

Hundreds of refugees from 12 African states converged on the Pretoria United Nations High Commission office last week, demanding that their deportation from South Africa be forestalled until they could be resettled elsewhere

The group has demanded a neutral tribunal be set up to hear asylum cases which have been rejected. They also demanded a fair assessment of the conditions which had driven them from their own countries

But Jon-Hans Coetzer, national information officer for the Red

Cross, said many refugees sought asylum in South Africa without realising they would eventually have to return home

The Rev White Rakuba, refugee programme officer at the South African Council of Churches, said refugees usually received refugee status for up to six months, depending on where they came from

"In other countries refugees are placed in camps. Here they are allowed to mix freely with our citizens because we don't have a fixed position on how to deal with them," Rakuba said

Amnesty International's annual report earlier this year placed the number of people displaced in

Africa because of wars and human rights abuses at 8.5 million. Figures released by the Department of Home Affairs indicated that by the end of June, more than 6 960 applications had been received from refugees seeking asylum

The group demands a tribunal

To date, 756 refugees have been granted refugee status. More than 9 400 applications are still outstanding. These figures, however, do not include those refugees who have entered the country illegally

The majority of refugees hail from African states such as Angola (3 212), Ethiopia (585), Nigeria (1 777), Somalia (1 144) and Zaire (2 774). Others are from as far

afield as India (1 067), China (397), Yugoslavia (113) and Russia (36)

Close to 500 Rwandan refugees and 328 Burundians are also seeking asylum in here. Only 226 of their applications have been finalised

According to Coetzer, the refugees were making unrealistic demands on South Africa

"All of a sudden, South Africa is seen as a marvellous country. Everyone flocks here, but of course our home community comes first. We cannot absorb everyone

"What is sad is that so many of the refugees are highly qualified in such fields as medicine, engineering and mechanics, and could contribute so much to skilled manpower in South Africa," said Coetzer

Farmers begin latter-day trek soon

BD 7/8/96 (236)

Louise Cook

PRETORIA — SA farmers' trek into central Africa would start this month when the first batch of 20 farmers leave for northern Mozambique, ahead of a serious famine predicted to hit the continent at the end of the decade

The SA Chamber of Agricultural Development in Africa (Sacada) said in Pretoria yesterday the purpose of the move was to boost food production in Africa. Research predictions said the continent in four years time faced the worst famine in its history as a result of rapid population growth

Among the departing entrepreneurs was Free State Agricultural Union president and Sacada governor Piet Gous, heading for life in a caravan in the untamed bushes of Niassa province

Gous planned to leave in the next few weeks accompanied by six other Bothaville maize farmers, saying he would spend most of his time in Mozambique

The trek, made up of Transvaal and Free

State farmers, was announced in November and was backed by President Nelson Mandela. The idea was to develop farming with spin-offs to other sectors, in countries as far as central Africa, and to bring about stability and food production in the region

Sacada said with government backing of R15m, an undisclosed amount of farmers' personal funds, research support from the Agricultural Research Council and interest from at least 120 private companies, the first crops of maize, soya and haricot beans and ground nuts would be planted on a limited basis at Lichinga in Niassa. Subtropical fruit such as early litchis for the EU — was "crying out" for development, Sacada governor Egbert Hiemstra said. Tests showed that one area of Lichinga had of the most fertile soil in the world

Mpumalanga Premier and Sacada governor Mathews Phosa stressed the need for regional partnerships. "The Sacada breakthrough dovetails perfectly with the Witbank-Maputo Corridor initiative which the Mpumalanga government spearheaded"

20 SA farmers to leave for northern Mozambique soon

By JUSTICE MALALA
Provincial Correspondent

At the end of the month, 20 South African farmers will depart for Mozambique to help in the reconstruction of a country

All of them will be going to Mozambique's northern Niassa province to farm

After two years of tough negotiations to ensure that the safety of the farmers can be guaranteed and to clear up other issues, the farmers will go to Mozambique as part of an initiative spearheaded by President Nelson Mandela and Freedom Front leader General Constand Viljoen to create stronger inter-governmental ties with

southern African countries

Mandela and Mozambican president Joaquim Chissano signed an agreement in May this year to formalise the process

Speaking after meeting the farmers yesterday, Mpumalanga Premier Mathews Phosa said the development of agriculture in the northern parts of Mozambique while utilis-

ing SA expertise showed that "we are serious when we talk about regional co-operation and development"

"In the long-term, this initia-

tive will certainly bear other fruit in the further development of related infrastructure in our region as well as the whole agro-industrial development sector

"I will work very hard to ensure that the necessary spill-overs into several other sectors, such as eco-tourism, is also effected," he said

The farmers' trip is the first government-to-government agreement since the initiative started more than a year ago. The agreement ensures that there will be protection of the farmers

Several initiatives have been undertaken to send SA farmers into southern African states but a group which went to Congo came back this year disillusioned with the living conditions there

Other projects to take farmers to Tanzania and Angola are in the pipeline

Most of the land to be worked by the farmers, which is owned by the Mozambican government, has not been cultivated for 20 to 30 years. They will initially farm grain, wheat and maize and will also run programmes to impart skills to local people

Phosa's spokesman Oupa Pilane said R15-million had been made available for the project

Land has not been cultivated for 20 years

(236) *Star 7/8/96*

HANSAARD

Minister: gifts received

503 Mr J A JORDAAN asked the Minister for the Public Service and Administration

N865E

Whether he and/or his wife received any gifts in an official capacity during the period 1 January 1995 up to the latest specified date for which information is available, of so, in each case, (a) from whom were the gifts received, (b) what

was the (i) nature and (ii) value of these gifts and (c) why were these gifts given?

THE MINISTER FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION

Yes, but no information in respect of Mrs Skweyira is available

(a)	(b)(i)	(b)(ii)	(c)
South African Breweries	5 cases of SAB beer	± R220	Christmas gift
Monitoring Management (Thebe Investment Group)	Vanity Bag	± R60	In view of the official launch of the JHB Stadium on Thursday, 23 November 1995
Sanlam	Ball pen set	± R250	
Prime Minister of Lower-Saxony, Germany	Ball pen set	± R300	
Airports Company Limited	Ball pen set and wallet	± R250	
Chinese Centre	Pillow cover		
M-Net	Two tickets to Pavavrothi	± R900	
M-Net	Decoder	± R900	Offered to all Cabinet Ministers
M-Net	Satellite dish	± R3 500	Offered to all Cabinet Ministers

Infant mortality rate

508 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Health

Source: Department of Welfare and Population Development, Chief Directorate Population Development

What was the infant mortality rate amongst (a) Blacks, (b) Whites, (c) Coloureds and (d) Indians in (i) urban and (ii) rural areas in the Republic in 1995?

N870E

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH

The 1995 infant mortality rate is not available

In 1994, the infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births) was as follows

- (a) Blacks 49
- (b) Whites 8
- (c) Coloureds 23
- (d) Asians 9
- (i) and (ii) The infant mortality rate by urban and rural areas are not available

HANSAARD

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

(1) Yes In 1996 Cabinet approved a silver R2 coin to commemorate the African Cup of Nations tournament. It is a unique coin as the words "South Africa" appear in all official languages on the obverse

(2) (a) (i) The mintage of the coin is 7500
(ii) Every effort is being made to sell this number both in South Africa and overseas. The selling price is R99 each

(b) (i) 15
(ii) These coins were given to the members of the team and officials at two public relations events to which the press was invited. The subsequent publicity has helped to sell the coins

(3) Yes
(a) and (b) Fall away
Homes for the aged: subsidies

518 Mrs T J MALAN asked the Minister for Welfare and Population Development †

(a) What was the total amount in subsidies paid out by his Department to homes for the aged in the past financial year and (b) what amount was paid in respect of each province?

N881E

THE MINISTER FOR WELFARE AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

(a) The National Department of Welfare is not involved in the financing of homes for the aged. Each Provincial Welfare Department is responsible for old aged homes in their provinces

(b) Gauteng R100,2 million
Northern Province R5,4 million
Northern Cape R10,2 million
Eastern Cape R82,5 million
KwaZulu-Natal R39,6 million
Mpumalanga R18,7 million

The Department could not get any information from the remaining three provinces

Welfare and Population Development: subsidies to institutions

519 Mrs T J MALAN asked the Minister for Welfare and Population Development †

What was the total amount in subsidies paid out by his Department to every specified institution in the past financial year?

N882E

THE MINISTER FOR WELFARE AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

The National Department of Welfare is not responsible for the financing of social welfare services on grassroots level. Particulars regarding the financing of homes for the aged are supplied in the reply to question 518(b)

Illegal immigrants 236

522 Mr I J PRETORIUS asked the Minister of Home Affairs †

(a) How many illegal immigrants were there in the Republic at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) how many of these immigrants came from (i) Lesotho, (ii) Botswana, (iii) Swaziland, (iv) Mozambique, (v) Zimbabwe, (vi) Zambia, (vii) Malawi, (viii) Zaire and (ix) other African countries?

N885E

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) As the majority of illegal aliens enter the country clandestinely, it is not possible to quantify their numbers accurately. In a study, initiated by the Department, and carried out by the Human Sciences Research Council during 1995, it was found that there may be as many as 2,5 to 4,1 million illegal aliens in the country

(b) No such statistics are available

Ratification of conventions

524 Dr F J VAN HEERDEN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Whether South Africa has ratified or acceded to the (a) Convention on the International Right of Correction (1959), (b) Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (1954), (c) Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1961), (d) African Charter on Human and

People's Rights, (e) Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (1948) and (f) Convention on Excessively Injurious and Indiscriminate Weapons (1980), if not, why not, if so, when, in each case?

N887E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

South Africa has not yet ratified or acceded to the following Conventions

- (a) Convention on the International Right of Correction (1962)
- (b) Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (1954)
- (c) Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1961)
- (d) Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (1948).

The reason is that South Africa takes its international obligations most seriously and an exhaustive examination of South Africa's domestic legislation, including both the Interim and future Constitution, must be undertaken to determine their compatibility with the contents of these Conventions

Parliament is currently in the process of considering accession to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights. The National Assembly on 7 June 1996 accepted the Report of the Portfolio Committee on Foreign Affairs recommending accession in terms of section 23(1)(2) of the Interim Constitution. The process, however, still has to be completed in the Senate.

South Africa acceded to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or have Indiscriminate Effects (CCW) on 13 September 1995

Gross domestic fixed investment

532 Mr A H NEL asked the Minister of Finance

- (a) What percentage of South Africa's gross domestic product was contributed by gross domestic fixed investment in 1995, (b) how does this figure compare with the recommendations of the International Monetary Fund and (c) what portion of such gross domestic fixed investment was contributed by the (i) public and (ii) private sector?

N933E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

- (a) The ratio of gross domestic fixed investment to gross domestic product came to 16,9% in 1995

(b) Projections by the International Monetary Fund in its Staff Report are confidential and therefore not publishable. It is, however, widely accepted that the current ratio of gross domestic fixed investment to gross domestic product is still too low to ensure sustainable growth at high enough levels to significantly reduce unemployment. The World Bank's draft report on South Africa's options for higher growth and employment, for example, indicated that private investment growth of 8-9% per annum will be required for growth of 6-7% in gross domestic product

- (c) Gross domestic fixed investment by type of organisation for 1995

	R million	% of total
Public authorities	10 394	12,7
Public corporations	10 287	12,6
Private business enterprises	61 110	74,7
Total	81 791	100,0

Taxi violence: charges

533 Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Justice

Whether any persons were (a) charged, (b) brought to trial and/or (c) sentenced in connection with taxi violence in 1995, if so, how many in each case?

N934E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The required information is not readily available in my Department. In an effort to be of assistance, I have taken the liberty of forwarding the question to the South African Police Service, and they were kind enough to provide me with the following statistics for the period required

Cases reported to the SAPS during 1995	589
Cases under investigation	469
Cases withdrawn	57
Cases where the accused could not be traced	54

Cases where the accused were found not guilty and discharged 7

Cases where the accused were found guilty and sentenced 2

Rural/urban households without electricity

538 Mr J A JORDAAN asked the Minister for Public Enterprises

- (a) How many (i) rural and (ii) urban households are currently without electricity and (b) what is the average capital cost per connection of electrifying (i) rural and (ii) urban houses?

N939E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

- (a) (i) 3,3 million
- (ii) 1,1 million
- (b) (i) R3 600
- (ii) R2 200

Public Works: advisers/consultants employed

539 Mr J A JORDAAN asked the Minister of Public Works

- (1) Whether he or his Department employs any (a) advisers and/or (b) consultants, if so, (i) what (aa) is the name and (bb) are the qualifications of each such adviser and/or consultant, (ii) for what (aa) purpose and (bb) period was each appointed and (iii) what remuneration package and/or other fee is being paid in respect of each,

- (2) whether any provision is made for (a) housing allowances, (b) business class travel, (c) home telephones, (d) overseas (i) travel and (ii) accommodation, (e) car allowances, (f) entertainment allowances and/or (g) any other specified fringe benefits for such advisers and/or consultants, if not, what is the position in this regard, if so, what are the relevant details in each case,

- (3) whether any (a) organisations, (b) bodies and/or (c) persons are paying the costs of any advisers and/or consultants, if not, what is the position in this regard, if so, what are their names?

N940E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

(1) The Department of Public Works, in the execution of the functions is charged to perform, appoints consultants such as valuers, town planners, architects, engineers and quantity surveyors from the private sector on a weekly basis in order to satisfy the needs of its clients for suitable accommodation, from which they in turn can effectively conduct the specific functions which they have been charged to perform. The answer to the question on which advisers and/or consultants are presently in the employ of the Department have accordingly been divided into three categories, namely Ministerial, Director-General and normal departmental appointments

Ministerial appointments

(1), (2) and (3) Not applicable as no advisers and/or consultants have been appointed

Director-General appointments

- (1) (a) Yes
- (b) Yes

(i)(aa)

Mr Nsizwa Cromet Molepo
Dionte and Touche Management Consultants (Pty) Ltd
Burrow Binne International
Africon Engineering International (Pty) Ltd
StarCorp Realty System USA
Deacon Consulting

(bb)

Mr Molepo has a B Comm (majoring in Economic and Business Economics), Diploma in Advanced Practice (Dip APP), Diploma in Business Management, and is currently busy with a Masters degree in Engineering Science

Deloitte and Touche is an internationally recognised firm of Management Consultants. The Directors and staff of the firm have a variety of appropriate degrees in management and associated fields

Burrow Binne are part of the international Black and Veatch Company and also have strong ties with the international firms Tarmac and Servicemaster. The Directors and staff have a variety of appropriate degrees in the engineer-

Nauqht for refugee Annie's comfort in SA

(236)

CP 11/8/96

By ROCKY MOKOENA

A HUTU woman from Rwanda left her war-torn country and walked more than twenty days to South Africa hoping to find peace of mind as a refugee.

Annie Lusala (29) survived a Tutsi ambush which wiped out all her family members including her three-month-old baby girl.

Since her arrival in South Africa in 1994 she has been sleeping at the Johannesburg Park.

She has been in and out of police cells because they cannot deport her to her native country.

"Since coming to South Africa the only good moments I have had was when I was in the police cells for twenty days because I could wash and eat well-cooked food. It

is hard to stay on the street as nobody is prepared to help you," said Lusala.

Lusala said she will go back to her country but while in South Africa she'll work to bring peace among Hutus and Tutsis.

She said she is not in South Africa because of economic problems but to highlight what is happening in Rwanda and seek help.

"My family were killed because of supporting the opposition party I am here as a political refugee because of my political involvement," she said.

Lusala said efforts to get help from the International Red Cross and United Nations failed as they said there were no funds and no accommodation for her.

She said political parties in South Africa especially the PAC, Azapo

and the ANC were trying to help her

Last week Lusala joined hundreds of immigrants from 12 African countries claiming to be refugees in South Africa in marching to the United Nations High Commission building in Pretoria to register their concern and demand resettlement aid.

The UN has denied them refugee status and said they are in the country on an economic mission.

Lusala is now among the group without shelter and food at the Union Buildings park.

Their children are starving and receive no medical treatment.

One immigrant told City Press that his child died because the police officer told him that they would not call an ambulance as he was not a South African

The immigrants demand to be deported to other countries as the UN High Commission for refugees in South Africa is not prepared to help them.

On Friday they received donations of blankets from a church group in Mamelodi.

Alemayehu Bizunayehu, a refugee from Ethiopia, said they had consulted the International Red Cross and other international organisations for help, but all in vain.

Bizunayehu said the aim of the march was to highlight the corruption of the UN High Commission for refugees in South Africa.

They handed a memorandum to the Office of President Nelson Mandela and are to date still waiting for a response.

More than 160 immigrants were arrested during the march

Would-be immigrant in battle with bureaucracy

South Africa's loss is Australia's gain as young couple quit the country 'for a better future'

(236)

ARG 12/8/96

LINDSAY BARNES
Staff Reporter

WHEN Capetonian Tracy Sampson fell in love with an Australian, while on a working holiday in London, she had no idea their intended marriage would devastate her life in South Africa.

She returned to the country of her birth in February last year to marry Richard Hutchings in Cape Town - and the couple's battle with bureaucracy began.

After a long struggle with the Department of Home Affairs, Mr Hutchings, an electronic media technician, was eventually granted a six-month work permit - and he and his wife bought a house together in Tableview.

But they soon discovered their success was the start of a losing battle.

At first Mr Hutchings was granted a three-month holiday visa and on being offered a job in June, the department gave him a six-month work permit.

Before it expired he applied for another and - simultaneously - for permanent residence.

For five months the department hedged and during this period he was obliged to stop working, which only added to his frustration.

Finally, his request was turned down - without reasons being given - and he was told to leave the country within 14 days.

The young couple were devastated by the order. They put their house up for sale and Tracy sold her jewellery business. As they could not sort out all their affairs in time, Richard left on schedule, with Tracy set to follow later.

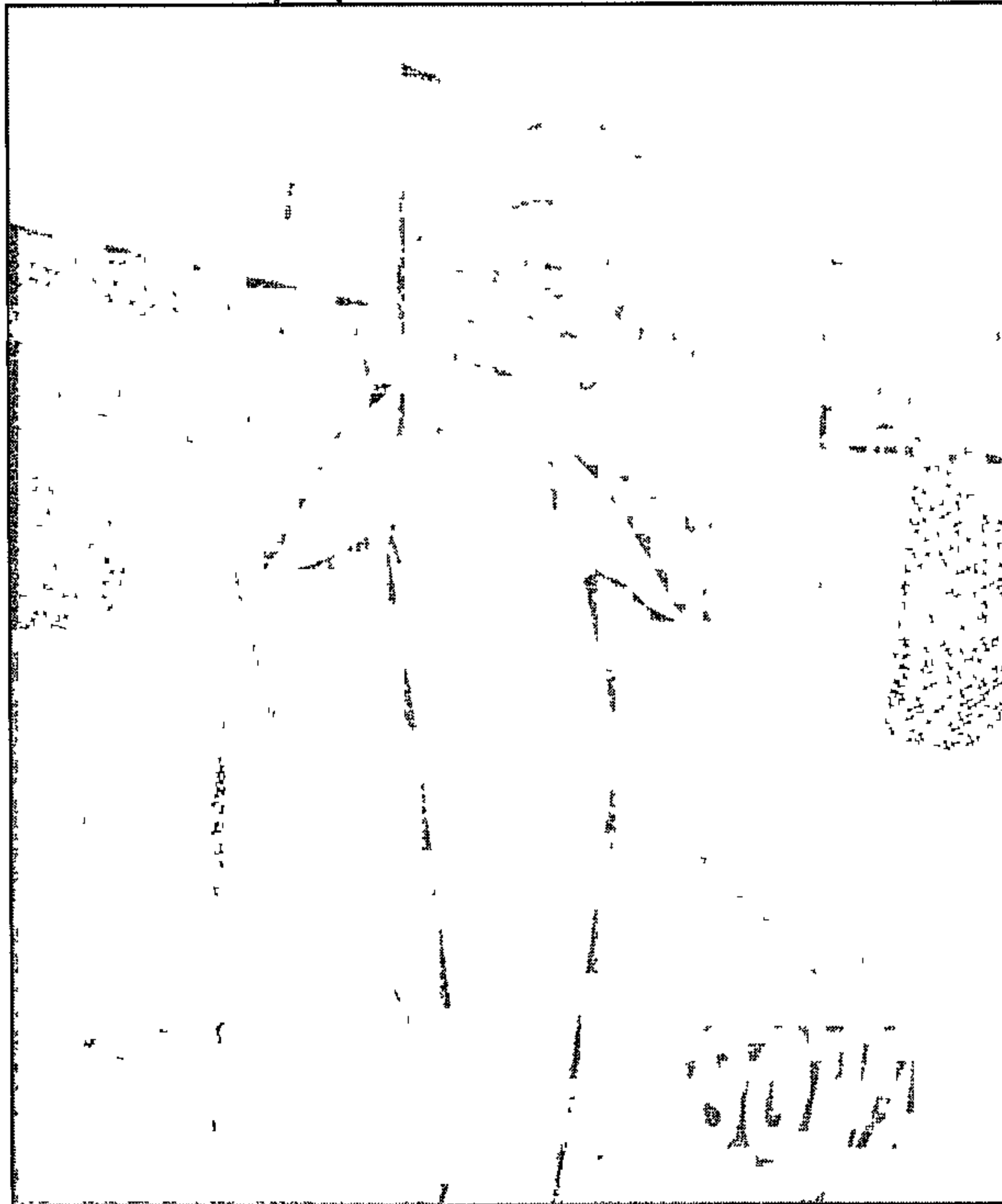
"To put the cherry on the cake, my husband was telephoned by the Department of Home Affairs the day before he left for Australia to say that he had got a work permit," said Tracy.

The Hutchings are not alone in their frustration.

They know of three other couples who face the same fate, one of whom have split as a result.

Many South Africans married to foreigners have left the country for greener pastures because their spouses were denied work permits or the right to permanent residence.

A person married to a local resident



Picture DOUG PITHEY, The Argus

SOUTH AFRICA'S LOSS: Capetonian Tracy Hutchings in front of the house she has sold before leaving for Australia. The government's policy of making it difficult for foreigners married to South Africans to live and work in the country is contributing to the brain drain.

will find it no easier to win residency rights than an ordinary immigrant, said Department of Home Affairs spokesman Hennie Meyer.

Unlike countries such as Canada, South Africa does not encourage immigration, due to the high rate of unemployment, said Mr Meyer.

The Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) estimates there are between two and four million illegal immigrants

in the country.

Immigrants are accepted only after they satisfy stringent requirements such as financial independence.

If they have been offered a job in South Africa, it must be proven there is no other person in the country who could fill that position, nor one who could be trained to fill it.

As of July 1, immigrants are being charged R5 600 by the Department of

Home Affairs for processing a residency application. This sum covers a family of four people and is non-refundable, even if the application is refused.

Also from this date, anyone applying for a work permit has to do so from another country.

The marriage of a would-be immigrant to a South African is taken into consideration in the application, but the person is still subject to the same criteria as any immigrant, Mr Meyer said.

The South African Human Rights Commission is to look into the matter, said spokesman John Mojapelo.

A spokeswoman for the Consultative Committee said, in reference to the Hutchings case, that once an applicant had been granted a six-month permit, it was unlikely that a request to renew the permit would be refused. She declined to comment on why Richard Hutchings had been turned down.

The committee is appointed by the department to process applications for work permits made by people in the arts professions and to recommend approval or refusal.

The spokeswoman confirmed that some South Africans had left the country as a result of the committee's refusal to grant work permits to foreigners. The committee had also received complaints from these couples.

"It's human nature. Anybody, if things don't go smoothly, will complain," the spokeswoman said.

Said Tracy: "We were totally shocked, as they gave Richard a work permit with one hand and took it back with another."

"He was good enough to get a permit initially, then suddenly not good enough when it came to renewing it."

Richard appealed against the order, but a decision was slow in being made and he finally decided to leave the country.

"I feel very upset when I think of how my husband was treated," said Tracy. "He is an honest, hard-working man who invested in this country by buying property and always paid his bills, rates and taxes."

"For him to be turned away is a sad state of affairs."

"There will most certainly be a better and brighter future for us in Australia."

Housing aid, budget/expenditure

211 Sen S D FISHER asked the Minister of Housing +

What amount did the State (a) budget for and (b) spend on housing aid in respect of each of the respective population groups in each of the provinces in the latest specified financial year for which information is available?

S333E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING

(a) and (b) An amount of R1,8 billion was allocated to the various Provinces for housing programmes for the 1995/96 financial year. If this amount is added to their unspent funds for 1994/95 the total amount available for housing within the Provinces amounted to R3,2 billion. Of this total amount R931,1 million (29,5%) was spent during the 1995/96 financial year. Full details with regard to each Province are set out in the table below.

Province	Amount available R'million	Amount spent R'million	Percentage spent
Gauteng	721,9	346,9	48,1
KwaZulu-Natal	604,2	140,6	23,3
Mpumalanga	201,1	77,7	38,6
Northern Province	347,5	17,3	5,0
Northern Cape	79,9	48,2	60,3
North West	245,6	30,1	12,3
Eastern Cape	515,2	64,3	12,5
Free State	185,9	49,3	26,5
Western Cape	256,9	156,7	61,0
Total	3 158,2	931,1	29,5

No differentiation is made between the various population groups and statistics on this bases are not available.

Professionals leaving SA permanently

212 Sen Dr G W KOORNHOF asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(1) How many persons in each professional occupation left South Africa permanently (i) in 1994, (ii) in 1995 and (iii) during the period 1 January 1996 up to the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) for what reasons did such persons leave the Republic,

(2) whether the Government has taken or intends taking any steps aimed at encouraging persons with expertise and experi-

ence to stay in the Republic, if not, why not, if so, what steps? S334E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) (a) (i) and (ii) The statistics for the period 1 January 1994 to 31 January 1996 are furnished in the Annexure

(b) No such information is available

(2) This is not the responsibility of a single department or the Government alone. The fostering of a positive picture of South Africa that will encourage skilled persons to remain in the country, demands a continued effort from both the public as well as the private sector, including the media. Such a team effort should be championed by every South African.

ANNEXURE

Emigrants by occupation for the period 1 January 1994 to 31 January 1996

Occupation	1994	1995	1996 (Jan)
Grand Total	10 235	8 725	1 417
Total—Economically Active	4 860	4 526	718
Professional, semi-professional and technical occupations—Total	1 960	1 680	320
Engineers and related technologists	393	319	37
Industrial/Production	24	7	1
Chemical	9	11	0
Electrical and related	39	18	2
Agricultural	0	0	0
Mechanical	22	3	1
Metallurgical	2	2	0
Mining	5	2	1
Civil and related	43	18	3
Engineers (not elsewhere classified)	249	258	29
Medical practitioner	72	56	13
Medical specialist	21	15	2
Dental professions	16	14	2
Education and related occupations	305	314	85
Accountant and related accounting occupations	200	234	40
Other	953	728	141
Managerial, executive and administrative occupations	638	664	89
Clerical and sales occupations	1 008	861	134
Transport, delivery and communications occupations	45	41	3
Service occupations	122	102	11
Farming and related occupations	14	26	0
Artisans, Apprentice and related occupations	402	319	37
Production foreman and supervisor, miner and quarry worker, operator, production and related worker	67	40	9
Occupation unspecified and not elsewhere classified	604	793	115
Total—Economically inactive	5 375	4 199	699
Housekeeping	1 440	1 158	146
Child—not scholar	959	741	116
Scholar/student	2 230	1 776	397
Pensioner	682	443	36
Economically inactive (not elsewhere classified)	64	81	4

Illegal/legal oriental immigrants

208 Sen L J SWANEPOEL asked the Minister of Home Affairs †

- (a) How many Oriental immigrants from (i) Hong Kong, (ii) India, (iii) Pakistan and (iv) Taiwan (aa) legally entered the Republic and (bb) is it estimated entered the Republic illegally during the period 1 January 1995 up to the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) what measures is his Department taking to prevent illegal immigration from each of the abovementioned countries?

