

POPULATION MIGRATION

1975 - 1976

HANSARD 2 Q column 143-144
14 February 1975 .

Requirements for immigrants regarding descent

52 Mr J D DU P BASSON asked the Minister of Immigration 1

237

(a) What requirements regarding descent must be met by an immigrant at present before he is admitted into the country for permanent residence and (b) what official steps are taken to ensure that these requirements are met

The MINISTER OF IMMIGRATION

(a) In terms of Section 4(3) of Act 1 of 1937 the Immigrants Selection Board

may not authorize the issue of a permit to an alien to enter the Republic to settle permanently therein unless the applicant therefore is likely to become readily assimilated with the European inhabitants of the Republic within a reasonable period after his entry into the Republic

(b) Each applicant must apply in a prescribed form which contains information that is considered by the Immigrants Selection Board in order to determine whether the applicant complies with the requirements of the Act. In terms of Section 4(2) of the Act the Board may also call for such additional information as it may deem necessary in connection with the application. When at all possible officials also conduct personal interviews with prospective applicants

Population Migration

1975 - '76 .

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HANSAARD 3

Q. column 242-3

21 February 1975.

Immigrants admitted for permanent residence in 1974

51 Mr J D DU P BASSON asked the Minister of Statistics †

(1) What is the total number of immigrants admitted to South Africa for permanent residence in 1974, (b) what were their countries of origin and (c) how many from each country were (i) Whites and (ii) non-Whites

237

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

(a) 35 647

(b) (c)(i) and (ii) combined

Africa	8 332
Angola	43
Botswana	128
Kenya	251
Lesotho	56
Malawi	82
Mozambique	328
Rhodesia	4 053
Swaziland	164
Zambia	844
Other	2 383
Europe	24 936
Belgium	320
Denmark	129
Germany	2 198
France	301
Greece	377
Ireland	372
Italy	512
Netherlands	777
Norway	62
Austria	617
Portugal	523
Spain	54
Sweden	124
Switzerland	838
United Kingdom	17 301
Other	431
Asia	454
India	11
Israel	164
Japan	15
Other	264
Americas	871
Argentina	78
Brazil	53
Canada	231
USA	437
Other	72
Oceania	1 041
Australia	794
New Zealand	247
Other	—
Unspecified	13
Total	35 647

(c) Statistics for Whites and non-Whites not available separately as source document does not provide information on population group of immigrants

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HANSARD 2 Q. column 144
14 February 1975.

**Applications from prospective immigrants
of non-White descent**

54 Mr J D DU P BASSON asked
the Minister of Immigration †

- (1) Whether any prospective immigrants of non-White descent applied for permanent residence in South Africa in 1974, if so, (a) how many and (b) what were their countries of origin,
- (2) whether their applications were considered, if so, (a) how many of them were granted permanent residence and (b) what were their countries of origin

The MINISTER OF IMMIGRATION

- (1) Yes
 - (a) and (b) Unknown because no separate statistical record of such applications is kept
- (2) Yes, all applications received have to be considered by the Immigrants Selection Board
 - (a) and (b) Fall away in view of the reply to (1) (a) and (b)

237

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HANWARD 4

Q. column 275

25 February 1975.

~~(1) Mozambique~~

(2) 237

Persons entering Republic from Mozambique: Accommodation

*31 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of the Interior

- (1) How many persons in each race group entered the Republic from Mozambique during September 1974 (a) with and (b) without valid travel documents,
- (2) how many of these persons in each race group and in each category (a) have left the Republic and (b) are accommodated in the camp at Cullinan,
- (3) whether any decision has been made in regard to the return of the persons accommodated at Cullinan, if so, (a) what decision and (b) what are the reasons for it

†The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR:

- (1) Total of (a) 6 783 and (b) 3 000.
Aliens on a temporary basis in South Africa are not classified in terms of the Population Registration Act, 1950
- (2) (a) Unknown.
(b) 196
- (3) Yes
(a) Repatriation in consultation with the Portuguese Authorities.
(b) They do not comply with the immigration requirements of the Republic

HANSARD. 7 G. column. 509-510.
18 March 1975.

237

TUESDAY, 18 MARCH 1975

† Indicates translated version

For oral reply

- *1 Mr G W MILLS - Withdrawn
- *2 Mr G W MILLS - Withdrawn
- *3 Mr G W MILLS - Withdrawn

Brides from India for Parsees

*4 Dr A I BORAINÉ (for Mr R J Lorimer) asked the Minister of the Interior

- (1) Whether representations were made to him during 1974 or the current year requesting permission for

Parsees in the Republic to bring brides from India into South Africa, if so, (a) by whom, (b) when and (c) with what result,

- (2) how many Parsees have since 1953 been allowed to bring wives from India into the Republic

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR

- (1) and (2) Records are maintained on the basis of names of persons and not on the basis of applications by or on behalf of defined groups of persons (such as Parsees) for specific services or permission, and the information desired by the hon member can therefore not be furnished

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Question
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Haasard 8

*Q Column 612
25 March 1975*

X **Immigrants/emigrants**

181 Mr T ARONSON asked the Minister of Statistics

How many persons (a) immigrated into and (b) emigrated from the Republic in 1974

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

- (a) 35 647
- (b) 7 055

237

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HAASARD 15

23 May 1975

Q. 1029-30

~~1-260~~
2. 237

Indians Relief Act

*22 Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

(1) How many Indians applied for free passage and/or other financial assistance in terms of section 6 of the Indians Relief Act during each of the past ten years;

(2) (a) how many of these applications were granted in each of these years and (b) what was the total amount granted to applicants in each year

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

(1)	1965	17.
	1966	4.
	1967	2.

1968	0.
1969	0.
1970	2.
1971	0.
1972	0.
1973	0.
1974	0.

(2) (a) All applications were approved.

(b)	1965	R1 903-71.
	1966	R527-79.
	1967	R275-13.
	1970	R197-00

(Only one left).

HAN SAARD 18

Q. 1113-14

9 June 1975

237

Accommodation of immigrants at State cost

333 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Immigration

- (1) Whether immigrants under the State-aided immigration scheme are accommodated at State cost on arrival in South Africa, if so, for what period,
- (2) whether any specific hotels or accommodation establishments are regularly used for this purpose, if so, what hotels or establishments in each centre.

MINISTER OF IMMIGRATION

- (1) Yes, until the breadwinner has been placed in employment in deserving cases accommodation not exceeding seven days after placement may also be granted
- (2) Yes, the following hotels/establishments are utilized in the respective centres

Johannesburg.
Rondebosch Hotel
Constancia Hotel
Bel-Air Hotel
Chelsea Hotel
Lloyd Hotel
Springbok Hotel
Fontana Inn
Wilds View Residential
New Stephanie Residential
Anlar Residential

Cape Town
Carlton Heights Hotel
Atlantis Hotel
Voortrekker Hotel
Ket Apple Grove

Durban
Butterworth Hotel
Astra Hotel
The Van der Stel Accommodation

Port Elizabeth
Sunnyside Tourist and Residential
Cuylerholme Accommodation
Esslingen Residential
Hornby House Residential

Pretoria
Hellenic Hotel
Palmos Hotel
Eureka Hotel
Pretoria Hotel
Manhattan Hotel

Illegal settler rackets exposed

STAR 19/6/75

Detectives at John Vorster Square have uncovered two illegal immigrant smuggling rackets and a network which charges up to R800 to "fix" immigration papers.

The conviction in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court this week of a Portuguese man who entered South Africa illegally drew attention to the rackets.

Mario Alberto de Sousa (30) was declared a prohibited person, and sentenced to three months' jail. The court found he entered South Africa illegally from Mozambique near Komatipoort.

Lieutenant Piet van Vuuren, head of the Aliens Staff, said there were thousands of illegal immigrants from Mozambique and Angola in South Africa.

SLIP ACROSS

"They slip across borders in remote, unprotected areas," he said. "Sometimes they walk or hitchhike and sometimes they are smuggled across by professionals."

Portuguese-speaking operators in Johannesburg's southern and eastern suburbs have a lucrative network.

"These people charge from R300 to R800 — allegedly to secure residence permit for illegals," said Lieutenant van Vuuren.

"They enter into agreements with Portuguese families and write letters to the Department of the Interior. The immigrants could have done the same thing for nothing."

Recently, detectives uncovered two rackets involving the smuggling of illegal immigrants from Mozambique.

This resulted in two men being convicted for aiding people to enter South Africa illegally and they were deported.

A spokesman for the Department of the Interior said thousands of immigrants from Mozambique and Angola entered the country legally on temporary residence permits but failed to apply for renewals.

He estimated that about 6 000 Whites from neighbouring territories had permits which had expired.

AGONISING

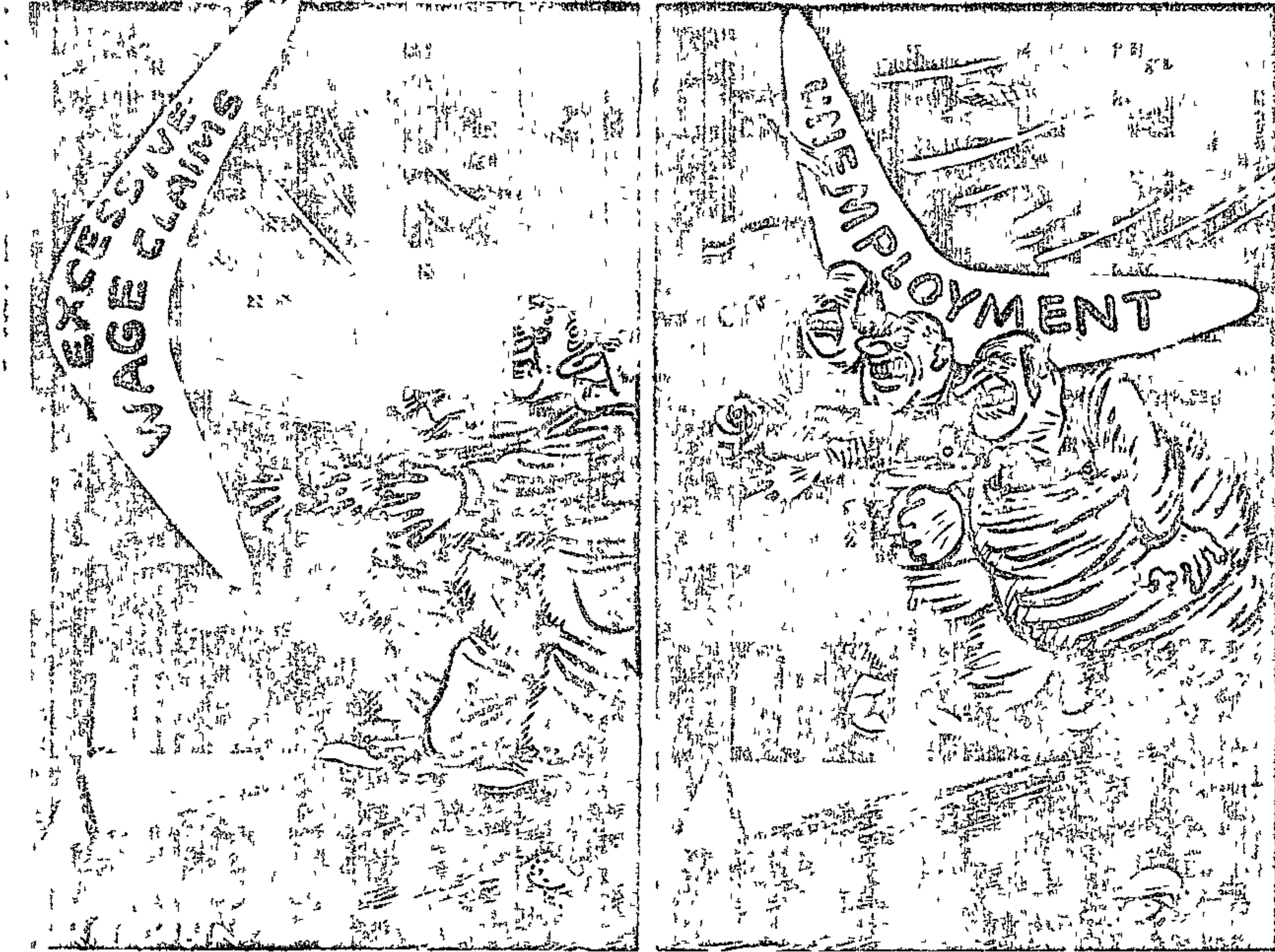
Two or three prohibited immigrants leave South Africa each day for their countries of origin. And for those born in Mozambique this is an agonising prospect.

"It is impossible to say what happens to them when they come into contact with Frelimo again," said an Aliens Staff spokesman.

BROWNED-OFF BRITONS

FRIGHTENED IN SA

Sun Times
3/8/75



Britain's situation as seen by Franklin of the Sun.

MANPOWER
SETTLERS are stressed. The rate for 1975 is on the equivalent of rising to figures relevant. **SUNDAY TIMES** Immigration

Mr H. De Wet, Deputy Secretary for Immigration, said from Pretoria that 10,000 immigrants came into the country in the first three months of this year, compared with 7,589 for the same period last year.

Immigration authorities say that it is the current economic crisis that is quickening interest among browned-off Britons.

The total number of immigrants to South Africa last year was 35,000 — 17,301 from Britain — compared with 24,000 in 1973, of which 11,000 were from Britain.

"This works out at an average of 1,000 new arrivals a month, and there is every reason to believe it will continue," Mr De Wet said.

Although figures include wives and children, Mr De Wet says that of a figure of 25,000 there are 14,000 and 15,000 can be expected to be "economically active people." A new immigration scheme is only for skilled workers, this was a very good influx of White

11 757
2) 11

See also MANPOWER - Immigration

(237)

F M. 15/8/75

IMMIGRATION

① 237
② 274

The tide swells

White immigration is up 40% for the first five months of 1975 compared with last year. At the present rate SA will attain its desired quota of over 30 000 immigrants for the current year.

There can be little doubt that the recession in Europe is the primary reason. Arrivals from the UK continue to increase, with a forecasted 20 000 expected during 1975. This would be the greatest number of Britons to hit SA's sunny shores in five years (In any given year about half of the total White immigrants come from the British Isles.)

What the latest figures released by the Department of Statistics reveal is that

Financial Mail August 15 1975

after the doldrums of the early Seventies, there is now an upward trend 1974 totals were up sharply on 1973 figures (35 000 compared with 24 000), with 1975 expected to be higher still. But the figure will certainly not reach the 1966 record of 48 000

In 1973-74 government spent R2,5m in recruiting and generally assisting White immigrants. More than 415 000 Whites have moved to SA over the past 10 years. What remains now to be seen is whether the welcome mat will be out for the thousands of Angolan Whites, many of whom are already in South West Africa, who wish to settle here.

Certainly those likely to take jobs from Blacks ought rather to be repatriated to Portugal.

Whites-only towns planned by Sabra

TIMES 20/5/75

Cape Times Political Correspondent

THE VERKRAMPTE CONTROLLED South African Bureau for Racial Affairs (Sabra) is investigating the establishment of Whites only towns and regions independent of Black labour.

This ambitious proposal was given the go-ahead by the Sabra Council at its annual meeting in Stellenbosch this week.

According to Sabra's director, Dr C J Jooste, the intention is to establish new towns that would be reserved exclusively for White occupation and which would depend entirely on White labour.

He told the Burger that it was the intention to obtain immigrants from Western European countries to replace the

Black and Brown labour to which South Africans had become accustomed.

Whites moving into these areas must know that they did so as a matter of principle and that the towns and surrounding agricultural areas depended on their labour.

"The circumstances concerning our future and the maintenance of our identity are becoming so serious that we must have these alternatives in view," Dr Jooste said.

Sabra has been under verkrampte control for some years and there have been signs recently that the organization is becoming increasingly alienated from official Government thinking.

(1) 281
(2) 287
(3) 289

(23)

'BUILD BIGGER FAMILIES' — NGK PLEA

The Argus Religious Affairs Correspondent

28/10/75

THE Cape Synod of the Ned Geref Kerk yesterday unanimously approved 'an urgent call' on its families to have more children as a means of combating the growth of the Roman Catholic Church.

The synod had before it a report of its commission on Protestant Action. This said 'present tendencies continued, within 45 years the Roman Catholic Church will be, if not the largest church among Whites, numerically the strongest church. It would also be stronger than any of the Afrikaans church among the Black population.'

IMMIGRANTS

The report said immigrants did not join Afrikaner society because the policy of 'separate development,' which was fundamentally an Afrikaner policy, was difficult if not unacceptable to them.

Synod 'noted' most of the contents of the report, but in introducing a motion on the subject, the Rev. O. S. H. Raubenheimer of Stellenbosch said: 'The writing is on the wall. My people and

my church cannot just note these things.'

Mr. Raubenheimer said synod should take some positive action to combat the growth of Catholicism in South Africa.

FAMILIES

Mr. Raubenheimer's motion, carried without dissent or further debate, said: 'In its households to take seriously their responsibility in respect of the building of families

'It makes an urgent call on its congregations to use all possible ways and means to incorporate immigrants in our "volk" (volksgeledere) and church.'

However, the Rev. G. Bam, assistant scribe of the synod, said towards the end of the debate that the Ned Geref Kerk should see that common enemies faced both Protestant and Catholic

The church should abandon its position that the Roman Catholic Church was 'not recognised.'

Mr. Bam said that 'in a time of peace' one could afford arguments with one's friends, but a house divided could not stand against a strong enemy. At present there were forces opposed to the whole Church of Christ, whether Protestant or Catholic.

'LOOK ANEW'

'We must look anew at what binds us and what divides us from Rome,' Mr. Bam said. 'Do we have a common foe, or just another foe?'

Mr. Bam said Protestant action should be directed at evangelising people for Christ rather than 'converting Roman Catholics.'

(237)
Synod is told of settlers' attitudes

The Argus Religious Affairs Correspondent

IMMIGRANTS did not understand Afrikaans culture and they found the policy of separate development unacceptable, according to the Cape Ned Geref Kerk commission on Protestant Action.