S330E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (a) (aa) (i) 16
(ii) 340
(iii) 97
(iv) 264

(bb) As the majority of illegal aliens enter the country clandestinely, it is not possible to quantify their numbers accurately

- (b) The hon member is referred to my budgetary speech in the Senate on 22 May 1996

Average bed occupancy rate in provincial/academic hospitals

209 Sen C R REDCLIFFE asked the Minister of Health †

- (1) What was the average bed occupancy rate in each specified (a) provincial and (b) academic hospital under the control of her Department in (i) the Western Cape, (ii) Gauteng and (iii) KwaZulu-Natal during the period 1 May 1995 to 30 April 1996,
(2) whether the bed occupancy rate in respect of any of these hospitals does not correspond with the capacity of such hospitals, if so, why, in each case?

S331E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH

- (1) (a) and (b) No provincial or academic hospitals fall under the control of the Department of Health

(i), (ii) and (iii) See attached list for the information received from the Provinces

(2) It is very difficult to maintain full occupancy of beds, as between every discharge and admission there is a vacant period. The shorter the stay, the higher the turn-over and the more such vacant periods would occur

65 to 75% occupancy is considered to be effective utilisation of bed capacity. See attached list

KEY

Column 1 Hospital name

Column 2 Type of Hospital

P = Provincial
A = Academic

Column 3 Percentage bed occupancy

Column 4 Whether bed occupancy rate corresponds with capacity

Column 5 Reason 65 to 75% = fully occupied

(i) Western Cape

Hospital	Type	Bed occ	2 1	2 2
Ceres Hospital	P	35,13%	No	Under
Citrusdal Hospital	P	93,55%	No	Fully
Conradie Hospital	P	109,73%	No	Over
Groote Schuur Hospital	A	92,82%	No	Over
Hermanus Hospital	P	65,35%	Yes	Fully

Hospital	Type	Bed occ	2 1	2 2
Hottentots Holland Hospital	P	94,18%	No	Over
Karl Bremer Hospital	P	49,12%	No	Under
Lapa Munnik Hospital	P	73,85%	Yes	Fully
Montagu Hospital	P	68,76%	Yes	Fully
Mossel Bay Hospital	P	38,14%	No	Under
Mowbray Maternity Hospital	P	72,35%	Yes	Fully
Otto Du Plessis Hospital Bredasdorp	P	135,74%	No	Over
Prince Albert Hospital	P	49,95%	No	Under
Princess Alice Hospital	P	64,47%	Yes	Fully
Robertson Hospital	P	72,09%	Yes	Fully
Swartland Hospital	P	58,40%	No	Under
Tygerberg Hospital	P	76,71%	Yes	Fully
Uniondale Hospital	P	62,60%	No	Under
Victoria Hospital Wynberg	P	68,72%	Yes	Fully
Vredendal Hospital	P	85,93%	No	Over
Average occupancy (Western Cape)		80,47%		

(ii) Gauteng

Andrew McColm Hospital	P	33,60%	No	Under
Boksburg-Benoni Hospital	P	105,33%	No	Over
Discoverers Memorial Hospital	P	55,87%	No	Under
Dr AG Visser Hospital	P	100,66%	No	Over
Edenvale Hospital	P	118,61%	No	Over
Far East Hospital	P	84,39%	No	Over
GaRankuwa Hospital	A	91,00%	No	Over
HF Verwoerd Hospital	A	77,69%	No	Over
Hillbrow Hospital	P	28,12%	No	Under
JG Strydom Hospital	P	93,14%	No	Over
Johannesburg Hospital	A	109,29%	No	Over
Kalafong Hospital	P	77,28%	No	Over
Kempton Park Hospital	P	105,13%	No	Over
Laudium Hospital	P	54,14%	No	Under
Leratong Hospital	P	109,82%	No	Over
Mamelodi Hospital	P	113,87%	No	Over
Natalspruit Hospital	P	85,35%	No	Over
Nigel Hospital	P	62,15%	No	Under
Paardekraal Hospital	P	79,57%	No	Over
Pholosong Hospital	P	86,63%	No	Over
Sebokeng Hospital	P	101,35%	No	Over
South Rand Hospital	P	78,92%	No	Over
Tembisa Hospital	P	130,76%	No	Over
Vereeniging Hospital	P	123,11%	No	Over
Willem Craywagen Gemiston	P	73,70%	Yes	Fully
Average occupancy (Gauteng)		89,19%		

(236)
Home Affairs figures

A TOTAL of 16 892 people obtained SA citizenship between January 1995 and April 1996.

In reply to a parliamentary question, Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday that 8 936 people obtained citizenship through naturalisation, 6 354 by descent and 1 602 by resumption.

Altogether 8 725 people, of whom 4 526 were economically active, emigrated in 1995.

BD 13/8/96

Illegal aliens 'costing SA taxpayer R2-billion a year'

PAUL OLIVIER
Staff Reporter

ILLEGAL immigrants are costing the taxpayer billions of rands a year and an increase in numbers could have a crippling effect on the economy

A national police survey shows up to 8.2 million illegal immigrants may already be resident in South Africa, costing the country more than R2 billion a year in housing, health, education and policing

It was found that the influx of illegal immigrants placed a crippling burden on the infrastructure and natural resources of the country and defeated the aims of the RDP

It also deprived millions of South Africans of their right to available employment

The survey found that illegal immigrants were responsible

■ South Africa may be home to a staggering 8 million illegal immigrants, a new police survey shows. The flood threatens to cripple the economy.

for 14 percent of all serious crime committed in South Africa. Police operations were severely hampered by people sheltering aliens and employers

who used illegal immigrants as cheap labour

The Internal Tracing Unit commander in the Western Cape, Wilken Marais, told SATURDAY

Argus that illegal immigrants gained entry at will due to ineffective policing of international borders - land, air and sea

The situation was aggravated by large-scale corruption at all border control points

"Besides significantly contributing to crime, aliens are generally abused by employers

who are aware that they are frightened of being caught and remunerate them at rates unacceptable to the trade unions

"Illegals who are caught defend their presence by pointing out that South African citizens often refuse to do unschooled hard labour at tariffs acceptable to them"

"Cases have occurred where farmers often did not pay their illegal labourers for months and simply report them to the police when they complain," said Inspector Marais

Research had shown that certain nationalities were associated with particular categories of crime. Nigerians were wide-

ly involved in drug-related felonies, especially cocaine smuggling, while illegals from Zaïre showed a preference for smuggling diamonds

Taiwanese and Chinese illegals were tied closely to illicit dealing in perlemoen and crayfish, and a number of Thai women were earning their keep

in brothels and on the street

Most weapons in South Africa's illegal arsenal were smuggled in from Angola and Mozambique by illegal immigrants from those countries hoping for a better life in South Africa

According to police figures, illegals represent 12 percent of the South African population, compared with 6 percent in the United States and 2 percent in France

Greg Mills of the South African Institute of International Affairs is quoted in the institute's yearbook as saying there has been a lot of counterfeiting in the issuing of South African passports

Around 40 Department of Home Affairs officials were arrested between 1990 and 1995 for issuing an estimated 250 000 false passports

(23b) ARG 17/8/96

Africa Initiative backed

PIETERSBURG — The Transvaal Agricultural Union said yesterday it was surprised at Agricultural Minister Derek Hanekom's concern about resettlement of SA farmers in neighbouring countries and the resultant loss of agricultural experience and expertise to the country.

Hanekom's opposition to the Africa Initiative was a repudiation of President Nelson Mandela and other Cabinet ministers who backed upliftment of African nations' agriculture and economies, union president Dries Bruwer said.

"It (the programme) was fully supported by President Mandela. Maybe Hanekom should seek the reasons for resettlement of SA farmers in African countries in his handling of agricultural and land affairs," Hanekom had reportedly said SA could not afford the loss of farmers' experience if they should resettle on a large scale in African countries. The first group of farmers to settle in Mozambique were due to move to their new homes at the end of the month.

Sources indicated that Hanekom's latest stand on the Africa Initiative had led to reaction in ANC ranks. — Sapa.

236) BD 19/8/96

ANC, NP to face truth body

Wynndham Hartley

CAPE TOWN — The truth commission has been urged to grill political parties this week when they make their submissions to the commission on their role in the struggle for and against apartheid.

All the main political players, with the exception of the IFP, will this week submit their versions of what happened in the struggle to the commission. The NP on Wednesday and the ANC on Thursday will provide key insights into the extent of responsibility which political leaders are prepared to accept for human rights abuses committed in the name of their organisations.

A grouping of about 25 human rights, religious and legal organisations has made a plea to the commission not to simply accept the submissions at face value but to "critically evaluate all submissions and publicly challenge all parties versions of the past".

The grouping, which includes The Black Sash, the Centre for Applied Legal Studies, the Human Rights

BD 19/8/96

Committee, Lawyers for Human Rights, the SA Council of Churches and the SA Catholic Bishops Conference, said that, unlike the testimony of direct victims of apartheid, "the submission hearings offer a forum for more rigorous scrutiny and cross-examination of testimony."

It expressed concern that the commission would use the party submissions simply to gather the opinions of political parties "rather than a process which really engages with differing perspectives and which deals substantively with the complicity of a range of security police and political parties in human rights abuses".

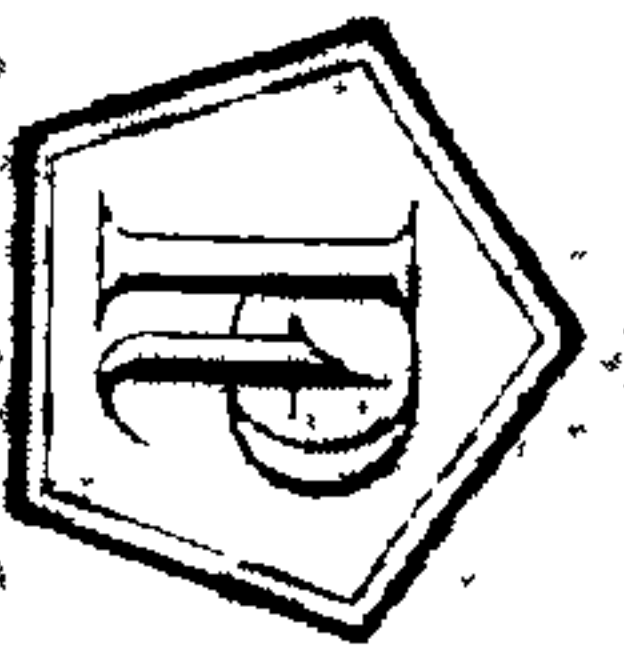
The hearings begin today with submissions by the African Christian Democratic Party (which ironically was only formed after the cut-off date for human rights abuses) and the Freedom Front.

Front leader Constand Viljoen is expected to detail some of the background to the attempts by the white rightwing to prop up the bantustan government of Lucas Mangope in Bophutatswana.

The PAC and the DP will make their submissions on Tuesday. While the PAC will no doubt explain the context of Apla attacks on soft civilian targets, the DP will tell of its efforts to record and expose human rights abuses during apartheid.

NP leader FW De Klerk will put the NP's interpretation of the struggle against the "forces of liberation" on Wednesday and he will be followed on Thursday by Deputy President Thabo Mbeki who will put forward the ANC's position.

It is understood that the IFP has a submission but failed to make it onto this week's programme.



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Minister slammed over resettlement of farmers

(236)

Agricultural union says Hanekom's reservations about exodus to neighbouring countries is a repudiation of Mandela's desire to uplift African economies

SAPA
Pietersburg

Agriculture Minister Derek Hanekom has come under fire from the Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU) for his statements about the resettlement of South African farmers in neighbouring countries and the resultant loss of agricultural experience and expertise to the country.

Hanekom's opposition to the Africa Initiative was a repudiation of President Nelson Mandela and other cabinet ministers who supported the upliftment of African countries' agriculture and economies, TAU president Dries Bruwer said in a statement.

According to a media report, Hanekom had said South Africa could not afford the loss of farmers' experience if they should resettle on a large scale in other African countries.

The first group of farmers to settle in Mozambique were due to leave for their new homes at the

end of this month. The resettlement programme was initiated by the Transvaal and Free State agricultural unions.

The two unions were also key players in the establishment of the South African Chamber for Agricultural Development in Africa (Sacada), which was asked by Mandela to help African countries in their quest for agricultural and general economic development.

"Hanekom's sudden concern on the resettlement of South African farmers in neighbouring countries comes as a surprise. It also shows his ignorance on the developments which were conducted over a period of months by Sacada and neighbouring governments.

"It was fully supported by President Mandela. Maybe Hanekom should seek the reasons for the resettlement of South African farmers in African countries in his handling of agricultural and land affairs," Bruwer said.

Sources indicated Hanekom's

latest stand on the Africa initiative had led to reaction within ANC ranks.

The president did not only play a leading role in negotiations and the drawing up of agreements between South Africa and Mozambique, but Mpumalanga Premier Mathews Phosa was also a Sacada director.

Mpumalanga was faced with growing numbers of illegal immigrants.

Bruwer said this posed a serious threat to South Africa with regard to illegal immigrants settling on high-quality agricultural land, increased unemployment, and increased pressure on natural resources and the country's economy in general.

It was an accepted fact that illegals and unemployment contributed largely to the high levels of crime in rural and urban areas which led to the reluctance of foreign countries and governments to invest in South Africa, Bruwer added.

Star 19/8/96

Bank has not given clearance for trek

Louise Cook

BD 20/8/96 (226)

THE SA farmers' trek into central Africa, due to start in a week, could be aborted as no clearance has been given for agricultural equipment to be taken out of SA.

Inquiries to government and the Reserve Bank yesterday failed to bear out farmers' claims that there would not be a problem tak-

ing out the equipment

President Nelson Mandela's office reaffirmed that he still backed the trek, but despite this, special exchange control arrangements remained the domain of the Bank.

A source confirmed a special meeting had taken place last week to discuss relaxing exchange controls for the farmers, but said no finality was reached.

Every day people die

(236) rowechar 21/8/96

EVERY DAY PEOPLE are dying. Anyone there has reason to leave. "If I go back, I will be killed," said an Angolan refugee, presently staying at the Catholic Cathedral in Pretoria.

Pedro, who does not want his surname published, is one of thousands of people from other parts of Africa seeking asylum in South Africa from violence and starvation in their home countries.

As a refugee from the Angolan civil war, he will qualify automatically for refugee status – but many asylum-seekers in equally desperate circumstances will not.

South Africa is host to very few refugees compared to its resident population and other African countries. It has under 10 000 refugees, excluding Mozambicans, out of a population of about 40 million.

Malawi, on the other hand, has accommodated about 1.3 million refugees out of a population of under nine million.

These difficulties prompted over 400 exiles from 16 African countries to unite nearly a month ago in a demonstration outside the office of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and later outside the Union Buildings in Pretoria.

The police surrounded the group, protesting under the banner of the Association of Refugees in South Africa, and arrested 106 of them as suspected illegal aliens.

They deported around 20 and 46 detainees are still being held at Kameeldrift police station. At least half the remaining detainees are awaiting deportation as their temporary permits have expired, now some are said to be on hunger strike.

Meanwhile 171 exiles, many women and children, are camping in the Cathedral hall waiting for the outcome of their applications for refugee status and for resettlement abroad.

In their protest, they called for a fair system of processing asylum claims, material assistance from the UNHCR and assistance towards resettlement in foreign countries.

Neither the UNHCR nor the Government are able to satisfy these demands since they follow set procedures governing the treatment of refugees and are not able to give this group preferential treatment.

But this crisis underlines the need for comprehensive refugee legislation in South Africa that spells out and protects the rights of refugees and immigrants in the country.

At the moment South Africa has no refugee law although it has signed international agreements with the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity governing the treatment of refugees.

"The Department of Home Affairs is in the process of drafting a Refugee Act with input

Like other African countries, South Africa is becoming a haven for refugees fleeing their countries because of civil strife and starvation. Feature Writer **Claire Keeton** looks at how South Africa is coping...



Children crowd into the Pretoria Catholic Cathedral hall while waiting for the outcome of their refugee applications.

PIC CLAIRE KEETON

from the UNHCR," said a lawyer from Wits University's Centre for Applied Legal Studies, Jonathan Klaaren.

He said the existing asylum procedures are interim measures originally designed for dealing with Mozambican refugees and then extended to apply to all refugees.

UNHCR media spokesman Yusuf Hassan said when people arrive in the country they must report to Home Affairs. A temporary permit (Section 41) is issued to them and during that time they are given the protection of refugees.

The Refugee Counselling Office of the South African Red Cross in Johannesburg, acting on behalf of the UNHCR, does interviews with individual applicants and the UNHCR investigates their cases, including conditions in their home countries.

Applications are considered by an eligibility committee and if applicants are refused refugee status, they may put their cases to an independent appeal board.

"The way South Africa grants asylum is very liberal by any standard. We are satisfied South Africa is meeting its obligations," Hassan said.

For example, around 90 000 Mozambican refugees may qualify as residents in December when their refugee status expires – if they can

prove they were here before 1992.

From September 1 until the end of November, illegal immigrants from Southern African countries are invited to apply for amnesty and will be granted permission to stay if they have employment, marriage ties or have been living in South Africa for a certain time.

"We can't push the people or Government of South Africa any further," Hassan said.

Official government estimates of illegal immigrants start at around two million.

UNHCR said there had been about 16 000 refugee applications in South Africa, of which around half were accepted. There were 2 485 applications from February 1994 to 1995 for political refugee status, of which 357 were accepted (apart from Mozambicans).

Many African immigrants do not feel welcome in South Africa, despite their countries' efforts to accommodate political exiles from this country before the 1994 elections.

"We thought South Africa would help us but they have done nothing," said Abdullah (20) from Senegal. His friend Yusuf said "The cops have no respect for human rights and give us a hard time. If I go back to Liberia, I will be a rebel killing people or I will be killed."

Antonia from Angola said "We can't find employment and we don't know what to do. Many South Africans are not working and they will kill us if we take their jobs."

Blurred distinctions

Jeff Handmaker from Lawyers for Human Rights said "The distinction between political and economic refugees is becoming blurred."

The Reverend Marcel Smulders said he was disappointed with the Government. "It has pretended the refugees are not here (in Pretoria). They have been shabbily treated by a government that was in exile itself."

Catholic Church Justice and Peace director Father Shaun O'Leary said they needed assistance in accommodating the refugees.

They are also working with human rights lawyers to assist individuals with their applications to Home Affairs.

● Anyone able to assist with food, clothing or accommodation for the refugees can contact Reverend Jacob Minele at (012) 323-5187, Reverend Marcel Smulders at (012) 343-9090 or Father Vincent Hill at (012) 326-3027.

Fears over immigration

(236)
CAPE TOWN — Illegal immigration was increasing disturbingly, Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

The number of illegal immigrants in SA was estimated at between 2-million and 5-million, but some estimates put the figure as high as 8-million, Buthelezi told a briefing of journalists and diplomats.

The SAPS and SANDF were co-operating with his department to curb the flood, but the priority for the SAPS now was to fight crime.

No decision had been taken on reactivating electric border fences, Buthelezi said.

Illegals put a severe strain on the country's provision of services.

About R12m had been spent last year on combating illegal immigration, Buthelezi said.

About 150 000 illegal immigrants were deported last year, 70% to Mozambique, while another 10 000 received SA citizenship. — Sapa

BD 21/8/96

Number of illegals on the rise

(236)

More campaigning for applicants who
deserve exemption will be made

ILLEGAL immigration into South Africa was increasing at a very disturbing rate, Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday

The number of illegal immigrants in the country was estimated at between two and five million, but some estimates put the figure as high as eight million, Buthelezi told a briefing of journalists and diplomats

The SA Police Service and National Defence Force were cooperating with his department to curb the flood of illegals, but the priority for the SAPS now was to concentrate on fighting the high crime rate in the country

Illegals posed a serious threat to the country, especially as far as the provision of services was concerned,

Buthelezi said

Home Affairs Director-General Piet Colyn said 150 000 illegal immigrants had been deported last year - 70 per cent to Mozambique. Illegals formed a high percentage of the population, but a distinction had to be made between illegal aliens and refugees, who had a right to be in the country, he said

Buthelezi announced that more than 10 000 applications from citizens of SADC countries who had lived illegally in South Africa for five years or more, for exemption in terms of a Cabinet decision, had been received

This was less than what had generally been expected. Further publicity campaigns will follow to make sure that the exemption came to the attention of all interested parties - *Sapa*

Warning on Mozambican illegal settler tinderbox

Wyndham Hartley

CAPE TOWN — Illegal Mozambican immigrants are threatening armed insurrection if SA police and local communities continue to persecute them, a parliamentary committee heard yesterday.

Maxine Reitz of the Centre for Policy Studies told the home affairs committee that some of the policy implications of a field study on illegal immigrants in the Winterveld area of Northwest were so urgent they necessitated a report to the committee.

She said that contrary to conventional wisdom, the study had shown illegal immigrants were no more or less involved in crime than the SA residents in the area.

One of the problems that could lead to an escalation in violence was that illegal immigrants were becoming the targets of crime because they did not report abuses to the police for fear of being arrested and summarily deported, she said.

Reitz said the crime directed at illegal immigrants had led to the "windowless" house phenomenon as they were more secure. Unfortunately, this also made illegal immigrants easier to identify.

She said violence was being threatened against the police and against those the immigrants accuse of robbery and rape. There was huge potential for a destabilising spiral of violence, Reitz said.

She said deportation was resulting in increasing numbers of illegal immigrants, as some were now bringing members of their families who could secure their possessions if they were deported.

Illegal immigrants complained of police complicity in the looting of their homes and shops when deportations took place. Police were accused of indiscriminate arrests and deportations when they wanted to collect bribes.

"The Mozambicans are threatening to go back to the bush," Reitz said, adding that they wanted

to do something "severe" to teach the authorities and xenophobic locals to stop harassing them. The conclusion, Reitz said, was that current immigration policy could be a destabilising factor.

Reitz also said there was a backlash from illegal immigrants over what they saw as a hardening of attitudes after the 1994 election. She said many of them had been granted temporary IDs and voter cards and encouraged to vote, but that when they presented themselves to home affairs offices to collect their permanent identity documents, they were arrested and deported. They said the ANC government would not get their votes if the raids and deportations did not stop.

Reitz said there was deep suspicion of home affairs officials who appeared to be deliberately undermining the new amnesty provisions allowing illegal immigrants who meet certain conditions to become legal SA residents.

SA to weigh performance not promises

Reinie Booysen

PROMISES of investment would not influence government policy concerning Taiwan and the People's Republic of China, ANC MP and parliamentary trade and industry committee acting chairman Rob Davis said yesterday.

"We will be weighing up actual investments in SA rather than stated intentions," he said.

Taiwan and mainland China, which are locked in a decades-old competition for international recognition, have both promised multibillion-dollar investments in SA over the past few days. A Tai-

wanese delegation led by deputy premier Hsu Li-Teh is to meet Davis's trade and industry committee today.

SA is the largest country still officially recognising Taiwan, the islands also known as the Republic of China. While mainland China has spoken of investing \$18bn in a mini-industrial city near Potchefstroom, Taiwanese media reports that companies from the island state remain committed to an ambitious \$3,5bn petrochemical complex in SA.

However, some government officials have become increasingly sceptical about the petrochemical

venture's prospects. "There appears to be something of a gap between stated intentions and delivery," Davis said yesterday.

He said government legislators would be swayed more by trade figures, which totalled R5,7bn last year in the case of Taiwan and R2,9bn for China. However, the UK will hand Hong Kong back to China next year, and that territory currently enjoys annual trade of R3,6bn with SA.

Meanwhile, Reuter reports from Taipei that Taiwan said yesterday it had begun discussions with SA on sales of its domestically made AT-3 trainer jets.

SWOOP ON FARM SYNDICATE

Boland 'slave trade' exposed



IN A SWOOP on farms in the Boland and in the Ceres area police found many illegal immigrant labourers in possession of fraudulent identity documents and living in squalid conditions. **JACKIE CAMERON** reports.

POLICE have uncovered a syndicate of Boland and Ceres farmers which they believe has illegally brought in impoverished Lesotho residents to work on their farms — many for less than R10 a day

Internal Tracing Unit police members swooped on a farm owner and five men in management positions at farms in Ceres and Franschhoek on Tuesday

At least 43 illegal Lesotho immigrants have been arrested in the past month

Meanwhile, in an unrelated scam involving illegal immigrants, police are probing a scheme, which may involve senior government officials, that is believed to be costing the taxpayer about R90 million annually.