'The large inflow of immigrants, which may be seen as part of the outward policy, will promote great social changes in South Africa,' said the report, which came before the Cape synod of the Ned Geref Kerk in Cape Town today.

It estimated that only 5 percent of immigrant children went to Afrikaans schools.

'It is today not possible to find immigrants who speak Afrikaans or who know and understand Afrikaans culture. Even the people from a "stamland" such as Holland have an approach to life, religious constitution and social customs that differs radically from that of the Afrikaner,' the report added.

5 MAR 6/11/75

More are coming, going

Preterlia Bureau

Immigration to South Africa increased by 43 percent this year, but 55 percent more South Africans left to settle abroad.

According to figures released by the Department of Statistics for the period January to August, there was also a boom in the number of South Africans holidaying outside the borders — 48 percent more than for the same period last year.

Visitors to South Africa from abroad also increased by 20 percent. More Britons than any other nationality visited South Africa, 85 800, compared to 64 366 last year.

RHODESIANS

Twenty-six percent more Europeans came to South Africa on holiday, and nineteen percent more holidaymakers from Africa. The largest increase was in the number of Rhodesians — 29 percent more than last year.

Sixty-two percent more Argentinians visited South Africa, 35 percent more New Zealanders and 39 percent more Israelis.

South Africa is also attracting more of the lucrative Japanese tourist industry — 27 percent more than last year.

Though the percentage increase in emigration was higher than the increase in immigration, South Africa had a net gain of 24 458.

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LAVISH SPENDING ON IMMIGRANTS IS CAUSING ILL-WILL

ARGUS
14/11/75

237

MANY PEOPLE, including myself, would like to know how much the Government's immigration scheme is costing the taxpayer. Two weeks almost for free on an ocean liner plus anything up to four weeks free hotel accommodation plus free rail fares to Johannesburg and so on adds up to hundreds of rands a family.

I have lived in one of the residential hotels that cater for immigrants and the sarcastic remarks by some of them about their accommodation (luxury rooms with bathrooms) and food (three good meals a day) quite incensed me, especially as it was obvious that some of the money thus lavished on them at taxpayers' expense enabled them to squander their own on wine and cigars on the ship, plus transistor radios, cameras and binoculars purchased en route.

Many bring an expensive car with them, also household effects, and I wonder who pays for the freight charges.

If the Government was repaid for all this by the firms whose profits these

people help to swell, the taxpayer could conceivably receive a reduction in income tax instead of the interminable increase.

In any case, this scheme must have had a big impact on the cost of living, shortage of houses and flats, food and clothing.

Many people in South Africa are very unhappy about this scheme and I think they have every right to be.

So much is being done and spent to create goodwill with our neighbours and so much done to create ill-will within the country.

(Mrs) P GAYTON
Rondebosch

[The Secretary for Immigration replies

In terms of the State-aided immigration scheme,

bona fide immigrants are entitled to a contribution towards their passage costs. This contribution is the equivalent of 80 per cent of the adult fare, but not exceeding R200 a person, or the actual passage costs, whichever is the lesser. However, in countries where special immigrant air tariffs are available, such adult immigrant tariff is the maximum on which the 80 per cent contribution is calculated, irrespective of the immigrant's mode of travel.

Immigrants are themselves responsible for all costs relating to the shipment and insurance of their baggage, personal effects, household goods, tools of trade, motor vehicles, and so on. The department, however, reimburses immigrants the cost of the transportation of their personal baggage (which may include personal effects, used household goods and used hand tools required by tradesmen, but excluding motor vehicles) from the port of arrival in South Africa to the ultimate destination, subject to certain mass limitations and based on the appropriate rail tariffs of the South African Railways.

In addition, approved immigrants are accommodated at State expense in good, middle-class hotels or boarding establishments until such time as the breadwinner has been placed in suitable employment. Immigrants who have firm offers of employment are only entitled to transit accommodation. In many cases immigrants stay on at the hotels where they were placed by the department, after assumption of duty of the breadwinner, but at their own expense.

Immigrants are also transported by rail (second class) from the port of arrival to their destinations.

Even though everything is done to provide training facilities for our own people, it is authoritatively estimated that South Africa requires at least 13 000 economic

active persons a year through immigration in order to augment the country's skilled labour force. There is, in fact, an acute shortage of, and consequently an urgent demand for, trained workers suitably qualified to act as tutors or instructors for the lesser-developed inhabitants of the Republic. Apart from the benefit of the immigrants' technical skill and the fact that each artisan could provide work for as many as four unskilled workers, they also create work in other trades, as immigrants and their families are consumers of food, clothing, furniture and other items.

You will, of course, appreciate that some immigrants have considerable means of their own, which they are at liberty to spend as they please.

The departmental pamphlet, 'Assisted immigration to the Republic of South Africa,' which is distributed to all immigrants, is enclosed for your information, as you may wish to place it at the disposal of your correspondent. She can rest assured that the money spent on immigration is an investment yielding the highest dividends and is indispensable to the economic growth of our country and the well-being of all its peoples.]

Airport

refuses

STAR 10/12/75

court

order

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Officials at Jan Smuts Airport last night refused to accept an order granted by a Durban Supreme Court judge when they placed two women on board an aircraft bound for Mombasa, Kenya

A last minute telephone call to the Prime Minister's office failed to stop deportation of the women who claim South African citizenship and arrived illegally as stowaways less than two weeks ago.

Mrs Gohar Bee and her daughter, Miss Fatima Bibi, were last night placed on the aircraft after they had been told by officials from the Department of the Interior, Durban, that they were to be deported to Pakistan.

Their deportation foiled the efforts of Mr Mohammed Ali, who had yesterday afternoon obtained an interdict from Mr Justice Van Heerden in Durban restraining the department from deporting the women.

The order was telephoned to the deputy sheriff of Kempton Park who arrived at Jan Smuts Airport with two policemen. Airport-control officials refused to accept the order and insisted that the women leave.

CALLED PM

A telephone call by an associate of Durban attorney Mr Michael McKenna to the Prime Minister's office, Pretoria, brought the reply from the Prime Minister's secretary that he should telephone the Commissioner of Police.

Mr McKenna's associate was not able to trace the commissioner before the departure of the aircraft

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Deportees allowed to return

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for 11/12/75

Miss Fatima Bibi, who with her mother was deported from Jan Smuts Airport on Tuesday night, may have returned to South Africa.

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ou feel should be added to the course?

She is believed to have arrived at Jan Smuts on a British Airways flight from London at midday today. Her mother, Mrs Gohar Bee, is also expected to arrive today.

The two are expected to go directly on to Durban, where Mrs Bee's son is waiting for them.

They are being allowed into the country on condition that they pay a substantial deposit to the Department of the Interior. They will then be issued with permits allowing them to stay in South Africa for one week while the department reviews the circumstances of the deportation.

4. *Are you sa Comment*

your present tutor? Yes/no

The two women arrived in London yesterday after they had been refused permission to enter Kenya.

The two women left Jan Smuts airport penniless and without any luggage whatsoever.

Mr. Mohammed Ali claimed that his mother and sister had been given no advance notice of their deportation and had been conducted from the offices of the Department of the Interior in Durban directly to Louis Botha airport.

At the airport Mr Ali's brother had attempted to give money and clothing to the two women, but had been prevented from doing so by officials.

5. (a) *What in tutorials be*
(b) *Do you t year?*

should the aim of ls were achieved during the

Deportees

STAR 16/12/75
can stay

for now

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The Department of the Interior has granted temporary residence permits to Mrs Gohar Bée and her daughter, Miss Fatima Bibi, who returned to South Africa last Friday after being deported from the country on December 10.

Mr Michael McKenna, the Durban attorney acting on behalf of the women, said today that the women had been granted temporary papers to stay in the country while their position was investigated by the department.

It is understood that representations were made on behalf of the women to the deputy secretary for the department, Mr R C Lindeque, and other officials in Pretoria yesterday.

The women were deported from Jan Smuts Airport in spite of a Durban Supreme Court order restraining the Department of the Interior from sending them from the country.

The deportation order came after the women arrived in Durban early in December as stowaways from Pakistan, where they had lived for more than 10 years.

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Kinders ken nie kleur

RAPPORT 18/1/76

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GAAN bruin Suid-Afrikaners wat soontoe uitwyk, heeltemal in die Kanadese gemeenskap op?

In soverre dit 'n gemeenskap is, ja Kanada het 'n bevolking van 22 miljoen. Een uit elke drie het sedert 1945 die land as immigrant binnegekom.

„Hier rondom ons,” sê John Taylor, woon „'n Jamaikaan regoor, 'n Libanees, 'n Hongaar, iemand uit Brits-Guinee, 'n gebore Kanadees, 'n Tsjeg, 'n Sweeds-Kanadees, 'n Ierse Kanadees.

„Hier rondom ons,” sê Abe Plaatjes, „Italianers, Ukraïners, Portugese, Maltese.

„Ons is almal saamgebind deur die feit dat ons almal 'n nuwe toekomst kom soek het. Dis nie 'n kwessie dat ons as bruinmense uit Suid-Afrika aanvaarding in 'n geslote, lank gevestigde blanke gemeenskap moes kom vind nie.”

Weet nie

„Ons boer nie oor en weer by mekaar nie. Groet oor die tuinheining, sien mekaar by wyksverenigings (nie dat ek juis tot sulke verenigings aangetrokke is nie). Maar diskriminasie teen my omdat ek bruin is, het ek nog nooit teen gekom nie,” sê Winifred Taylor sonder 'n oomblik se aarsel.

Waar ek by oud-Suid-Afrikaners aan huis gekom het, was daar herhaaldelik ook ander wit besoekers oor die vloer — 'n seun wat vir Cheryl Taylor kom oplaai universiteit toe (sy loop ingenieurswese), 'n maat wat vir haar ouer suster Rhoda kom kuier, (en styf agter in die motor langs haar lusskuif as haar moeder my na my volgende afspraak bring!) 'n Ierse maat wat op 'n Sterdagaand by eerw.

John Plaatjes se dogtertjie Bonnie kom oorslaap, sodat sy Sondagoggend betyds kan wees vir die Sondag-skool.

Winifred Taylor sê „Die kinders het g'n benul van 'n kleurgevoel nie. Hulle't byvoorbeeld dikwels 'n skoolmaat se naam genoem. Waarvandaan kom sy? vra ek later Jamaika, sê hulle. Is sy wit of swart? wou ek weet.

„Weet jy, hulle het my 'n hele ruk lank sit en aankyk en toe gesê. Ons weet regtig nie, ma.

„Toe sy later op 'n dag hier saam met hulle aankom, was sy iemand wat ek dadelik — maar jy miskien nie — as gekleurd sou sien. Die punt is vir my. By die kinders het dit nooit voor ek gepraat het opgekom om te wonder of sy wit of gekleurd is nie.”

Neville Behele suig aan daardie pyp van hom.

„Wel,” sê hy, „daar is kere dat 'n mens, met jou Suid-Afrikaanse agtergrond vir jou verbeel daar word op kleurgronde teen jou gediskrimineer.

„Dit het my al oorgekom. Maar dan sê ek vir myself. Hang on, sweetheart. Moenie sommer net weer aanneem dis jou kleur nie! Dis mos natuurlik dat Kanadese aan gebore Kanadese voorkeur sal gee bo 'n immigrant.

„As daar werklikwaar kleurvooroordeel was, sou ek nie die pos beklee het wat ek vandag beklee en die respek geniet wat ek vandag byvoorbeeld by my skoolraad geniet nie.

„En dit hang natuurlik baie van jouself af of jy aanvaar word. Ek het 'n vriend gehad wat dit nie

hier kon maak nie. As hy vir 'n onderhoud gaan, dan was dit met hangskouertjies en 'n verloorgesig — nou wat kan hy verwag?”

Hy self, sê hy, het nie 'n baie sterk Kanadese gevoel nie, maar sy dogter, Shirley, is reeds 'n vuurwarm patriot van haar nuwe land.

In verskeie gevalle is die kinders van bruin Suid-Afrikaners in Kanada al met blankes getroud.

Niks werd

In party gevalle was dit nie wat wonderlike huwelike nie.

„Dit was sommer 'n niksweid-outjie, maar sy skoonpa-hulle was te danig met hom oor hy nou wit is,” is die kommentaar wat ek skuins eenkant hoor. Dis 'n huwelik wat met 'n slanery op die rotse loop, die meisie met haar twee dogtertjies terug na haar ouers toe.

Maar dis 'n soort ding wat kan gebeur sonder dat kleur hoegenaamd by die saak betrokke hoef te wees.

John en Mona Plaatjes se oudste dogter is met 'n Italiaans gebore jong juwelier getroud. By hulle, klink dit, gaan dit goed. en kyk net op die bruiloffoto's hoe 'n uithang-troue was dit nie!

„Dis net my ma wat bekommerd is,” sê Winifred Taylor. „Laas toe hulle hier gekuier het, kon hulle dié dinge hier nie mooi klein-kry nie. Sy sê ons moet die kinders Suid-Afrika toe stuur, dat hulle daar gawe bruinmense kan ontmoet. Sy glo nie in 'n gemengde huwelik nie, en waar in Kanada moet hulle nou huweliksmaats ontmoet!” sê sy!”

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State assistance to immigrants

Mr I F WOOD asked the Minister of Immigration

What was the amount paid out in respect of State assistance to immigrants during each year from 1972

The MINISTER OF IMMIGRATION

The particulars are available only in respect of financial years

1971-72	R4 055 411
1972-73	R3 359 625
1973-74	R2 490 355
1974-75	R4 930 360
1975-76 (until November 1975)	R3 830 619

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3. Die Benutting van Plaaswerknemers:

Die getal plase, totale plaasoppervlakte, getal werknemers per plaaseenheid en die getal werknemers per 1000 hektaar vir die verskillende Provinsies en vir die Republiek as geheel vanaf 1954/55 tot 1972/73 word in Tabela 6 tot 10 aangetoon.

Volgens Tabel 10 het die getal gereelde werknemers per plaaseenheid oor genoemde periode toegeneem, terwyl die getal gereelde werknemers per 1000 hektaar nagenoeg konstant gebly het.

Die toename in oppervlakte per plaaseenheid sowel as meer intensiewe produksiemetodes kon moontlik tot laasgenoemde bevinding aanleiding gee.

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Assistance to immigrants

567 Mr R M DE VILLIERS asked the Minister of Immigration

- (1) (a) How many immigrants who came to the Republic during 1975 received financial assistance to pay their passage and (b) what was the total cost of such assistance,
- (2) whether any immigrants were accommodated at State expense, if so, (a) how many and (b) at what cost

The MINISTER OF IMMIGRATION:

- (1) (a) 30 103
(b) R5 441 268-33
- (2) Yes
(a) 8 816.
(b) R368 419-69

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(2) (a) and (b) 1975

Country	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
GRAND TOTAL	3 687	3 349	3 787	3 362	3 749	4 718	4 178	4 600	5 418	5 122	4 092	4 402	50 464
AFRICA	409	429	496	598	833	1 420	954	1 416	1 560	840	637	1 095	10 687
Angola	8	6	6	8	10	13	10	60	55	22	20	24	242
Botswana	12	25	14	5	17	18	7	11	11	5	12	28	165
Kenya	12	12	17	15	7	23	7	13	8	14	15	6	149
Lesotho	1	1	5	2	2	5	—	—	—	—	8	3	27
Malawi	5	4	19	7	2	8	2	13	5	7	5	9	86
Mozambique	17	39	59	113	308	852	398	650	758	256	142	297	3 029

(2) (a) and (b) 1975

Country	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
Rhodesia	303	257	311	367	406	403	432	568	586	418	373	614	5 038
Swaziland	7	2	5	14	4	7	10	13	12	14	2	6	96
Zambia	21	48	38	55	51	65	75	67	100	89	47	83	739
Other	23	35	22	12	26	26	13	21	25	15	13	25	256
EUROPE	2 822	2 526	2 872	2 374	2 510	2 813	2 777	2 669	3 293	3 783	3 604	2 718	34 221
Belgium	23	28	20	18	18	16	31	23	22	32	47	35	313
Denmark	14	25	11	8	28	30	29	22	18	31	26	12	254
Germany	242	318	210	215	159	287	245	196	216	320	278	169	2 853
France	11	34	29	15	15	21	18	54	17	29	13	17	275
Greece	38	25	25	18	29	32	21	42	29	11	28	36	334
Ireland	45	58	45	35	38	44	31	44	54	71	55	43	563
Italy	39	57	52	33	29	39	49	32	62	87	69	53	601
Netherlands	65	79	51	69	59	48	61	49	86	74	66	93	800
Norway	—	4	6	1	—	3	—	8	4	1	—	—	27
Austria	64	81	34	31	41	65	45	36	80	70	64	53	664
Portugal	22	14	44	25	43	57	21	53	79	63	85	106	612
Spain	1	—	2	—	2	3	2	4	1	5	5	4	29
Sweden	7	4	3	9	11	7	13	17	11	5	11	2	100
Switzerland	72	99	84	126	119	145	119	115	159	154	174	71	1 437
U.K.	2 138	1 649	2 167	1 753	1 891	1 969	2 040	1 934	2 403	2 770	2 095	1 987	24 824
Other	41	51	59	18	28	47	52	40	50	60	50	37	533
ASIA	32	34	39	36	43	65	64	63	49	83	84	77	669
India	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Israel	14	22	13	17	12	34	26	24	33	36	39	43	313
Japan	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other	18	11	25	16	31	30	38	39	16	47	45	34	350
AMERICAS	56	64	76	60	47	58	55	82	103	71	58	78	808
Argentina	6	12	3	—	4	8	2	6	4	3	4	5	57
Brazil	9	1	—	3	3	—	3	7	3	4	—	6	39
Canada	9	14	21	7	11	21	12	12	30	19	27	13	196
U.S.A.	31	30	50	47	28	27	38	52	63	41	27	54	488
Other	1	7	2	3	1	2	—	5	3	4	—	—	28
OCEANIA	57	91	87	90	70	116	80	71	114	108	62	141	1 087
Australia	51	76	73	70	52	92	61	61	98	82	48	76	840
New Zealand	6	15	14	20	18	24	19	10	16	26	14	62	244
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
UNSPECIFIED	311	205	217	204	246	246	248	299	299	237	187	293	2 992

Immigrants entering Republic

545 Mr R. M DE VILLIERS asked the Minister of Statistics

- How many immigrants entered the Republic (a) in each of the latest twelve months for which figures are available and (b) in each month of the preceding twelve months' period,
- (a) from what countries did they come and (b) how many from each country in each month of each of these periods

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS.