They believe Lesotho citizens are being registered as South African residents and put on the government pension payroll — in exchange for a fee

In this week's raid on farms at least three people were arrested on a Groot Drakenstein farm, Jerico

About 30 people were arrested at Parys farm, Koue Bokkeveld, and several were arrested at Esperanto Farm, also in the Koue Bokkeveld/Ceres area

The police task force seized dozens of fraudulently-acquired South African identity documents when they raided the immigrants' living quarters

Farmers allegedly fetch truckloads of Lesotho residents from villages near this country's border with Lesotho

Police believe there may be as many as 1 000 Basotho working illegally on farms in the Western Cape, for wages described as 'close to slave labour'

The scam was uncovered when "Zastron police noticed that trucks with Ceres-registered number plates regularly collected truckloads of people near the border", Western Cape Internal Tracing Unit chief Inspector Wilken Marais said

The illegal immigrants would not be deported until after they had testified in court against their employers

"We are taking a hard line against the employers of illegal immigrants. They could be fined up to R40 000 or sentenced to five years' imprisonment for each person they employ illegally"

One detective said illegal immigrants were living in cramped and squalid conditions at a number of the farms visited by police in the past month

CT 29/8/96 (236)

"They do not want to leave as they say there is no work for them at home"

Some of the illegal immigrants had told police that farmers actively encouraged workers to take advantage of a loophole in the identity document administration process

"They tell them to find people who are willing to pose as a mother and father, who would then sign documentation saying they did not know they needed to have their child's birth registered"

One farmer, who was arrested this week and who did not wish to be named, said: "I am very upset that my workers have been picked up. They are good, loyal workers. Some have worked for me for a number of years. We were quite surprised when they were arrested"

It was "tradition in this area to bring down people from the Sterkspruit area" while "Grabouw farmers go towards Umtata" for their workforce. He said workers "used to go to the Ceres Magistrate's office for an identity book"

All the farmers paid their workers about R20 per day "plus all the perks, free water, lights, that type of thing" "They buy food themselves. We subsidise as much as we can and buy in wholesale food. Transport is free"

● Mr Dudley Barry, Mr David Pomoane, Mr Barend Jacobus, Mr Raymond Gibson and Mr Hugo Coetzee, all from farms in the Ceres area, have been charged in connection with aiding and abetting illegal immigrants. They appeared in court briefly yesterday, but no charges were put to them

● Picture Page 4

Expelling aliens costs SA R12-m

SADC citizens eligible to live here not seeking permits

(236)

ARG 29/8/96

CLIVE SAWYER
Political Correspondent

ABOUT 150 000 aliens were deported last year, costing South Africa about R12 million

The deportation made little more than a dent in the number of aliens in the country illegally, now officially estimated to total between 2 million and 5 million

About 70 percent of those deported last year were from Mozambique

Minister of Home Affairs Mangosuthu Buthelezi said ille-

gal immigration was growing at a very disturbing rate

Negative effects included an additional burden on government departments

Chief Buthelezi said he would take part in discussions on the issue tomorrow at a meeting in Maseru of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) council of ministers

He had talks last week with Lesotho's foreign minister, and would meet his Zambian counterpart on Monday

Chief Buthelezi said applications for residence permits

from SADC citizens living illegally in South Africa, but eligible in terms of a cabinet decision, were fewer than had been expected

SADC citizens who have been living illegally in South Africa for at least five years are eligible on application for exemption from deportation

There had been more than 10 000 applications for exemption, fewer than had been expected, and Chief Buthelezi said the home affairs department would begin a fresh publicity campaign to inform those who were eligible, of the offer

Immigrant policy 'unconstitutional'

236/Star 29/8/96

By **PATRICK BULGER**
Parliamentary Correspondent

Cape Town - Government policy towards immigrants living illegally in South Africa was counter-productive, and aspects of the policy may even be unconstitutional, a Centre for Policy Studies researcher told Parliament yesterday.

CPS researcher Maxine Reitzes was presenting the findings of a research project on illegal immigrants living at Winterveld, about 50km north of Pretoria.

Official estimates of the number of illegal immigrants range between 5 and 8 million

The CPS report sharply contradicts commonly held assumptions that immigrants are parasites involved in crime and stealing jobs from South African citizens, and warns that it will be more difficult to remove immigrants than the Government hopes

"Many of the immigrants are self-employed and engaged in productive economic activity. While they are seen by many South Africans in the area as economic competition, they appear to be contributing skills and resources, not merely consuming them.

"The fact that they are self-employed questions the work-

ability of attempts to stem immigration by fining employers," Reitzes told the committee

The committee heard that immigrants in Winterveld were encouraged to obtain South African identity books before the 1994 election, and therefore perceived themselves to be SA citizens

The report finds that because the proposed Bill of Rights does not grant immigrants the right to "free economic activity" but does guarantee them the right to health and housing, "immigrants will not be constitutionally permitted to create wealth, but will be permitted - or forced - to consume it".

~~SAPS formulating new policy on rewarding informants~~

ST (cm) 11/8/96

Fugitives win court reprieve

(236)

By JESSICA BEZUIDENHOUT

TWO Zairean fugitives and their families were granted permission by the Cape Town Supreme Court this week to remain in South Africa while they await another court ruling on repatriation

According to court documents, the men, who fear for the safety of their families and themselves if they return home, face repatriation after the Department of Home Affairs rejected their application for political asylum last year

The Supreme Court ruled this week that their claim to be considered for asylum as refugees could be valid because department officials had rejected an application based on three international conventions involving the United Nations and Organisation of African Unity

Last year the men went to the Appeal Board for Refugees, but were turned down. Although the SA government has not yet formally agreed to these international laws, it is understood they are binding on this country unless they are inconsistent with our Constitution

Under normal circumstances, illegal aliens are deported until the department decides on their application for asylum

The court found the men could face persecution in Zaire and they should be allowed to stay in this country while the authorities decided on their application

The men, who applied through the Legal Resources Centre, claimed they were forced to flee from Zaire in 1992 because they belonged to an opposition faction

The judge this week concluded that by rejecting the initial application based on international conventions, the department indirectly acknowledged that the men could be considered as refugees and that their application for asylum as refugees could then be valid

Too few border cops to halt illegal aliens

(236)

of 21/8/96

THE fight against spiralling crime and illegal immigrants flooding across South Africa's borders was hampered by a moratorium on police recruitment, a senior police officer said yesterday.

Police Commissioner George Fivaz told a parliamentary committee on safety and security the shortage of officers meant the country's borders were virtually uncontrolled, detectives were overworked and too few officers were on the beat, while guards protecting VIPs were demoralised.

Referring to border controls, Fivaz said: "As a result of lack of human resources, we feel some points of entry are not adequately controlled or control is non-existent."

The committee heard that 740 police officers were assigned to border control duties, against the 1 600 needed if the force was to carry out the task effectively. — Reuter

Immigrants board dying — but kicking

M+G 30/8-5/9/96 (236)

Marion Edmunds

THE almost defunct Immigrants Selection Board is delivering some final blows before it finally rolls over and dies. The board, which is to be replaced at the end of November by a new legitimate structure, is considering defying a court judgment in which it was instructed to reconsider the permanent residence application of British-born David Foulds, which it had hitherto repeatedly rejected.

Foulds took court action against the board — and the Department of Home Affairs under which it falls — this year. The department lost its case in the Johannesburg Supreme Court and was obliged to pay the costs, and take the consequences, one of which meant reconsidering Foulds' oft-rejected application to become a permanent resident.

Six weeks after the judgment was handed down, the board has still not reconsidered Foulds's application, and in addition, has asked for legal

opinion as to whether an appeal against the judgment is possible.

Under normal circumstances, an appeal has to be lodged within 15 working days of the judgment, that is by August 2. This deadline has long since passed, and yet a second senior counsel has been engaged by Home Affairs to look into possible appeal procedures. The board has refused to talk to the *Mail & Guardian* or say what information it has in its possession which might prompt an appeal.

The department said this week "The judgment deals with important principles which have far-reaching implications. The board and the department therefore need to study the implications thereof in detail for purposes of obtaining legal certainty on the issues involved."

It is possible that the board has belatedly realised that Foulds' victory in court in July could open the floodgates for numerous other cases against it from people who feel their applications for permanent resident status have been unfairly rejected



David Foulds: Will fight till the end

Both Foulds and his lawyer, Susan Nurick, are outraged. Nurick said this week: "The longer the matter drags out, the more prejudicial it is to Dave. Their ignoring of the judgment also amounts to contempt of court."

Foulds said this week that the department was pushing his family to the limit. "My business is expanding, but the banks won't give me letters of credit until I have proof of permanent resident. They say they want foreign companies to invest, but is it only the big ones they want, and don't they want the small businessman like myself? This is very frustrating, but we won't give in, we'll fight them to the end."

No more lobola for foreigners

Marion Edmunds

THE Home Affairs Department has quietly dropped the fee charged to foreigners to marry South African citizens.

In July this year, Home Affairs introduced regulations which made it obligatory for foreigners to pay a set charge of almost R7 000 should they wish to marry South African citizens. At the time, the department appeared impervious to cries of outrage from South Africans with foreign-born spouses.

One of the affected South Africans phoned the *Mail & Guardian* this week to say he had been told by officials the charge had been dropped from October 18. Home Affairs has made no formal announcement to that effect. It is not known whether those who paid the amount between July and October will be reimbursed.

Home Affairs is also failing to communicate adequately about the appointment of new Immigration Selection Boards (ISBs). The department is having to re-open nominations for provincial ISBs in four provinces after only two nominations each from the

Eastern Cape, the Northern Cape and North West were received and only four nominations from the Free State by the deadline.

The ISBs will decide which foreigners should be awarded permanent residence in this country. The current ISB, which was appointed by the Minister of Home Affairs before 1994 without consultation, is steeped in controversy after its ruling on British-born David Foulds was dismissed in the Rand Supreme Court earlier this year.



Mangosuthu Buthelezi:
 Fee for wives 'unfair'

The ISB rejected Foulds's application for permanent residence, despite the fact that he runs a lucrative business which employs South Africans and has a turnover of almost R4-million. Instead of re-evaluating Foulds's application as the court instructed, the

board had indicated that it would appeal against the judgement.

Minister of Home Affairs Mangosuthu Buthelezi said the fee charged for foreign wives had been dropped because it was "unfair and unconstitutional". This also means no fee will in future be levied for dependent children or aged or infirm members of the family.

INSIDE LABOUR

The kwere-kwere walk softly in a hostile land



TERRY BELL

Innocencio Macara Nunes paid in more ways than one for his taxi ride home from work on October 2. In the first place, he paid with his life when the taxi, carrying night shift workers, crashed. But the fare for that uncompleted final trip was also deducted posthumously from the few days' pay owed to him up to the time of his death.

The pay itself — from a branch of a national fast-food chain — was little enough R720 a month and meals to the value of R180 for a six-day, 42-hour week. But it was the best of a number of jobs this trained marine electrician and welder had managed to find. For Innocencio was a kwere-kwere, a foreigner, an alien — a refugee. As such, he found himself near the bottom of the South African labour pyramid.

"But not right at the bottom," said Carl Wesselink of the Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR). "That status belongs to another group of migrant workers: internal migrants from the desperately poor rural areas."

However, Wesselink's comment related only to legal workers, whether foreign refugees or internal economic migrants. Illegal, mainly farm, labour — primarily Mozambican peasants in Mpumalanga and Basotho on farms in

parts of the Eastern and Western Cape — form yet another, often virtual slave, category.

But refugee workers frequently find themselves lumped together, in the minds of bosses and fellow workers, with the illegals,

the victims of exploitative greed on the one hand and xenophobic fears on the other. They also tend to find themselves working — irrespective of formal qualifications — in sectors notorious for exploitation: farming, construction, transport, restaurants and security. Better-qualified migrants such as Innocencio and his two friends from the war-ravaged north of Angola had skills which kept them in the urban areas.

Like other "Aliens Act" workers in South Africa — refugees accorded the right to live and work in the country — Innocencio lived his life by six-monthly instalments. "Every six months we go to home affairs for the permit," said his friend, Joao. As such, they feared ever doing anything which might jeopardise their status. "This is something un-

scrupulous employers can use," said Wesselink. It is also an excuse not to guarantee any employment beyond six months.

In the case of Innocencio and his friends it was certainly used. Joao, for example, was promised R150 a week to work as a labourer helping with the wiring of houses. Within a week, he was doing the wiring on his own and — was paid R60 a week. "The boss he just kept saying he was short," said Joao. But the hours were long and there was little time to look for other work. Innocencio and the second friend, Pedro, helped out by providing some cash and making contacts.

Today both Joao and Pedro remain fearful of drawing attention to themselves and refused to allow the use of their proper names. Both now work as security guards, drawing a basic wage of R1 071 a month for a sometimes 50- or 60-hour week. They managed to pay for and complete three courses, each of one month, before landing these jobs. Their pay slips show that there are no deductions for unemployment insurance, for medical and/or for pensions. They are, it seems, "permanent casuals."

"It's illegal of course," said Wesselink. "Even under the present legisla-

tion, anyone working for three consecutive days must be accorded full rights. There should be no such thing as a permanent casual."

It is also a situation likely to continue, despite new labour laws. Refugees, often with language difficulties, living their lives from permit to permit, are easy victims for exploitative employers — and xenophobic South African workers. Realisation of this has led to talks among a group of non-governmental agencies about the need to establish some structure to which the refugees could turn for help. "A relatively high degree of xenophobia meant that the trade unions could not initiate such a project," said a participant.

Under the aegis of the LHR, and steered by LHR intern Jeff Handmaker, a conference of consortium members will be held on November 14. From it may emerge some means of protection for refugees — and some means of educating and informing South African workers about the facts concerning "Aliens Act" workers.

It may even provide suggestions for dealing with the case of Innocencio Nunes. More than a month after his death, his body still lies in a Cape Town mortuary, waiting to go home.

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Brain-drain continues to plague SA

(236)

(~~236~~)

ARC 11/11/96

... but tourists love us

JOSEPH ARANES
STAFF REPORTER

The brain-drain is continuing unabated with professional and technically-trained people making up 40 percent of the economically active people who joined the chicken run to foreign countries in July.

But South Africa is still growing in popularity as a prime tourist destination with more and more travellers visiting our shores

Figures provided by the Central Statistical Service also show that nearly three times as many employed people left South Africa during July than those entering the country

Head of the service Mark Orkin said the number of emigrants in the professional, semi-professional and technical occupations in July was 175 compared with 135 for July, 1995

The number of immigrants in

these occupations was only 40 compared with 68 in July last year.

A total of 852 people emigrated in July this year, 12 percent more than the 743 who left in July last year

The net result of immigration and emigration for July showed a loss of 459 people and is a net loss increase of 39,5 percent compared with last year

Mr Orkin said 1 12 497 visitors came to the country in July, 35,2 percent more than in July 1995 last year

Of these, 67,5 percent came on holiday

The total number of foreign visitors who entered the country during the third quarter of this year increased by 20,8 percent compared with 1995 with the largest number of travellers from a single country coming from the United Kingdom

The number of South Africans who went abroad temporarily in July increased by 61,9 percent compared with July, 1995

Brain drain hits crisis proportions

ARG 2/10/96 (236)

Job turnover spiralling

SUNDAY FINANCE REPORTER

Rising staff turnover is costing South Africa R7,6 billion a year and the brain drain which continues unabated is an increasingly significant part of this.

Figures released by central statistics show that South Africa's net loss of professional, semi-professional and technical people has risen to almost 40 percent in the past year.

And for those consultants helping people to emigrate this is a growing business. This week alone three different seminars were held in Durban to explain the in-and-outs of moving to Australia, New Zealand or Canada.

South Africa's brain drain is currently one of the most significant causes of staff turnovers, says PE Corporate Survey managing director Martin Westcott.

At the moment 60 percent of the staff turnover is voluntary with staff seeking better employment conditions, pay and career prospects. But 10 percent of this turnover is a result of people seeking opportunities overseas.

Attorney Ivor Feinberg, a partner in the Pretoria based firm Berkow, Feinberg and Suliman says their seminar on October 27 had been attended by up to 120 people while another agency, Australia and New Zealand Opportunities says they have at least 80 people a week at their seminars.

A further concern is that a number of black professionals are now included amongst those leaving South Africa - a serious problem given the country's already small pool of black executive talent coupled with difficulties organisations are having implementing affirmative action policies and meeting targets in this area, according to Mr Westcott.

The flip side of the coin is that staff shortages and organisations' inability to find skilled employees is rocketing from eight percent two to three years ago to close on 40 percent in PE's latest survey.

Mr Feinberg says the Durban seminar on emigration to Canada had been attended by professional people, engineers, accountants, teachers, social workers, people in medical related fields (but no doctors), some business people and a high level of marketing people in leading retail companies.

Of those who attended just under 10 percent were very serious about moving, Mr Feinberg said.

Canada is becoming increasingly popular as an emigration destination as Australia becomes increasingly difficult to get into.

At present there is a backlog of about 60 000 people from all over the world waiting to get into Australia says Glen Jackson of the Durban based Australia and New Zealand Opportunities.

The processing time has been pushed out from a year to 2,5 years and there is talk that it may have to be extended to four years.

One of the dominant reasons being given for people wanting to leave South Africa is they fear for the future of their children.

Mr Jackson says the plummeting rand does not help either as people begin to feel trapped and they believe that if they don't do something now they won't be able to in the future.

Mr Westcott says the reason most commonly cited for leaving includes uncontrolled and rampant crime as well as the uncertainty about the deterioration in basic services such as health, security, education and infrastructure.

Immigrant conundrum (236)

South Africa's policy on immigrants may be creating more problems than it solves, argues MAXINE REITZES

ST 3/11/96

THEY exacerbate unemployment, contribute to crime and undermine the implementation of the reconstruction and development programme

These are some of the common perceptions held by South Africans about undocumented migrants

However, recent findings from a study of immigrants in Winterveld, 50km north of Pretoria, reveal that these assumptions are sometimes incorrect. The study, based largely on people's perceptions, also suggests that policies intended to address immigration's "negative" effects could create problems — or worsen the problems they are meant to alleviate

Before the 1994 elections, immigrants appear to have been largely integrated into Winterveld. They were encouraged to vote in the elections, which they did after receiving temporary voter's cards. The immigrants therefore believed they had been accepted as permanent residents

Since the elections, however, they have detected a hardening of attitudes towards them — eroding for many the credibility of the government they voted for

South Africans have varying attitudes towards immigrants. One school principal

claimed that she was asked by local parents "not to accept kids whose parents were immigrants" while another said that immigrant children were not ostracised

The language barrier excludes many immigrant children from schooling. Some avoid schooling altogether, and one parent observed that "a large number of immigrant children are out on the streets". This situation is potentially destabilising

Contrary to popular perceptions, most immigrants seem to be self-employed, running spaza shops and selling a wide variety of goods rather than competing with South Africans for jobs

The immigrants claim that South Africans have no work ethic and are jealous of the foreigners' initiative, creativity and entrepreneurial acumen

Far from being disproportionately involved in crime, immigrants claim they are frequently targeted by local criminals who assume that immigrants will not report these incidents for fear of arrest and deportation

There is a perception among the local community that young male Mozambicans are predominantly involved in crime, "especially those who have been trained by the white government, who can be seen carrying

arms that are only available to soldiers" — an apparent reference to Renamo. One South African claimed that "the Zimbabwean immigrants are well behaved as against Mozambicans who have are the cause of all the trouble"

There is a widely held perception among immigrants that they are criminalised by the police. One observed that "instead of arresting criminals, they arrest innocent people — they make every Mozambican a criminal"

Some are threatening violent retaliation against the police

According to the local police, evidence that immigrants are more likely than South African citizens to be engaged in crime is lacking

Immigrants insist that they are denied police protection, and allegations against the police of corruption and collusion with local criminals abound

Cases were mentioned of police tearing up identification documents on the grounds that they had been stolen. Immigrants claimed they acquired legal identification documents before the elections

These allegations raise the possibility that South Africa's immigration policy is a source of police corruption, which is a barrier to

effective crime prevention. They also suggest that this policy could become a source of severe destabilisation in Winterveld

Immigrants have devised multiple strategies for circumventing immigration policy. One explained that, in response to deportation, "one organises four or five more relatives to come back. This helps in case one is arrested in South Africa, the others will continue to their agreed destination"

International evidence suggests that the government's attitude influences its citizens. If the government restricts immigrants, it encourages the majority to believe that it would not be wrong to ill-treat or discriminate against them

In spite of the difficulties faced by immigrants, they do participate in political, social and economic activity in South Africa. They perceive themselves to have a stake in the future of the country. Prospects of removing them seem remote, and attempts to do so appear to be creating conflict

The challenge for decision-makers is to re-evaluate the policies which seem to be partially responsible for creating this conflict

● Reitzes is senior researcher at the Centre for Policy Studies

S. D. ...

204 000 apply for SA permanent residence

(236) *Howe* 7/11/96
THE number of immigrants from neighbouring states seeking permanent residence in South Africa has risen to 204 000, the Department of Home Affairs said yesterday

Department spokesman Mr Henne Meyer said in Pretoria that the most applications (135 000) had been made in Gauteng Mpumalanga and Northern Province each received about 30 000, while the Western Cape had only 35

The date for citizens from Southern African Development Community member states to apply for permanent residence was recently extended to November 29

Nationals of Angola, Botswana,

Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe qualify if they meet certain criteria

They should be able to prove that they have lived in South Africa continuously from July 1 1991, be engaged in productive formal or informal economic activity, have dependent children born or residing lawfully in the country and have no criminal record

Meyer said the processing of applications by the department's regional offices was already under way

Government sources said most of those seeking permanent residence were expected to succeed - Sapa

The Free Press

Zuma says ANC voted freely on abortion bill

(236) Star 14/11/96

DP claims minister is being 'less than honest'

BY PRISCILLA SINGH

Claims by Health Minister Dr Nkosazana Zuma that ANC members voted on the Choice of Termination of Abortion Bill in terms of conscience were met with mixed reactions last night.

On the last day of her visit to Botswana, Zuma said the ANC had allowed people to vote according to their conscience and that any MP with a problem over the bill could have seen the chief whip and arranged his or her absence.

While ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus agreed with Zuma's statements, Democratic Party spokesman James Selfe said last night that Zuma's claims were untrue and she was being "less than honest".

Zuma had added she did not accept criticism that the ANC

forced its MPs to vote for the bill.

"It would seem she is a little liberal with the truth as the ANC made it very clear there was a party caucus whip on the issue of the abortion bill. Members who voted against the passing of the bill or abstained from voting were required to explain their reasons to the ANC," Selfe said.

However, Niehaus said Zuma was correct in the statements she made in Gaborone, in that those MPs who felt strongly against the bill had approached the organisation before the voting procedure and made their stance clear.

"We left an avenue open for those members who felt strongly about the abortion bill and they stayed away from the House on the day of the voting."

"The concern about Jennifer Ferguson being rapped on the knuckles for abstaining from voting on the bill is that she did not

follow the route which had been set out for those members who did not want to be part of the voting procedure," Niehaus said.

He said the ANC had never called a strict vote of conscience, and those who voted for the abortion bill had wanted to do so.

"We did not say we were going for an open vote, although there was a strong sense of urging people to vote," Niehaus said.

The National Party could not be reached for comment.

Zuma said the bill reflected what had been ANC policy all along; it was, however, not an open invitation to abortion. "In no way does the new law encourage abortion. It gives women the right to choose, but no one has the right to force their beliefs on anyone else."

Niehaus added that the ANC was not straying from its election platform and did not say it was going for an open vote.

And still aliens flood SA

By JONATHAN CRUSH

There are troubling questions about the way the act is being administered

South Africa deported 157 000 illegal immigrants last year - nearly 70 000 more than the previous year. The defence force, the police and their internal tracing units dedicated to tracking down illegals collaborated in a big push to show immigrants they are not welcome in the country unless they entered by the official channels.

Many South Africans will take comfort from figures indicating a tough response to those who enter or stay in the country uninvited.

But a closer look at the data raises troubling questions about the way the Aliens Control Act is being administered. Commentators suspect that the Act is being applied in a racially discriminatory way, that those who police the Act are targeting undocumented immigrants from Africa for deportation while leaving those from Europe and Asia alone. How

valid are these charges?

In 1995 by far the majority of deportations (80%) were to Mozambique. About 131 000 Mozambicans were deported, nearly twice as many as the previous year.

Migrants from other Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries, particularly Zimbabwe and Lesotho, make up most of the rest of the deportees. More than 98% of deportations are to SADC countries.

An even application of the Aliens Control Act would mean that the numbers of deportations to a particular country would be roughly proportional to the numbers of undocumented migrants from that country. But no one knows how many migrants there are in South Africa or where they come from.

The figures commonly

banded about - anywhere from 4 million to 12 million - are unreliable. So it is impossible to relate the figures for deportations to a particular country to the actual numbers of people from that country in South Africa.

Logic and circumstantial evidence suggest that the bulk of undocumented migrants are from southern Africa. Should we then conclude that, since most deportations are to the same region, there is nothing racially discriminatory about the way the deportation policy is implemented?

But wait. We know the SADC citizens are not the only immigrants to violate the Aliens Control Act. One of the most common types of illegal residence in South Africa is by those who enter legally and stay on once their visas

have expired. In the first four months of 1996, about 130 000 visitors overstayed their visas.

Among them were 12 000 visitors from the United Kingdom, 11 000 from Germany, 3 000 from the United States and about 1 000 each from Australia, Belgium, Switzerland and Japan.

How many of these people were arrested and deported in 1995? The truth is a mere handful - 23 from the UK, 13 from Germany, eight from the US, four from Australia, two from Belgium and one from Switzerland.

If the ratio of violators to deportations was the same for Mozambicans and the SADC citizens as it is for citizens of these countries, then the entire SADC population would have to be in South Africa to justify the deportation rates of SADC citizens. If you are going to violate

South African immigration law, it seems that it is better to be white than black.

Research by groups such as the Wit's Rural Facility, the Centre for Policy Studies, the Human Sciences Research Council and the Human Rights League of Mozambique have detailed many methods used by South African officials to spot Mozambicans on the basis of skin colour, vaccination marks or language. The methods described raise questions about due process.

More serious still are the informal charges that Mozambicans level against their captors. Some say they are thrown in jail with criminals or that a bribe secures their quick release. Physical punishment is sometimes meted out to those who fail to come up with

the money. They say they are given no opportunity to retrieve their property before deportation and charge that neighbours report them to the police to get their hands on their goods.

Employers have been known to hire undocumented immigrants and report them to the police just before pay-day.

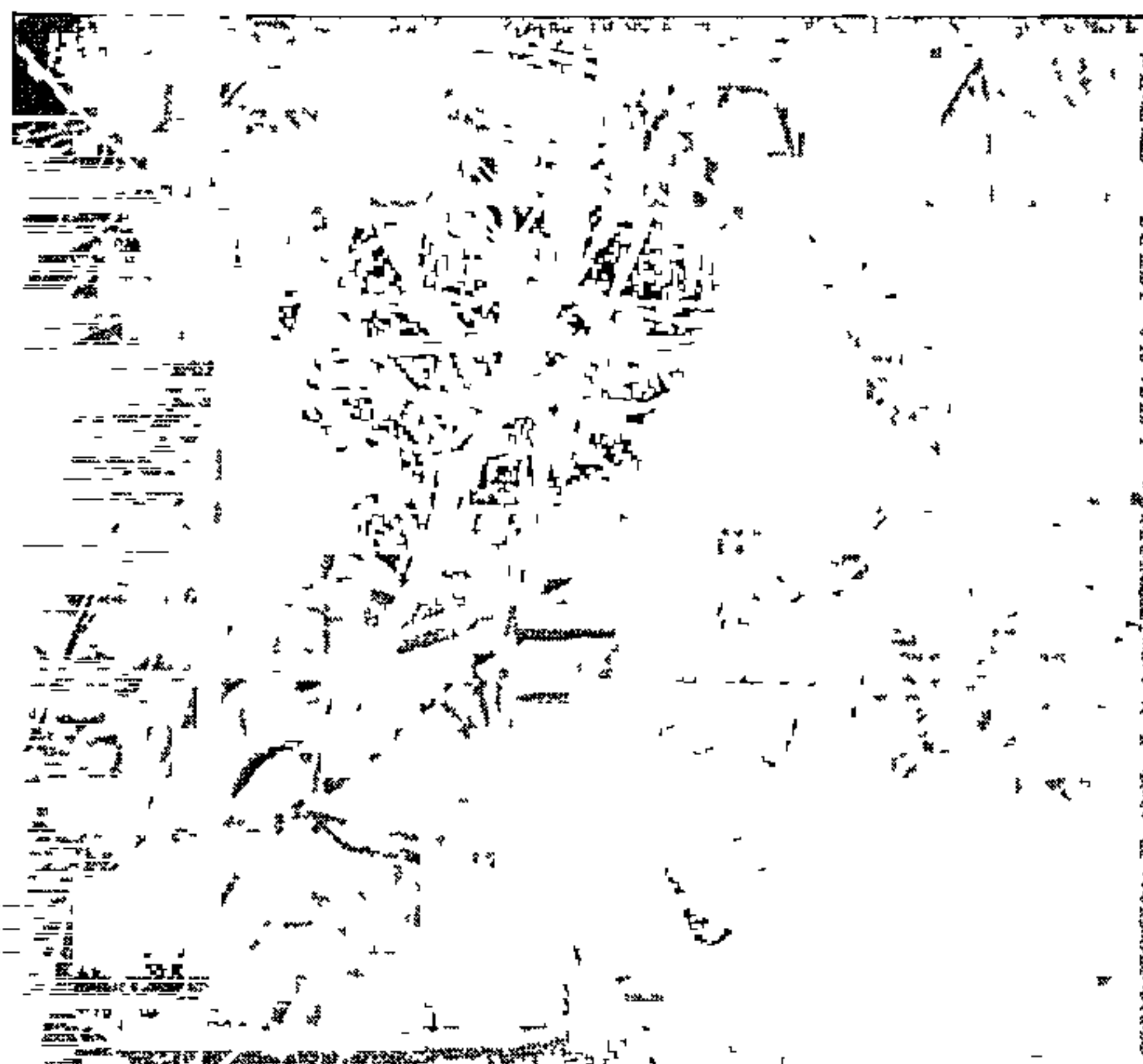
The problem is that there is no legal process by which these charges can be substantiated or repudiated.