	(1) (a) 1975	(1) (b) 1974
Total	50 464	35 910
J	3 687	2 830
F	3 349	2 065
M	3 787	2 694
A	3 362	2 659
M.	3 749	3 231
J	4 718	2 353
J	4 178	2 608
A	4 600	3 669
S.	5 418	3 778
O	5 122	3 738
N	4 092	3 452
D	4 402	2 833

2 (a) and (b) 1974

Country	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
GRAND TOTAL	2 830	2 065	2 694	2 659	3 231	2 353	2 608	3 669	3 778	3 738	3 452	2 833	35 910
AFRICA	653	394	559	623	856	303	360	520	633	474	505	502	6 382
Angola	1	5	3	2	9	4	—	1	5	2	1	11	44
Botswana	3	4	15	7	14	15	3	12	24	6	3	14	120
Kenya	22	14	16	41	39	19	10	20	24	21	19	6	251
Lesotho	3	3	8	8	4	13	5	3	4	2	1	2	56
Malawi	8	9	12	6	5	9	5	5	3	12	4	4	82
Mozambique	22	12	26	33	19	9	33	25	43	25	38	47	332
Rhodesia	458	269	330	433	549	201	234	319	377	274	324	331	4 099
Swaziland	10	7	21	6	20	4	—	24	31	7	24	9	163
Zambia	91	52	86	70	149	17	41	69	67	59	66	74	841
Other	35	19	42	17	48	16	25	42	55	66	25	4	394
EUROPE	1 948	1 440	1 900	1 855	2 021	1 731	1 837	2 672	2 703	2 773	2 497	1 730	25 047
Belgium	34	37	33	24	15	28	17	43	34	14	9	33	321
Denmark	10	2	12	5	6	7	8	13	21	17	16	12	129
Germany	222	126	201	185	133	139	198	215	211	223	185	161	2 199
France	35	26	29	24	36	19	17	27	30	26	19	13	301
Greece	49	37	37	49	28	19	18	29	31	31	17	32	377
Ireland	18	13	17	15	38	25	26	64	46	46	38	27	373
Italy	42	22	88	38	28	37	32	41	47	43	39	68	525
Netherlands	86	58	61	65	47	77	68	93	67	57	56	41	776
Norway	14	5	6	13	4	2	3	1	7	—	3	4	62
Austria	49	47	62	18	42	31	52	89	79	65	47	38	619
Portugal	47	21	31	49	55	71	46	50	48	32	46	31	527
Spain	8	3	3	1	8	2	4	3	8	10	3	3	56
Sweden	17	2	6	8	3	10	11	17	14	21	10	5	124
Switzerland	99	63	70	78	58	52	71	84	86	97	52	32	842
U.K.	1 180	949	1 223	1 244	1 480	1 177	1 223	1 854	1 939	2 047	1 879	1 185	17 380
Other	38	29	21	39	40	35	43	49	35	44	18	45	436

(2) (a) and (b) 1974

Country	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
ASIA	33	42	41	34	30	32	41	49	37	36	41	36	452
India	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	9
Israel	12	20	14	10	8	8	14	19	15	17	17	10	164
Japan	—	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	5	15
Other	21	17	23	23	20	24	27	30	18	16	24	21	264
AMERICAS	85	58	60	64	106	51	58	76	91	83	78	66	876
Argentina	16	3	7	5	16	10	5	4	—	6	4	3	79
Brazil	3	3	2	7	3	—	—	9	6	7	13	—	51
Canada	22	22	22	14	33	11	11	19	18	21	23	16	232
U.S.A.	42	28	26	26	48	30	36	33					

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Departures from/arrivals in Republic

557 Mr R M DE VILLIERS asked the Minister of Statistics

- (1) (a) How many persons (i) departed from and (ii) arrived in the Republic in each of the latest 12 months for which statistics are available and (b) what are the corresponding figures for each month of the preceding 12 months' period.
- (2) (a) how many of the persons who arrived in the Republic during each month of each of these periods were aliens, (b) from what countries did they come and (c) how many from each country,
- (3) how many of the persons who (a) arrived in and (b) departed from the Republic during each month of each of these periods were South African Citizens

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS
See attached tables.

(1)	(a) (i)		(b)	
	Persons Departed		Persons Arrived	
	1975	1974	1975	1974
Total	1 616 004	1 301 304	1 641 727	1 352 790
J	121 828	105 371	148 455	141 470
F	90 528	76 652	96 892	83 032
M	126 732	101 543	120 550	94 938
A.	200 272	136 451	185 121	139 207
M	241 438	108 833	210 396	84 834
J	111 062	104 336	98 909	90 775
J	113 537	112 551	127 685	136 727
A	141 572	114 849	131 251	116 693
S	110 954	103 140	133 511	116 230
O.	102 419	89 190	126 037	111 536
N	99 005	92 130	105 573	93 294
D	156 657	156 258	157 347	144 054

(2) (a), (b) and (c) 1975

Country	Total	J	F.	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N.	D.
GRAND TOTAL	730 368	52 329	49 371	53 806	92 764	83 840	37 632	49 798	54 671	58 266	58 402	54 447	85 047
AFRICA	327 380	23 857	18 646	22 246	53 888	43 689	16 611	22 033	27 992	23 727	19 380	18 715	36 520
Angola	9 389	636	771	1 170	1 277	1 083	724	913	1 113	758	413	256	273
Botswana	34 018	2 529	1 893	2 339	3 898	4 664	2 073	2 445	2 960	2 762	2 621	2 314	3 520
Kenya	2 734	186	167	174	352	370	155	206	236	203	173	223	293
Lesotho	12 516	881	727	877	1 287	1 524	835	1 000	982	1 046	1 157	946	1 259
Malawi	3 025	202	182	191	275	399	137	255	318	286	231	221	328
Mozambique	35 786	3 536	2 959	3 164	5 053	6 389	2 376	1 179	1 418	3 480	2 443	1 952	1 837
Rhodesia	187 811	12 600	9 868	11 590	36 603	23 759	7 039	12 758	17 903	11 564	9 344	10 012	24 771
Swaziland	24 729	1 917	1 162	1 737	3 130	3 504	1 570	1 862	1 753	2 154	1 882	1 621	2 437
Zambia	10 105	986	539	547	1 293	1 332	446	822	762	920	649	645	1 164
Other	7 267	384	378	457	720	665	1 256	593	547	554	467	525	721
EUROPE	281 624	20 000	22 181	22 726	27 432	26 551	13 348	18 628	17 807	22 478	27 414	26 020	37 035
Belgium	5 320	368	368	363	385	422	178	578	464	347	554	680	607
Denmark	2 567	211	171	173	230	258	174	209	180	171	269	211	267
Germany	41 506	2 355	3 349	4 489	3 892	3 296	2 134	2 949	2 428	3 116	4 511	3 937	5 030
France	10 928	709	890	661	1 032	1 217	693	807	1 150	880	970	879	1 040
Greece	4 925	517	422	357	517	472	350	341	309	339	361	407	517
Ireland	4 471	313	269	317	499	418	241	337	345	445	443	319	503
Italy	10 634	783	750	870	1 116	944	555	701	1 031	710	817	910	1 447
Netherlands	18 239	1 140	1 301	1 203	1 556	1 578	972	1 297	952	1 974	1 972	1 907	2 387
Norway	2 794	155	188	175	318	375	199	277	189	213	195	223	287
Austria	3 847	286	305	314	378	371	164	258	209	323	390	378	471
Portugal	12 295	692	594	693	878	1 255	462	399	474	2 275	1 368	1 136	2 089
Spain	5 908	362	431	452	441	730	265	503	541	529	686	478	490
Sweden	4 021	333	274	317	459	453	263	237	214	291	331	369	480
Switzerland	10 482	738	943	782	989	922	449	715	575	618	1 267	1 084	1 400
U K	140 324	10 880	11 779	11 432	14 578	13 663	6 160	8 720	8 610	9 961	12 949	12 683	18 809
Other	3 363	128	147	108	164	177	89	300	136	286	331	413	1 054
ASIA	22 285	1 563	1 335	1 834	2 291	2 658	1 163	1 869	1 813	2 121	1 893	1 865	1 880
India	1 066	69	70	95	100	131	84	66	92	70	77	80	132
Israel	7 284	560	457	566	662	655	366	777	630	803	526	612	670
Japan	7 783	528	448	682	810	977	392	598	667	734	810	714	423
Other	6 152	406	360	491	719	895	321	428	424	514	480	459	653

America
 Argentine
 Brazil
 Canada
 U S A

Oceania
 Australia
 New Zealand

Africa
 Angola
 Botswana
 Kenya
 Lesotho
 Malawi
 Mauritius
 Rhodesia
 Mozambique
 Swaziland
 Zambia

Europe
 Belgium
 Denmark
 Germany
 France
 Finland
 Greece
 Ireland
 Italy
 Holland
 Norway
 Austria
 Portugal
 Spain
 Sweden
 Switzerland
 United Kingdom

829 Tourists entering Republic

544. Mr R M DE VILLIERS asked the Minister of Tourism

- (1) How many tourists entered the Republic (a) in each of the latest twelve months for which figures are available and (b) in each month of the preceding twelve months' period,
- (2) (a) from what countries did they come and (b) how many from each country in each month of each of these periods

The MINISTER OF TOURISM:

	(a)	(b)
	1975-76	1974-75
February	49 371	45 779
March	53 806	54 338
April	92 764	69 220
May	83 840	33 962
June	37 632	35 665
July	49 798	46 557
August	51 671	52 553
September	58 266	49 233
October	58 402	49 496
November	54 447	47 045
December	85 042	70 687
January	63 965	52 329

(2) (a) Asia
 India
 Israel
 Japan

(2) (b) Asia

	1975-76	1974-75
India		
February	70	60
March	95	61
April	100	69
May	131	130
June	84	47
July	66	55
August	92	57
September	70	141
October	77	98
November	80	172
December	132	59
January	126	69
Israel		
February	457	336
March	566	469
April	662	429

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	1975-76	1974-75	1975-76	1974-75
May	655	213	1 029	391
June	366	338	452	354
July	777	520	745	580
August	630	775	608	527
September	803	440	617	448
October	526	370	740	552
November	612	387	652	528
December	670	631	1 250	952
January	718	560	1 003	833
Japan				
February	448	359	3 877	3 699
March	682	821	3 537	3 888
April	810	461	4 220	2 696
May	977	426	5 207	2 694
June	392	684	3 252	3 300
July	598	387	4 279	4 462
August	667	458	4 016	3 810
September	734	509	4 528	4 043
October	810	418	4 728	4 563
November	714	434	3 810	3 051
December	423	455	3 657	3 004
January	727	528	4 749	3 601
America				
Argentina				
February	534	350	1 152	1 203
March	233	180	1 729	1 490
April	636	176	2 063	2 054
May	287	103	1 385	1 385
June	149	102	1 711	1 907
July	113	213	1 329	1 194
August	117	198	1 468	1 715
September	333	320	1 880	1 397
October	173	306	1 723	1 419
November	97	144	1 458	1 058
December	178	335	1 838	1 372
January	245	555	2 157	1 318
Brazil				
February	216	196	372	347
March	120	286	569	365
April	220	163	985	544
May	230	229	1 047	420
June	164	240	663	584
July	181	252	485	479
August	154	181	536	574
September	191	152	750	637
October	128	144	810	590
November	187	168	534	382
December	205	194	601	426
January	255	180	589	327
Canada				
February	455	756		
March	703	766		
April	828	653		
Africa				
Angola				
February			771	385
March			1 170	1 091
New Zealand				
February			372	347
March			569	365
April			985	544
May			1 047	420
June			663	584
July			485	479
August			536	574
September			750	637
October			810	590
November			534	382
December			601	426
January			589	327

TUESDAY, 20 APRIL 1976

	1975-76	1974-75	1975-76	1974-75
April	1 277	776		
May	1 083	336		
June	724	395		
July	913	590		
August	1 113	715		
September	758	616		
October	413	469		
November	256	531		
December	275	588		
January	272	636		
Botswana				
February	1 893	1 769		
March	2 339	2 006		
April	3 898	2 868		
May	4 664	2 068		
June	2 073	1 556		
July	2 445	1 846		
August	2 960	2 090		
September	2 762	1 724		
October	2 621	1 820		
November	2 314	1 617		
December	3 520	2 368		
January	3 286	2 529		
Kenya				
February	167	172		
March	174	219		
April	352	298		
May	370	146		
June	155	162		
July	206	207		
August	236	173		
September	203	131		
October	173	139		
November	223	124		
December	289	257		
January	360	186		
Lesotho				
February	727	585		
March	877	762		
April	1 287	803		
May	1 524	824		
June	835	812		
July	1 090	886		
August	982	740		
September	1 046	744		
October	1 157	781		
November	946	703		
December	1 254	804		
January	979	881		
Malawi				
February	182	213		
March	191	227		
April	275	262		
Mozambique				
February	2 959	3 440		
March	3 164	4 477		
April	5 053	6 820		
May	6 389	2 282		
June	2 376	3 284		
July	1 179	3 521		
August	1 418	4 119		
September	3 480	8 449		
October	2 443	4 788		
November	1 952	6 616		
December	1 837	5 724		
January	2 301	3 536		
Rhodesia				
February	9 868	10 565		
March	11 590	11 649		
April	36 603	27 821		
May	23 759	7 021		
June	7 039	7 020		
July	12 758	11 310		
August	17 903	15 175		
September	11 544	8 813		
October	9 344	9 257		
November	10 012	7 427		
December	24 771	21 810		
January	13 741	12 609		
Swaziland				
February	1 102	1 504		
March	1 737	2 149		
April	3 110	2 529		
May	3 504	1 711		

TUESDAY, 20 APRIL 1976

	1975-76	1974-75	1975-76	1974-75
Zambia				
June	1 570	1 341	3 296	1 689
July	1 862	1 532	2 134	1 577
August	1 753	1 302	2 949	2 712
September	2 154	2 356	2 428	2 470
October	1 882	1 619	3 116	2 397
November	1 621	1 905	4 511	3 183
December	2 437	1 871	3 937	2 657
January	2 476	1 917	5 050	3 970
February	539	801	3 466	2 355
March	547	701		
April	1 293	1 205		
May	1 332	506		
June	446	332		
July	822	754		
August	762	617		
September	920	655		
October	649	556		
November	645	448		
December	1 164	906		
January	1 321	986		
France				
February	890	725		
March	661	829		
April	1 032	632		
May	1 217	409		
June	693	500		
July	807	734		
August	1 150	987		
September	880	692		
October	970	648		
November	879	904		
December	1 040	668		
January	899	709		
Finland				
February	38	28		
March	39	37		
April	54	48		
May	55	27		
June	42	37		
July	51	17		
August	67	51		
September	87	29		
October	124	40		
November	95	44		
December	125	42		
January	140	46		
Greece				
February	422	255		
March	357	327		
April	517	358		
May	472	378		
June	350	383		
July	341	434		
August	309	465		
September	339	450		
October	361	434		
November	407	522		
December	533	546		
January	477	517		
Ireland				
February	269	149		
March	337	200		
April	499	254		
May	418	160		
Belgium				
February	368	337		
March	363	266		
April	385	314		
May	422	161		
June	178	220		
July	578	663		
August	464	585		
September	347	352		
October	554	330		
November	686	446		
December	607	468		
January	365	368		
Denmark				
February	171	196		
March	173	204		
April	230	172		
May	258	175		
June	174	151		
July	209	190		
August	180	187		
September	171	152		
October	269	260		
November	211	166		
December	280	194		
January	226	241		
Germany				
February	3 349	2 740		
March	4 489	4 026		
April	3 892	3 009		

TUESDAY, 20 APRIL 1976

	1975-76	1974-75	1975-76	1974-75
Italy				
February	750	688		
March	870	697		
April	1 116	487		
May	944	396		
June	555	406		
July	701	476		
August	1 031	940		
September	710	566		
October	817	639		
November	910	533		
December	1 447	1 075		
January	973	783		
Holland				
February	1 301	1 036		
March	1 203	1 330		
April	1 556	974		
May	1 578	532		
June	972	829		
July	1 297	1 049		
August	952	843		
September	1 974	1 177		
October	1 972	1 729		
November	1 907	1 863		
December	2 387	2 075		
January	1 779	1 140		
Norway				
February	188	139		
March	175	235		
April	318	178		
May	375	231		
June	199	240		
July	277	304		
August	189	345		
September	215	195		
October	195	207		
November	225	192		
December	287	181		
January	197	155		
Austria				
February	305	89		
March	314	151		
April	378	59		
May	371	129		
June	164	258		
July				
Spain				
February	431	292		
March	452	505		
April	441	361		
May	730	316		
June	265	366		
July	503	362		
August	541	509		
September	529	435		
October	686	432		
November	478	364		
December	490	607		
January	729	362		
Sweden				
February	274	235		
March	317	324		
April	459	295		
May	453	187		
June	263	299		
July	237	214		
August	211	285		
September	291	203		
October	331	262		
November	369	275		
December	480	314		
January	460	333		
Switzerland				
February	943	871		
March	782	907		
April	989	766		
May	922	426		
June	449	364		
July	715	680		
Portugal				
February	594	666		
March	693	857		
April	878	983		
May	1 255	456		
June	462	617		
July	399	693		
August	474	1 274		
September	2 275	1 593		
October	1 368	902		
November	1 136	877		
December	2 069	1 398		
January	1 506	692		

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HANSARD NO. 12.

Bishop Timothy Bavin: Application for South African citizenship 878.

*7 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of the Interior.

- (1) Whether Bishop Timothy Bavin of Johannesburg recently applied for South African citizenship, if so, when;
- (2) whether the application was granted; if not,
- (3) whether further steps have been taken in the matter, if so, what steps

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR:

- (1) Yes, on 28 August 1975.
- (2) No
- (3) No, except that I will reply to a letter received from him.

*8 Mr. S. A. VAN DEN HEEVER
Reply standing over

839

X TUESDAY, 20

	1975-'76	1974-'75
August	575	675
September	618	537
October	1 267	1 206
November	1 084	907
December	1 400	921
January	1 028	738
United Kingdom		
February	11 779	9 533
March	11 432	10 866
April	14 578	8 530
May	13 663	5 424
June	6 160	5 567
July	8 720	6 920
August	8 610	7 300
September	9 961	6 838
October	12 949	9 613
November	12 683	9 528
December	18 909	14 311
January	13 538	10 880

(2) (a), (b) and (c) 1974													
Country	Total	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
AMERICAS	65 360	5 261	5 681	4 697	6 090	6 897	4 130	5 450	5 051	5 856	5 941	4 901	5 405
Argentine	3 405	555	534	233	636	287	149	113	117	333	173	97	178
Brazil	2 176	180	216	120	220	230	164	181	154	191	128	187	205
Canada	9 413	833	956	703	828	1 029	452	745	608	617	740	652	1 250
U.S.A.	48 712	3 601	3 877	3 537	4 220	5 207	3 252	4 279	4 016	4 528	4 728	3 810	3 657
Other	1 654	92	98	104	186	144	113	132	156	187	172	155	115
OCEANIA	28 419	1 648	1 528	2 303	3 063	4 045	2 378	1 816	2 008	2 641	2 546	1 997	2 446
Australia	20 654	1 318	1 152	1 729	2 063	2 985	1 711	1 329	1 468	1 880	1 723	1 458	1 838
New Zealand	7 679	327	372	569	985	1 047	663	485	536	750	810	534	601
Other	86	3	4	5	15	13	4	2	4	11	13	5	7
UNSPECIFIED	5 300	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1 443	1 228	949	1 676

(2) (p), (b) and (a) 1974													
Country	Total	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
GRAND TOTAL	608 425	53 389	45 779	54 338	69 220	33 962	35 665	46 557	52 553	49 233	49 996	47 046	70 687
AFRICA:	291 735	26 718	20 057	23 555	43 820	15 386	15 475	21 428	25 675	24 334	20 281	20 025	34 981
Angola	6 932	440	385	1 091	776	336	395	590	715	616	469	531	588
Botswana	24 364	2 632	1 769	2 006	2 868	2 068	1 556	1 846	2 090	1 724	1 820	1 617	2 368
Kenya	2 244	216	172	219	298	146	162	207	173	131	139	124	257
Lesotho	9 039	598	585	762	800	824	812	886	740	744	781	703	804
Malawi	2 610	269	213	227	262	154	143	294	250	187	187	177	247
Mozambique	59 930	6 410	3 440	4 477	6 820	2 282	3 284	3 521	4 119	8 449	4 788	6 616	5 724
Rhodesia	149 840	11 972	10 565	11 649	27 821	7 021	7 020	11 310	15 175	8 813	9 257	7 427	21 810
Swaziland	22 677	2 468	1 894	2 149	2 529	1 711	1 341	1 532	1 302	2 356	1 619	1 905	1 871
Zambia	8 891	1 410	801	701	1 205	506	332	754	617	655	556	448	906
Other	5 208	303	233	274	441	338	430	488	494	659	655	477	406
EUROPE:	218 391	18 732	18 073	21 847	17 507	11 170	12 031	16 187	17 898	16 278	20 807	20 154	27 707
Belgium	4 428	286	337	266	314	161	220	663	585	352	330	446	468
Denmark	2 237	190	196	204	172	175	151	190	187	152	260	166	194
Germany	32 871	2 441	2 740	4 026	3 009	1 689	1 577	2 712	2 470	2 397	3 183	2 657	3 970
France	8 426	698	725	829	632	409	500	734	987	692	648	904	668
Greece	4 841	289	255	327	358	378	383	434	465	450	434	522	546
Ireland	2 940	170	149	200	254	160	224	283	289	226	286	258	441
Italy	7 620	717	688	697	487	396	406	476	940	566	639	533	1 075
Netherlands	14 300	872	1 036	1 330	974	532	829	1 040	843	1 177	1 729	1 863	2 075
Norway	2 627	180	139	235	178	231	240	304	345	195	207	192	181
Austria	3 629	83	89	151	59	129	258	406	611	383	534	549	377
Portugal	11 352	1 036	666	857	983	456	617	693	1 274	1 593	902	877	1 398
Spain	4 873	324	292	505	361	316	366	362	509	435	432	364	607
Sweden	3 162	339	235	324	295	187	229	214	285	203	262	275	314
Switzerland	8 985	725	871	907	766	426	364	680	675	537	1 206	907	921
UK	104 656	10 226	9 533	10 866	8 530	5 424	5 567	6 920	7 300	6 838	9 613	9 528	14 311
Other	1 444	156	122	123	135	101	100	76	133	82	142	113	161
ASIA:	17 249	1 017	1 004	1 780	1 427	1 283	1 506	1 633	1 836	1 508	1 245	1 396	1 614
India	999	50	60	61	69	130	47	55	57	141	98	172	59
Iran	5 223	315	336	469	429	213	338	520	775	440	370	387	635
Japan	5 792	380	359	821	461	426	684	387	458	509	418	434	451
Other	5 235	272	249	429	468	514	437	671	546	418	359	403	469
AMERICAS:	56 618	4 869	5 093	5 301	3 853	3 514	4 162	5 625	4 855	5 079	5 654	4 029	4 584
Argentine	2 727	300	350	180	176	103	102	213	198	320	306	144	335
Brazil	2 438	233	196	286	163	229	240	252	181	152	144	168	194
Canada	7 312	805	756	766	653	391	354	580	527	448	552	528	952
U.S.A.	42 651	3 441	3 699	3 888	2 696	2 694	3 300	4 462	3 810	4 043	4 563	3 051	3 004
Other	1 490	90	92	181	165	97	166	118	139	116	89	138	99
OCEANIA:	23 627	2 053	1 552	1 855	2 612	1 806	2 491	1 684	2 289	2 034	2 009	1 442	1 800
Australia	17 871	1 667	1 203	1 490	2 064	1 385	1 907	1 194	1 715	1 397	1 419	1 058	1 372
New Zealand	5 734	386	347	365	544	420	584	479	574	637	590	382	426
Other	22	—	2	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
UNSPECIFIED	805	—	—	—	1	803	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

(3) (a) and (b) Data in respect of South African citizens are not available but statistics in respect of South African residents are as follows—

	S A Residents arrived		S A Residents departed	
	1975	1974	1975	1974
Total	872 052	717 346	887 795	721 739
J	92 718	86 097	55 896	41 411
F	44 672	35 726	43 126	34 917
M	63 554	38 843	68 622	49 322
A	89 621	67 975	111 987	76 547
M	125 544	48 989	128 826	62 508
J	58 116	53 193	69 558	67 737
J	74 541	88 103	65 280	71 699
A	73 533	61 427	87 078	63 309
S	71 574	64 180	55 513	57 839
O	63 622	58 358	54 363	45 825
N.	47 557	43 467	46 445	45 628
D	69 000	70 988	101 101	104 997

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Handard No 14 9/5/76

Citizens of African states working in
Republic 961

820 Mr T HICKMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development †

(a) Citizens of what African states are working in the Republic, (b) how many citizens of each of these states are working in the Republic and (c) what are conditions on which the citizens of each of these states may be employed in the Republic

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(a)	(b)
Angola	623
Botswana	37 016
Lesotho	152 188
Malawi	39 308
Mozambique	150 738
Rhodesia	8 895
Swaziland	16 390
Zambia	914

(c) They are contracted on a supplementary basis for a period not exceeding two years.

Senate Hammond 11 Q cols 74
26/5/76

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Applications for permanent residence

44. Senator A BOZAS asked the Minister of Immigration.

How many applications for permanent residence were (a) received, (b) considered and (c) approved during each of the past three years.

The MINISTER OF IMMIGRATION.

	1975	1974	1973
(a) 65 688	46 098	28 200	
(b) 56 156	42 873	25 786	
(c) 46 644	40 550	23 147	

Britons head for S Africa

26/5/76

STAR The Star Bureau

LONDON — South Africa has overtaken Australia as the top haven for British emigrants, attracting 29 000 last year — 1 000 more than Australia.

Figures published by Britain's Census Office show that the country is in the throes of a new brain drain. The exodus of men classed as "professional and managerial" for the first half of 1975 already exceeds by 1 500 the entire figure for 1974.

Although the gap is narrowing between the numbers leaving and the numbers coming into Britain, figures show that there is a rising number of people from Africa, Bangladesh, the West Indies and Pakistan coming into Britain.

In all, Britain had a net loss of 42 000 people

Military training for immigrants

Rand Daily Mail 7/6/76

Staff Reporter

IMMIGRATION associations yesterday criticised the hard line on national service and citizenship proposed against South African immigrants by the Artisans' Staff Association (ASA)

At the congress of the Confederation of Labour, the ASA tabled a motion proposing that all male immigrants should do military training after living in South Africa for a year and all immigrants should be forced to take out South African citizenship after five years' residence.

Mr George Kemsley, general manager of the 1820 Settlers' Association, found the proposal "most unusual".

"Immigrants usually make better citizens if they are allowed to take out citizenship voluntarily. And forcing them to do national service could have a detrimental effect.

Mr J. H. Hattingh, director of Die Maatskappy vir Europese Immigrasie, said, "Immigration is a voluntary step but a number of immigrants are not sure whether they want to settle here. To force them to do military service

could well deprive them of citizenship of their countries of origin making them stateless."

A Defence Force spokesman said yesterday that the Defence Act does provide for immigrants undergoing national service.

"In cases where these immigrants will be staying in South Africa on a permanent or semi-permanent basis for more than five

years, and are over the age of 16 and under 25, they must register under the Act and will be handled as normal servicemen.

"But there is also a clause to the effect that if they point out on registering that they will not be staying permanently and will not be available for national service, they will be exempted," said the spokesman

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HANSARD NO. 20

1975-76 Debates 1222

24 Mr. F. J. ... the Minister

... the Department of Tourism

DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM

The ... of the Department of Tourism ...

1223

TUESDAY

achievements of the Department of Tourism, will give him much pleasure

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HANSARA NO. 20

Domestic tourism 1228

13. Mr. D. J. FALLING asked the Minister of Tourism

(1) Whether his Department has any plans regarding to race groups of the country in its report for 1975 on domestic tourism, and if so what percentage of urban Blacks (coloured and Indians) respectively, (a) regularly have a holiday away from home and (b) have a holiday away from home every year, if not,

(2) whether the statistics given refer to White urban South Africans only

The MINISTER OF TOURISM

(1) No (a) and (b) fall away

(2) Yes —————.

recutive time in on and presentation?

urchase, hire, or e of materials and

ommodation and any sistance?

expenses?

Compare your two restricted negotiate with the organizers so that you can achieve your objective.

2. PLANNING THE PRESENTATION.

2.1 Constructing your plan:

Two methods for planning your talk:

VERTICAL PLAN

and

HORIZONTAL PLAN

2.1.1 The Vertical Plan

- 1) Take a sheet of paper. Think about your subject. Jot down 20 to 30 words associated with it.
 - 2) Working on a 5 minute talk, ring the three words you think are the most important on your list.
 - 3) What do these words say to you? What specifically do you want your audience to think and do at the end of your talk? Now, write the aim of your talk in one short sentence.
 - 4) Write your aim at the top of a clean sheet of paper.
- The Body
- 5) Leave about six lines for the introduction. Write your three main points down leaving a few lines in between each.
 - 6) Go through your list of ideas again. Underline those points that support your three main points.
 - 7) Write two sub points under each main point.
 - 8) At this stage you should refer to books, interview specialists, check figures and statistics, find quotations, apt examples or demonstrations. Your talk should be an expression of your own ideas on the subject, backed by outside opinion.

240

HANBARD NO. 20

REPORTS IN 1975 1237

1919 Mr. F. ARONSON held the
Minister of Statistics

How many persons emigrated from the
Republic in 1975

the MINISTER OF STATISTICS
1975

Executive time in
and presentation?

purchase, hire, or
of materials and

- (c)
- (c) Hire of accommodation and any special assistance?
- (d) Travelling expenses?

Compare your two lists of circumstances. If you feel too restricted negotiate with the organizers so that you can achieve your objective.

2. PLANNING THE PRESENTATION.

2.1 Constructing your plan:

Two methods for planning your talk:

VERTICAL PLAN and HORIZONTAL PLAN

2.1.1 The Vertical Plan

- 1) Take a sheet of paper. Think about your subject. Jot down 20 to 30 words associated with it.
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The Body
- 5) Leave about six lines for the introduction. Write your three main points down leaving a few lines in between each.
- 6) Go through your list of ideas again. Underline those points that support your three main points.
- 7) Write two sub points under each main point.
- 8) At this stage you should refer to books, interview specialists, check figures and statistics, find quotations, apt examples or demonstrations. Your talk should be an expression of your own ideas on the subject, backed by outside opinion.

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IMMIGRANTS/EMIGRANTS

Has the tide turned?

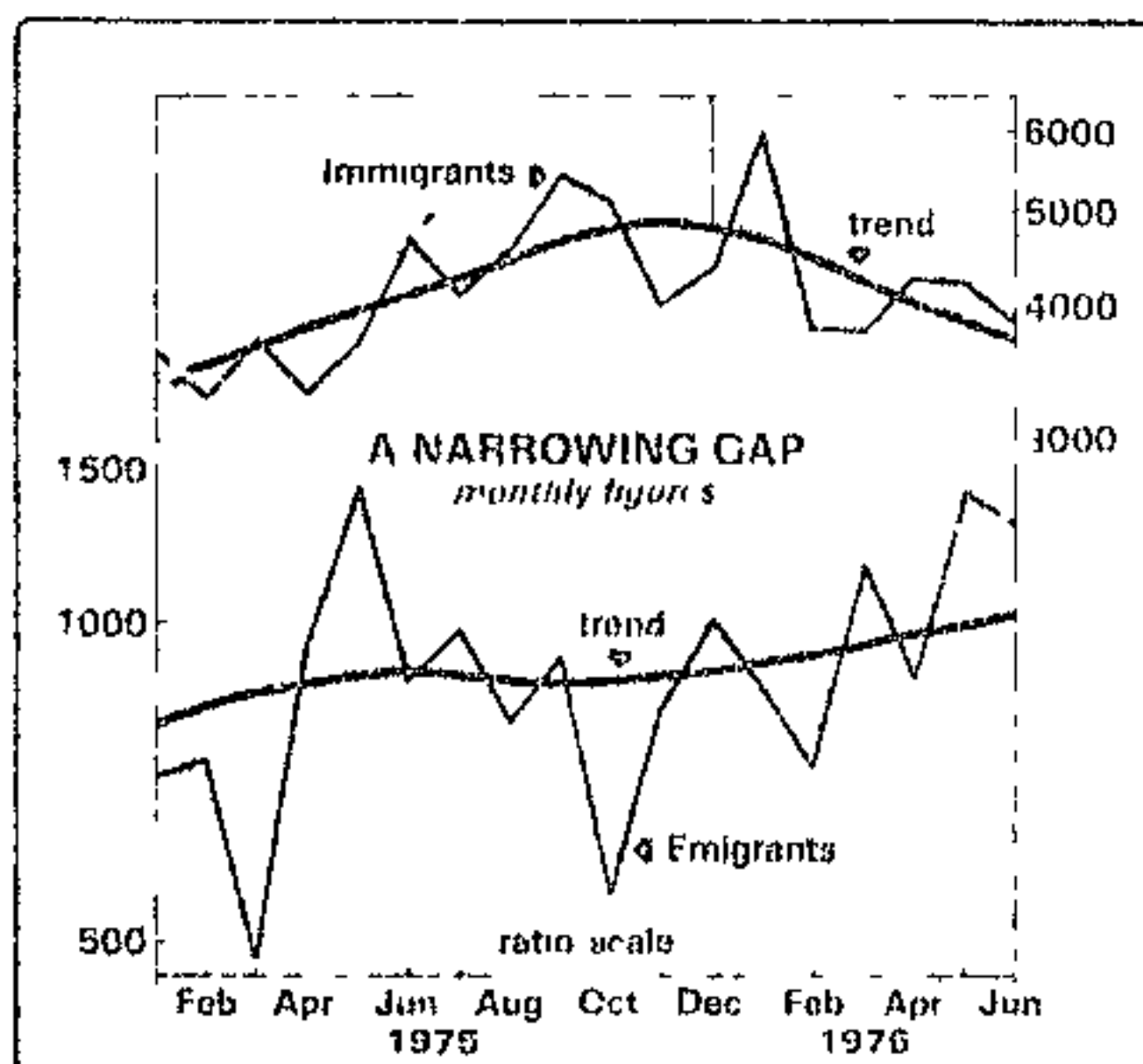
F.M. 1/10/76

Is net White immigration to SA falling? Latest figures released by the Department of Statistics suggest it is.

It is dangerous to read too much into a few months' figures but as the graph shows, the trend of immigration is now discernibly downwards, while emigration is rising. This is not surprising in view of the (reluctant) economic recovery in the industrial countries and the recession in SA.