In some ways South Africa is taking a more progressive policy stance than many other countries. Its approach for amnesty for SADC members is one example. Yet old habits appear to die hard among immigration enforcers. This is an issue to which the new Task Force on Immigration will want to give serious attention.

This article was first used in Democracy in Action, journal of the Institute for Democracy in South Africa (Idasa).



1. GOTCHA: A Nigerian immigrant, suspected of dealing in drugs, is pounced on by police in a street in Hillbrow



2. ON THE WAY BACK: Crawling under the electrified fence at the border with Mozambique back into South Africa



3. HARD BOUND: The last stage in a long journey

I'm an illegal alien ... The road to nowhere

25/11/96

(236)

ADIL BRADLOW of Associated Press saw an illegal alien being captured in Hillbrow one sunny afternoon, and decided to trace the routes other illegal aliens take as they are deported, en masse, to their countries of origin

THE man Bradlow saw being pounced on by four policemen was a suspected Nigerian drug dealer (Picture 1)

In the past arrested immigrants were held in police cells. Now most are hauled off to the Dvambu Holding Facility (2), the first detention camp for illegal immigrants, which opened in mid-August in a former mine workers' hostel in Krugersdorp. The facility is clean, freshly painted — and packed.

"We're already running at full capacity," said Mr Frans Le Grange, manager of the 770-bed facility.

Ringed by barbed wire and electric fences, the centre is called "Lindela", which means "Place of Waiting" in Xhosa.

Few wait very long. Most of the detainees get a quick interview with an immigration officer, are fingerprinted and handed a "removal warrant" (3) and are deported in less than a week.

Although some deportees, such as the Nigerians, are flown home, the vast majority are trucked to a nearby railroad siding in prison trucks (4) and put aboard heavily guarded trains (5, 6) that leave on Mondays for Zimbabwe, Wednesdays for Mozambique and on other days for Lesotho and Malawi.

The trains, which started running two years ago, rarely have empty seats. More than 157 000 people were deported last year — a 75% jump from 1994 — and even more are expected to go this year.

Most are arrested during police raids, random ID checks and 24-hour military patrols on the border — tactics once used to fight anti-apartheid guerrillas.

Immigration officials have also tightened entry laws and sought to cut government-funded benefits

for illegal immigrants, including barring their children from attending public schools.

But it's a losing battle. From Angola to Zaire, the huddled masses of the world's most blighted continent have poured across SA's 5 000km land border. Some are refugees fleeing nations beset by war, disease and disaster. But most are economic migrants, seeking a promised land of jobs and hope.

"These countries gave us a base and asylum, food and resources during the struggle."
— Nelson Mandela

However, the new arrivals are a nightmare to some. Police blame illegal immigrants for rising crime. Unions say foreigners steal jobs and undercut wages. Government officials complain that newcomers strain limited resources for housing, health-care and other critical services.

Critics argue the opposite. They say illegal immigrants are more likely to be victims of crime than to cause it, are exploited by unscrupulous employers, take menial jobs. South Africans won't accept and avoid most services for fear of being caught.

The ANC is in power and the bonds of solidarity are strong. So is pressure from African governments whose economies depend on remittances from migrants.

"These countries gave us a base and asylum, food and resources during the struggle," President Nelson Mandela said in a recent inter-

view. "Now we are free, we cannot treat them as hostile people. But welcoming illegal immigrants will aggravate our unemployment. We have to find a balance."

At first, the government appeared to tolerate outsiders. City streets filled with foreign hawkers peddling baskets from Botswana, wire toys from Zimbabwe, dyed cloth from Nigeria and carved masks from West Africa.

But xenophobia grew as immigrants were accused of also selling drugs and guns. Vigilante violence and protests erupted as foreigner-filled squatter areas mushroomed along highways and around major cities. Opinion polls began showing fierce anti-foreigner fervour, with immigrants blamed even for importing infectious diseases.

The real frontline in the immigration war is the border with Mozambique, specifically a 60km-long, two-metre high barricade of barbed wire and electric cables (7).

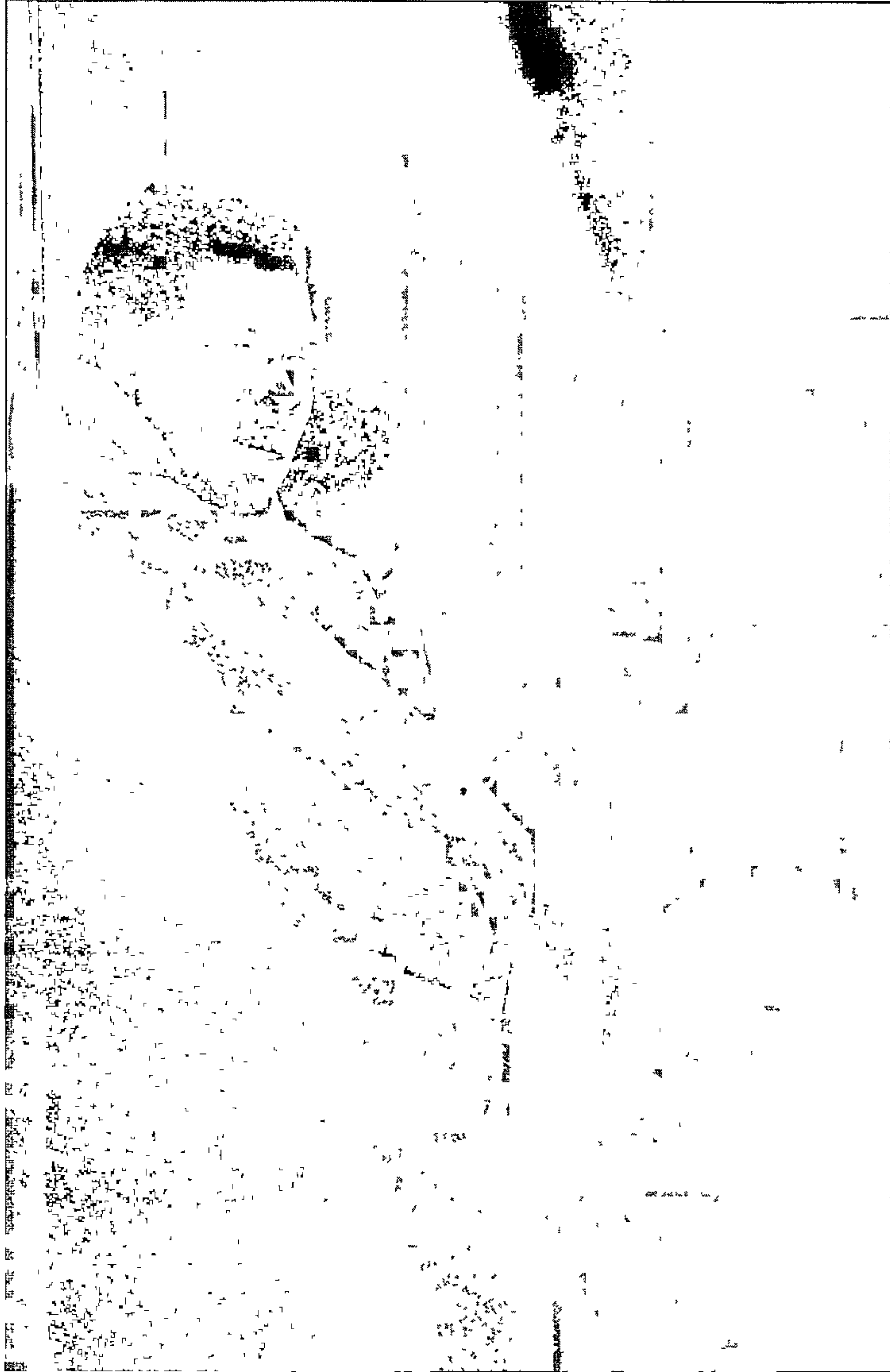
Built in 1986 to deter guerrilla incursions, the fence first carried enough voltage to kill. By the time the "juice" was reduced in 1990, dozens had perished on the grisly "snake of fire".

With the power down, the fence now gives only a mild jolt, but alerts troops, who race to catch the intruder. The army wins most of the time, said military spokesman Dewald Swart. But not always.

"It's impossible to prevent it," Swart said wearily. "We don't have enough concrete and barbed wire to stop these people."

At the army's holding centre seven Mozambicans who were arrested trying to crawl under the fence line up to get deportation orders. They wear torn clothes, ragged sneakers and tired expressions. All admit that they had crossed several times before — and would again.

"I'll be back," Vito Tivani, 18, said with a shrug. "Here I've got a job. At home there is nothing but misery."



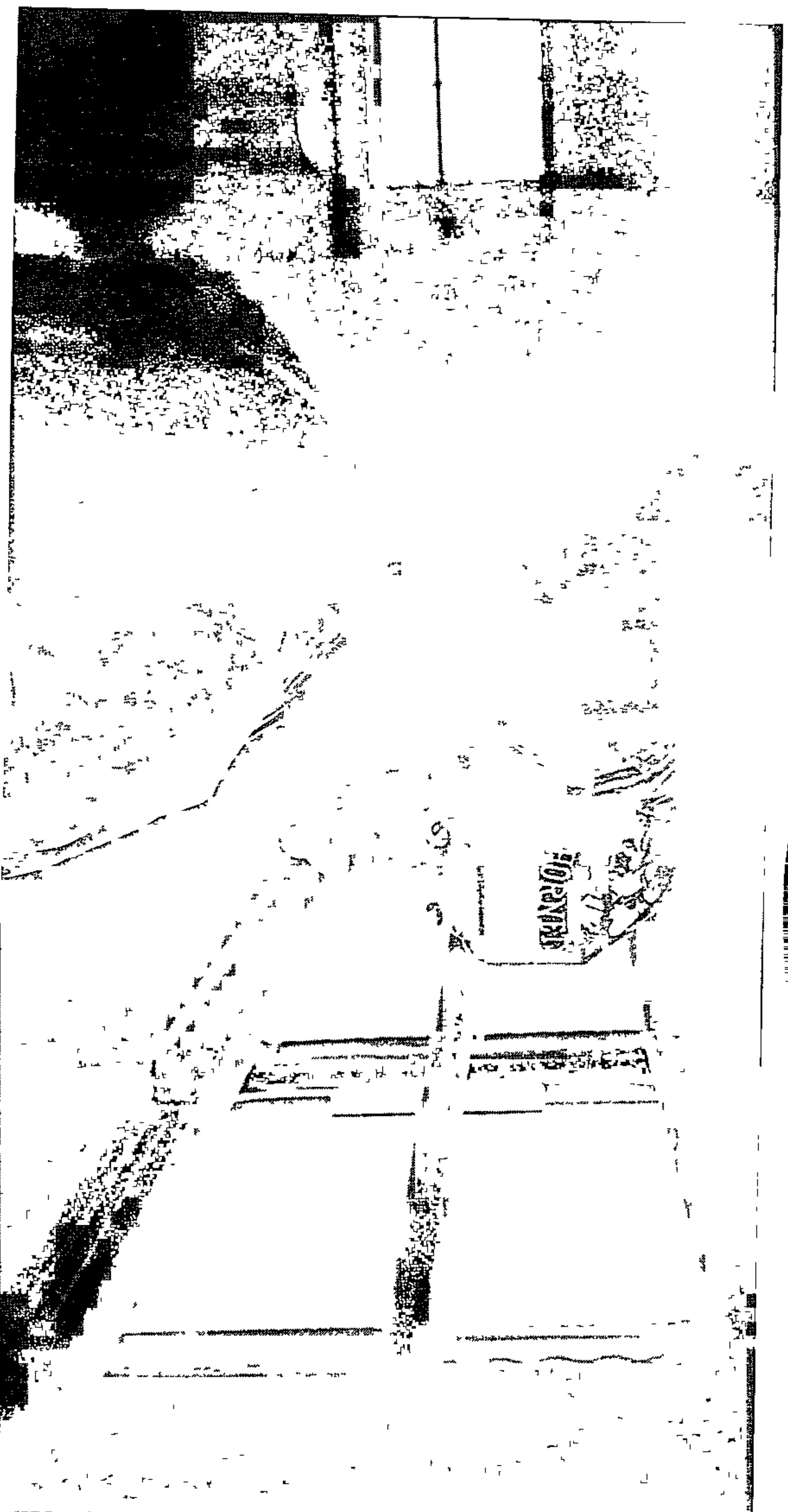
2. **WAITING:** Detained immigrants in the newly created Dyambu Holding Facility await deportation



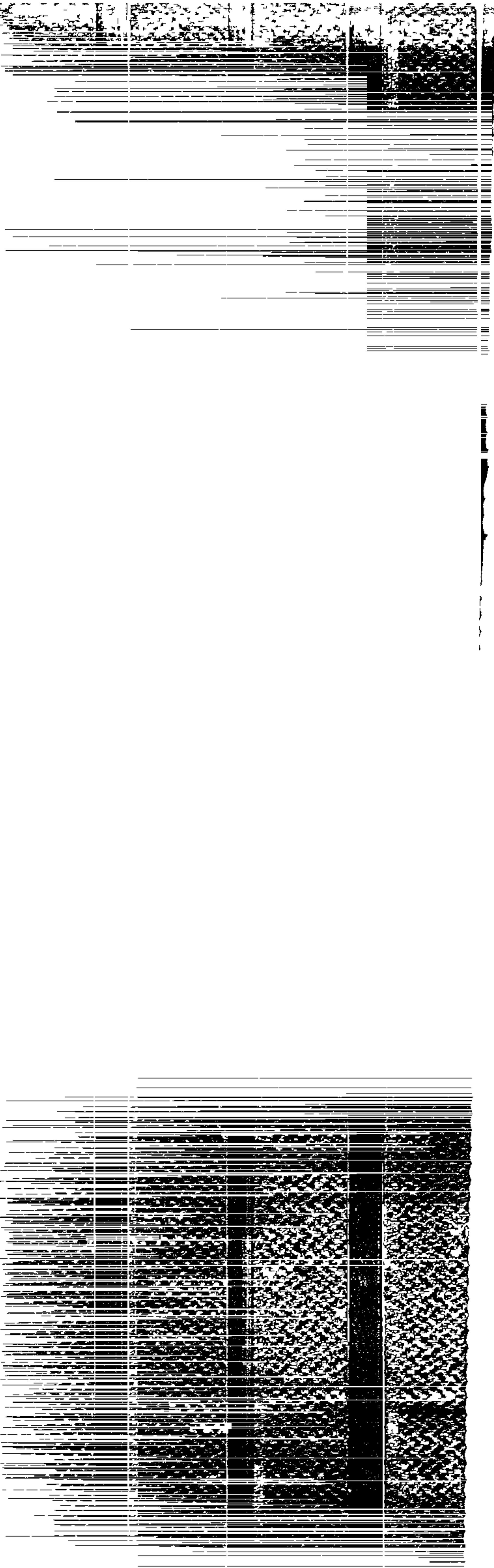
3. **TICKET TO RIDE:** The immigrants are given "removal warrants" — their deportation papers



Close police scrutiny, the immigrants board trains to take them to their countries of origin



4. THERE GOES THE SUN: An immigrant has a last look at the sun and a future — in a prison truck on the way to catch the train



Illegals swamp department in push for citizenship (236)

By **PATRICK PHOSA**

More than 250 000 illegal immigrants have applied for South African citizenship following a cabinet decision to grant citizenship to foreign nationals from certain neighbouring countries

The Department of Home Affairs confirmed it had received a flood of applications since it began accepting applications from former citizens of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) countries in September

These include nationals from Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe who are currently residing in South Africa

Figures from the department between July and November 18 show the highest number of applications for permanent residence status have come from people in Gauteng, with a staggering 169 960 applications, followed by Mpumalanga with almost 35 000

The department received 32 671 applications from people in the Northern Province and only 38 applications for citizenship in the Northern Cape

Home affairs spokesman Henne Meyer said yesterday there were about

2,5 to 4,2 million illegal immigrants currently in the country

In order to qualify for the citizenship grant, the immigrants should have stayed in the country for at least five years, be employed, have a relationship with a South African, or have dependent children born or residing lawfully in SA

The initial cutoff date for applications was September 30 and the period was extended until last Friday after the Home Affairs Department had continued to receive an "avalanche" of applications from foreign nationals

Meyer said the processing of the applications by the department's regional offices was already under way, adding that those immigrants whose forms had either been rejected or accepted had been informed

Meyer said he did not know how many forms had already been assessed. Those who wanted to contest the disapproval of their forms should lodge appeals

There would not be any "grey areas" during the evaluation of the applications. "You either meet the requirements or not," said Meyer, "and those who do not fall under SADC do not stand any chance at all"

**Cutoff date
extended
due to large
response**

Nov 4/12/96

Mozambicans stream into SA

CT 6/12/96

(236)

MACADAMIA, Mozambique: Thousands of illegal immigrants are streaming into South Africa from here, in spite of an electric fence separating the two countries.

Military officers said yesterday the fence was a deterrent up to a point, but it did little to stem the tide of people seeking a better life in South Africa.

The 62,2km fence across the mountainous region of the border was switched to non-lethal mode in 1990, but anyone trying to cross it will receive a shock which the army says is "equal to that from a motor car spark plug". A computer picks up the spot at which any intrusion occurs and is accurate to within 100 metres.

The South African Air Force said yesterday it was going to use a helicopter and a

light plane along the border between the two countries next year, in a bid to stem the flow of illegal immigrants.

Police and other state departments said they had sent back 548 615 Mozambicans living illegally in South Africa over the past 10 years.

However, many of those repatriated to Mozambique have returned to South Africa. Some have braved the fence or walked through the Kruger National Park, stealing past lions and other animals, as well as the soldiers on permanent duty in the park.

Two illegal immigrants died this year trying to reach South Africa. Last year eight people died attempting the crossing. — Own Correspondent

Electric border fence is no deterrent to desperate Mozambicans

Star 6/12/96 (236)

By **NORMAN CHANDLER**

Macadamia military base, Mozambique border - Thousands of illegal immigrants are streaming into South Africa from Mozambique despite an electric fence separating the two countries

Military officers said yesterday the fence was a deterrent up to a point, but did little to stem the human tide of people seeking a better life in South Africa

The 62,2km fence in the mountainous region of the border was switched to non-lethal mode in 1990, but anyone trying to cross it will receive a shock which the army says is "equal to that from a motor car spark plug" A computer picks up the spot of intrusion along the fence and it is accurate within a 100m range

The SA Air Force announced yesterday it was going to keep an Alouette helicopter and a Cessna light plane at the border next year in a bid to stem the flow of illegal immigrants

According to statistics released by police and other state departments, 548 615 Mozambicans living illegally in South Africa have been sent back over the past 10 years. Figures revealed that 106 434 have been repatriated this year. Last year, 127 427 were sent back.

However, many of those repatriated have returned to the country. Some have braved the fence or walked through the Kruger Na-

tional Park, risking life and limb, stealing past lions and other animals as well as soldiers on permanent duty in the park.

A total of 23 613 illegals have been picked up in Mpumalanga and the Kruger Park area in the first 11 months of this year, compared with 17 992 for the whole of 1995. In the area close to Macadamia, 20 005 of the overall figure were apprehended.

Two people have died this year in their attempt to reach South Africa, compared with eight last year.

Colonel Daan "Jungle" Lotter said army patrols had recently found 53 illegals at a river near the border, arresting all of them and returning them to Mozambique the same day.

Yesterday, four youths were found crawling under the hi-tech fence at 1am and were paraded before a media contingent visiting the area.

Although they were returned to Mozambique last night, all four said they would be coming back because South Africa offered employment opportunities and a better life for all.

"Foreign investment is urgently needed in Mozambique to help stem the tide of illegals," said Lotter.

"Until that country is able to provide improved socio-economic conditions, there is little chance of changing the situation."

Foment over foreign influx

Star 7/12/96

(236)

Almost three years on in the new South Africa, a simmering discontent is evident in the rainbow nation, not directed at the low rate of resource distribution, nor at the sluggish pace of economic growth, nor even at the bickerings of political groups which obstruct the progress of constitutional democracy. It is a discontent directed instead at the growing presence of foreigners in the country, writes
MARION RYAN SINCLAIR

In a brief three years South Africans have developed a common and largely hostile attitude to immigrants, structured around a social exclusivity that is ironically at odds with the principles of brotherhood and reconciliation that hold us together as a nation.

Anti-foreigner sentiment is not limited to our own regions. It is growing in many Western societies around the world, largely in response to the immigration trends of the 80s and 90s and the social and economic changes that have swept over the globe.

But it is a new phenomenon in South Africa, as migration is largely a post-apartheid development.

From an ethical point of view it is difficult to reconcile international precedents of increased restrictiveness with the pressures to respect human rights and to assume joint responsibility for the development of the South African region – important underlying principles of the new South Africa itself.

Development options

From a practical point of view it is clear, however, that the migration does need to occur within a framework which protects the South African public, but which does not compromise the human rights, livelihood, development options and international relations of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region.

How can this be achieved? We need to begin by assessing the shortfalls of existing policy. Apart from obvious and critical issues of respect for human rights, conformity with international conventions and questions of equality, the migration policy in place at the moment is incompetent to deal with conflicting calls for protection from locals, newly arrived migrants, established migrant communities and asylum-seekers or refugees.



HOPEFUL: Illegal immigrants queue outside the Department of Home Affairs office in an attempt to get residential status
PHOTOGRAPH THYS DULLAART

The policy is not flexible enough to be able to provide appropriately for the needs of affected groups and tends to ignore the broader consideration of South Africa's policy on intentional relations. Frankly, the legislation we have at present reflects a policy that is piecemeal, arbitrarily applied, increasingly restrictive and seemingly unrelated to the notion of SA as a lead player in the SADC.

Further, the migration management procedures and internal security initiatives in place at present are unable to deal with the problems of clandestine immigration and the issue of migration-linked crime. The growing clamour for policy and action from the South African public demands that government attention be focused urgently on these issues.

Unfortunately this public pressure presents considerable potential for populist knee-jerk reactions from officialdom, in much the same way the "public" call for a reconsideration of the death penalty has been picked up – with little critical or moral consideration – by politicians.

Where the potential stakes of policy are this high in human cost, there needs to be careful consideration of the long and short-

term dimensions of all facets of such policy. It appears, from Home Affairs Department actions and recent statements, that the "problem" of migration is to be addressed by tighter restrictions, closer border vigilance, increased immigration policing on the periphery and, internally, higher rates of deportation. Is this the blueprint for formal immigration policy? Many believe so. Yet, looking realistically at the prospects of success for such a policy, one can only be struck by the futility and expense of this approach – and, ironically, by the aggression to non-South Africans it represents.

In many respects the questions regarding migration control facing South Africa today are paralleled around the globe. How to restrict immigration without resorting to big-brother attitudes or tactics? Who – and how many – to admit as "refugees" when resources for locals are already stretched thin on the ground? What to do with integrated refugees after the threats in their home countries have been removed?

How to concede the needs and rights of those fleeing economic hardship, and of those refusing to return to their home countries because of inevitable hardship and likely star-

vation? How to satisfy the needs of foreign migrants when internal forced migration continues to generate huge needs in the local context?

And, possibly the most sensitive issue from an international relations point of view how to promote regional economic integration and equitable development without encouraging the influx of a surge of job-seekers?

The call for migration policy in this country necessitates tackling such questions head-on, wrestling with questions of ethics and human rights as much as politics and economics. For policy to be effective, it is clear that a number of preconditions must be met.

Firstly, such a policy must emerge from a process of consultation between the SA Government and those of the SADC, between the Government and the South African people, between the Government and foreign communities already established with the wider population and between South African and non-South African communities themselves.

Secondly, policy needs to be embedded in a clearer understanding of priorities between the departments of home and foreign affairs. Immigration is a child of both departments, yet has historically been seen as the almost exclusive domain of home affairs.

Thirdly, careful distinctions need to be drawn between types of immigration.

From a human rights perspective, we must be sensitive to the distinctions between forced migrants, refugees, displaced persons, environmental and economic refugees and voluntary migrants.

Transparency

Fourthly, immigration policy needs to take into consideration the issue of naturalisation. Legislation that facilitates the naturalisation of tolerated foreigners after an extended period of residence has long been peculiarly selective, facilitating naturalisation for European migrant workers but denying the same rights to African migrant workers and refugees.

Fifthly, policy must be built on a far stronger commitment to transparency and accountability.

Finally, energies directed at understanding, explaining and managing migration patterns should not overlook the significant level of internal migration – both forced and voluntary – that persists within South Africa's own borders.

Marion Ryan Sinclair is research fellow at the Centre for Southern African Studies at the University of the Western Cape.



Nabbed ... a patrol holds one of the Mozambican illegals. But he will probably try again.

Mozambicans take electrified route into SA

(236)

By NORMAN CHANDLER

Defence Correspondent

Star 10/12/96

It was a dark and stormy night, just right for the four young Mozambicans as they began the arduous crossing of the electrified border fence separating their country from South Africa.

Thousands had tried the same escape route over the years and many were caught, but the youths reckoned that with the weather in their favour, they would probably stand a good chance.

Weather conditions in the mountains of eastern Mpumalanga change without warning: intense heat one day, huge storms the next. And so it was that day.

The fence is a forbidding structure in daylight, but on such a night it is terrifying because the wind howls like a banshee as it whips through the rolls of razor-sharp wire. And the lightning accompanying the heavy rain is another danger on an exposed mountainside.

Buried deep inside the rolls are four wires: three of them are trip wires that set off a computerised alarm if touched and the other a wire which in pre-1990 days would have shocked trespassers to death. Now it gave them a "groot skrik (a big shock)", said an army officer at the border, but "it will not harm them".

The four young men cut five forked-shaped branches, each about 30cm long, from the surrounding bush, and, lying on their stomachs, carefully inserted the forks under the fence in order to lift the structure.

In leopard-crawl fashion, the process was repeated until they reached the other side and then, scrambling over the high game-fence which runs parallel to the razor wire, ran into the bush on the South African side - into the arms of patrolling South African soldiers.

They were alerted when the trip wires triggered the alarm in a sub-station, one of eight set along the 62,2km fence stretching from Lebombo border gate to the spot where South Africa meets Swaziland and Mozambique. The alarm is accurate to within 100m of the point of intrusion.

It was the end of the road for the four, but they will be back, probably using the same route to a better life in South Africa.

Many are repatriated the day they are caught

The army believes it knows exactly how the illegals operate. Many take the night train from Maputo to Johannesburg, arriving at the Ressano Garcia railway station near the border at 11pm. They each pay a minimum of R350 to "guides" in Maputo, allegedly to show them the way to the border fence and how to get across it. Sadly, many of the hopeful illegals are robbed of their possessions. But the risk, they reckon, is worth it because, back home in Maputo, they have nothing anyway.

It can take up to a year for a Mozambican to save up the equivalent of R350. Some "guides" charge R1 500, which covers the train journey, the border crossing, the minibus taxi waiting on the lonely Komatipoort-Managa road at the foot of the mountains, and escape to the teeming townships of Gauteng. Some even guarantee a job.

Army statistics show that more than 20 000 have tried to enter this country illegally in 1996 "over, under and through" that fence. Hundreds are repatriated on the same day they are caught.

Those caught are first searched for weapons, questioned on their motives and finally given a meal before taken by truck to the Lebombo border and passed over to the Mozambican authorities.

"There is no violence involved insofar as South Africa is concerned," the officers said. "But what happens on their return to their own country is another matter."

There have been reports this year of returning illegals being severely beaten before being put on a train to Maputo.

The ruling now is that if a Mozambican tries to enter South Africa three times and is unlucky enough to be caught every time, then he will go straight to jail without the option of a fine.

The army says that South Africa is "the suction force" for Mozambicans, who regard this country as having a thriving economy, and they believe there are lots of job opportunities. Many also are youngsters whose parents conquered the fence route. They now live in South Africa, and the strength of family ties is another consideration.

At least 90% of the people crossing these days are men. But, before the Mozambican general election, which saw democracy come to the country, many women with their children crossed the frontier in the unorthodox way as they fled the civil war between the Frelimo government and the Renamo movement.

Many were repatriated, but the human tide in the end overwhelmed the border guards.

Nearly 500 000 Mozambicans have been picked up in random searches by police and the military over the past 10 years but that has not stopped them trying to return.

Colonel Daan "Jungle" Lotter, the senior army officer in the area, says random searches are no longer carried out as Portuguese-speaking soldiers, many veterans of the Angolan conflict, now being deployed in the area, are hugely successful in convincing illegals that they are fighting a losing battle.

More came to live than left in September

(236) ARG 11/12/96

Pretoria - For the first time in three years, more people came to settle in South Africa during September than left the country for good, says Central Statistical Services.

The CSS said there had been a gain of 182 people, the first gain since November 1993, compared with a net loss of 226 in September 1995.

But this was a minor reversal of the trend which has this

year seen thousands of South African leaving to live either overseas or in Africa

During the first nine months of this year 7 811 people left while 4 063 people came to settle here - a loss of 3 748, the CSS said

"This picture is slightly better than for the first half of 1996, when the number of emigrants (5 627) was more than double the immigrants (2 509)

"The number of emigrants

(2 184) for the third quarter of this year decreased by 14,2 percent compared with the second quarter while the number of immigrants (1 554) increased by 11,7 percent," the CSS said

The number of overseas visitors to South Africa (835 355) increased by 7,1 percent between January and September compared with the same period for 1995

"Of these travellers, 63,4 percent were from European coun-

tries, 12,7 percent were from North America, 12,3 percent from Asia, 5,6 percent from Australasia and 6,0 percent from other countries"

The number of South Africans (2,09 million) who visited overseas countries or countries in Africa during this period increased by 15,2 percent over the first nine months of 1995, the CSS said in its latest report on the outflow and inflow of people - Sapa

Crime and hijackings fail to stop immigrants arriving

20 17/12/96 (236)
THE number of foreigners moving to SA outnumbered those people leaving the country for the first time in nearly three years, a Central Statistical Service report said yesterday

The CSS's monthly migration survey showed 756 people moved to SA in September, replacing 574 who left, making a net gain of 182 people. That was the first rise since November 1993.

Senior CSS statistician Alida Casteleijn said it was too soon to spot any concrete signs of a new positive trend. "We must wait for figures from another two or three months to see if this is a real change."

SA had suffered a mini-exodus of mainly white professionals in recent years. One of the most common reasons cited for leaving was a crime wave that has seen car hijackings become everyday occurrences and earned Johannesburg a reputation as one of the most violent cities in the world.

Casteleijn said it was impossible to say whether the reputation of SA's mean streets was softening. But SA's beleaguered police service had claimed

some success in its fight against crime as figures last month showed all violent crimes, except rape, were on a downward trend.

The murder rate in the eight months to August fell 9,6% compared with the same period last year with an average 37 people out of every 100 000 being killed.

Casteleijn said the positive September figures did offer some hope for the country. But she said total figures for the first nine months of 1996 were still firmly in negative territory. The period had seen 7 811 people leave SA, to be replaced by only 4 063 newcomers.

Casteleijn said while nearly all those leaving SA were economically active, most of those entering were characterised by family groups with only one or two economically active members. The number of illegal immigrants entering SA, mainly from neighbouring states such as Mozambique and Zimbabwe, was not included in the survey. The number of clandestine job seekers in SA has been estimated to be as high as 4,1-million — Reuter

MIGRATION *First net gain in three years*

Brain drain slows as skills pour into SA

(236) ET 12/12/96
CHRISTO VOLSCHENK

ECONOMICS EDITOR

Cape Town — South Africa's debilitating brain drain took a breather in September, according to the latest monthly immigration and emigration figures released yesterday by the Central Statistical Service

They show a small drop in the number of skilled people leaving the country and a huge increase in the number settling here

The service said 756 people immigrated in September and 574 people emigrated, leaving a net gain of 182 people, the first net gain of skills since November 1993

The number of immigrants in September increased 84,9 percent compared with Sep-

tember last year, and the number of emigrants dropped 9,7 percent

Analysts said yesterday that they were encouraged by the figures, saying they might signal the beginning of a new trend which could be beneficial for an economy starved of skilled people

South Africa experienced a net inflow of skills for a few years up to five months before the first democratic election in April 1994, when the net inflow turned into an exodus, as thousands of skilled people left to settle in other countries

The brain drain persisted until September this year

Last year alone, 8'725 people emigrated and 5'064 immigrated, leaving a net loss of 3'661 people

Refugees score in fight for asylum

Until now, Home Affairs has not had to explain its decisions to refugees.

It now must do so, writes

Marion Edmunds

FOUR Angolan refugees and the Human Rights Commission (HRC) have won a decisive legal victory over the Department of Home Affairs, forcing officials to explain why they accept some refugees as legitimate asylum-seekers, and reject others.

Until Tuesday this week, when an order was issued in the Cape Town Supreme Court forcing the department to be open about its workings, departmental officials had taken decisions about the legitimacy of refugees without having to explain their reasoning, or reveal what facts were influencing their judgments.

Furthermore, rejected asylum-seekers only had seven days to lodge appeals against these mystery decisions without knowing why their cases were faulty. To add to their difficulties, the Appeal Board (which is literally one man, advocate John

Leach, and his fax machine in Pretoria) has, according to sources, seldom overturned Home Affairs's decisions.

The refugees who have taken the government to task — Joao Pembele, Philippe Kutengala, Manzanabi Fernando, Carlos Joaquin and Joao Mbala — in the first class action of its kind, have been coming up against Home Affairs's brick wall for some time. They all claim they fled persecution in Angola, but all have had their applications for political asylum rejected by the department's Standing Committee on Refugee Affairs, with no accompanying explanation.

Their tales of persecution vary, but they say they were caught up in MPLA-Unita clashes after Angola's 1992 elections. Mbala, for example, claimed to have been arrested by MPLA forces in 1993 and locked in a container in Lubango with 100 fellow Bakongo tribe members. He said only he and 15 others survived in the container, while the other 84 died around him in captivity. After his release, he fled with his wife and newborn child to South Africa.

Like his fellow applicants, Mbala's application for political asylum was

rejected and his only course of action was to leave the country or to challenge the government's lack of transparency in court.

The refugees, represented by the Legal Resource Centre, chose the latter path and with the HRC forced the Department of Home Affairs to agree to a court order, making it compulsory for the department to give reasons for its decisions.

They did this by serving an interdict on the ministers of Justice, Home Affairs and Foreign Affairs and on their directors general, asking for the Refugee Appeals Board to halt its operation. The subsequent court order will affect the fate of some 2 000 refugees who have had their applications for asylum rejected and are waiting to appeal against the decision.

The attorney representing the refugees, William Kerfoot, said: "This is a really significant decision and I am delighted that refugees' rights can now be recognised and implemented."

Kerfoot said that at times, the department's decisions appeared to be based on incorrect premises and

these errors could not be exposed because the officials refused to explain themselves.

The HRC's senior legal officer, Liesl Gerntholtz, said that the commission had decided to get involved because it had been swamped by complaints about Home Affairs from asylum-seekers and immigrants.

"Refugees are one of our priorities because they are an important human rights issue which this country is going to have to deal with. We have had many complaints from people, ranging from how people are treated by Home Affairs to more serious ones where, for instance, people have been deported to Mozambique without having had a chance to put their case, and in instances when they are not necessarily Mozambicans."

Gerntholtz quoted a case where they had been called to a prison outside Pretoria where Home Affairs was holding refugees in overcrowded cells.

"They were mostly asylum-seekers from Zaire and the Congo and they were not allowed exercise, nor were they allowed to make telephone calls, not to family or to lawyers," she said. Gerntholtz said that they had been

negotiating with Home Affairs on a range of human rights matters, but the issue of giving reasons for decisions on refugees had been central to talks with the director general, Piet Colyn. She said she was surprised that the department had agreed to the court order by consent, when it had been unable to commit itself to the practice of giving reasons in earlier talks.

Advocate Anton Katz, an adviser to the newly appointed commission investigating future migration and immigration policy, said: "The process of determining refugee status satisfied the constitutional requirements of openness and transparency. Now asylum-seekers know why they are being rejected."

"From the reasons the department gives we will get a clearer idea of what constitutes a refugee in the new South Africa and how the criteria set out by the United Nations are being interpreted by South Africa."

"For 18 months, Leach's Appeal Board has been hearing appeals by persons who have absolutely no idea what they are appealing against. This court order makes the government accountable for its own decisions."

236) M+G 13-19/12/96

Detention centre for illegal immigrants opens

BY GIEN ELSAS

(236) Star 13/12/96

More than 9 000 illegal immigrants from neighbouring African countries have been deported from the West Rand in the past three months after being detained at a centre near Krugersdorp to facilitate deportation.

Lindela was set up as part of the Dyambu Youth Detention Centre. Dyambu, formerly known as Meritum, was established some years ago to house youths awaiting trial.

The owners of Dyambu saw an opening in the market for illegal immigrant accommodation as prison cells were often full of illegal immigrants instead of criminals.

Three months ago they decided to open a facility where illegal immigrants from all over Gauteng could be taken. A control computer was put in place to see if any of these immigrants were wanted for crimes and two suspects have already been detained

— one a suspected housebreaker and the second a man who had been granted bail in court after being accused of raping a 13-year-old Yeoville girl.

The Department of Internal Affairs finds the new set-up easier as they have a central point where illegal immigrants are detained and do not have to travel from one police station to the next.

The immigrants are loaded onto trains taking them back to their own countries at a railway siding at the West Rand station. This poses less of a security risk and prevents the delays previously prevalent when immigrants had to be taken to main railway stations.

The law relating to the employment of illegal immigrants has changed. An employer who employs an illegal immigrant can now be fined up to R20 000 and can, over and above the fine, be held responsible for deportation costs as well.

Government to come clean with asylum seekers

(236)

SUPREME COURT REPORTER

ARG 13/12/96

The Minister of Home Affairs and his director-general have agreed to tell unsuccessful asylum seekers to South Africa why their applications have been refused, following an order in the Cape Supreme Court.

Six Angolan refugees – Joao Pembele, Kabuya Mulamba, Filippe Kutengala, Manzambi Fernando, Carlos Joaquim, Joao Mbala – seeking asylum in South Africa brought an application against the minister, the Appeal Board for Refugee Affairs and several other ministries and officials. The order granted by Mr Justice S Desai followed agreement between the parties.

In terms of the order, the minister and director-general must “ensure that asylum seekers are given reasons in writing for any adverse decisions by the Standing Committee for Refugee Affairs”

The order also states that people with pending appeals against the committee’s findings will have their appeals suspended until they have been given reasons for decisions against them. They will also be given the opportunity to supplement their appeals

Joao Pembele said in his affidavit that he had fled Angola and arrived in South Africa in March this year.

He was told in October his application for asylum had been refused because his “fear of persecution is not well founded and refugee status cannot be granted”

He said his parents and three-year-old son had been killed in January 1993, and he had fled to Viane where he stayed until February 1994, when government forces were forcing men into the army to fight Unita soldiers.

He had fled to Lubango where he had stayed until October 1995, when people of his Bakongo ethnic origin had been subjected to persecution again. From there he had come to South Africa.

The five other applicants had similar stories of persecution and fleeing their home country to come to South Africa, only to have their applications for asylum turned down.

The other respondents in the application were the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Director-General of Foreign Affairs.

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SA forced to give refugees a fair hearing

8715/1a/196 (236)

By KEN VERNON

THE threat of a lawsuit has forced the South African authorities to follow procedures that may make it easier for asylum seekers to be granted refugee status.

At present, between 700 and 800 applications for political asylum are dealt with in a month.

The Human Rights Commission and six refugees, who had been refused political asylum, sought an urgent interdict in the Cape Supreme Court this week against the ministers of home affairs, justice and foreign affairs.

The commission claimed that committees dealing with refugee applications rou-

tinely failed to explain why applications were refused.

The committees were set up in 1993 after South Africa signed United Nations and Organisation of African Unity conventions dealing with the status of refugees which brought the country into line with accepted international principles of dealing with illegal immigrants.

However, legal sources claim that these committees were, in reality, little more than a production line for deportations and that they did not adhere to the agreed procedures in assessing applications.

Liesel Gertholtz, a senior legal officer for the commission, said that, despite South Africa's signing of the conventions, there

was no legislation to deal with asylum seekers and most aliens were deported, no matter what the merits of their case.

Now, however, in the face of the pending court hearing, the Department of Home Affairs has agreed to give reasons in writing for all future appeal decisions. It has also agreed to suspend appeal board decisions that went against more than 2 000 asylum seekers still in South Africa.

William Kerfoot, an attorney for the Legal Resources Centre in Cape Town, which has been investigating the case of refugees, said: "Applicants for refugee status have to convince the committee there is a reasonable chance they would be harmed or otherwise persecuted if they were deported

to their home countries."

Applicants were routinely denied asylum because, they were told, their fear of persecution was "not well founded".

Kerfoot said that because applicants were not given reasons for the rejection of their applications, decisions made when they appealed were unconstitutional and a violation of their common-law rights.

Gertholtz said the new system was the first step in obtaining procedural and administrative justice for "people who flee to this country needing protection".

It is estimated that there are more than eight million illegal immigrants in South Africa, the overwhelming majority from other African countries.

Outsiders cannot live in legal vac

THE SA government claims to be committed to democratic nation-building. The question of how inclusive this "nation" is to be, poses challenges for immigration policy.

Such policy creates "insiders" and "outsiders". The state's conception of who its members should be partially depends on its definition of its national identity. And conflict over the criteria which define a nation's identity is often an expression of competing interests.

In the past, immigration policy was informed by the logic of apartheid. A more inclusive policy towards black immigrants, which might have been expected from the post-apartheid ideological shift, has not materialised. Although citizens of Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries are being offered the opportunity of amnesty, the dominant response of government remains "keep them out, and send them home".

Findings from a major study, conducted recently in Winterfeld, suggest that such policies are unenforceable and undermine democracy. The study intended to assess immigrants' participation in organisations of civil society and their effects on prospects for the growth of democracy.

It reveals that many "illegal" immigrants are embedded in civil society. Some have lived in Winterfeld for a quarter of a century, and prospects of removing them seem slim. Failure to recognise these realities could create conflict between immigrants and

Despite an offer of amnesty to aliens, suspicion and prejudice still surround the subject of a new immigration policy for SA, writes Maxine Reitzes

South Africans

Some immigrants claim that before the 1994 elections there was no noticeable discrimination against them. As individuals, they identified with groups with whom they perceived themselves to have common interest. They defined themselves as Winterfeld residents first, immigrants second.

The integration of immigrants was strengthened by the fact that they voted in the 1994 elections, having been encouraged to do so, and were granted temporary identity documents. They therefore perceive themselves as having been accepted as "insiders".

Subsequently they have detected a hardening of attitudes towards them, and are increasingly defined by South Africans as "outsiders". One immigrant remarked that "the government is not honest. We voted them in and they promised us permanent identity documents and citizenship. Now it is not clear what policy they have for us."

Some immigrants allege that locals increasingly exclude them from political and social participation, and invalidate claims made by organisations with large immigrant memberships.

Immigrants perceive themselves as making a positive economic contribution as producers and consumers of a variety of goods and services. Many are self-employed.

However, some claim that they are being denied economic participation. In the course of the study, an incident was recounted in which locals chased away a contractor who had come to the area to recruit labour. The locals apparently said that they "were sick and tired of immigrants working for low wages, thereby threatening everyone's livelihood".

Immigrants dismiss this view. "We have not asked people digging trenches to hand in their shovels; neither have we asked owners of companies to employ only immigrants," said one.

Nevertheless, immigrants contend that they continue to take part without discrimination in burial societies, sports clubs and churches, which, significantly, are not immediately concerned with political decision-making and access to economic opportunities.

This suggests that the importance of national identity as a criterion of inclusion and exclusion is determined by citizens' perceptions of threats to their interests, and the extent of organisations' access to the state.

There is a pervasive perception

among immigrants that SA criminals, and sometimes the police, consider them soft targets for criminal activity.

Many immigrants mentioned the practice of police paying locals to report the presence of so-called foreigners. Claims abound that police invite locals to help themselves to stock left in the abandoned spaza shops of arrested and deported immigrants.

Some immigrants in the Winterfeld area resorted to building houses without windows as a security precaution. But by making their homes more easily identifiable, they became targets of increased attacks.

This implies that current exclusionary policies contribute to rising crime by denying immigrants protection against criminal behaviour and by reducing respect for the police.

Denying that illegal immigrants are targeted, a Winterfeld police commissioner said "we treat everyone as residents". He said evidence that immigrants were disproportionately involved in crime was lacking.

Yet immigrants insist that they are being "criminalised" by police, and often denied protection. "Instead of arresting criminals, they arrest innocent people."

BD 19/12/96

(236)

I accept that in every society there are criminals, but the way they do it here is to make every Mozambican a criminal."

The characterisation of immigrants as illegal and criminal could serve to justify South Africans' hostility towards them. And "civil" organisations close to immigrants are likely to adopt adversarial positions towards South Africans, and increasingly devise strategies for outwitting the state. In response to perceived victimisation by the police, immigrants have even threatened to "arm the Shangaan community and go to the bush".

They explain that, in response to deportation, "some of your relatives return with you to SA; when one is arrested, the others will continue to their agreed destination. Having a big family also helps when the police raid your home. If you are deported, a family member will look after your belongings." So, deportation could unintentionally be increasing the number of immigrants in SA.

And if South Africans persist in treating immigrants as "outsiders", the latter are less likely to subscribe to the obligations and duties of those who are "insiders", especially those that flow directly from the recognition of the author-

IN BRIEF

Contaminated fuels fool

LONDON — U.S. officials said yesterday that they had found evidence that nonlabelling of fuels contaminated with lead had fuelled the largest man-made explosion in the history of the world. The explosion, which killed 11 people and injured 100, occurred at a refinery in Texas. The fuels were found to contain lead, which is highly toxic.

Further sui

GOLDBO — A court in South Africa has ruled that the government's plan to build a new road through the game reserve is illegal. The court said that the government had failed to consult the reserve's trustees before making the decision.

Burma's tre

BRUSSELS — The European Commission has announced that it will investigate the alleged human rights abuses in Burma. The commission said that it had received reports of widespread human rights violations in the country.

Workers se

BANGKOK — A strike by workers at a factory owned by a multinational company has ended. The workers had demanded better pay and working conditions.

Fire in the firm

A major fire broke out at a factory in Thailand, destroying several buildings and causing significant damage. The fire was caused by a gas leak and resulted in the deaths of several people.

Migration awareness campaign

By Isaac Moledi

THE INTERNATIONAL Organisation for Migration (IOM) plans to carry out an awareness-raising campaign in

South Africa to help migrants become aware of the legal, practical social and economic difficulties involved in spontaneous and disorderly migration

South Africa is among the countries that are facing the problem of high numbers of illegal immigrants and those who overstay their visas although their visas have expired

For instance, the country deported about 157 000 illegal immigrants last year — nearly 70 000 more than the previous year

Apart from this problem, the country also faces the problem of people who overstay. For instance, in the first four months of this year, about 130 000 visitors stayed after their visas expired

IOM, an inter-governmental humanitarian body which deals with migration issues, says its awareness campaign will also support the Government's process to standardise the treatment of illegal immigrants

This follows concerns raised about the way the Aliens Control Act was being administered. Some feel the Act was being applied in a racially discriminatory way

They believe the police are targeting undocumented immigrants from Africa for deportation, while leaving those from Europe and Asia

The IOM says it is important to carry out an awareness campaign because of "the unprecedented number of people moving across their borders in search of asylum, work and a new life"

Those considering emigration are also unaware of — or have distorted perceptions of — the

Many people view South Africa as a country of plenty

legal, practical, social and economic difficulties involved in spontaneous and disorderly migration

The organisation which intends carrying out its campaign through the mass media, direct contact and networking, argues that few people have realistic information about the conditions that await them in their intended country of destination or the policies that will affect them

Information plays a crucial role in the decision of an individual to migrate in particular when the irregular, and often hazardous departure to developed countries is perceived as an easy solution to economic and social problems," says the organisation

It argues that information can effectively influence the spontaneous flow of people and irregular departures

"Better information leads to better migration management," the organisation says

The migration body warns, however, that the pace of migration of people from developing countries to developed countries will not easily be stopped unless developed countries support development strategies based on foreign direct investment, trade liberalisation and aid

A better way to

manage economic

migration is to generate

rapid economic growth

in the countries of

origin

Basing its argument on a joint study commissioned by the organisation and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad), *Foreign Investment, Trade, Aid and Migration*, the



Flashback . illegal immigrants waiting to be repatriated to Mozambique.

IOM says economic migration is rooted in extreme poverty and different living standards

The study, commissioned to review trends in international economic migration, also says "A better way to manage economic migration is to generate rapid economic growth in the countries of origin

"Broad-based and rapid development will induce potential migrants to stay at home of their own free choice rather than migrate under compulsion"

The study further argues that increased flows of foreign direct investment and trade as well as more effective use of development aid, impact

directly and indirectly on this process

The IMO and Unctad believe that foreign direct investment contributes directly to a reduction of migration through job creation

Foreign direct investment also indirectly contributes to economic development by bringing technology and organisational and managerial know-how, and providing developing countries access to markets

Access to markets "Foreign direct investment can thus generate a sense of

hope among potential migrants for a better economic future in countries

with insufficient capital but abundant labour," says the study

Trade, argues the IOM and Unctad, tends to reduce migration through the creation of additional employment and accelerated economic growth in developing countries

"The increased exchange of skills and knowledge-intensive services opens up new opportunities for high-wage jobs, and can be expected to induce skilled workers to stay in their countries"

(236)

Rowe Jan 23/12/96

The MINISTER FOR POSTS, TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND BROADCASTING

The Managing Director of Telkom has informed me as follows

- (a) Middeldrift
Telkom is planning to upgrade the telephone infrastructure in this area during the 1997/98 financial year by means of a CT2 and DRMASS radio system switching back to Bisho

- (b) Kentane
Telkom will automate services within the actual town area during the current financial year (1996/97). This will include the automation of existing customers and the provision of four cordphones for public use

Consideration will be given for the automation of farm lines in the area during the 1997/98 financial year, which would include the provision of service to rural as well as the town's waiting applicants

Senator A E VAN NIEKERK Mr President, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, which is good news, I just want to ask the Minister whether he perhaps knows off the cuff whether the areas in Groblershoop and Kakamas in the Northern Cape fall under that specific planning. If not, is he available after dealing with this question so that I can just point out the dangers there to him

The MINISTER FOR POSTS, TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND BROADCASTING Mr President, my general knowledge is even greater than that of Minister Valli Moosa, but even I have the limitation of not being able to provide those answers. I am certain most senators in this Chamber would want answers to take back to their constituencies and I shall attempt to get the overall plan of Telkom over this next financial year. In relation to this specific question from Senator Van Niekerk, which requires a more specific answer, I will be willing to provide that to him in writing

Upington Prison: dismissals/re-employments
*7 Sen A E VAN NIEKERK asked the Minister of Correctional Services †

Whether the 35 employees at the Upington Prison who were dismissed as a result of a strike earlier this year, have been re-employed

Children in care of Department: escapes

*9 Sen M G E WILEY asked the Minister of Correctional Services

- (1) Whether any children in the care of his Department escaped in the past six months, if so, how many,

- (2) whether any of the children (a) are currently being held in the same (i) cells and/or (ii) sections as adult prisoners and/or (b) have any contact with adult prisoners during their incarceration, if so, (aa) how many and (bb) where?

S764E
The DEPUTY MINISTER FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY (for the Minister of Correctional Services)

- (1) Escape statistics per age group are not centrally available and can only be obtained through a time-consuming process. Should the hon Senator be interested in information with regard to a specific child, he is welcome to approach me on an individual basis

- (2) (a) (i) No

- (ii) Yes, but only in certain of the smaller prisons until they are released or transferred to alternate suitable accommodation

- (b) Yes

- (aa) This information is not available

- (bb) Whether unavoidable supervised contact occurs between incarcerated children and adults in communal areas like sports grounds, dining-rooms and visiting rooms. Every effort is, however, made to minimise the contact between incarcerated children and adults

Senator M G E WILEY Mr President, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, his reply on the first part of the question is totally unacceptable. It is not possible that the Minister does not have the answer to the question [Interjections]

Senator T GAMDANA UnguMinister wena? (Are you the Minister?) [Laughter]

The DEPUTY MINISTER FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY Mr President, my dicton in the

English language is usually fairly clear. The answer here is: Escape statistics per age group are not centrally available and can only be obtained through a time-consuming process [Laughter]

Senator M G E WILEY Mr President, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I would like to ask this hon Deputy Minister to pass on to the Minister of Correctional Services the fact that it is not possible. How is it possible that they do not have the statistics of children who are held separately according to specific age groups. It is not possible I should like to have the statistics

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE Order I suggest that we adhere to the practice that questions be tabled whenever information is sought on a specified topic, especially if the Minister responsible for that department is not responding to the question. There are other remedies the hon member may pursue

SAPS: retirement of top officials

*10 Sen M G E WILEY asked the Minister for Safety and Security †

How many of the top ten line management officials in the South African Police Service, up to and including the rank of Commissioner of the SAPS, (a) retired before their retirement age or (b) did not make themselves available for an extension of their terms of service or contracts during the period 1 August 1995 to 1 August 1996?