Nevertheless, the number of emigrants is still only a fraction of the number of immigrants. Asked by the *FM* to comment, the Secretary for Immigration, Alec Ellis, pointed out that in the first six months of 1976 the ratio of emigrants to immigrants (23%) was in fact lower than the average for 1961-75 (25,2%)

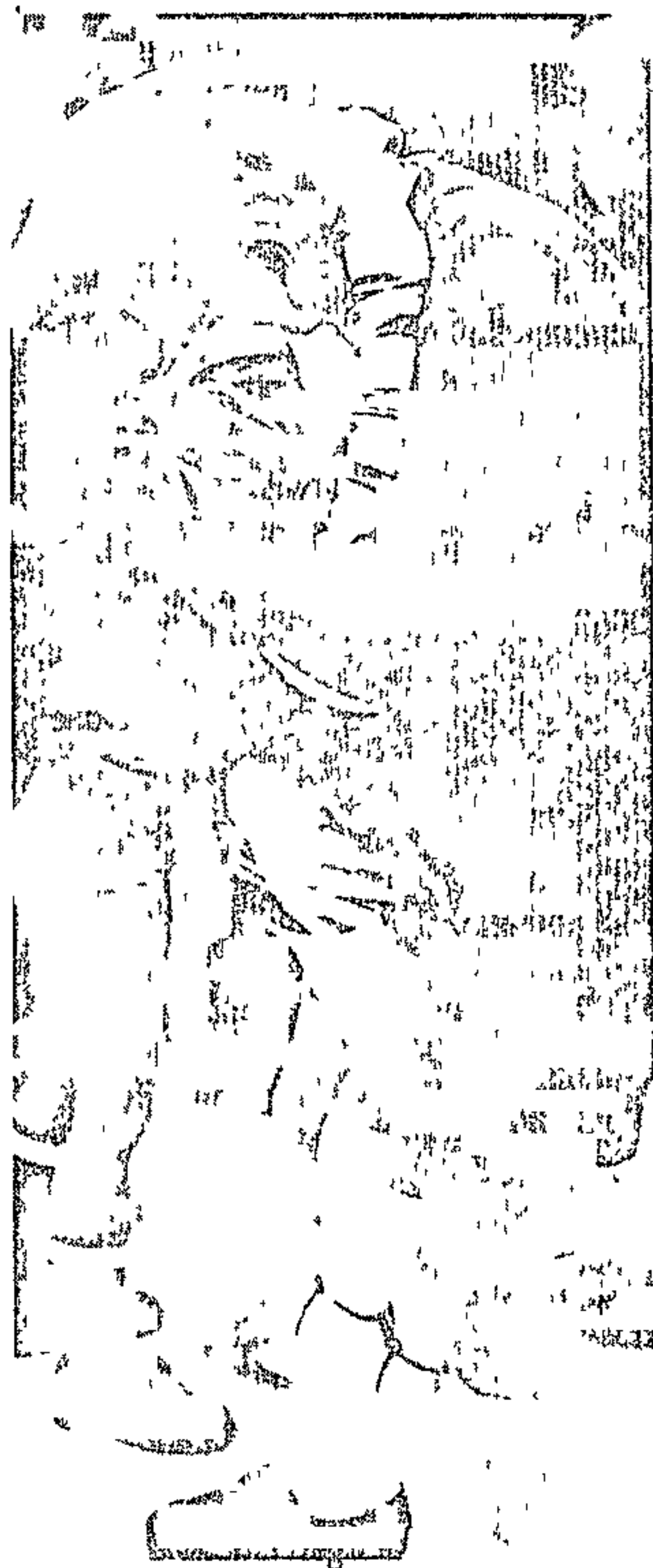
He said his Department expected and indeed welcomed a slowdown in immi-



gration in view of the domestic economic slowdown. "We have become more selective in choosing immigrants," he added.

He explained that demand for immigrants had slackened, particularly in the building and television industries.

One of the most intriguing questions,



Jan Smuts farewell . . . more frequent than hellos these days

of course, is whether the changed political climate is having a marked effect on net White immigration. So far, the evidence is not conclusive, probably one will have to wait until 1977 before a clear trend emerges.

CATCH '77

28/11/76 Sun Times

Stampede of SA doctors heading for America

AMERICAN authorities are braced for a stampede of South African doctors intent on emigrating in the first few days of January. The doctors will only have about a fortnight to make it.

The quarterly immigration quota is full until December 31 and a week or two later, a new Bill comes in which will curb immigration.

The Bill is designed to improve medical education and stipulates that anyone wishing to practise in America will have to pass

a special exam.

But the snag, nicknamed "Catch 77", is that only American and Canadian citizens will be able to sit the exam. So it will be almost impossible for newcomers to practise in the States after the Bill has been passed.

This will affect "masses" of South African medical men, quitting the country in the wake

of the riots, who are converging on the offices of the US Consul General in Johannesburg.

Precise figures are not available, but an official said the rush had increased because the office also had to cope with applications from Rhodesia.

Mrs Helen Suzman, Progress MP for Houghton, has established that 53 doctors and 12 dentists

resigned from the Professional Provident Society between January and September this year. But not all will be bound for America.

The American visa system is complicated. There are quarterly quotas, and a preferred status system that can be exploited by various categories of applicants, such as those with an American relative or those in particular occupations.

By Richard Walker: NEW YORK

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Star
10/12/76

The Star Bureau
LONDON — While ordinary Britons are emigrating to South Africa in increasing numbers — 29 000 last year and 12 600 in the first six months of this year — the number of executives and other "boss" types among them seems to be falling.

According to MSL, the British management recruitment company, there has been a sharp drop in the number of advertisements offering such jobs in South Africa

"Whereas a year ago 277 jobs were advertised for South Africa, the number this year in the July-September period dropped to 79, which was less than half the previous quarter's figure of 178," says an MSL survey

South Africa, in third position (after the Middle East and Iran) a year ago, has now fallen to fifth place among the countries

seeking British executives
The survey points out that general interests among managers in emigrating increases and decreases according to political climates, and adds: "This is borne out by the political uncertainties

surrounding South Africa, having had a marked effect not only on the number of jobs being advertised in the United Kingdom, but also on general interest among executives about opportunities in that country

240
332

Upheavals, but settlers come

Star 30/12/76

Labour Reporter

South Africa's economic downturn and the recent political upheavals on the sub-continent failed to turn the tide of immigration during the first three quarters of this year.

The outflow of 203 professional people in September was more than twice that of September 1975 when 98 professionals left the country.

But the total emigration figures, though rising, amount to a mere trickle compared with the inflow.

The Star approached the Department of Immigration for details amid reports that increasing numbers of professional men are leaving the country and fears that emigration could jeopardise chances of job creation for the estimated 600 000 black unemployed.

A spokesman for the department said South Africa had 37 495 immigrants during the first nine months of this year compared with 36 740 during the same period last year.

During the first three quarters of this year, 10 269 people left the country compared with 7 485 during that period last year.

DEPENDANTS

Only 3 789 of those who left were economically active, the rest being dependants, and these included 1 300 professional men, 200 in managerial and administrative jobs, 700 clerks, 200 salesmen and 1 100 in manufacturing and construction jobs.

Emigration was 1 220 in July, 1 512 in August and 1 461 in September

POPULATION - MIGRATION

JAN. 1977 - ~~JUNE '77~~ DEC '77

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93

Exodus of SA doctors to the US

Cape Times
7/1/77

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The USA has "severely depleted" the number of South African doctors, says the United States consul in Johannesburg, Mr J Segars.

In Cape Town 66 doctors had been granted immigration visas since November, the US consul-general, Mr Ray White, said.

About half would return to South Africa after "clocking in" before the January 9 deadline for doctors to enter the United States on immigration visas. They would emigrate later during the year.

An official at the US consulate in Durban said about 50 doctors had been granted immigration visas but 20 had changed their minds, leaving about 30 emigrating

bleak outlook since the June unrest were cited by two doctors at Johannesburg's General Hospital as main reasons for the medical migration. Both are leaving the country permanently.

Mr White said that whereas 100 immigration visas were usually granted to people from various professions in the Cape every year, in the past couple of months 110 had been granted, bringing last year's figure to 300.

Professorships

Doctors fear that a stricter medical exam may prevent them from working in the United States after the deadline.

Dr Jonathan Gluckman, spokesman for the Southern Transvaal branch of the Medical Association, said the association had no means of knowing how many doctors were leaving.

"I know a handful of quite senior people leaving, some to take up professorships, others because of the political situation. Younger doctors are going mainly because they are concerned about the future in this country.

"My impression is that an abnormal number of doctors are leaving. It is bound to affect medical services adversely in the future. It is very worrying and I am concerned. I think the Government should know how many doctors are leaving."

Overtime

Staff at the consulate in Johannesburg have been working overtime at weekends for the past fortnight to cope with the flood of applications for visas, mainly from doctors hoping to meet the deadline.

Mr Segars would not disclose an exact number but it is estimated that 130 immigration visas have been granted to doctors in Johannesburg, with more in the pipeline.

"We have severely depleted your doctors and I hope they are good doctors because many American citizens will be dependent on their care," Mr Segars said.

Travel agents said doctors had been hiving out of the country in groups on airlines this week, with more leaving tonight and tomorrow.

Disbelief about a peaceful solution to South Africa's political problems and the

earnings derived from it. (3) ^{The area for} Communal grazing, the number of families with grazing rights and the number of animals grazed. (4) The number of people with residential plots only. (5) Do the latter (and any others?) also have access to communal grazing (i.e., in addition to those with arable plots). (6) What is the source of income of categories 4 and 5? Do they work for other farmers (i.e., are they landless labourers); do they work in the urban cities (i.e., really urban commuters).

33. Cited in R. Horwitz, The Political Economy of South Africa, (1967), p. 136.

34. Ibid

35. South African Statistics 1974

811177
Immigrant fall off
 Pretoria Bureau
 Since June last year and the outbreak of Black township unrest a trend has begun to emerge whereby proportionally more people are leaving South Africa and fewer are immigrating than in 1974 and 1975.
 But, according to the latest figures released by the Department of Statistics in Pretoria yesterday, South Africa still had a net inflow of immigrants in October last year — 1 550 Immigrants totalled 2 974 and people leaving 1 424.
 After an all-time immigration high in the '70s— 6 000 in January last year — the figure has dropped consistently to the October figure, which is 4 026 less.

tes, 16 May 1975,

37. Speech by Gordon Waddell, H Vol. 14, Col. 6247 ff.

38. Calculated from Brand, p. 15

39. Tomlinson Report, p. 35.

40. House of Assembly Debates,

41. Van der Horst, p. 299.

42. Rutman II. This calculation of output figures for crop pro

43. Herle Lipton. White Farmin (SALRR, 1974), p. 5.

44. SA Statistics 1974. 9.30 -

8, col. 595.

in part on Tomlinson's requires revision.

change in South Africa.

45. Quoted M. Ballinger, From Union to Apartheid (1967) p. 67

46. SA Statistics 1974, 9.34.

47. Farmers Weekly, 30 June 1976.

48. South Africa 1974, p. 691 and Survey of Race Relations in South Africa, 1975. p. 143.

49. Tomlinson Report (p. 121) recorded that: "in the Transvaal interest and enthusiasm have reached such a pitch that some schemes have come into being mainly as a result of the keenness of the local Bantu who proffered their labour free for the purpose Apparently the chief reason for the lack of interest in irrigation in the Transkei and Ciskei must be sought in the fact that the schemes were not properly planned".

~~174~~, 240

found that in recent years more than a third of their tractor sales were in the 75 kilowatt and higher group.

Almost half of the group and only 14 tractor companies sales figures.

Combines and the turns a combine harvester, have last decade and in this particular

Studies by the C growth invariably product classes such as self-pro

Further trends in by developments in use in America in use had been to decrease but machines it near

operations have increased and not declined.

The number of combines, pickers, balers and other harvesting equipment started declining some 10 years ago, as the productive farms had by this time acquired all the machines they required and were buying fewer larger machines

Immigrant figure down last October

IMMIGRATION figures for October, 1976, issued in Pretoria yesterday by the Department of Statistics, showed a net gain for South Africa of 1550 people, compared to 4562 in October, 1975.

Nearly 3 000 people intended settling in South Africa last October, while more than 5 000 intended settling in 1975.

The number of emigrants totalled 1424, compared to only 580 in the corresponding month of 1975.

The number of visitors to South Africa totalled 46 955. Of this total, 36 200 came on holiday, including a number in transit; 10 111 came for business reasons and 644 for study purposes.

During the same month the number of South Africans who departed for visits to other countries totalled 53 964. Of these 40 549 went on holiday, 12 874 went on business, and 541 left for study purposes.

A total of 1887 people arrived by sea, 1408 by rail, 43 250 by road and 63 523 by air, while 2 224 people left by sea, 1 210 by rail, 42 845 by road, and 51 679 by air — Sapa.

from the 38 to 75 kilowatt than 38 kilowatt. Companies similar trend in their as "cornheads" which give and efficient Maize and size and over the 21% has been recorded

indicated that the market larger sizes of the various sophisticated equipment

es which are being mirrored e the number of tractors. The number of tractors ears and is now beginning in the horsepower of horsepower used in farming

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Doctor exodus report is due

Pretoria Bureau

A Department of Health investigation into reports that doctors are emigrating from South Africa in large numbers should be completed this week

Dr James Gilliland, Under Secretary of the Department of Health said today that a clear assessment of the rumours of a mass doctor exodus was not expected because statistics, supplied by the Department of the Interior, could not easily distinguish between doctors leaving the country for holidays or study and those emigrating

The Department of Health had experienced no outflow of doctors which convinced him there was no such exodus, he said

FAITH

The Minister of Health, Di van der Merwe was not available for comment today but his office in Cape Town said it was hoped he would issue a statement following the receipt of the inquiry's report

On Sunday Di van der Merwe was reported as saying that indications were there was no exodus of doctors

He said he had sufficient faith in the medical profession to believe members would not flee the country in the face of supposed or real dangers

The country did not need those who might leave out of fear

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93

Fly-away doctors back

Johannesburg's "fly-away" doctors are flying back again already

Many of the estimated 200 medical men who left last week for the United States simply wanted to fulfil that country's immigration and professional requirements by registering with US immigration authorities by January 9. Less than a week later,

some of them have returned to Johannesburg, having met the deadline for doctors wishing to practise in America sometime in the future

According to one private hospital, their doctors were away for only five days

"They have clocked in and clocked out," said a spokesman.

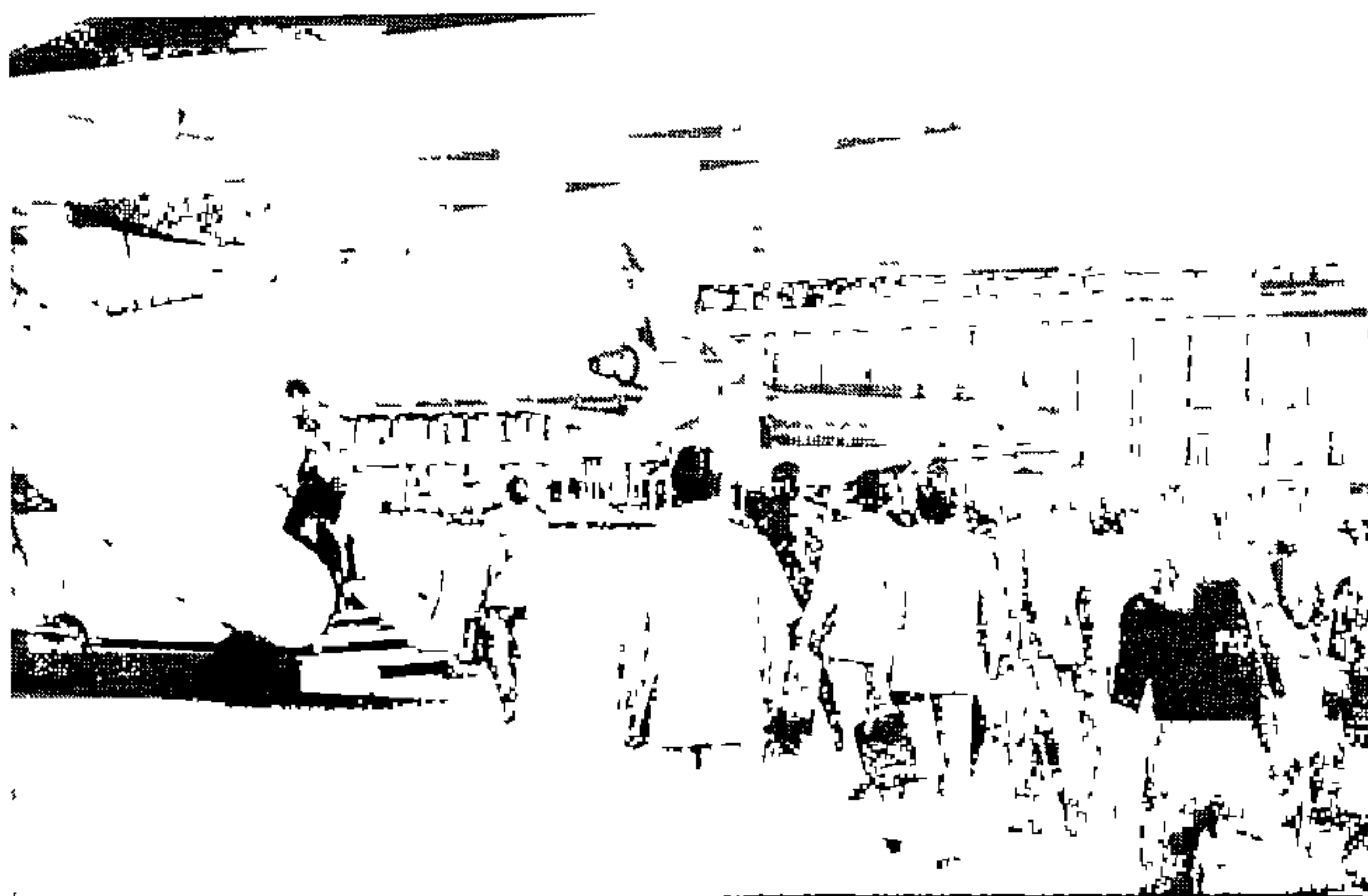
Dr John McMurdo, superintendent of the Johannesburg General Hospital, said the fly-away doctors were not having any effect on his services