S765E

The DEPUTY MINISTER FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY

- (a) Nil

- (b) Not applicable

Illegal immigrants: granting of permanent residence

*11 Sen Dr G W KOORNHOF asked the Minister of Home Affairs †

What is his Department's policy with regard to the granting of permanent residence to illegal immigrants from (a) Africa, (b) European countries and (c) north and south America?

S766E

- (2) whether the Province was consulted in this regard, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details,
- (3) whether the Province approved these appointments if not what is the position in this regard, if so, what are the relevant details,
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

N1925E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

- (1) Yes
R1 867 556,36
- (2) Yes

The province was consulted through the then MEC for Finance and Public Works, Mr S J Mhlungu. The consultation began in a meeting held on 30 October 1995 in Pretoria, between the National Department of Public Works represented by Messrs S K Shezi (Director-General), N Gwegaw (Deputy Director-General) and S Zulu (Programme Manager) and the Provincial Department of Finance and Public Works, represented by Messrs S J Mhlungu (MEC) and E Ngubane (Private Secretary).

- (3) The decision taken in the meeting referred to above was that the National Department should speedily appoint consultants which was fully done. During the appointment of the consultants the MEC was kept informed and raised no objection to all the steps that were followed in the appointment.
- (4) No

Immigrants' Selection Board

*38 Mr I J PRETORIUS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(1) Whether the Immigrants' Selection Board is to be replaced at the end of November 1996 if so, by what new structure will it be replaced,

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

N1926E

The next meeting of the selection panel will take place in Pretoria on Tuesday, 22 October 1996. Further enquiries in this regard can be addressed to Mr Piet Engelbrecht at tel (012) 314-8141. Issued by

Subdirector Communication, Department of Home Affairs

Place Pretoria

Date 1996/10/15

Provinces' irregularities in tender boards

*39 Mr L D CHUENYANE asked the Minister of Finance †

- (1) Whether any irregularities occurred in the tender boards of any of the provinces during the period 1 March 1995 to 31 May 1996, if so, (a) in which provinces and (b) what did the amount involved in these irregularities amount to in each of these provinces,

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

N1927E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

- (1) Regarding the State Tender Board — No
- The provincial tender boards are autonomous and members on these boards are appointed by the MEC Finance of each province. The question should therefore be addressed to the various Provincial Governments

(a) and (b) Fall away

- (2) No

*40 Mr A G MOHAMED — Public Service and Administration † [Question standing over]

Inability to collect tax

*41 Mr A H NEL asked the Minister of Finance †

- (1) Whether the State is losing money annually as a result of an inability to collect tax if not, what is the position in this regard, if so, (a) what is the amount involved and (b) what are the reasons for this loss,

- (2) whether he or his Department has taken or intends taking any steps to resolve this problem if not, why not, if so, what steps
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

N1929E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

- (1) The State could, in all likelihood collect more tax than at present

(a) The amount involved cannot be quantified. However, R226 25 million income tax was written off as irrecoverable during the 1995/96 financial year for reasons such as

- insolvency,
- debtors were impossible to trace
- debtors had no assets or income
- legal action would be uneconomical

- the State Attorney was unable to collect outstanding debts

(b) The current personnel situation is poor and a great number of staff are inexperienced. Staff are faced with an increased workload.

- (2) Yes. The major reason for the establishment of SARS is the upgrading of collection and control functions. A great reliance will be placed on more modern systems and procedures including computerised systems. In this regard, it is important to note that the amount to be voted in order to finance the current and capital expenditure of the new SARS, has been increased by 37% for the 1996/97 financial year in comparison with the 1995/96 financial year.

365 additional personal computers with linkage to the main frame have already been supplied to various sections of all Revenue Offices.

The development of a separate system for PAYE was introduced which will provide more effective recovery procedures by means of a modern computer system. The system is being developed on the same

QUESTIONS reasons were advanced by such persons for their decision to leave the country? S486E

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

(236)

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

Emigration: males under 35 years
290 Sen L J SWANEPOEL asked the Minister of Home Affairs †

- (a) How many male persons under 35 years of age in each of the respective population groups left the Republic permanently during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available, (b) in which economic sectors were these persons employed before they left the country, (c) (i) how many of these persons were graduates and (ii) in which disciplines did they graduate and (d) what
- (b) The occupations and statistics for the period 1 January 1995 to 31 December 1995 are furnished in the Annexure
- (c) (i) and (ii) No such statistics are available
- (d) No such information is available

Note Statistics obtained from Central Statistical Service

Annexure

Emigrants — male persons under 35 years of age — by occupation for the period 1 January 1995 to 31 December 1995

Occupation	Under 35 years
Grand total	2 085
Total—economically active	796
Professiona, semi-professional and technical occupations — Total	284
Engineers and related technologists	80
Industrial/Production	2
Chemical	2
Electrical and related	9
Agricultural	0
Mechanical	1
Metallurgical	1
Mining	1
Civil and related	2
Engineers (not elsewhere classified)	62
Medical practitioner	14
Medical specialist	2
Dental professions	3
Education and related occupations	12
Accountant and related accounting occupations	51
Other	122
Managerial, executive and administrative occupations	107

Clerical and sales occupations	111
Transport, delivery and communications occupations	12
Service occupations	27
Farming and related occupations	4
Artisans, apprentice and related occupations	102
Production foreman and supervisor, miner and quarry worker, operator, production and related worker	10
Occupation unspecified and not elsewhere classified	139
Total—economically inactive	1 289
Housekeeping	1
Child—not scholar	391
Scholar/student	891
Pensioner	0
Economically inactive (not elsewhere classified)	6

1995 Annual report published

305 Sen E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism

- (1) Whether his Department has published its 1995 annual report, if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it due to be published, if so, (i) how many copies were printed, (ii) what was the cost per copy and (iii) what was the total cost of (aa) printing and (bb) distribution,
- (2) whether any aspects of the production and/or distribution of the report were put out to tender, if so, (a) which aspects, (b) which company or individual was granted the tender in each case and (c) what was the value of the tender contract in each case?

S507E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM

- (1) The Annual Report that was tabled in Parliament earlier this year covers activities of the department for the financial year 1994/95. This report therefore covered a part of the activities of 1995. The rest of this period of 1995 will be covered in the next report.

- (a) The 1995/96 Annual Report of the department is currently being attended to

- (b) The report will go to the printer in November 1996

- (i) Normally 1 000 copies are printed
- (ii) The cost per copy of the last Annual Report was R27,41

- (iii) (aa) The total cost of the printing of the last Annual Report was R27 404,95

- (bb) The bulk of the distribution (740) is tabled in Parliament. The remainder of the copies are distributed internally (top management) and some are available on request.

- (2) (a) and (b) The printing of the Annual Report is attended to by the Government Printer. It is within the prerogative of the Government Printer to either print the department's Annual Report or contract the printing to an outside establishment. In 1995 the Government Printer contracted the printing of the report to CTP (Cape Transvaal Printers).

- (c) The value of this contract cannot be specified, since printing costs vary due to, amongst other things, paper prices, colour/photographs/graphics used, the number of copies to be printed.

Permanent residence seekers get reprieve

(236)

Department of Home Affairs reports

100% increase in number of foreigners

who want permits to remain in South Africa

By **BONGIWE MLANGENI**

Foreigners who had not applied for permanent residence by yesterday's closing date would be allowed to submit applications until further notice, the Department of Home Affairs has announced.

A home affairs spokesman said the Government's moratorium on the deportation of illegal immigrants from Southern African Development Community countries expired yesterday.

However, application forms for permanent residence would still be accepted until a decision had been reached by the department.

The department reported an increase of 100% over the past two weeks, with a total of 84 815 applications received between July 1 and September 20. In Gauteng alone about 53 000 applications had been submitted.

Yesterday, a queue of about 1 000 people coiled around the department's offices in Market Street. The immigrants who hoped to cash in on their last chance to be

Aran 1/10/96
legal in the country were sent away with a slip indicating when they should return to submit their application forms.

An official distributing the slips said that because of the huge turnout, they had decided to give immigrants in the queue different return dates so that they could all be attended to by the end of this week.

He said anyone who did not have the slip would not be accepted into the offices.

Most foreigners queueing outside the Market Street office continued to claim there was corruption among some of the officials and applicants.

"We are angry because there is a lot of corruption in those offices and nothing is being done."

"Certificates are being given to people who arrived here two years ago," said Zimbabwean Maynard Kwenda.

Foreigners are required to have been in the country for at least five years to get the residence certificates.

Kwenda said that despite the extension, most people were afraid they would be arrested and deported from today.

Brain drain 'not serious'

Sowetan 3/10/96 (236)

By Isaac Moledi

THE number of economically active and professional South Africans who leave the country is three times more than those who come and settle in South Africa, says the Central Statistical Service

This is in response to the findings of University of South Africa's (Unisa) Bureau of Market Research.

However, the picture is different when the number of people who leave the country is analysed over a long-term period

In its findings this week, the BMR says the so-called "brain drain" has proved to be less serious than is generally assumed

From 1991 to May 1996 the BMR survey shows that there has

been 3 958 more immigrants recorded entering the country than those leaving the country

This figure represent a loss of 599 economically active persons as opposed to a gain of 4 557 non-economically active persons

Population census

The loss is particularly evident in professions related to accountancy and education

The 542 emigrants in accountancy related professions represent 1,5 percent of those practising in 1991, while the 519 educationists constitute only 0,2 percent of the 290 190 educationists recorded in the 1991 population census, says BMR

The effect of legal migration

figures on population figures for South Africa is minimal, argues the BMR

However, of the 4 818 South Africans who left the country permanently during the first five months of this year, only 980 are economically active compared to 337 who came to settle in the country, the CSS says

"An explanation is that more people are leaving than are coming to settle in South Africa," says CSS spokesman Konrad Meij

He says the trend of more people leaving the country was realised immediately after the 1994 elections

"There is no difference in what the BMR is saying as they use our statistics over a longer period," he says

— BUSINESS

Debate on privatisation needs different emphasis

(232) BD 7/10/96

Robyn Chalmers

AN INCORRECT emphasis was being placed on privatisation when dealing with the restructuring of state assets, public enterprises deputy director-general Siphos Shabalala said in a recent document

The development of a strong private sector, working in collaboration with the state, was a crit-

ical policy issue "The introduction of equitable competition, in terms of equally empowered participants, is the key. Competition should promote new entrants to the economic mainstream and should guarantee the efficiency and competitiveness of our industries," he said

The privatisation debate suffered from improper conceptualisation and contextualisation, and critical "rescue efforts" were called for

He said the state was being increasingly criticised for providing poor quality services, for its inefficiency, and a lack of dynamism and flexibility, for "crowding out" the efforts of the private sector and for having a tendency to politicise investment decisions. On the other hand, there

was a perception that the private sector was innovative, able to meet goals, produce services efficiently and adapt to the changing needs and desires of the public or consumers

Deregulation or regulation, restructuring, privatisation and economic liberalisation should be viewed as inputs to private sector development. Regulation was inferior to competition and the introduction of competition was a key policy issue

Regarding the restructuring and any future privatisation of parastatals, Shabalala said there was a tendency for these entities to retain their monopoly characteristics even after privatisation.

This was because they were generally

large and management retained a desire for protection from competition. Weak competition in the post-privatisation period led to the perpetuation of cross-subsidies, but if the monopoly was sold or unbundled it was likely to command a higher price.

Restructuring of entities should cover empowering and increasing the number of participating enterprises in industries as well as increasing equitable and effective competition

Opportunities for new investment in developing existing networks as well as greenfields areas should be looked at, consumer choices promoted and conditions created so that effective pricing providing acceptable returns on investment could take place, he said

First meeting on mooted privatisation of Sun Air

Robyn Chalmers
and Reneé Grawitzky

TALKS on the proposed privatisation of Sun Air, which is valued at R200m, kicked off yesterday with a meeting between the airline, government and labour representatives

Labour said the sale of Sun Air would be a test case following labour's opposition to privatisation. Labour indicated that Sun Air management had raised the possibility of issuing shares in the airline to workers in a bid to bring them into the process.

Sun Air MD Johan Borstlap said yesterday that while the rules and principles of the proposed sales were still being drawn up, it had been broadly agreed any privatisation should be completed by the middle of next year.

"We have had a lot of interest from international and local companies in Sun Air, but ... we will only know which companies are serious about bidding once the tender goes out."

Borstlap said once sale terms had

BD 8/10/96 (232) (234)
been agreed on within the national framework agreement, a merchant bank would be identified to handle the tender and bids. He said Sun Air staff and management fully backed the sale.

Organisations which have indicated their interest in Sun Air included Virgin Atlantic, which recently made a partnership agreement with Sun Air for connecting SA flights, and Comair.

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines was also understood to have expressed interest in buying Sun Air while management consultancy Genrho was still trying to get a consortium together including a black business grouping and Cosatu-aligned SA Railway and Harbours Workers' Union (Sarhwu).

A Sarhwu spokesman said Sun Air's sale was an interesting challenge for labour. Labour's primary aim was to protect workers' interests and at the same time consider national interests.

The union said a final sale agreement had to include a clause ensuring that workers would not lose their jobs for a specific period.

Some questions need asking before privatisation

(232) (232) BD 8/10/96

Parastatals favour SBC Warburg as an adviser, but Neil Behrmann in London asks: Why is it the best choice?

IT IS hardly surprising that SBC Warburg is winning the investment bank beauty competition as chief adviser for key SA parastatals, notably Telkom and SAA.

Warburg, by a long shot, is top of the international equity privatisation league tables. According to independent London-based research organisation Capital Data, international public offerings, subsequent equity issues and private negotiated sales of global state assets totalled \$56bn from the beginning of last year to end-September this year. Warburg was the top "bookrunner", raising \$6.8bn, followed by Barclays de Zoete, Wedd (\$4.7bn), Banque Paribas (\$3.7bn), ABN Amro Hoare Govett, Dresdner Bank and Merrill Lynch.

With SA privatisation beginning to take off, investment banks are scrambling to get a slice of the action. It is therefore hardly surprising that rising numbers of the firms are setting up office in SA. There is intense competition.

In an interview in the Financial Times, Deputy President

Thabo Mbeki confirmed there would be some "wholesale privatisation of certain entities". Initially sales of state-controlled enterprises would not be via the stock market, similar to UK and most nations. There would be private sales to "strategic partners". These will probably be multinational corporations from abroad.

SA wants more international expertise and is desperate for direct foreign investment, say bankers. The partners will have a minority stake in the companies, which will still be controlled by government, they say.

When state-owned assets are sold via international public offerings, notably new issues of shares on the stock market, informative public documents are available for all to see. These include details of profits and losses, assets and liabilities, forecasts, policies, directors' salaries and other items.

The fees of issuing houses are also available and fund managers

generally regard a higher fee as a sign that it is difficult to place the issue for a variety of reasons. Generally investment bank underwriting fees of privatisation stock market issues range between 2% and 6% of the amount raised, say fund managers.

If the international public offering is likely to be an overwhelming success, bankers seeking the deal are prepared to underwrite it at the lower end of the scale. But if an asset appears to be risky for the underwriters, the fees are higher. Underwriters must protect themselves against the possibility of a flop. Fees on private deals are kept secret and, unsurprisingly, Warburg refuses to comment on its charges.

A government spokesman says Warburg was chosen as adviser after interviews with nine international and local merchant banks. The panel which picked Warburg included the relevant state industry representatives

and the Development Bank of Southern Africa. Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corp is the overall adviser on privatisations and US investment bank Goldman Sachs is also involved.

The problem with private "strategic" state sales is that consumers and taxpayers can be kept in the dark. It is difficult for the public to gauge whether the new partner is the most suitable.

SAA, for example, says Warburg is "one of Europe's foremost consultants on transport" — would devise a strategy to help the airline counter falling passenger numbers and declining profit margins. Yet in Extell's institutional survey of investment analysts, Warburg is ranked sixth in transport. The leader — by far — is Merrill Lynch. The SA government has been evasive about privatisation, for political reasons, but the UK experience suggests it is time to come out into the open and end the doublespeak.

The UK is the leader in privatisation and British Telecom and British Airways are a resounding success. But the water companies have raised prices well above inflation and have not invested adequately. The service is awful and in the north there are leaking water pipes and shortages. Directors

are paying themselves disgracefully excessive salaries.

Which is why a number of questions should be asked in the SA Parliament. Why the private rather than public sales route? Why were other banks rejected? What were they offering? What are comparable fees? This is not to say Warburg is not the best choice. But the public has a right to know the answers to these questions.

Bookrunner league table all international equity privatisations (including domestic tranches) 1995 to date 27/9/96

Pos.	Manager or group	Amount US\$ bn	Iss.	% share
1	SBC Warburg	6.79	19	12.08
2	Barclays de Zoete Wedd UK	4.67	5	8.30
3	Banque Paribas	3.62	5	6.43
4	ABN AMRO Hoare Govett	3.10	5	5.50
5	Dresdner Bank - Kleinwort Benson	2.96	6	5.27
6	Merrill Lynch & Co	2.77	14	4.92
7	JB Warr & Son	2.45	1	4.36
8	IMI - Istituto mobiliare italiano	2.39	2	4.25
9	Nonuro Securities Co Ltd	2.20	3	3.92
10.	CS First Boston/ Credit Suisse	2.03	8	3.60
Total of issues used in the table		56.24	79	100

Graphic: SARAH EVANS Source: CAPITAL DATA ALDWICH HOUSE, LONDON

begins

'Returnees' want to be seen as full residents

(236)

YAZEED FAKIER

CT 9/10/96

THE perception that black people are extraneous to the Cape needs to be "broken down", because a large percentage of movement back comprises people who are historically linked to the area, says Idasa regional director Mr Derrick Marco

And indications are the movement back has already levelled out and is declining

"So the perception that black people are flocking into the Cape, taking over their jobs, wanting houses and demanding everything — it's just not the case," says Marco, who executed a "conceptual integration" programme in which tensions between coloured and black people in the Cape were examined

He says an important factor often not acknowledged is the question of forced removals, to the Transkei and Ciskei of black people born and raised in the Cape and Boland

He relates the example of one black resident he interviewed who had been removed from Grabouw, where she was born, to the Transkei.

"This woman gave a graphic example of how the government trucks came and they had to go — 'But our hearts, our birthplace and everything was here', the woman told me.

"She said that on their return to Grabouw they were confronted by coloured people over the question of housing"

But black residents did not feel animosity towards the coloured residents because they realised that the latter had no control over the forced removals

"The animosity lies at the level where black residents feel they are being regarded as people who are 'coming in' as extraneous and with no ties to the area

"But they want to be regarded as fully-fledged residents with a right to be there, as is the case with many of the migrants who have returned to the Cape — and that distinction is very important to recognise"

FREE STATE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
GOVERNMENT GARAGE

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- 2 A properly filled in and signed trip authority (VA26) shall at all times be available in the vehicle while being used
- 3 The logbook shall be properly completed on a daily basis and properly signed before returning the vehicle to the government garage or before the seventh of the month following the month, if the vehicle was being used for more than a month
- 4 The fuel card and vouchers issued with the vehicle shall be used for fuel and services for this government vehicle only and kept safe by the driver
- 5 The vehicle shall at all times be used according to the road traffic regulations including speed limits
- 6 The vehicle shall be returned to the government garage on the agreed date if taken out of the pool

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- First offence—written warning
- Second offence—R250 fine
- Third offence—R500 fine
- Fourth offence—banned from using government vehicle

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Registration number

Kilometre reading

SIGNATURE

DATE

PLACE

WITNESS 1

PRINT NAME

WITNESS 2

PRINT NAME

Senator Dr G W KOORNHOF Mr President, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can he inform us what departments in the provincial legislature the 86 people involved in this were from, and how many departments were involved? The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr President, I am unable to furnish that information
Senator A E VAN NIEKERK Mr President further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I just want to know whether he can recall whether any of those people were driving ambulances or fire engines

The MINISTER Mr President, the information is not readily available to me

Permanent residents in SA, families

*13 Sen Dr G W KOORNHOF asked the Minister of Home Affairs †

- (1) Whether a person who has permanent right of residence in South Africa may bring his or her family to South Africa, if not, what is the position in this regard, if so,
- (2) whether an investigation has been instituted into the estimated multiplier effect thereof, if not, why not, if so, what is the estimated multiplier effect in respect of each year since 1994?

S622E

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) Yes The various categories are as follows

- (a) The first category applies to cases where the person is a South African citizen or a permanent resident who can submit proof that he or she is legally married to him or her (the alien) and has sufficient means to maintain his/her spouse and, if applicable, any dependant children
- (b) Secondly, the Aliens Control Act, 1991, provides that a South African citizen or permanent resident may sponsor a destitute, aged or infirm family member provided he/she is able and undertakes in writing to maintain such family member
- (c) In the third place, the immigration policy also provides for a family reunion scheme. Persons who wish to immigrate to South Africa under this scheme, in other words persons who are economically active, but unable to submit a firm offer of employment, may apply for permanent residence, provided that the close family such as parents, brothers and sisters, who are South African citizens or permanent residents of South Africa, undertake to assist the applicant and his/her family financially, if necessary as long as they may be in the RSA or until the breadwinner is economically active whichever may be the earlier

(2) Since applications for immigration permits have always been dealt within the family context, no statistics of the estimated multiplier effect thereof are available or kept, nor has any investigation previously been required or is being planned. The number of dependants will obviously also vary from country to country

Senator Dr G W KOORNHOF Mr President, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is it true that permanent residence is being given to illegal immigrants who have been in the country for longer than five years? If that is the case, how does one prove that a person has been in this country for longer than five years?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS Mr President that is a matter that requires evidence. It is a matter of getting affidavits from people who can testify to that effect. I do not know whether the hon senator is referring to the recent Cabinet decision that we should consider giving permanent residence to people who have been here for five years under certain conditions, for instance if they are married to a South African or have a permanent South African partner, have employment in the country or have not been convicted of certain crimes under certain schedules.

In fact, yesterday the Cabinet extended the deadline. The original deadline was the end of September, but because so few people applied, the Cabinet extended this to the end of November. Senator A VAN BREDA Are you begging them to apply?

The MINISTER We are not begging them to apply, but I think that if people qualify we have no right deliberately to close the door when the Cabinet has made that decision. I can see that the hon senator is shaking his head. I do not know what that means. [Laughter]

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE The hon the Minister has not been addressing one of the elders of the Senate, but one of the younger senators.

*23 Sen A BALIE—Public Enterprises † [Questions standing over]

New questions

Retirement of top officials

*1 Sen C ACKERMANN asked the Minister for the Public Service and Administration †

How many of the top ten line management

Aids, emigration unlikely to slow population growth

THE South African population could grow by over 28% between now and 2011, despite a heavy Aids death toll

This is according to the findings of a research report entitled Global Population Growth and Structural Changes in the RSA Population, 1951-2011, compiled by Professor Johan Martins and published by the Bureau of Market Research at the University of South Africa

The report predicts that the population will grow at 1.7% a year from 42.1 million in 1996 — a conservative estimate based on the half million illegal aliens counted in 1991 — to 54.1 million by the year 2011.

Of that number about 80% will be blacks, 10% whites, eight percent coloureds and two percent Asians

The estimate for 1996 is 77% blacks, 13% whites, nine percent coloureds and three percent Asians.

Other predictions include:

Aids: If Aids deaths continue at the current rate — 35 000 are predicted for this year — the population may be three-quarters of a million less than the projected 54.1 million

With an increase in Aids deaths of 22.7% a year there would be 533 000 Aids deaths in 2010.

The 'brain drain': The report concluded the "brain drain" was less dramatic than generally assumed.

Between 1991 and May 1996, 40 401 economically active persons left the country and 44 359 entered the country — meaning nearly 4 000 more immigrants arrived than emigrants left.

CF 10/10/96

Losses were particularly evident in accountancy and related professions, with 542 people (1.5% of those practising in 1991) leaving, and in education, with 519 people (0.2% of the 290 190 educationists recorded in the 1991 population census) leaving.

The most significant gain in economically active persons consisted of medical practitioners, 750, followed by managers in executive and administrative professions, 557.

The effect of legal migration figures on population figures is minimal.

Illegal immigrants: The number of illegal immigrants is questionable, with estimates ranging from half a million to as high as 12 million, which makes any population projection speculative

The projection of 54.1 million for 2011 is based on the 422 200 aliens in the country in 1991.

(236)



Aliens' permanent residence deadline is extended

(236)

The Cabinet has extended the deadline for aliens from neighbouring states to apply for permanent residence in South Africa to November 30, the Department of Home Affairs said yesterday.

Between July 1 and September 30, the initial cut-off date, 152 731 applications for exemption had been lodged with the department.

The extension was granted after it became apparent that Home Affairs offices were still being inundated with applications by the end of September.

In terms of a recent cabinet decision, citizens from Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe could qualify for permanent residence in SA if they met certain criteria. They should be able to provide evidence of continuous residence in the country from July 1 1991, be engaged in productive economic activity, have dependent children born or residing legally in SA, and have no criminal record. - Sapa.

Star 11/10/96

Competition Board ponders MTN action

(232)

Deborah Fine

50 11/10/96
THE Competition Board was considering "various options" following the lodging of court action by cellular network operator MTN challenging the validity of an anti-trust law against price fixing, the board's chairman, Pierre Brooks, said on Friday.

He said he was not able to discuss the nature of the options at this stage, but confirmed that MTN had filed an application in the Pretoria Supreme Court on Thursday and had served papers on both the Competition Board and the Trade and Industry Ministry.

MTN has challenged the validity of Government Notice 801, promulgated in 1986 to prohibit price fixing, resale price maintenance, market sharing, collusive tendering and horizontal collusion on conditions of supply.

The regulation was used by the board to investigate alleged collusion between MTN and Vodacom in terms of a controversial 1994 London agreement in which both operators agreed to exchange plans for airtime counts and connection bonuses.



Somali refugees in front of the overcrowded room in which they live in a run-down mine hostel outside Boksburg.

PIC CLAIRE KEETON

Somali refugees ⁽²³⁶⁾ struggle to survive

Sowetan 14/10/96

By Claire Keeton
Feature Writer

Religious, clan differences obstruct aid provision for asylum-seekers

ADAM NOOR BELONGS TO a group of 22 refugees who escaped from the civil war in Somalia, now struggling to survive in a run-down mine hostel outside Boksburg

Their desperate circumstances are typical of the problems facing most registered asylum-seekers or refugees in South Africa

Although South Africa has committed itself to international agreements governing the treatment of refugees, it has not set aside resources to assist refugees in a practical way

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees does not have an official programme for aid to refugees in South Africa because there are only about 150 000 refugees here (including about 90 000 refugees from Mozambique) – compared to millions of refugees in other African countries

Basic assistance

Instead, the UNHCR provides funding to the Refugee Programme of the Red Cross, based in Braamfontein, Johannesburg

This programme offers basic material assistance and medical supplies to refugees and tries to locate accommodation for them. They work with local organisations to organise English classes and education for refugees

But this system does not always work for those refugees stranded in isolated places, without money for transport to the Department of Home Affairs and Red Cross offices

Noor claimed his group had been staying in squalid hostel accommodation for over a year without any real assistance, despite several appeals to the Red Cross

A visit to the Boksburg hostel showed the group was staying in intolerable conditions in two concrete rooms with no doors for privacy (in a hostel with up to 1 600 residents)

The four women, conservatively covered from head to toe, have suffered constant assaults and cannot move around safely. Noor said one woman was nearly raped but the men

managed to chase the attacker away

The group sleeps in cramped quarters with barely enough room to turn over. They have no electricity, one tap which they share with many others and the only toilets in the compound overflow with sewage

They cannot find jobs because they do not speak much English and prospective employers demand identification documents

Very depressing

"They are in a position of dependency and it is very depressing. Their conditions are inhumane," said UNHCR representative for Southern Africa, Yusuf Hassan

"Almost all refugees from Somalia are granted political asylum since they have nowhere to return, they have no state"

This group (aged 13 to 46 years) came to South Africa over the past few years by ship and were given asylum-seeker status

Noor said "I came from a village near the capital, Mogadishu, where there is constant fighting"

"I heard that my elder brother was shot dead though my parents are alive. It is difficult to know since we have no post or communications to find out"

He said on their arrival here the group registered and gave their photographs to the Red Cross. "They came to visit us once last year but we never received other accommodation, food or medicine. We can't survive, we have to beg for one or two rands"

The Young Men Muslim's Association in Benoni helped them but ran out of funds six months ago

"We are going to die here if no-one assists us. We are crying to survive, we don't have anything," said another refugee, Mohammed Hussein

Noor said they went to the UNHCR in desperation a month ago and were told to wait for a few days before they would get a response

"We refused because that is what officials always tell us, and then we

were arrested"

UNHCR official Loys Williams said the group was unwilling to listen to reason, so they had to call the police. Thirteen of the group were locked up overnight in Pretoria before they were released. "At least we had blankets and meals," Noor said

They must appear in court on October 28 on a charge of trespassing because they have no money to pay the R50 fine

After their release, the group returned to the UNHCR in Pretoria which sent them to the Red Cross refugee counselling office in Johannesburg. But the person they were told to meet, social counsellor Molatela Thema, was out

They were told she would come to Boksburg to collect a list of their names about two weeks ago – but they are still waiting for her visit

Complete list

However, Thema said these refugees have not yet registered and she was waiting for them to bring her a complete list and documentation for their group

She said it was more difficult to find places for them than most Christian refugees because they were Muslims

"We have suggested to them that they move to join other Somali refugees, but they were not keen because they do not belong to the same clan," Thema said

She said the Red Cross cannot assist them at the hostel since it had no management and "everybody there grabs for themselves – it is survival of the fittest"

Williams said the hostel was a dangerous place and the UNHCR does not like them staying there. "Neither our office nor the Red Cross sent them to the hostel. We will see how best we can help with limited resources"

One way to improve conditions for refugees may be to appeal for support from the Government

Illegal immigrants – and enumerators – stumped by aims of census

JODI BIEBER

BY PATRICK PHOENIX



No consensus ... an observer and his baby are intrigued by the Census '96 officials who descended upon Setsweta squatter camp in Alexandra yesterday.

Amid reports that Census '96 is beset with problems, enumerators operating in Alexandra had to be helped by reporters to answer questions fired at them by residents, despite organisers' claims that they had been properly trained for the job.

Thus was the experience of four-nalists who accompanied Census '96 staff yesterday to the Eastern MSS township where they observed the enumeration of illegal immigrants at the Setsweta squatter camp.

The Star found neither the enumerators nor residents knew what the historic population count was about.

Dressed in a Census '96 uniform and carrying a yellow bag stuffed with Census '96 documentation, John Ngobeni arrived at a shebeen in Setsweta at 5pm.

The place was teeming with people. Some of the revellers were drunk and harangued Ngobeni. They surrounded him, bombarding him with questions about the census.

Ngobeni could not answer many of the questions and had to be assisted by reporters. His supervisor could not explain why the census was important.

But Gauteng Census '96 spokesman Humphrey Makoe said enumerators, chief enumerators and controllers had undergone a three-day training course.

Among other things, they were trained on the aims of Census '96 and how to fill in a questionnaire. However, some staff had been recruited on the eve of Census '96 and had not received adequate training, he said.

Union washes its hands of letter

Reneé Grawitzky

THE SA Railway and Harbour Workers' Union (Sarhwu) yesterday distanced itself from a document allegedly written jointly by Cosatu and Fedstal representatives, accusing SAA and Spoornet of breaching the national framework agreement (NFA) on state asset restructuring.

The Fedstal-aligned Salstaff said the document was drafted by labour's negotiators in the transport sector's task team, while Sarhwu assistant general secretary Tshidiso Moshao said: "It is with great shock and dismay to learn that certain elements within Fedstal are becoming disruptive of the NFA process."

The document, claimed to be

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signed by Cosatu and Fedstal representatives party to discussions on Transnet's restructuring, outlining labour's concerns around processes under way at SAA and Spoornet, was circulated yesterday by unknown sources. The letter was also circulated to Transnet, SAA and Spoornet management and to the public enterprise and transport ministries.

Moshao said the document was fictitious, the contents misleading and inflammatory and was a mischievous attempt by "disgruntled elements (within Fedstal) who are not in favour of transformation and restructuring."

A Salstaff spokesman said it was important for labour to stand united in the face of the possible implementation of plans already

agreed to between government and management.

Other labour sources said government and management had already decided on restructuring and were merely "going through the motions in terms of the NFA" Spoornet and SAA, such sources claimed, were trying to circumvent the process by trying to bring various unions on board at enterprise level without holding discussions within the sector task teams.

The document claimed Spoornet was going ahead with restructuring on the basis that it did not "affect labour or unions". Sarhwu said Spoornet had outlined plans to restructure management structures Spoornet and SAA could not be contacted for comment

Govt's indecision on power sector criticised

Robyn Chalmers

(232)

BN 15/10/96

GOVERNMENT was expected to make a decision on the restructuring of the R20bn electricity supply industry only towards the end of this year, despite warnings that its indecision was harming the sector.

Mineral and energy affairs department director-general Gert Venter said yesterday government recognised the urgency of the matter, but it was aware also of the havoc a hasty and ill-considered decision could wreak.

"There is a general consensus that the system as it stands is not ideal ... but restructuring of the industry will be the biggest overhaul in SA history. It involves an industry employing about 40 000 people with a turnover of R20bn a year.

"It is hugely complex, and we have to consider the implications for all stakeholders, so it is not something we will rush. At the same time, there is a general understanding that a decision should be taken as urgently as possible," Venter said.

Government initially was expected

to make a decision by the end of August, but was now unlikely to do so before the end of the year. Restructuring as a result would kick off only in the second quarter of next year.

National electricity regulator chairman Ian McRae has warned that government's indecision could result in SA failing to meet its electrification target of connecting 2,5-million people by 1999. This indecision, too, was causing considerable insecurity among industrial and commercial consumers and among investors in the electricity industry who needed an indication of the direction of electricity supply.

Government's decision would be based on recommendations put forward by the electricity working group.

The group recommended the industry be consolidated by merging the distribution business of Eskom and local governments into financially viable independent regional distributors.

It said tariffs should be cost reflective to ensure financial viability of the industry and separate, transparent taxes be introduced to fund electrification and other municipal services.

Exodus to greener pastures gains impetus

Star 16/10/96

Twice as many leaving the country than settling here, while expected tourism boom has not materialised

SAPA

The brain drain from South Africa continued to gather momentum in the first half of this year with twice as many people leaving for greener pastures than coming to seek work here

This was disclosed by the Central Statistical Service (CSS) in Pretoria yesterday

During the first half of 1996 about 5 627 emigrants left the country

During the same period the number of immigrants was 2 509

The CSS said "The net result of immigration and emigration therefore shows a loss of 3 118 people. This picture is slightly better than for the first

quarter of 1996 when the number of emigrants - 3 083 - was nearly three times the number of immigrants"

By far the biggest migratory sector included professional, semi-professional and technical people

Liz Coetser of the CSS said this included engineers, accountants, technologists, educators, doctors and dentists.

Managerial staff, clerical personnel and artisans were also among those leaving.

The most popular destination was the United Kingdom, closely followed by Australia, New Zealand, the United States and Canada.

The CSS said, however, that there had been an improvement in the second quarter

with a 17,5% decrease in emigration and a 24,4% increase in immigration.

The much sought-after boost in tourist traffic did not materialise.

The CSS reported: "The number of overseas visitors - 525 178 - to South Africa during the first half of 1996 increased by only 0,2% compared with the same period in 1995

"This small increase is mainly due to the large decrease (44,9%) in overseas visitors from May to June 1996"

The number of South African residents who temporarily went abroad during the first six months of this year increased by 3,6% compared with the same period in 1995.

Racketeers steal recyclable paper

Organised racketeers are crippling the Mondi Recycling company and ripping off the community by stealing recyclable waste paper left on pavements by residents in Gauteng and KwaZulu Natal.

National marketing and sales manager Peter Hunter said Mondi Recycling had caught operators stealing the paper. "Their vehicles are privately owned," he said. Communities were the losers because municipalities were rewarded for the amounts retrieved.

Residents with information are asked to call 0800-022112. - Staff Reporter.

Matric exam glitches sorted out

Star 16/10/96

The Gauteng Department of Education has reacted to reports that the matric examination process was in crisis, saying the problems experienced in the first two days were the exception to the rule and had been promptly solved

Departmental superintendent-general James Maseko said some media reports had chosen to highlight the problems, which he claimed were limited to only four of the 18 districts in the province.

The matric examination got off to a shaky start on Monday when exam papers failed to turn up at certain venues and

Certain schools reported cases of a shortage of exam papers which led to the issuing of emergency photocopies. Others complained that security procedures had changed from last year and were not water-tight.

Teachers said exam papers of the former Transvaal Education Department were kept locked in school safes and the seal was opened in the presence of pupils. On Monday, loose papers were apparently handed out.

Claims of security leaks would be thoroughly probed and offenders would face the full brunt of the law, Maseko said.

Suspects from con syndicate arrested

By Lara Smith

Three people who are believed to be part of a national syndicate conniving elderly people out of thousands of rands have been arrested in Malvern, Johannesburg.

The three men, aged 48, 36

and 54, were arrested in Jules Street at 12.30pm yesterday after a member of the public reported their "suspicious behaviour" to police.

Two of the men had been previously arrested in April this year for trying to con a 71-year-old woman.

The gang prey mainly on elderly people, telling them that they represent a company busy with a promotion. They then offer to double any cash they are given.

A 68-year-old Turfontein woman was conned out of R60 000 on March 4 this year

THE BRAIN DRAIN

SA (Pty) Ltd suffers as assets dribble away

CT(BR) 17/10/96 (236)

JOHN SPIRA

DEPUTY EDITOR

South Africa's biggest asset is widely regarded as its abundant mineral wealth. All assets, however, require to be turned to account. Further reflection therefore points to the nation's skills base as an even more important asset.

South Africa's untapped mineral resources exceed those that have thus far been tapped. They are there and they are not going away.

In alarming contrast, the nation's other major asset is dribbling away fast — and precious little is being done about it.

This week's release of the emigration and immigration statistics for the first six months of the year revealed that the number of emigrants, almost all white professionals, rose by 23,6 percent to 5 627 compared with the first six months of last year.

The brain drain is gathering momentum. Our most vital asset is being squandered, and no one seems to care.

Yesterday's statistics commanded no more than "filler" status in most newspapers, indicating that the trend, now long established, has been taken for granted.

The drain is not new. What is new is the increasing momentum at a time when full democracy is now in place, supported by a bill of rights, and most of the ingredients which, in theory, should be attracting skills rather than driving them away.

The reality, however, is that we are losing assets we can ill afford to lose. Urgent solutions are demanded.

For many decades, South Africa has been the only spark of light in what the world guiltily labels the dark continent, despite Africa's mineral and agricultural wealth.

What has distinguished South Africa from its northern neighbours was, and still is, its well-qualified, highly skilled pool of brainpower.



GRAPHIC: JAMES DE VILLIERS

It is the reason South Africa generates almost as much electricity as the rest of Africa, has more telephones, more railway lines, more cars, more television sets and more roadworthy roads.

South Africa is the continent's economic giant because it has always had, and still has, the people able to benefit its assets a lot more efficiently than other African countries are able to benefit theirs.

But the spark is fast fading.

Partners in audit firms, university administrators, consulting engineers, hospital superintendents, directors of information technology firms and banking officials all bemoan the hemorrhaging of young graduates to alien shores.

They note with dismay that the official emigration figures exclude these tragic losses, since the drain of these brains is seldom registered. They go abroad to expand their intel-

lectual horizons and simply do not return. They take nothing other than what is inside their heads, since they have not had the time to acquire the tangibles accumulated by their older counterparts. So official emigration procedures are superfluous.

Just how many of these people, the foundation upon which South Africa's future prosperity so crucially hinges, have been forever mislaid cannot be assessed. The full impact of the tragedy will, however, have a marked effect on the economy a few years down the line, when the leading edge skills upon which we rely so heavily for international competitiveness go into retirement.

To lay the blame for the drain solely at the feet of burgeoning crime and violence is to ignore the bigger picture. Crime and violence is certainly a factor, but young graduates are taking their leave for other equally cogent motives.

Excessive emphasis on affirmative action and the resulting perception, realistic or not, that a pending quota system will stunt career prospects is uppermost in the minds of young emigrants.

But perhaps of overriding consideration is the higher level of stimulation offered by countries that are more First World than South Africa.

The United States and Britain, for example, are fertile ground for specialisation, research, interaction and postgraduate studies.

Sure, South Africa remains a land of opportunity.

Yet the progressively growing need for those with skills to fill the gaps left by a shrinking skills pool carries with it progressively less job fulfilment.

Worse still, the brains staying put for the present extrapolate the observed trend and logically conclude that South Africa is falling further and further behind in its quest to become a winning nation. We all like to be on the winning side. Graduates in their twenties are no exception.

The solution is manifest — and urgent. Our young graduates must be wooed, nurtured and rewarded.

They must be actively encouraged to remain in a country free of crime, racial favour and deterrents to economic growth.

South Africa's potential has to be seen to be enhanced by creating a new set of priorities designed to forge an environment in which economic prosperity is the overriding consideration.

Chief executives intent on surviving in a highly competitive private sector are measured by the return which they achieve on the assets at their disposal.

At the end of the day, political leaders are subject to the same criterion. If they are incapable of retaining their prime asset, their shareholders will eventually vote them out of a job.

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT

(1) This complex matter constantly receives attention, but past experience has shown how difficult it is to act effectively on an unco-ordinated, *ad hoc* basis. Conscious of the urgent need for action on this issue the Department of Transport has formed a broad-based committee of all the key role-players, to address these as well as related issues.

The first meeting for Security and Access Control at Airports took place on 28 August, 1996. The role-players who have been drawn together are the following: South African Police Service, South African National Defence Force, Department of Finance, Customs and Excise, Department of Home Affairs, Immigration, De-

partment of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, Airport Company Limited, Johannesburg, Airline Operators Committee, Sun Air, The Board of Airline Representatives of South Africa/Lufthansa and South Africa-Airways.

The immediate and most important task assigned to this committee is to arrive as soon as possible at a clear definition of the respective roles and responsibilities of the various players and the operational linkages that should exist between them. On this basis it will then become possible to devise coherent programmes to combat these criminal activities, taking into account all the research findings—including those of ICAO—at our disposal.

(2) No

QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version
For written reply: ...

Home Affairs: staff employed

722 Mr F J VAN DEVENTER asked the Minister of Home Affairs:†

(a) How many staff members were employed by his Ministry as at the latest specified date for which information is available, (b) how many of these staff members are employed in (i) Cape Town and (ii) Pretoria during the parliamentary session and (c) what was the amount spent by his Department in the latest specified calendar year to move its session activities back and forth between Pretoria and Cape Town?

N1295E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) 10—as on 31 August 1996

(b) (i) 10

(ii) None

(c) R40 944—for the period 1 January 1996 to 31 August 1996

Finance: staff employed

725 Dr T G ALANT asked the Minister of Finance †

(a) How many staff members were employed by his Ministry as at the latest specified date for which information is available, (b) how many of these staff members are employed in (i) Cape Town and (ii) Pretoria during the parliamentary session and (c) what was the amount spent by his Department in the latest specified calendar year to move its session activities back and forth between Pretoria and Cape Town?

N1299E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

(a) Seven as at 23 August 1996.

(b) (i) Five

(ii) Two

(c) R54 833,30 for the period 1 January 1995 to 31 December 1995

Finance: 1995 annual report

764 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Finance.

(1) Whether his Department has published its 1995 annual report, if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it due to be published, if so, (i) how many copies were printed, (ii) what was the cost per copy and (iii) what was the total cost of (aa) printing and (bb) distribution,

(2) whether any aspects of the production and/or distribution of the report were put out to tender, if so, (a) which aspects, (b) which company or individual was granted the tender and (c) what was the value of the tender contract in each case?

N1340E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

With regard to the Department of State Expenditure

(1) No

(a) The estimate of expenditure to be defrayed from the National Revenue Account is presented to Parliament annually. A budget review giving further information on state expenditure, is also tabled annually. This review has been amended over a period of time to include issues which are normally dealt with in an annual report.

(b) Falls away

(2) Falls away

See also col 1753

Economically active emigrants/immigrants

806 Mr A G MOHAMED asked the Minister of Home Affairs †

(1) (a) How many economically active (i) emigrants left South Africa during the period 1 January to 30 June 1996 and (ii) immigrants settled in South Africa during this period and (b) what was the percentage increase or decrease in each of these

(236)

categories in comparison with the corresponding period in 1995,

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

N1443E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

According to the statistics obtained from the Central Statistics Service, which are only available for the period 1 January to 31 May 1996, the position is as follows

- (1) (a) (i) 2 599
(ii) 751
(b) Emigrants 18,6% increase
Immigrants 2,5% decrease

- (2) No

Home Affairs: employees leaving service

905 Mr B C BESTER asked the Minister of Home Affairs †

- (a) How many employees in his Ministry left the service of his Ministry during the period 1 May 1995 up to 30 June 1996 as a result of (i) voluntary retirement, (ii) retirement packages and (iii) transfers to his Department and (b) what position did each of these persons hold?

N1656E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (a) (i) voluntary retirement 1
(ii) retirement packages 1
(iii) transfers to the Department 1
(b) (i) Ministerial Typist
(ii) Registration Clerk
(iii) Private Secretary

Police complicity in vehicle thefts/hijackings

983 Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister for Safety and Security

- (1) Whether the national police anti-corruption unit has received any evidence concerning police complicity in vehicle thefts and/or hijackings, if so, when was this evidence received,

- (2) whether any action has been taken on the basis of this evidence, if not, why not, if so, (a) what action and (b) when?

- (3) whether any policepersons have been (a) charged, (b) arrested and/or (c) convicted in connection with complicity in such vehicle theft and/or hijackings, if so, how many?

The MINISTER FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
N1830E

- (1) Yes
This evidence was received during April 1994, November 1994 and March 1995

- (2) Yes
(a) Enquiries were opened and intensively investigated
(b) Enquiries started in April 1994, November 1994 and March 1995

- (3) Yes

- (a) Charged 17
(b) Arrested 22
(c) Convicted 5

Cape Peninsula: assaults on tourists

991 Mr A J LEON asked the Minister for Safety and Security

- (a) How many cases of (i) assault, (ii) robbery and (iii) murder perpetrated against tourists were reported in the Cape Peninsula in the first eight months of 1996 and (b) how many prosecutions resulted from these cases?

N1838E

The MINISTER FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY

- (a) Cases
(i) Assault 4
(ii) Robbery 76
(iii) Murder 0
(b) Cases
(i) Assault 0
(ii) Robbery 12
(iii) Murder 0

Sea Fisheries: retirement packages

1001 Mr N. J. J. VAN R KÖÖRNHOF asked the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism †

- (1) Whether any staff members of Sea Fisheries have made applications for retirement packages, if so, (a) how many and (b) which posts are involved and (c) how many vacancies will occur as a result thereof,

- (2) whether all these posts are to be filled again, if not, what is the position in this regard, if so, what are the relevant details?

N1848E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM

- (1) Yes

- (a) 91

- (b) Senior Marine Superintendent
Deputy Director Administration
Assistant Director Administration
Principal Personnel Officer
Senior Administration Clerk
Senior Provisioning Administration Clerk

Senior Provisioning Administration Officer

Senior State Accountant

Principal Data Typist

Chief Storekeeper

Senior Storekeeper

Driver

Messenger

Labourer II

General Worker II

Senior General Foreman

Artisan

Senior Artisan

Artisan Foreman

Principal Specialised Auxiliary Services Officer

Chief Oceanographical Technician

Principal Oceanographer

First Oceanographer

Senior Industrial Technician

Principal Industrial Technician

Control Industrial Technician

Senior Marine Conservation Inspector

Chief Marine Conservation Control Marine Conservation Inspector

Senior Specialist Scientist (Oceanographer)
Skipper C

Boatswain A

Able Seaman

Ship's Electrician

Assistant Marine Motorman

Marine Motorman

Ship's Steward

Chief Ship's Steward

Ship's Cook

Chief Ship's Cook

Engine Room Attendant

Chief Engine Room Attendant

- (c) 91

- (2) Yes

Vacancies will be filled in accordance with interim measures supplied by the Department of Public Service and Administration in their circular 7/4/B dated 26 August 1996. It entails the horizontal transfer and absorption of suitable supernumerary personnel, to be found throughout the Public Service and whose particulars are entered in a Central Redeployment Data Base. If no suitable candidate is available in this Data Base, and once staffing levels have been determined by Cabinet, the Department will continue to fill posts within the ambit of conditions laid down by the Department of Public Service and Administration.

Provinces: police colleges

1023 Mr T C NTSIZI asked the Minister for Safety and Security

- (a) How many police colleges are there in each province, (b) what is the cost of training each student, (c) what subjects are offered at each of these colleges and (d) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

N1870E

The MINISTER FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY

- (a) At this stage there are 4 (four) Basic Training Colleges, namely
SAPS Training College Pretoria (Gauteng),
SAPS Training College Hammanskraal (Northern Province),

Empowerment fund to play privatisation role

Robyn Chalmers

BD 22/10/96

(232)

THE public enterprises ministry has approved the creation of a national empowerment fund to allow disadvantaged communities to play a role in the privatisation of SA's parastatals

Initial proposals are to establish the fund as a loan vehicle which will avoid the "onerous conditions and high interest rates" that disadvantaged communities are facing when dealing with financial institutions

Public Enterprises Minister Stella

Sigcau told a privatisation seminar yesterday that the principles that would underlie the creation of the fund were being drawn up, with the intention of allowing disadvantaged people to have a stake in SA's economy.

"When government, as part of its restructuring programme, decides to sell off some or part of its shareholding in the various parastatals, blacks will be able to take up significant stakes in the privatised assets," she said

Continued on Page 2

Sigcau to decide on parastatal salaries

BD 22/10/96 (232)

Lukanyo Mnyanda
and Robyn Chalmers

PUBLIC Enterprises Minister Stella Sigcau would take over responsibility for determining executive salaries at parastatals and had asked privatisation adviser HSBC Simpson McKie James Capel to draw up guidelines, the ministry said yesterday.

This follows a public and media outcry over the "gravy train" salaries of almost R1m a year of some Transnet executives.

Sigcau said at a privatisation seminar yesterday that HSBC was investigating Transnet's pension fund and medical aid in conjunction with Transnet management and the finance ministry.

This followed last week's comments by Deputy Finance Minister Gill Marcus on the pension fund. These included allegations of gross mismanagement and possible fraud.

Marcus called on Sigcau to re-determine the retirement policy and rules of the fund and to "manage down" the deficit of the fund without inflicting further damage to what was an "invaluable asset". The fund's deficit stood at R3,2bn on March 31 this year, a funding level of 89,5% compared with 64,2% a few years ago, she said.

Sigcau told the seminar that "we are on top of the situation and we have been aware of the problems relating to the pension fund and the medical aid there".

Ministry spokesman Wandile Zote said Transnet's salary struc-

tures had existed before Sigcau took over and it was unfair for those who saw them as excessive to blame her.

Government was committed to increasing its control over salaries paid by parastatals and would formulate a policy once it had received a report from its advisers. It was difficult to say how long the process would last.

The advisers would look also at the possibility of linking executives' salaries to the performance of their companies.

"Policy will be formulated with the assistance of independent advisers. We need to get guidelines in place to ensure that the decision does not lie just with the minister," Zote said.

He was critical of the "furore" after the disclosure of Transnet's salaries last week and said it was also worrying that some critics were playing the "race card" by singling out incoming MD Saki Macozoma.

The salaries had been disclosed before, but some people were becoming more vocal about them now that some of the recipients were black.

Meanwhile, a public enterprises department spokesman said the department expected to release comparative information on the salary scales at other parastatals by Thursday.

Asked if the department, with its staff of just 36 people, would be able to monitor salaries effectively at parastatals, he said: "Not a chance."

State asset restructuring 'vital to generating investor confidence'

Robyn Chalmers

THE restructuring of state assets had to show significant progress over the next three years if government's macroeconomic strategy was to succeed as envisaged, government economic policy consultant Andre Roux said yesterday.

Roux, who played an integral role in drawing up the strategy, said that while privatisation was unlikely to have a big effect on economic

variables in the short-term, it was vital to boost investor confidence in the longer term.

Public corporations would be unable to achieve the required increase in infrastructure provision in SA unless progress was made with privatisation.

"Telkom has realised that it will be unable to roll out its (4-million lines) network without the technical and financial assistance of a strategic equity partner

"The same applies at a municipal level, where a large number of municipalities have to forge partnerships with the private sector to finance increased investment in municipal services," he said.

It appeared that much of the revenue garnered by Telkom through the strategic equity partner process would remain in the telecommunications industry, but it was unclear to what extent this would happen in other industries.

Long-term capital inflows were vital if SA's economy was to perform and reach a 6% growth rate by the turn of the century, and the restructuring of state assets created the opportunities needed, to attract this sort of capital.

Roux said that one of government's key concerns was that the rate of new job creation at 100 000 a year was not coming close to meeting the needs of the 300 000 to 400 000 people joining the job mar-

ket each year.

He said that while privatisation could not be viewed as an instrument for job creation, it was unlikely that there would be an overall loss of jobs as a result of restructuring and partnerships with the private sector.

"There is a strong focus on the expansion in municipal service delivery which will create many jobs but there could be a loss of jobs in certain sectors," he said

PO 23/10/96

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influx of illegal

immigrants demands active SA control

Howellton 23/10/96

(236)

New SA immigration laws

South Africa, viewed as a country of plenty by the rest of Africa is faced with a growing problem of illegal immigrants. The problem is compounded by the fact that during the struggle for democracy many South Africans were hosted as refugees in the neighbouring countries. The economies of these countries were destroyed by the destabilisation tactics of the apartheid government. With the lack of opportunities in those countries, the floodgates opened for many people to migrate to South Africa in pursuit of better opportunities.