He understood that some doctors who were at present on leave had gone over to America

"I am not concerned about it, though I do not

quite yet know what all this means"

A large removal company which specialises in overseas shifts said it had experienced a significant increase in business over the last six months covering a cross-section of South African society. But another company said it had had no recent boom in business



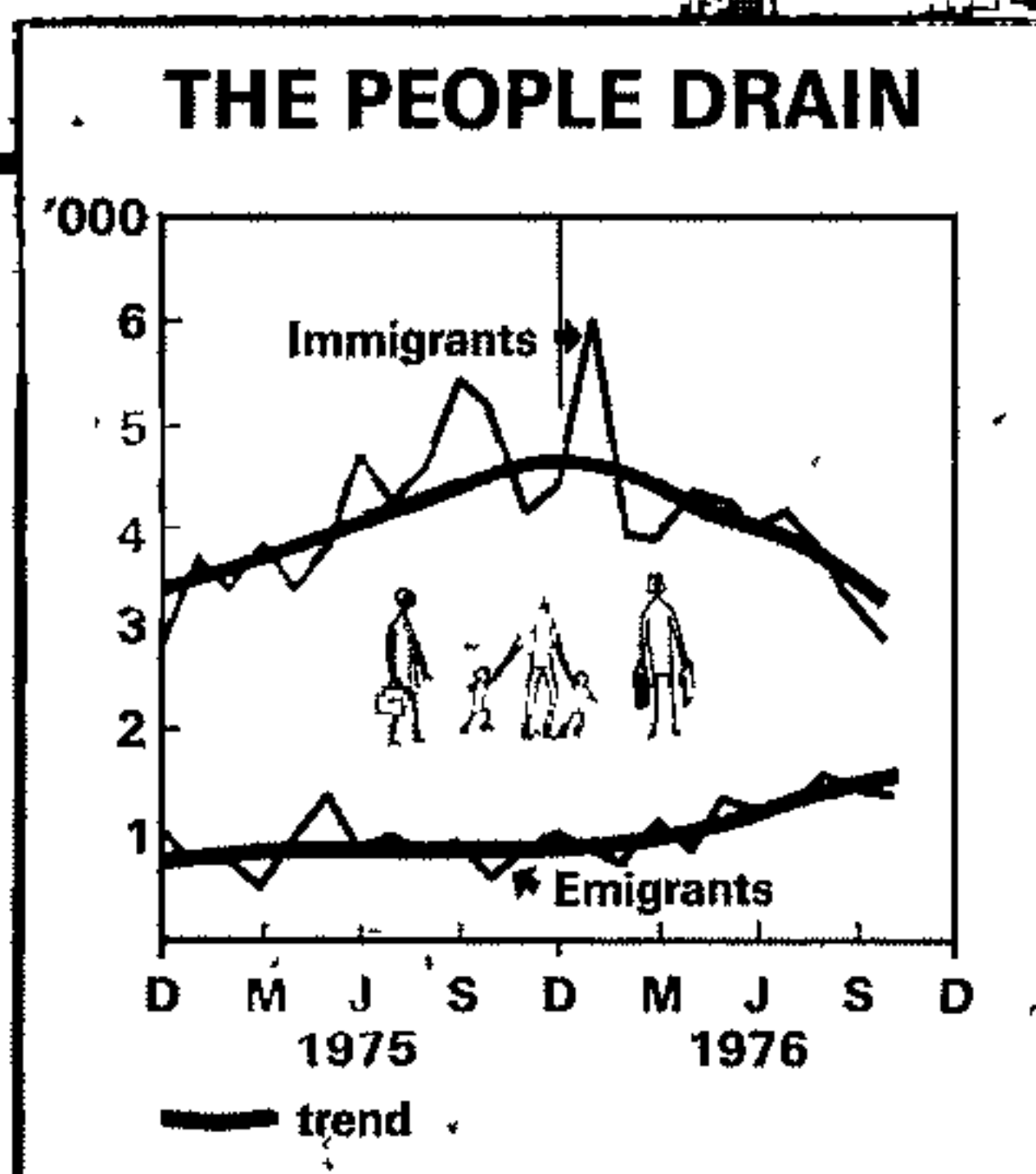
MIGRANTS *FIN. MAIL* More out, less in *21/1/77*

Official migration statistics for October, released last week by the Department of Statistics, contain cheering news for foreign immigration officers — but gloom for their SA counterparts. Immigrants outnumber emigrants by 1 550 (see box) Compared to last October's 4 562 and October 1974's 3 176, this shows an ominously sharp downward trend.

The tourism industry is also hardly likely to be overjoyed by the figures. Foreign business visitors and tourists declined sharply — to 46 995 in October (58 402).

October is not an isolated month — the composite figures for January to October are equally depressing. For example, foreign visitors dropped from 590 879 in 1975 to 524 306 this year. Immigration dropped by 15% and emigration rose by about 40% over the same period.

True, 1975 was a boom year — immi-



gration rose and emigration decreased substantially when compared with 1974. But the 1976 figures are far below their 1974 counterparts and are the worst for some years.

Surprisingly, the UK (1 160) provided more immigrants than Rhodesia (647). There was little significant immigration from other countries. Most emigrants have set off for the UK (600) with Canada (75) a poor second.

It's possible, of course, that the emigration figures are higher than the official statistics. For example, people may leave to study and not return, or might describe a trip to look for a job as a business trip.

A spokesman for the Department agrees that this might well be a problem, but argues that the same problem exists as far as immigrants are concerned. The Department gathers its facts from Department of Immigration and Department of Interior forms.

THE INS AND OUTS

SA welcomed 2 974 approved immigrants in October (5 122) and 1 424 people left (560). In 1974, 3 738 people arrived and 562 left.

Over the entire January-October period, 26 638 people arrived (32 433) and 11 981 emigrated (8 419). In 1974, the corresponding figures were 21 859 and 5 743.

490 879 foreign visitors arrived in 1974. This is the only area where 1976 figures are better than their 1974 counterparts.

5	10	20	50	100	200	300	500	1 000	2 000	5 000	10 000	TOTAL
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9,9	19,9	49,9	99,9	199	299	499	999	1 999	4 999	9 999	OVER	

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Pessimism causes doctors to quit S.A.

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Lack of confidence in a peaceful solution to South Africa's political problems is believed to be the cause of the present mass exodus of doctors from the country.

Large groups of doctors — including a couple of hundred who have organised a block booking on a plane — will fly to the United States this week to beat the January 9 deadline for them to practise there.

Many of them — including the head of the Department of Radiology at the Johannesburg General Hospital — will register in the United States and then return to South Africa until later this year.

OPPORTUNITIES

In the past, doctors have furthered their studies in the States and Britain because opportunities in South Africa are limited, but most of them have returned to this country.

Because of the unrest since June last year and the bleak political outlook, it is doubtful whether those leaving to study will return. Doctors feel that much depends on the state of the country in the future.

Most of those leaving are younger doctors who fear for the future of the country.

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Indian brides ban is eased

25/1/2

Political Correspondent
THE Government is to relax the blanket ban on admitting wives and children of South Africa Indians to the country.

This major breakthrough was announced yesterday by the executive committee of the Indian Council.

A statement said the blanket ban was being relaxed as a result of representations by the council to the Cabinet Council.

The Minister of Interior, Dr. Connie Mulder, had decided to relax the ban.

"All applications will be reviewed and considered in the spirit of consensus reached at the Cabinet Council," said yesterday's statement.

"Applicants are requested to lodge fresh applications with the Department of Interior so the information and de-

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BAN BREAKTHROUGH CHEERS INDIANS

FROM PAGE 1

tails can be brought up to date.

"The executive committee is satisfied that on this question, which has been the source of suffering and hardship to members of the community, the new approach of the Minister

is a positive step in the right direction."

The statement also said that: "Following numerous representations from both parents and pupils, the executive committee at its meeting in Cape Town has decided the matriculation results of the Division of Education of the Department of Indian Affairs

will be released to the Press for publication as from this year.

"The executive committee, after extensive discussions, has received an assurance from the Minister of Indian Affairs that applications by students living outside Natal but wishing to study at local universities would be sympathetically considered."

Durban Indians last night welcomed the relaxation of the ban on wives and children.

Mr. H. N. Naran, a member of the South African Indian Council who had been campaigning for the relaxation of the ban, said: "I am very happy that at last our battle has been won."

Hansard 1 col 12 27/1/77

X Work permits

56 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of the Interior:

How many applications made by foreign visitors to South Africa for work permits were (a) granted and (b) refused during 1976.

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR:

(a) 10 261;

(b) 3 068.

The figures reflect only alien visitors who applied in South Africa but include wives and children

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Drop in immigrants to SA *29/1/77 RDM*

SOUTH Africa had a net gain of 1 679 immigrants during November last year, compared with a net gain of 3 264 in November 1975, according to figures released by the Department of Statistics in Pre-

toria yesterday. While only 828 people emigrated from South Africa in November 1975, the number who left during the corresponding month last year rose to 1 483.

Total immigrants — those who came as approved immigrants and those who arrived as visitors and were approved as immigrants — numbered 3 162 in November last year compared to 4 092 in November 1975 — Sapa

Hansard 2 vol 86 1/2/77

240

Black Pupils

149 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police

- (1) What is the estimated number of Black pupils who left the Republic without valid travel documents for neighbouring States during October and November 1976,
- (2) how many of them returned to the Republic during the period of amnesty

announced by him on 15 November 1976

The MINISTER OF POLICE

- (1) It is not in the public interest to disclose this information
- (2) Two

Hansard 2 col 118 3/2/77

240

Emigrants/Immigrants X

195 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Statistics.

How many persons (a) emigrated from and (b) immigrated into South Africa in each month of 1976

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

Month 1976	(a)	(b)
Jan	870	6 035
Feb	731	3 870
March	1 143	3 853
April	889	4 325
May	1 331	4 296
June	1 251	3 936
July	1 264	4 147
Aug	1 599	3 806
Sept	1 479	3 350
Oct	1 424	2 974
Nov	1 483	3 162
Dec		Data not available as yet

Emigrants/Immigrants ✕

196 Mr R M DE VILLIERS asked the Minister of Statistics

- (1) (a) To which countries did emigrants from the Republic emigrate in 1976 and (b) how many emigrated to each country.
- (2) (a) from which countries did immigrants come into the Republic during 1976 and (b) how many came from each country

240

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

January to November 1976 .		
(1) and (2) (a)	(1) (b)	(2) (b)
Angola	14	832
Botswana	66	182
Kenya	2	217
Lesotho	7	23
Malawi	15	104
Mauritius	26	105
Mozambique	16	2 630
Rhodesia	636	6 821
Swaziland	40	174
Zambia	8	1 408
Belgium	145	265
Denmark	52	173
Germany	1 070	1 696
France	84	115
Finland	97	59
Greece	107	282
Ireland	144	704
Italy	185	519
Netherlands	497	643
Norway	17	11
Austria	242	303
Portugal	288	885
Spain	68	51
Sweden	33	57
Switzerland	440	1 192
United Kingdom	5 320	19 474
India	2	9
Israel . .	159	401
Japan	5	14
Argentine	8	87
Brazil .	60	28
Canada	590	220
U S A	463	447
Australia	534	781
New Zealand	171	323
(1) and (2) (a)	(1) (b)	(2) (b)
Other	517	2 116
Unspecified	1 336	403

Figures for December 1976 not available yet

Hammond 3 @ col 180 7/2/77

Financial Assistance to Immigrants

360 Mr R M DE VILLIERS asked the Minister of Immigration

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- (1) (a) How many immigrants who came to the Republic during 1976 received financial assistance to pay their passage and (b) what was the total cost of such assistance,
- (2) whether any immigrants were accommodated at State expense, if so, (a) how many and (b) at what cost

The MINISTER OF IMMIGRATION

- (1) (a) 23 908
(b) R4 646 930,97
- (2) Yes
(a) 6 157
(b) R342 719,36

Harmond 3 @ cols 179-180

7/2/77

State assistance to immigrants

(358) Mr R M DE VILLIERS asked the Minister of Immigration

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What amount was paid (a) by way of State assistance to immigrants during 1975-'76 and (b) in respect of how many immigrants

The MINISTER OF IMMIGRATION

(a) R6 243 346,39

(b) 29 455

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THE ASSEMBLY — South
Africa gained more than
30 000 immigrants during
the 11 months ending No-
vember last year, Dr Scha-
van der Merwe, Minister
of Statistics disclosed in
the Assembly yesterday.
The inflow was 43 754
and the outflow 13 464 —
Sapa.

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**Newspaper
Masthead**

**Parliamentary
Correspondent**

CAPE TOWN — The net gain to South Africa through immigration dropped by more than 70 000 in the second half of last year — since the outbreak of the June riots.

During the first half of last year, 27 315 new immigrants arrived in South Africa while only 6 215 people left.

In the five months between July and November immigrants increased by 7 249.

(240)

Emigrants with professional qualifications

(176) Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Statistics

- (a) How many persons with professional qualifications emigrated from the Republic during 1976 and (b) how many in each profession

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

- (a) Number of persons with professional qualifications is not available but the number of emigrants who returned their occupation as professional, technical or related workers numbered 1 707 for January to November 1976. Data for December 1976 not available as yet

- (b) The numbers according to specific occupations are as follows

Chemist	16
Physicist	1
Physical scientists not elsewhere classified	28
Physical science technicians	15
Architects and town planners	44
Quantity surveyors	15
Civil engineers	89
Electrical and electronics engineers	220
Mechanical engineers	48
Chemical engineers	11
Metallurgists	11
Mining engineers	13
Engineers not elsewhere classified	30
Surveyors	25
Draughtsmen	119
Engineering technicians	204
Aircraft pilots, navigators and flight engineers	9
Ship's deck officers and pilots	3
Ship's engineers	1
Biologists, botanists, zoologists and related scientists	7

Bacteriologists, pathologists, pharmacologists and related scientists	4
Agronomists, horticulturists and related scientists	3
Life sciences and technicians	3
Medical doctors	61
Dentists	13
Veterinarians	18
Pharmacists	15
Pharmaceutical assistants	3
Dietitians and public health nutritionists	3
Professional nurses	116
Nursing personnel not elsewhere classified	4
Optometrists and opticians	4
Physiotherapists and occupational therapists, including masseurs and remedial gymnasts	14
Radiographers—diagnostic and therapeutic	8
Osteopaths, chiropractors, chiropodists, speechtherapists, public health inspectors, nature curers and other medical, dental veterinary and related workers not elsewhere classified	10
Statisticians, mathematicians, actuaries	2
Demographers and biometricians systems analysts and computer programmers	58
Economists	6
Public accountants and auditors (in public practice)	28
Other accountants and auditors	71
Lawyers	9
Law advisers, administrators of estates and other legal occupations not elsewhere classified	2
Professors, lecturers and teachers at university, teachers training college and technical or other college for advanced technical training	12
Teachers, secondary primary or pre-primary education	132
School principals, school inspectors, educational advisers and teachers not elsewhere classified	9

Ministers of religion, including missionaries ordained as ministers of religion	25
Workers in religion not elsewhere classified	3
Authors, editors, journalists, reporters, public relations officers	20
Sculptors, painters and related artists	1
Commercial artists and designers	48
Photographers and cameramen	19
Composers, musicians, singers, choreographers and dancers	22
Actors and other performers, stage directors and producers (performing arts)	8
Professional sportsmen and sports coach, official etc	1
Librarians, archivists and curators	2
Social workers	8
Sociologists, anthropologists, personnel and occupational specialists, translators, interpreters and other professional technical and related workers	33
Total	1 707

468 deported last year

CAPE TOWN: — The Department of Interior deported 468 people last year, 125 more than in 1975, according to a report by the department

In 1975, 1,859 people were granted South African citizenship, while last year the applications of only 1,246 were approved. Citizenship was refused to 681 people last year, compared to 607 in 1975, and 186 lost their citizenship last year compared to 169 in 1975

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MORE SOUTH AFRICAN JEWS ARE TREKKING TO ISRAEL

Tribune Correspondent

JERUSALEM: Israeli Zionist officials expect about 1200 South Africans to immigrate this year — more than twice the 1976 figure.

According to Max Miodownik, chairman of the Israel branch of the South African Zionist Federation, during the past six months nearly 5 000 Jews have gone into South African Zionist Federation offices for interviews, four times the usual figure.

There is a waiting list for appointments which must be booked two weeks

in advance, Mr. Miodownik claims.

These figures are part of an internal report for the immigration section of the Jewish Agency, a semi-autonomous body which is geared to encourage Jewish immigration.

Not only South African Jews are applying in increasing numbers to come here but some of the estimated 25 000 Israelis living in South Africa.

Although Mr Miodownik emphasised that the South African internal situation was not the main factor in the increase, this is not

borne out by recently arrived South African Jews.

For many of them, Israel offered an escape from what they believe will be an eventual second holocaust — and they took it.

"Whether it comes in five or 10 years' time," one young former Johannesburg resident said, "I don't want to be there when it happens."

Official figures released here show that 5 172 South African Jews came to Israel as immigrants or temporary residents between 1967 and 1976.

13/10/77
gk

Doctors among 300 granted entry to US

Cape Times 23/2/77

Chief Reporter

IMMIGRATION visas to enter the United States were granted to 300 members of professional people — many of them doctors — in the Cape last year. This figure is three times higher than the annual average.

In Cape Town more than 60 doctors were granted US immigration visas in the last two months of 1976. And in the Republic as a whole the indications are that more than 200 members of the medical profession have left or are planning to leave for other countries, either permanently or temporarily.

The US Consul-General in Cape Town, Mr Ray White, confirmed yesterday that there had been a rush for visas towards the end of last year. But he said this could be accounted for by the large number of doctors wanting to beat the January 9 deadline for acceptance in the US of foreign medical graduates on the former ECFMG examination standards.

New legislation had been enforced on January 10, providing for new and stricter acceptance examinations that would ensure that foreign doctors who want to practice in the US conformed to the same high standards required

of members of the medical profession in the United States and Canada.

Mr White said these new examinations were still being drafted and there had been no intimation when they would become operative. In the meantime the issuing of US immigration visas to foreign doctors had virtually come to a standstill. The only exceptions were for doctors who qualified by having immediate relatives in the US who were willing to sponsor them.

The exceptionally large number of South African doctors who had applied for and been granted immigration visas in the last few months of 1976 included many who had intended going to the United States this year anyway, for specialist training or experience. It was therefore not possible to say how many of the applicants intended staying in the US permanently.

Mr White said reports that the new US legislation was aimed at keeping foreign doctors out of the US was correct only in that the stricter acceptance examinations would ensure that foreign doctors who did not measure up to the higher standards required would be debarred from practising in the country. "And my own feeling is that with the high standards that have been maintained in medicine in South Africa, doctors from this country should have had difficulty in meeting the stricter US requirements."

Standard 5 Q col 453 23/2/77

240

Emigration allowances

203 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Finance

What was the total amount taken out of the Republic by way of emigration allowances in (a) 1974, (b) 1975 and (c) each month of 1976

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

- (a) R26,3 million
- (b) R29,0 million
- (c) January 1976 R2,7 million
February 1976 R3,0 million
March 1976 R3,4 million
April 1976 R3,3 million

These statistics are based on data submitted by authorized dealers in foreign exchange, but the relevant returns for the last eight months of 1976 are still incomplete

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Migrants give SA the cold shoulder

RDM 3/1/77 240

Staff Reporter

THERE was a big drop in immigration to South Africa in December. Figures released by the Department of Statistics yesterday showed a net increase for the month of 308, compared to a net increase of 3 394 in December 1975.

The number of immigrants last December was 2 485. For the corresponding month in 1975 it was 4 402. The number of emigrants was 2 177, compared

to 1 008 in December 1975. The immigration figure for the whole of 1976 was also down. In 1975 40 209 people immigrated to South Africa. Last year the number dropped to 30 598.

Of 37 559 visitors from other African countries last December, 27 837 came from Rhodesia and 723 from Mozambique. There were 26 233 visitors from Europe last December, most of them — 14 948 — from Britain.

Standard 7 @ col 577 7/3/77

Citizens who left Republic illegally

556 Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked
the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Whether the Government has taken any steps to effect the return of (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian South African citizens who left the Republic illegally and are at present resident in (i) Botswana, (ii) Lesotho and (iii) Mozambique, if not, why not, if so, how many in each category were returned in 1976

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

No Of the three countries referred to, South Africa has an extradition treaty only with Botswana The offence of leaving the Republic illegally is, however, not an extraditable offence in terms of this treaty

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Drop in immigration since township unrest

8/3/77
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PRETORIA — There has been a dramatic drop in immigration to South Africa since the racial disturbances of last winter.

Figures issued by the Department of Statistics show that South Africa had a net gain of 308 people last December compared with 3 394 the previous December. The total number of immigrants last December was 2 485 compared with 4 402 in the same month of 1975.

The total annual immigration figures also showed a large decline. In 1975 40 209 people settled in South Africa, compared with 30 598 last year.

The emigration climbed from 10 255 in 1975 to 15 641 in 1976.

The Department of Statistics does not give reasons for people coming to or leaving the country

But it would appear that many people who previously lived in South Africa or thought of coming here no longer have a feeling of stability or security

Between June and December 1975 the

monthly immigration figure never dropped below 4 000. Last year the figure topped 4 000 in only one month, July.

In 1975 the monthly number of emigrants was only once over 1 000, in December. In 1976, the emigration figure never dropped below 1 000 with the highest number 2 177 again in December.

The following is a monthly register of immigration, emigration and gains compiled from Department of Statistics figures

	1975		
	In	Out	Gain
June	4718	878	3840
July	4178	984	3194
Aug	4600	802	3798
Sept	5418	827	4491
Oct	5122	560	4562
Nov	4092	828	3264
Dec	4402	1008	3394
	1976		
	In	Out	Gain
June	3983	1251	2685
July	4147	1264	2883
Aug	3806	1599	2207
Sept	3350	1479	1871
Oct	2974	1424	1550
Nov	3162	1483	1679
Dec	2485	2177	308

— DDC.

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South African citizens who left South Africa legally

554 Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Statistics

How many (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian South African citizens left South Africa legally during each year from 1972 to 1976 to reside in (i) Botswana, (ii) Lesotho and (iii) Mozambique

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

Year	(a)	(b) and (c)	(d)
1972 (i)	68	3	3
1972 (ii)	5	—	—
1972 (iii)	22	—	—
1973 (i)	27	—	—
1973 (ii)	—	—	—
1973 (iii)	7	—	—
1974 (i)	33	2	—
1974 (ii)	7	—	—
1974 (iii)	25	—	—
1975 (i)	44	2	1
1975 (ii)	2	1	—
1975 (iii)	12	—	—
1976 (i)	77	2	1
1976 (ii)	7	—	—
1976 (iii)	61	3	—

- 46. A buffer stock scheme which aims to stabilise prices -
- 1. Can never be self financing.
- 2. Costs the government nothing because it buys or sells stocks at the same price.
- 3. Stabilises incomes as well.
- 4. Both 1. and 2. above.
- 5. Can never work because one cannot control the weather.
- 47. According to Edwin P. Reubens' article in Challenge the world food shortage is due primarily to -
- 1. The failure in 1972 to find many anchovies off the Peruvian coast.
- 2. World economic growth and the high income elasticity of demand for meat.
- 3. The burning of
- 4. World population
- 5. Deliberate cut
- 1. The primary cause
- 2. Black workers
- 3. Employers do
- 4. The pursuit of
- 5. (b) Creation
- 5. African Black
- 5. It happens ev
- 49. In a simple two cou
- 1. Benefit prod
- 2. Harm both prc
- 3. Benefit both
- 4. Benefit both
- 5. Increase exp
- 50. If you won't have
- 1. Benefit prod
- 2. Harm both prc
- 3. Benefit both
- 4. Benefit both
- 5. Increase exp

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1. Measured by the slope of the demand curve.
2. A measure of the responsiveness of the quantity demanded to changes in price.
3. The ratio of the change in price over the change in income.
4. None of the above.
5. Two of the above.

Immigrants' Selection Board

593 Mr H MILLER asked the Minister of Immigration

What are the (a) names and (b) qualifications of the members of the Immigrants' Selection Board

The MINISTER OF IMMIGRATION:

(a) Members of the Immigrants' Selection Board in Pretoria

(i) Mr C F Vosloo—Retired Deputy Secretary for Immigration Acts as Chairman since 1 December 1969

(ii) The hon W A Maree—Former Cabinet Minister

(iii) Mr D J Geysler—Retired Secretary for Labour.

(iv) Mr. J Olsen—Under Secretary for Immigration.

(v) Mr. F P Olivier—Administrative Control Officer, Department of Immigration

(vi) Mr. J P. Pieters—Administrative Control Officer, Department of Labour

(b) In order to expedite the finalization of applications for permanent residence the following officers in the overseas offices of the Department of Immigration have been appointed members of the Immigrants Selection Board in terms of the Aliens Act 1937, as amended to approve specified applications but without authority to reject an application

H T B Matthews Administrative Officer

G N Boonzaaier, Administrative Control Officer

E F van Rensburg, Administrative Officer

M A Weideman, Administrative Control Officer

C P Botha, Senior Administrative Assistant

M A Strobos, Administrative Officer

T J M J van Vuuren, Administrative Control Officer

F J le Roux, Administrative Officer

C L Christensen, Administrative Officer

F A Wheeler, Administrative Control Officer

N C Claassen, Administrative Officer

J F van der Merwe, Administrative Officer

T J Koch, Administrative Officer

D Rindel, Senior Administrative Assistant

J H Cloete, Administrative Control Officer

P J Nagel, Administrative Officer

J C Esterhuysen, Administrative Officer

C J Joubert, Administrative Control Officer

C G Smidt, Under Secretary

P J de Wet, Administrative Control Officer

D K Greyling, Administrative Officer

L J Warren, Administrative Officer

D J Smith, Administrative Officer

W G Webb, Administrative Officer

11. Price elasticity

1. decrease in production
 2. To increase
 3. To increase
 4. None of the above
 5. None of the above
- J J B Hewetson, Administrative Officer
M B H Tilsley, Administrative Officer
J F Roux, Administrative Officer
H Franck, Administrative Control Officer
L J Hanekom, Administrative Officer
D P Venter, Senior Administrative Assistant
C F Prinsloo, Administrative Officer
W H Martin, Administrative Control Officer
S C Botha, Administrative Officer
W J Boyce, Administrative Control Officer
B de la B Smit, Administrative Officer
J A van der Westhuizen Senior Administrative Assistant
G Scheurkogel, Administrative Control Officer
P W A Mulder, Administrative Officer

uses.

instant in drawing up

none were exactly alike.

here the price system

1. Lead to economics of mass production.
2. Are limited by the extent of the market.
3. Lead to more economic production.
4. Cannot exist in
5. does not operate
6. Would still be
7. Which one of the following is a production-possibility curve?
8. Total resources
9. Quantity of money
10. Money income.
11. Prices.
12. Allocation of resources

Specialisation and division of labour

Choose the statement that is incorrect.

1. A p.p. frontier going from NW to SE.
2. A p.p. frontier being a "bowed-out" curve.
3. The law of Diminishing Marginal Returns.
4. A p.p. frontier of constant slope.
5. A p.p. frontier of varying slope.

6. The law of increasing (relative) cost is incompatible with

Off to
Botswana

RDM
12/3/77
240

RDM
15/3/77
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THE ASSEMBLY — A total of 103 White South Africans and six Blacks left South Africa legally last year to live in Botswana, Lesotho and Mozambique, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, the Minister of Statistics, disclosed yesterday

In a written reply to Mr Horace van Rensburg, PRP Bryanston, he said that 77 Whites had gone to Botswana, seven to Lesotho and 19 to Mozambique — Sapa.

12/3/77

ARGUS 18/3/77

~~423/59~~

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UCT man gets a top post in U.S.

The Argus Bureau

NEW YORK — A senior lecturer in the University of Cape Town's Medical School is leaving South Africa to take up a top post in the United States

From July 1, Dr Julien Biebuyck is to become professor and chairman of the Department of Anaesthesiology at the Pennsylvania State University College of Medicine and the university hospital at the Milton S. Eisenhower Medical Centre

South African born Dr Biebuyck is a senior lecturer in the Department of Anaesthetics at UCT's Medical School, and principal consultant at Groote Schuur Hospital

He received his medical education at UCT, and a doctorate in philosophy at Oxford University where he studied under Nobel Laureate Sir Hans A. Krebs

Dr Biebuyck then went to the United States to Harvard Medical School, but returned to South Africa in 1975 to assume his current post

Dr Biebuyck has earned an international reputation for his research and has

been a guest speaker in several countries

In Cape Town today, Dr Biebuyck said the post would provide a challenge to continue to develop the academic and scientific basis of anaesthesia, and an opportunity to do research in his field

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People who left South Africa illegally
 555 Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked
 the Minister of Police

How many (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian South African citizens who left South Africa illegally during each year from 1972 to 1976, crossed the border into (i) Botswana, (ii) Lesotho and (iii) Mozambique

The MINISTER OF POLICE

I consider it not to be in the public interest to disclose information of this nature

see that over a

be self-financing.

be self-financing.

year. d make prices paid

1. Sell JI wheat.
2. Sell LM = EC wheat
3. Buy LM = EC wheat
4. Buy GF = CB wheat
5. Sell GF = CB wheat

40. In the diagram below (where $PQ = k$ is a rectangular hyperbole and DD is the demand schedule for wheat) income stabilisation in a bad year, where output was OC instead of the expected OB , would require the government to:

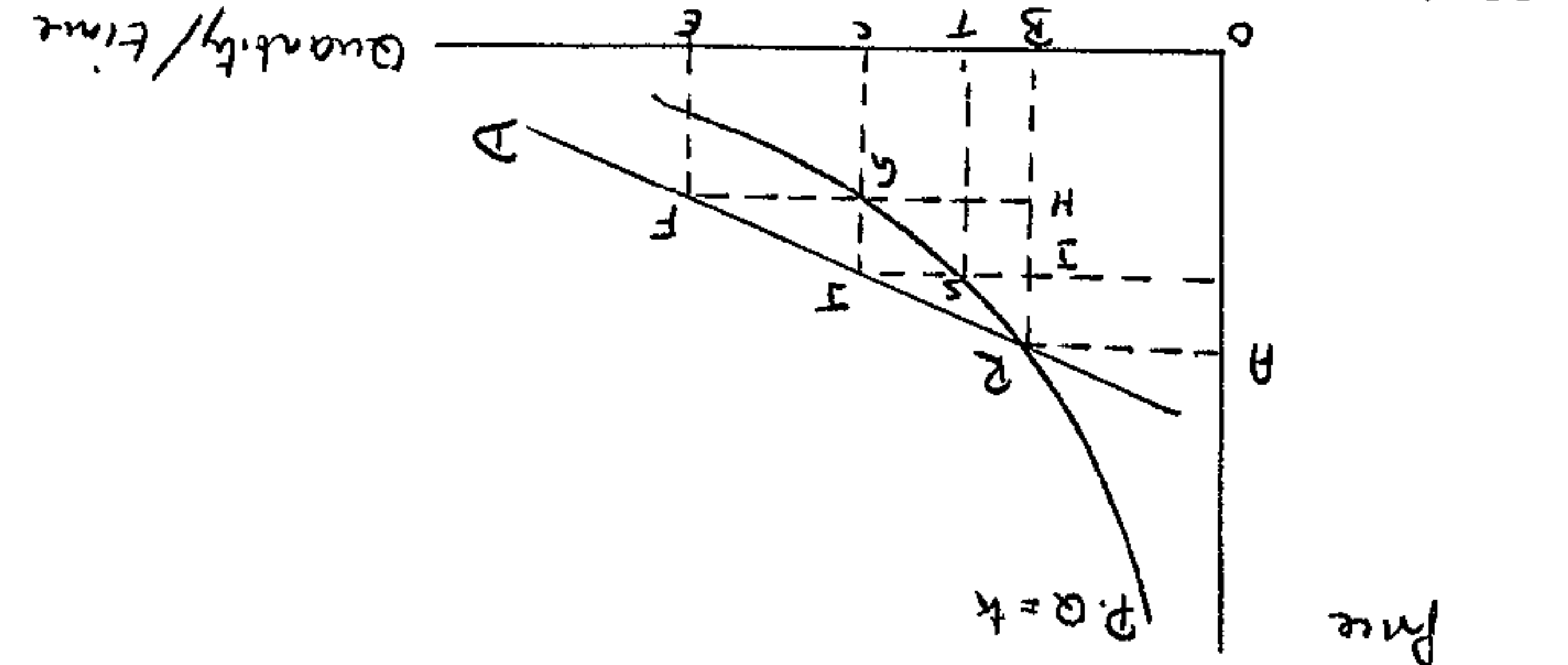
1. The government scheme would certainly not be self-financing.
2. The government's scheme might or might not be self-financing depending on whether over the period crop surpluses were equal to crop shortfalls.
3. The government would inevitably accumulate vast surpluses.
4. It is theoretically impossible to stabilise incomes.
5. None of the above.

39. Given the diagram above one can see that over a ten year period if it started with no stocks

1. Buy up $HG = BC$ wheat.
2. Buy up $JS = TC$ wheat.
3. Sell $GF = CE$ wheat.
4. Sell $JS = TC$ wheat.
5. Sell BC wheat.

38. Consider the following diagram:
 If in a certain year there was particularly good weather and output was OC rather than the expected level OB then, in order to stabilise farmers' incomes of k the government would have to -

Suppose the government aims to stabilise incomes at a value = k .
 DD is the demand schedule for some agricultural good.
 $PQ = k$ is a rectangular hyperbole of unit elasticity.



38. Consider the following diagram:

26 000 immigrants
CAPE TOWN — South Africa recorded a net gain of 20 150 immigrants between January and June last year. There were a total of 26 226 immigrants and 6 076 emigrants during that period.
The net gain since 1961 is 426 733, with 569 929 people immigrating and 143 196 emigrating up to June last year. — PC.

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SA gained 20 150

THE ASSEMBLY — South Africa recorded a net gain of 20 150 immigrants between January and June last year, according to the annual report of the Department of Immigration tabled here yesterday.

There were a total of 28 226 immigrants and 6 076 emigrants during that period.

The net gain since the beginning of 1961 is 426 733, with 569 929 people immigrating and 153 196 emigrating up to June last year.

Professional people and manufacturing and construction staff were the two largest categories among both immigrants and emigrants.

The United Kingdom is still the major source of immigrants, providing 48,5 percent of those who arrived between January and June last year. Other sources are Germany (4,1 percent), Netherlands (1,2 percent), the rest of Europe (9,3 percent), Africa (30,2 percent) and the rest of the world (6,6 percent).

The report says the anti-inflation measures taken affected the immigration programme, with an immediately diminished demand for architects, quantity surveyors, civil engineering industry staff and workers in the building and construction industry. — Sapa.