This flow of illegal immigrants into South Africa has a telling effect on the economy of the country. It is estimated that in 1994 five million illegal immigrants cost the country R1 954 million and in addition 12 403 illegal immigrants were arrested in the country for committing crimes of moral offences including rape and murder. The vast number of illegal immigrants has been criticised by the general public. Some South Africans express unhappiness about losing employment opportunities to immigrants who are in some cases prepared to accept lower wages. The government has been compelled to undertake measures to curb the problem. Various politicians have demanded that whatever actions to be taken it should be guided by humanitarian principles. South Africa has signed bilateral agreements with neighbouring countries Zimbabwe and Mozambique to control the control and regulation of population flows but the number of illegal immigrants is continuing to grow and a solution is not immediately in sight.

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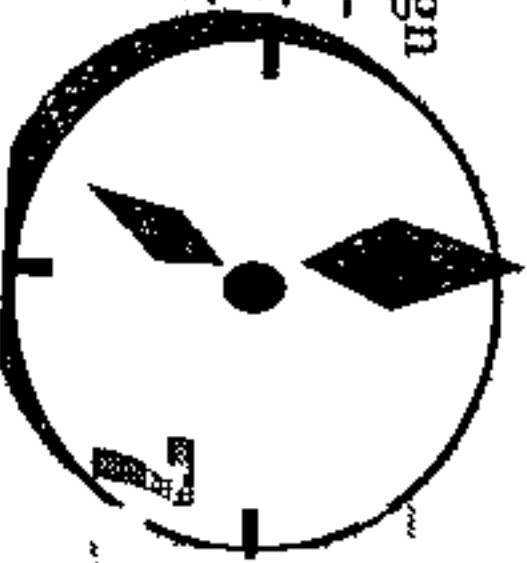


Repatriation and deportation

Repatriation is a process whereby a person who has illegally entered a country or whose temporary residence has expired is returned to his/her country of origin. Deportation is where a person is sent back to his/her country of birth from the country where he/she is legally resident but commits a criminal offence in that country. The person receives a fine or sentence in court, and is not allowed to re-enter the country from which he/she was deported.

- Under the new laws, immigrants travelling to South Africa either for study, holiday, medication or using temporary work permits will have to deposit some money at South African embassies abroad so that the government can access those funds in the event they are repatriated.
- Immigrants will now have to pay a R5 580 immigration fee per family before entering the country. The 24 927 applications in 1995 could have generated R8,9 million.
- A stricter system of visas and permits will be introduced.
- Illegal immigrants found working or living in the country will be fined R4 000 or sentenced to a year's imprisonment or both.
- An employer who employs an illegal immigrant will be fined R40 000.
- Citizens of the Southern African Development Community will be exempted from the provisions of the new law due to a South African Government reprieve negotiated at SADC.
- Applications for a work permit cost R360 each. At this price, the 46 904 applications in 1995 would have netted the government R16,8 million in income.
- The fee for a visa will be R108 but it will be charged only to people from countries which themselves charge visa fees. The 87 532 applications lodged in 1995 could have generated R9,4 million.
- Even foreign students are required to sign undertakings to leave the country on completion of their studies, and to make cash or bank guaranteed deposits as surety for repatriation.
- In November 1994 it was reported that South Africa spent R4 million a year to repatriate illegal immigrants, yet most of these immigrants returned to South Africa within a few days of being repatriated.
- It is estimated that South Africa has about 300 000 illegal immigrants from Zimbabwe and in 1994 repatriated some 13 000 of these.
- Between 1988 and 1994 most repatriations from South Africa had been to Mozambique (375 023 people), Zimbabwe with (12 931 people), Lesotho (30 798 people) and Swaziland (10 214 people).
- According to the Department of Home Affairs, 215 deportation orders were issued in 1994 compared with 683 in 1993. The number of deportation orders issued, however, did not correlate with the number of deportations carried out because many of the offenders had not fully served their sentences.
- Deportation of citizens of the former "independent" homelands were discontinued from January 1 1995, when they became South African citizens.

- Even foreign students are required to sign undertakings to leave the country on completion of their studies, and to make cash or bank guaranteed deposits as surety for repatriation.



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White flight issue: give Africans skills

(236) *hometan 24/10/96*

By Isaac Moledi

THE Government needs to increase its investment in the training of the African majority to counter an increased number of skilled whites leaving the country, Equal Access Consulting head Mofasi Lekota says

Lekota adds that it is ironic that despite President Nelson Mandela's concerted efforts to accommodate and assure whites of their safety and their important role in developing the country, a large number of them still feel less committed to remain in South Africa. Lekota was commenting on the latest figures released by the Central Statistical Service, which indicated that twice as many skilled whites left the country during the second half of this year.

"This once more supported the case for an increased investment in the training of the African majority,

because there is no question they will leave. If this was not done, the country might live to rue the day it relied on foreigners for growth and survival," he says. According to the CSS findings, professions that were most affected by the loss of personnel included engineering, accounting, education, medicine and dentistry.

A possible solution

Lekota says the biggest concern is that the "hue and cry" about the brain drain appears to ignore what is available in terms of skilled blacks, however small this number may be.

"A solution to this may be to redirect all our efforts at training and developing the African majority. At least in their case, there will be no threat of emigration when times get tough," he says.

Lekota says those leaving gave their reasons as "rising crime levels, affirmative action, doctors say they are leaving in search of greener pastures or because they want to continue with some research abroad."

"While we might understand these reasons, we cannot help but question the commitment of some people to the development of the country. Instead of staying and assisting in addressing these problems, they choose to abandon the ship and seek what they see as greener pastures elsewhere."

"We hope Mandela is aware that despite his constant call for people to stay, they leave anyway."

**Despite
Mandela's efforts in
assuring whites of
their safety, many
feel less committed
to stay**

Privatisation process gains momentum

ALMOST a year since the privatisation initiative was announced by Deputy President Thabo Mbeki and organised labour accused government of "betrayal", there are clear signs that the process is moving ahead.

Nonetheless, market perception is that too little action is taking place and that the process is bogged down, in part at least, by consultation and negotiation.

When labour and government reached a national framework agreement on state asset restructuring, big business and some political parties accused government of conceding to labour demands and effectively placing privatisation on the backburner.

Recent events regarding Telkom and Sun Air, in particular, should go some way to placating these elements. Yet there remains a perception at local and international level that government — and particularly the public enterprises ministry — is unfocused and unprepared, and has yet to spell out policy on the restructuring of state assets.

More damaging, however, is the perception that government ministers are squabbling over who gets to manage the sale and restructuring of certain entities. For example, there is inherent conflict between public enterprises and transport ministries over who oversees Transnet's restructuring, and between public enterprises and post and telecommunications over Telkom.

An argument gaining ground in political circles is that little would change should the public enterprises ministry be removed and that the privatisation process might, in fact, be moved along more speedily.

While there may be a place for an overarching body to co-ordinate the restructuring of state assets, that body has to be seen to be efficient and effective to counter rivalry from other ministries.

Part of the problem is that, with all the discussions on restructuring going through the framework agreement, informa-

Much public scepticism still surrounds the planned privatisation of state institutions.
Robyn Chalmers and Renée Grawitzky look at what is happening to the process.

(232) ED 24/10/96

tion on decisions taken and progress made is sketchy at best. Until recently, this applied to the public enterprises ministry, where the two official spokesmen, minister Stella Sigcau and director-general Siphso Shabalala, could be elusive, largely due to busy schedules.

The point is, a far better communication strategy is required on the part of the ministry if further criticism of its performance is to be avoided. The recent appointment by the ministry of a media liaison officer will hopefully expedite the flow of information.

With the appointment of HSBC Simpson McKie's James Capel as adviser to government on privatisation, there seems sure to be more movement on privatisation and restructuring, but an adviser can only do as much as is allowed by government.

Capel will interact closely with SBC Warburg — adviser to the post and telecommunications ministry and SAA — and both have solid international experience in privatisation.

Much unheralded work has been taking place at lower levels of government, largely among sectoral task teams and particularly on the telecommunications and transport fronts.

Telkom is clearly at the forefront of the process, with a strategic equity partner expected to be finalised by March, although the post and telecommunications ministry is coming under an increasing amount of flak for its Telecommunications Bill to restructure the sector.

Progress in transport is largely focused on policy changes to be made within the sector. Limited attention appears to have been given to the privatisation of Transnet itself, although restruc-

turing seems to be moving ahead. The lack of urgency is partly the fault of Transnet executives, some of whom seem to be resistant to privatisation in the short term, but it is mostly the result of the huge pension fund deficit which stood at R3,2bn on March 31.

Allegations of mismanagement and possible fraud within the pension fund have not helped. The options put forward for Transnet include going the strategic equity partner route along with Telkom, but the more feasible course appears to be un-

dering Transnet and selling off individual business units. This has yet to be publicly debated, but there seems to be opposition to the sale of loss-making business units such as PX before they have been turned around.

Other parastatals already in the auction catalogue include Sun Air, Transkei Airways and Aventura holiday resorts. Aventura urgently needs a capital injection and Sigcau has said she does not believe government should be involved in the leisure industry. The specifics of the deal have to

be sorted out, with management having put in a strong bid. But, given present results, further investigation should be done on the assets and value of the company.

Discussions appear to be well under way within the transport sectoral task team on the disposal of Sun Air, with labour, in principle, agreeing to its sale. Transkei Air's fortunes have not been as good as those of Sun Air. The Eastern Cape provincial government has taken a decision outside the agreement process to liquidate the airline. A union source commented that although the airline was in huge debt, the agreed process was being undermined.

Sun Air, SAA and Telkom have mooted either issuing shares to workers or offering a percentage of equity to a black empowerment grouping or to the unions involved in those companies.

What of labour's position? Cosatu's central executive committee last month forced affiliates to end their indecision. It resolved to accept partial privatisation of some assets, such as Telkom, while calling for more state involvement in housing and health.

The resolutions adopted officially gave affiliates the "green light" to endorse positions being explored within various sectoral task teams. It would have been untenable if Cosatu had not been able to "refine" its position on restructuring in view of indications that a number of affiliates were being brought into the process, but were not openly communicating what had been agreed upon.

As the privatisation initiative unfolds, it is evident labour is "coming on board", but at the cost of some divisions. Recent events at Transnet are a case in point.

Predominantly white unions within Transnet claim the compa-

ny is not complying with the agreement process and is failing to explain the full effects of certain restructuring initiatives.

They argue that government and management are not consulting labour properly on aspects of restructuring, but merely informing them of changes. Criticism is often met with the retort that white unions are, predictably, opposed to transformation.

Union sources claim that the privatisation initiative could render the trade union movement ineffective as it is not dealing properly with the process.

Other sources argue that individual unions lack the leadership expertise to argue with government if they oppose certain approaches being considered.

They argue that if labour does not make full use of the opportunity available to it in terms of the agreement, it could be relegated to negotiating retrenchment packages for its members.

There is a growing perception among white unions that new management in parastatals is taking an increasingly hostile stance towards white unions, while favouring its black counterparts with behind-the-scenes deals and promises of senior positions in Transnet. The predominantly white unions fear that black workers, and not themselves, are going to be protected during the restructuring process.

Such perceptions could prove to be premature. For the moment, the management/black union "alliance" is strong because new managers still see workers as allies in their ascent to their positions. But the pressures restructuring and privatisation will bring could strain these relationships.

Sigcau this week sent out a strong signal that the restructuring programme would be accelerated over the next few months and its success would become visible next year. This is the kind of signal potential investors should be sending to potential investors. Along with signs that labour is coming on board, this will hopefully lead to a change in negative perceptions.



SIGCAU

EXODUS AS RAINBOW NATION'S IRIDESCENCE FADES

Influx of foreigners imposes strains

SA faces a migration crisis on two fronts a steadily increasing efflux of skilled, educated people and a massive, seemingly irresistible, influx of less skilled, poorly educated people

The twin problem is compounded by colour The vast majority of emigrants are white The indigent immigrants — nearly all of whom enter SA unlawfully — are overwhelmingly black

The term "Rainbow Nation" — coined to reflect the euphoria which greeted the inauguration of President Nelson Mandela — is in danger of becoming an anachronism as dispirited, often fearful, whites leave and black immigrants cross SA's long borders unlawfully

The latest figures released by the Central Statistical Service (CSS) show that the number of emigrants during the first six months of 1996 was more than double the number of legal immigrants — well over 5 600 against barely more than 2 500

Compared with the same period last year, they represent an emigration increase of nearly 24% and a legal immigration decrease of just over 4%

Seen in historical context, the figures are sobering Statistics between 1960-1995 show that emigration exceeded immigration during or just after major crises 1960, the year of the Sharpeville massacre, 1977-1978, after the black student rebellion of 1976, 1986-1987, the years of countrywide resistance to white hegemony under P W Botha, 1994-1996, the years of nascent but growing white apprehension about Mandela's "New SA"

In a sense the latest malaise of the spirit

is the most serious Where the earlier crises could be seen as stages in the overthrow of an unjust order, the same interpretation cannot be offered as an antidote to disillusionment with Mandela's "democratic, nonracial and nonsexist" SA No political saviour of the calibre of Mandela is in sight, as hopes for the post-apartheid utopia give way to despair and cynicism



Mark Orkin

The loss of skilled, educated people is worse than the CSS figures indicate

Though departure forms are available to be filled in at Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban international airports, passengers are neither obliged to fill in the forms nor, if they do, to indicate whether they're leaving SA permanently

Not all emigrants

identify themselves Their reasons vary they may not wish to alert the Receiver of their departure, they may plan to return periodically to take money out piecemeal, or they may believe their decision to leave is a personal matter

Comparison of official SA emigration figures with those of the host countries supports the view that CSS data understate the extent of emigration To cite a concrete example in the year ending June 30 1995, 1 330 South Africans emigrated to Australia according the CSS, while Australian records show that 2 792 immigrants from SA "physically entered" Australia,

equivalent figures for the year ending June 30 1996 are 1 855 and 3 190 The differential is appreciable

As CSS head Mark Orkin observes, that means only about half the South Africans who obtain the necessary immigration

(236) PM 25/10/96
papers from Australia declare themselves as emigrants when they leave SA

The underlying causes of the current wave of emigration are obvious

□ Crime — the most cited reason, according to human resource consultants FSA-Contact,

□ Declining educational standards in the historically white schools,

□ Affirmative action — which makes white males over the age of 45 feel redundant if they are not actually forced into early retirement, and

□ The declining rand — which acts as a spur by inducing a now-or-never feeling in those contemplating the big move

The crime-generated sense of fear which impels many South Africans to emigrate is reflected in a letter to the *Sandton Chronicle* by Ernie Saks, a former Sandton mayor and headmaster Writing after his son-in-law had been shot, his sister-in-law's car hijacked, his son mugged and himself robbed, he says "Take your loved ones, wrap them in your arms and go The barbarians are not at the gate They are in our midst"

Mandela regrets the exodus of educated South Africans, observing "There can be no transformation without skilled people" He takes a historical and sanguine view on white emigration, however

"It's a common trend," he tells the *FM* "Look at the French in Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco When there was independence, they left They could not reconcile themselves to rule by nonwhites But in a couple of years, they came back"

Declaring that the same happened in Mozambique, Mandela adds "I am sure that's going to happen here When I go abroad I meet South Africans and I urge them to come back I think we will overcome that problem if we can bring down the high level of crime"

Whether Mandela's optimism is justified is debatable (especially in view of the virtually permanent exodus of French settlers from the Maghreb countries after independence) In the meantime, how-



Nelson Mandela

ever, emigration continues to deprive SA of highly educated and not easily replaceable citizens at an additional rate of nearly 1 000/month

If post-apartheid SA acts as a spur to emigration, it serves as a magnet to black illegal immigrants from neighbouring countries and, indeed, from as far afield as Liberia and Somalia. While there's vigorous debate on the number of unlawful immigrants — estimates range from 1m-8m — there is agreement that the problem has become more acute since 1990, the year that F W de Klerk announced his reform initiative and started the process which brought Mandela to office as SA's first black president

Several interrelated factors explain the increased flow of illegal immigrants to SA since 1990. They include the breakdown of border controls during the difficult transition years and the vision of SA as a land of hope as whites and blacks reached towards one another across the racial divide. To these factors must be added continuing strife in Angola after 1990 and, to a lesser extent, Mozambique

The influx of unlawful immigrants adds to the challenge of reconstruction and development. Elimination of poverty is difficult enough without having to cope with poor people from neighbouring countries

Warning of the potential dangers which illegal immigrants pose, Hussein Solomon, of the Institute of Defence Policy, writes in *Indicator South Africa* "It could be argued the presence of such large concentrations of undocumented migrants seriously threatens the stability of the South African State and adversely affects ordinary South Africans"

As Maxine Reitzes, of the Centre for Policy Studies notes in her monograph *Divided on the Demon*, the response of the ANC-dominated Government of National Unity to the problem is ambivalent, oscillating between sympathy and antipathy to foreigners from across the border

ANC leaders — from Mandela down — recognise that they owe a moral debt to neighbouring countries which helped the ANC, often at great cost to themselves, during the armed struggle. They are thus reluctant to embark on tough action against nationals from these countries who are in SA illegally

Against that are elements within the government, notably in the Ministries of Home Affairs and Safety & Security,

which favour a tougher approach. A statement by Home Affairs Minister and Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi typifies the hard-line attitude "If we as South Africans are going to compete for scarce resources with millions of aliens who are pouring into SA, then we can bid goodbye to our reconstruction and development programme"

Deportation — the ultimate answer of the hard-liners — is easier to talk about than to implement

Deputy President Thabo Mbeki believes that deportation is an impractical strategy. The use of SA funds for forcible repatriation is "money down the drain," as most illegal immigrants return within days

Deportation is costly as well as unworkable. Chris Dolan, of the University of the Witwatersrand, who has made a special study of Mozambicans living in SA, estimates that it could cost SA taxpayers R1bn over four years

Regional development will clearly help by removing the underlying socio-economic factors which impel foreign

and illegal immigrants in particular"

Reitzes argues that blacks from neighbouring countries are no longer seen as racial kinsmen in the struggle against apartheid but interlopers attempting to usurp social benefits

Associated with the emergence of xenophobia is, as Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash points out, a tendency to make scapegoats of foreign blacks, to hold them responsible for all SA's ills from crime to Aids

The new democratic government deploys a draconian law from the apartheid past against foreign blacks — the Aliens Control Act

It empowers police officers and immigration officials to declare anyone suspected of being an illegal immigrant a "prohibited person" and stipulates that the courts have no jurisdiction over orders or warrants issued under it

A post-apartheid amendment gives the Act a restrictive twist by making it more difficult for the foreign spouse or dependants of a person lawfully resident in SA to qualify for a permanent resi-

dent's permit. The cost of a permit is now R5 580 — way above the means of most foreign blacks, some of whom are married to SA nationals and/or have lived here for 20 years

In a bid to enforce the law, members of the Aliens Control Unit patrol the streets, looking for people whose skins are darker or who speak English with a foreign accent. "They pick them up like they used to," says Duncan. Little wonder that the immigration policy under the new government has been dubbed the "new apartheid"

More positively, however, amnesty has been offered to illegal foreign nationals. Under the offer — introduced on July 1 — foreign nationals can apply to become permanent residents provided that they came to SA before July 1 1991, are economically active or married to a South African citizen

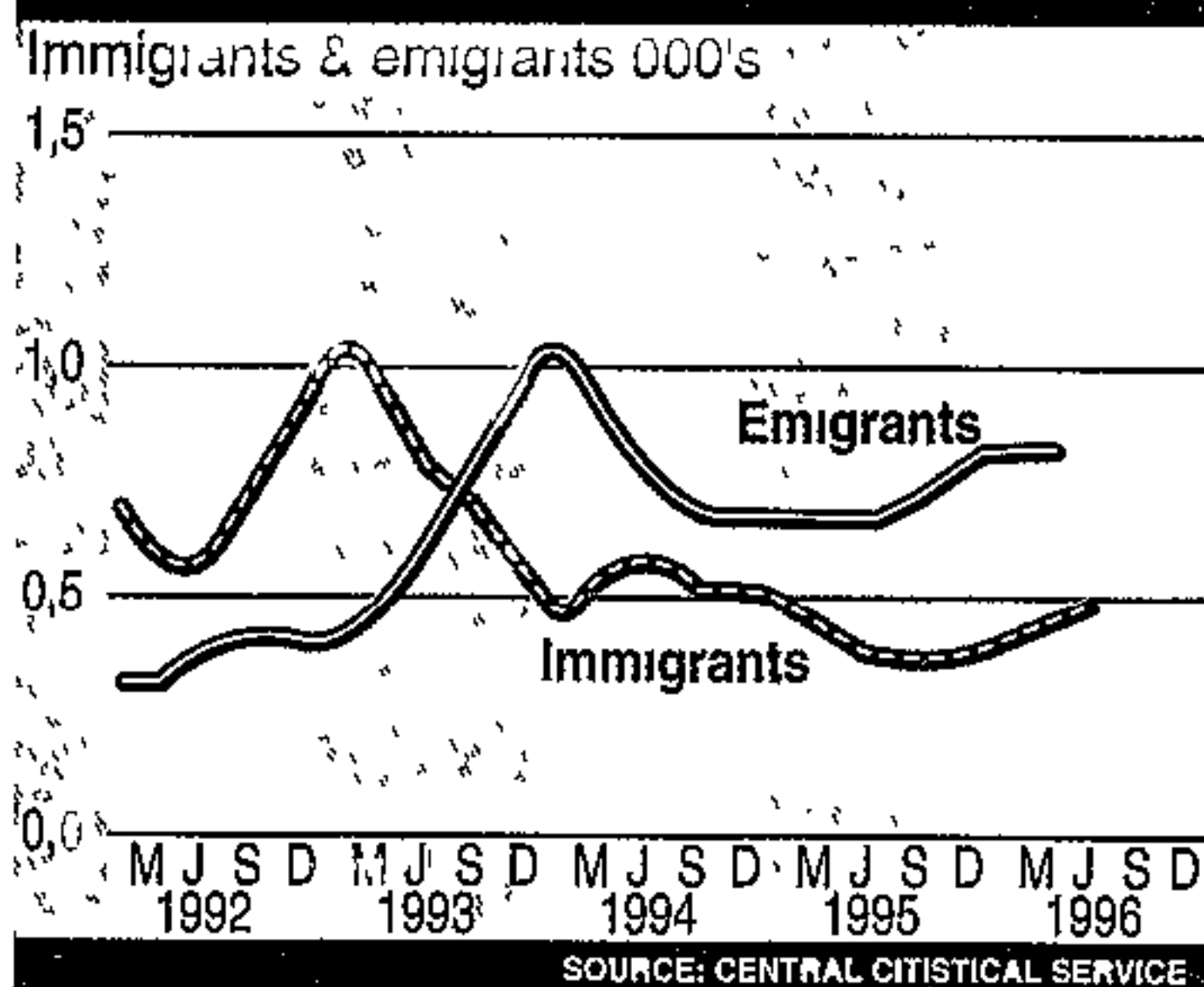
The deadline has been extended from September 30 to November 30 to enable Home Affairs to deal with the almost 152 750 applications

But, even if applications are eventually approved, the vast majority of immigrants will be unaffected. The dilemma of how to deal with them will remain ■



Sheena Duncan

RISING TIDE OF EMIGRATION



nationals to flood south in search of better opportunities

It is, however, a slow process, one which may exacerbate the problem before improving it by raising expectations and enhancing the ability of people to migrate

Meanwhile hostility toward foreign blacks is growing among SA's black populace. Solomon notes "Since April 27 1994, SA has experienced a rising tide of xenophobia against foreigners in general

Erwin to present discussion paper on revamped competition policy

John Dlodlu BD 28/10/96

HARARE — Trade and Industry Minister Alec Erwin is to unveil his proposals on reshaping the country's competition law next month at the National Economic, Development and Labour Council (Nedlac).

Erwin said the proposals would be in the form of a discussion paper on which he would seek agreement with labour and business partners. "This (agreement on the proposals) will be the first prize, but I will not be surprised if we do not agree."

While the process of revamping competition policy was simple — involving Nedlac and parliamentary processes — the issues involved were more complex.

Last month sources close to government said the US antitrust model had been taken off the

table, bringing relief to the business community, which considered them inappropriate for SA.

Erwin also hoped to open talks with the EU in November, although this would depend on practical constraints.

Pretoria has been engaged in consultations with its neighbours in southern Africa as part of a process of fashioning their response to Brussels' mandate, which seeks to exclude nearly 40% of SA's farm products from a free trade accord.

Erwin has spelt out that SA does not want to give the EU more preferential access to SA's markets than it offers to its partners in the SADC — a factor which also explains why it has taken so long to finalise the response to the EU mandate.

The delay could also be attributed to the overload of SA's trade relations agenda.

232
Competition policy and the EU dossier are two hot potatoes that Erwin inherited from his predecessor, Trevor Manuel, now finance minister, when he was appointed trade minister earlier this year.

Apart from being complex subjects, the EU negotiations and the drafting of competition policy, there were many vested interests to be considered, observers said.

Erwin would also meet government's labour and business partners in Nedlac next month in preparation for a World Trade Organisation meeting scheduled for December.

However, SA's position in the meeting would be known only after discussions with other developing nations, he said.

Erwin was elected president of the UN Conference on Trade and Development in April.

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(236)

Panel to choose immigrants board

PRETORIA: A panel set up to consider nominees to the Immigrants Selection Board has begun its interviewing process in Cape Town.

The Department of Home Affairs yesterday said the process would be open to the public.

CT 31/10/96
Political Writer, Sapa

Tax hikes may lead to huge brain drain

(236) Sowetan 31/10/96

By Abdul Milazi

THE plan to increase tax on retirement funds from 17 to 30 percent next year could lead to a massive brain drain, two labour federations warned yesterday

The Federation of South African Labour Unions (Fedsal) said South Africa would experience a repetition of last year's mass scale early retirement by senior employees if the increase was implemented

Finance Minister Trevor Manuel announced early this month that the Government might consider raising tax on retirement funds from the current 17 to 30 percent, originally proposed by the Katz Commission, in next year's budget

Fedsal general secretary Dannhauser van der Merwe said the country could not afford to lose experienced workers at a time when skills were needed to improve the economy

During a meeting with Manuel and his deputy Jill Marcus, Fedsal warned

that increased tax would be detrimental to the Government because fewer people would make their own provisions for retirement and rely on the state instead

National Council of Trade Unions (Nactu) general secretary Cunningham Ngcukana said although the tax increase would not adversely affect workers in the lower wage bracket, it would not solve the unemployment problem

"Currently the retirement funds and other finance institutions are run by hly white bodies who invest the money as they wish and ordinary workers are not represented

"The solution would be to restructure all

those finance bodies where 75 percent of pension board trustees would be workers The restructuring should be done in such a way that investments benefit the country"

He argued that most of the companies managing provident and pension funds were investing money off-shore and in shopping centres, and not in job creation programmes

‘The country cannot afford to lose experienced workers’