SIZE GROUP (HECTARE)	ECONOMIC REGION														
	51			52			53			54			55		
	No.	Area		No.	Area		No.	Area		No.	Area		No.	Area	
2 -	10	6	5	18	65	250	9	7	25	376	250	65	250		
5 -	10	43	2	12	45	376	7	2	25	358	376	45	376		
10 -	19,9	279	9	136	80	2 730	2	3	80	2 730	2 730	80	2 730		
20 -	49,9	1 318	34	1 095	106	7 728	3	3	106	7 728	7 728	106	7 728		
50 -	99,9	4 184	52	3 980	177	26 621	3	3	177	26 621	26 621	177	26 621		
100 -	199	6 866	96	15 297	180	44 975	3	3	180	44 975	44 975	180	44 975		
200 -	299	20 711	136	6 866	377	147 203	3	3	377	147 203	147 203	377	147 203		
300 -	499	45 591	177	68 642	518	365 997	3	3	518	365 997	365 997	518	365 997		
500 -	999	45 813	239	167 650	325	449 171	3	3	325	449 171	449 171	325	449 171		
1 000 -	1 999	16 381	159	214 376	150	433 538	1	1	150	433 538	433 538	150	433 538		
2 000 -	4 999	10 586	36	109 072	23	146 865	1	1	23	146 865	146 865	23	146 865		
5 000 -	9 999	-	4	26 445	2	21 926	1	1	2	21 926	21 926	2	21 926		
10 000 -	OVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL		247	151 778	949	640 393	2 073	1 647 738								

Increase/decrease in number of tourists

748 Mr C A VAN COLLER asked the Minister of Tourism

(1) Whether there was an increase or decrease in the number of tourists who came to the Republic during 1975-'76 compared with 1974-'75,

(2) what is the estimated increase or decrease in foreign exchange for 1975- 76 owing to this fluctuation

The MINISTER OF TOURISM

(1) There was an increase

(2) An estimated increase of R87 600 000

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Mansard II
col #856
15/4/77

Inside Mail

The people behind the 'fish-and-chips'

LOOOANDA Looocanda, a singer in an electric blue shirt croons into the microphone...

Where once the rabbi intoned, a former Angolan nightclub entertainer sings soulfully of the mother country...

On a forlorn traffic island under Johannesburg's eastern bypass is one of the Reef's 26-odd Portuguese clubs...

The Transvaal's Congregate in Johannesburg's southern and eastern suburbs...

Too early — club life hinges on Continental time I approach an enormously fat man in minute white shorts...

bed "The Rossio" after Lisbon's famous square — or wander through La Rochelle, alias "Little Portugal"...

Down the Rossio strident fado blares forth from record shops displaying the latest Lisbon steves, Mad magazine in Portuguese grins cheerfully from bookstalls...

Past the Farmacia and the Discoteca is Mariaiva, the local meeting point...

Portuguese social life spins around which the wheel of Portuguese social life spins is the club...

Saturday night is dance night I arrive at the Clube dos Lisboaetas at 8.30 pm...

For the past month VICKI ROSENTHAL has probed the Portuguese community After visiting homes, joining in Saturday night club dances...

THE PORTUGUESE IN SOUTH AFRICA

- There are at least 580 000 Portuguese in South Africa
Only 57 702 have taken out South African citizenship
About 21 500 are refugees — 18 000 from Mozambique...



Portuguese social life centres around the clubs



Midnight — and a child sleeps at a nightclub table, while a singer recalls a lost Angola

send me to Portugal to change my views

"But the arrival of the refugees should upgrade what South Africans think about the Portuguese"

They're better educated and many are in the professions"

Today she sees the Portuguese as "narrow-minded, hyper-critical, so gossipy it's unbelievable, very emotional — their Latin blood runs strong — materialistic, happy and gay"

My chief impression after numerous interviews and visits to homes and clubs is that money-making is a central, all-absorbing concern. This applies particularly to the settlers

"Ah, but," says Dr L. Navega, Portuguese Consul-General in Johannesburg, "that is the chief driving force of any immigrant community"

Fair enough, but what do the Portuguese do with their money once they've made it — and what price do they pay for devoting themselves so singlemindedly to putting poverty behind them

The price they pay is that other aspects of life — education, leisure activities, personal and cultural growth — are totally neglected both during and after the money-making phase

Their life-style changes in terms of material trappings but not in terms of values

"Portuguese parents often take their children out of school even if they've got academic potential"

Anna Maria Valente told me "Their fathers may be earning R800 or more a month as bricklayers They tell me their sons will

make more if they go into a trade — why should they take matric?"

"The parents really aren't interested in their children's education When we held a special school meeting for them they barely bothered to attend"

"Nor are they interested in doing something about their own lack of cultural background At Wits in 1975 a group of us — Portuguese students — got together to educate the community through drama and song We didn't get much support We had to go down on our bended knees to get programme advertisements from the business sector The reaction to our show was total

clubs but also of newspapers, which bloom and die like frail perennials

It has also led outside entrepreneurs to be extremely wary of allying themselves with any one sector

South African film-producers Neil Hetherington and Bill Prout-Jones, who are about to make films for the Portuguese, say they didn't seek financial backing from any members of the community because they wanted to remain "neutral"

Admittedly, when the refugees came pouring in the established settlers went to their help like one man

all the time. The Portuguese distrust each other — and they distrust outsiders This is what they told me and this has been my experience

They're extremely reluctant to talk about themselves and will seldom criticise their community

Neil Hetherington who has spent the last four months researching the market for Portuguese films, says "I've really battled to get information As an outsider it's almost impossible to win acceptance and trust"

The distrust of outsiders is born partly of an inferiority complex



non fact mad T Port the Sect foot thru Sun vill the fong gal new per. S. P o this ing trat feat won tain M leav tur mor har. R50 Abi ove som wor tug ear. R4 On ed yea bri: ligh self La La ad wit book he r us R7 to dra ma con cy ceri pan nes new cari ing caf. T dra and flat tun say a qui lon tug it's

le Mail

re people behind the 'fish-and-chips'

Locanda, inger in an hirt croons phone, his with emo- of nostalgia the empty dilapidated tein syna- he high me- lung then o the extra- ing homage meland in the rabbi Angolan tainer sings the mother re congre- red dancers ips, where virgin veils shies stand ay for the red out and have moved

ry in the mid-seventies, are little known to most South Africans There are at least 580 000 Portuguese living here — 523 000 are on Portuguese passports Re-fugees comprise only 21 000 of the total That means roughly one in every seven Whites is Portuguese It means Por-tuguese far outnumber other immigrant groups — Greeks by eight to one, Germans by 10 to one and Italians by 14 to one It means South Africa hosts the third largest settle-ment of Portuguese out- side Portugal — relative to Brazil's 2-million and America's 1-million Can we afford to dismiss the Portuguese merely as a community of market-keepers or corner shop-keepers?

Johannesburgs and Reef residents can least of all turn a blind eye to these foreigners in their midst For this is where the largest group is con- centrated — 60 per cent live in the Transvaal 22 per cent in the Cape 10 per cent in Natal, two per cent in the OFS, six per cent in SWA The Transvaal congre- gate in Johannesburg's southern and eastern sub-urbs, in Vanderbijlpark and Vereeniging Amble down the east end of Kerk Street — dub-



approach an enormously fat man in minute white shorts flailing his flabby biceps in the fly-ridden kitchen He doesn't speak English but points to 10 pm on his watch So I return later togeth-er with escort Carlos Moutinho, urbane Angolan re-fugee-broadcaster, chair- man of Lusbon club His wife, teenage sons, daught-er and I sit at one of the tables which horseshoe round the well of the old synagogue The band "Os Ecos" whose lead singer is a day time welder, might- time heart throb vibrates into life, making music that tears the blistering paint from the walls and the people from their seats Baggy-troused father and plump, gauche little daughter do a quick fox-trot, his face taut with car- ing, his arm protective as she follows with stumbling steps Two little girls, all of eight years old clasp each other tight, leading and following perfectly Catching sight of a toddler teetering nearby with clumsy nappy legs they swirl her into a threesome dance-around Thirteen- year-old Pedro Moutinho steers his young lady ad-roitly past the ring And turning and twirl- ing go trendy young teen-agers, holding each other at discreet arm's length while Portugal's peasant mamas survey all from their tables bulging black bullfrogs croaking in whis- pers on the side of a pool whose eddies they have long forgotten There's little drinking, little smoking, little talk- ing At midnight the child- heads down on the tables Dwarfed by soft drink bot- tles and a single, withered carnation a few-weeks-old

es on Continental time I find me to Portugal to change my views. "But the arrival of the refugees should upgrade what South Africans think about the Portuguese They're better educated and many are in the pro- fessions Today she sees the Por- tuguese as "narrow-mind- ed, hyper-critical, so gos- sipy it's unbelievable, very emotional — their Latin blood runs strong — mate- rialistic, happy and gay If you go to a Portuguese party you have a ball." My chief impression af- ter numerous interviews and visits to homes and clubs is that money-making is a central, all-absorbing concern. This applies parti- cularly to the settlers. "Ah, but," says Dr I. Navega, Portuguese Con- sul-General in Johannes- burg, "that is the chief driving force of any immi- grant community." Fair enough, but what do the Portuguese do with their money once they've made it — and what price do they pay for devoting themselves so singlemind- edly to putting poverty be- hind them The price they pay is that other aspects of life — education, leisure ac- tivities, personal and cultur- al growth — are totally neglected both during and after the money-making phase Their life-style changes in terms of material trap- pings but not in terms of values "Portuguese parents of- ten take their children out of school even if they've got academic potential, we held a special school meeting for them they barely bothered to attend Nor are they interest- ed in doing something about their own lack of

THE PORTUGUESE IN SOUTH AFRICA

- There are at least 580 000 Portuguese in South Africa
● Only 57 702 have taken out South African citizenship
● About 21 500 are refugees — 18 000 from Mozambique, 3 500 from Angola. Only 3 000 Mozambicans and 800 Angolans have permanent resi- dence
● Roughly equal numbers of Madeirans and Con- tinentalists constitute the rest of the community Most immigrated in the Sixties, when requirements were less stringent
● About 3 000 Portuguese are here illegally.
● Most Portuguese earn R500 to R700 a month There are about four to six children per family
● Sixty per cent live in the Transvaal, chiefly on the Reef
● Thirty-eight per cent don't speak English (or Afrikaans)
● Only 25 per cent own their own homes.
● These statistics are all approximates. They are drawn from Government sources, from a survey carried out by the Portuguese Welfare Society and from community leaders

clubs but also of newspa- pers, which bloom and die like frail perennials It has also led outside entrepreneurs to be ex- tremely wary of allying themselves with any one sector South African film producers Neil Hethering- ton and Bill Prout-Jones, who are about to make films for the Portuguese, say they didn't seek finan- cial backing from any members of the community because they wanted to re- main 'neutral' Admittedly when the re- fugees came pouring in the established settlers went to their help like one man. And...

For the past month VICKI ROSENTHAL has probed the Portuguese com- munity. After visiting homes, joining in Saturday night club dances, watch- ing Lusitano play football and talking to numerous people, she came away with the impression that the Portuguese showed a single-minded concern for money-making, with an almost total disregard for upgrading their educa- tional and cultural standing.



Portuguese social life centres around the clubs



Midnight — and a singer recalls a lost Angola

make more if they go in- to a trade — why should they take music? "The parents really aren't interested in their children's education When we held a special school meeting for them they barely bothered to attend Nor are they interest- ed in doing something about their own lack of cultural background At Wits in 1975 a group of us — Portuguese students — got together to educate the community through drama and song We didn't get much support. We had to go down on our bended knees to get programme advertisements from the business sector The reac- tion to our show was total

non-comprehension In fact, they thought we were mad" The cultural bias of the Portuguese is reflected in their two local newspapers Seculo sells 12 pages of football results phoned through from Portugal on Sunday night The times village teams feature in the coverage of what is fondly regarded as Portu- gal's "second best sports newspaper" (Both SA pa- pers are on sale in Lisbon.) Seculo's young rival P popular, acknowledges this supremacy by skimp- ing on sports and concen- trating on magazine-type features — competitions women's interest, enter- tainment and the races Money making doesn't leave much time for cul- ture The Portuguese make money because they work hard Most earn between R500 and R700 a month About 27 per cent earn over R1 000

Antonio Rego gives some idea how hard they work. When he left Por- tugal 22 years ago he was earning the equivalent of R4 a week as a bricklayer On arrival here this jump- ed to R26 a week For 20 years he supplemented his brickie's income by moon- lighting as a barber in a self-built outhouse of his adjoining room decked with posters he took travel bookings Two years ago he'd reached three-car sta- tus and had accumulated R7 000 capital with which to open a travel agency

Madeira's Jose An- drade typifies those who've made it Director of three companies — a travel agen- cy, import and export com- pany — founder of Johan- nesburg's first Portuguese newspaper, he started his career 30 years ago sell- ing fruit in a Bok Street cafe Today sports Jose An- drade sports a discreet suit and lives in a Clam Street flat. "I don't make for- tunes, but I live well," he says "I still work 12 hours a day At weekends I'm quite busy because I be- long to all 26 of the Por- tuguese clubs I must — it's good for business"

Baggy trousers and plump, gauche little daughter do a quick fox-trot, his face taut with caring, his arm protective as she follows with stumbling steps. Two little girls, all of eight years old clasp each other tight, leading and following perfectly. Catching sight of a toddler teetering nearby with clumsy nappy legs, they swirl her into a threesome dance-around. Thirteen year old Pedro Moutinho steers his young lady adroitly past the ring.

And turning and twirling go trendy young teenagers, holding each other at discreet arm's length while Portugal's peasant mamas survey all from their tables, bulging black bullfrogs croaking in whispers on the side of a pool whose eddies they have long forgotten.

There's little drinking, little smoking, little talking. At midnight the children start falling asleep, heads down on the tables. Dwarfed by soft drink bottles and a single, withered carnation, a few weeks old baby sprawls limp among the crumbled chips.

I move on to Maritimo, a converted office building down the road hung with the Portuguese, South African and club flags. The scene is the same, only the patrons are predominantly Madeirans, not Lisbonites. Petite, fine featured Marit da Silva, about to star in SA's first Portuguese film, and husband Luis, Maritimo's chairman, ply me with warmth and hospitality. Former paratrooper Luis, bursting with energy, sets the tone with a body-flinging dance from Madeira.

Sectional rivalry, intense patriotism, a clinging to tradition, the centrality of family, a certain gaiety, a love of dance — these are fundamental to the Portuguese.

That there is a club for Madeirans around the corner from a club for Lisbonites is indicative of the splinter group mentality of the Portuguese. This partly accounts for the community's failure to harness its numbers and not inconsiderable wealth to better advantage.

Although there is widespread demand for a State-recognised school which teaches in Portuguese, it has never got off the ground, whereas the smaller, but more unified and better organised German and Greek communities have met their people's need in this respect.

Putting sectional interests first has also had a detrimental effect on the Portuguese Welfare Society. Founded at the time of the refugee influx, it apparently functions ineffectually, largely because its leaders are unacceptable to certain wealthy sectors which accordingly refuse to cough up funds.

Rivalry has resulted in a mushrooming not only of

- Most Portuguese earn R500 to R700 a month. There are about four to six children per family.
 - Sixty per cent live in the Transvaal, chiefly on the Reef.
 - Thirty eight per cent don't speak English (or Afrikaans).
 - Only 25 per cent own their own homes.
- These statistics are all approximates. They are drawn from Government sources, from a survey carried out by the Portuguese Welfare Society and from community leaders.

clubs, but also of newspapers, which bloom and die like frail perennials.

It has also led outside entrepreneurs to be extremely wary of allying themselves with any one sector. South African film-producers Neil Hetherington and Bill Prout-Jones, who are about to make films for the Portuguese, say they didn't seek financial backing from any members of the community because they wanted to remain "neutral".

Admittedly, when the refugees came pouring in the established settlers went to their help like one man. And when Lusitano scores a goal they rise to their feet like one man — even though only two of its footballers are Portuguese.

"The Portuguese can't bear to lose, so Lusitano bought the best players it could find," one fan explained.

The rest of the time the community is riven by conflicts. Old time settlers envy the refugees — about 21 500 in all — their higher standard of education. The refugees themselves are divided. Most of the 18 000 Mozambicans see themselves as sophisticated urbanites and look down on the 3 500 Angolans as peasant farmers. "They didn't have the money to sail all the way to Mozambique so they landed at Luanda," is a favourite way of dismissing the Angolans.

The one thing that unites the refugees is a feeling of being far superior to the settlers.

"They're just interested in making money, they're totally uncultured," is the common line of attack. The settlers themselves resort to snobbery to bolster their self image. Mainland Continentals are a different breed from Madeirans. After all, what can you expect from illiterate islanders, they'll say.

Exploitation by Portuguese of Portuguese is apparently rife. Both the better established settlers and the better-educated refugees are guilty of this, the one group wielding its knowledge of the local situation, the other its wits.

Underpayment of employees who are either illegal or whose papers don't permit them to switch jobs, trading in falsified education documents, residence papers and work permits, black market racketeering and general wheeling and dealing reportedly goes on

all the time.

The Portuguese distrust each other — and they distrust outsiders. This is what they told me and this has been my experience. They're extremely reluctant to talk about themselves and will seldom criticise their community.

Neil Hetherington, who has spent the last four months researching the market for Portuguese films, says "I've really battled to get information. As an outsider it's almost impossible to win acceptance and trust."

The distrust of outsiders is born partly of an inferiority complex. The Portuguese feel the South Africans write them off as second-class Whites, and as fish-and-chips shop owners or market gardeners. The refugees, in particular, resent this stereotype.

Professor Jorge Barbosa, head of the Portuguese division of the Department of Romance Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, who came here from Mozambique in January 1975, told me "My son's in Standard eight at a private school in Johannesburg. He's a very good scholar, but his friends ask him if he's going to open a fish-and-chips shop when he leaves school."

Mozambican Manuela dos Santos, who went into a Standard nine class at Forest High in 1975, told me "When I went to enrol I nearly burst into tears. The headmaster said 'Why don't you rather get a job — you're old enough to work.' I told him I wanted to study. My mommy was with me. She said to him 'Can only South Africans study?'"

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"The South Africans call the Portuguese kids 'cab bage' at school," she said. "It's little wonder they tend to stick to themselves."

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sul General in Johannesburg, "that is the chief driving force of any immigrant community."

Fair enough, but what do the Portuguese do with their money once they've made it — and what price do they pay for devoting themselves so singlemindedly to putting poverty behind them?

The price they pay is that other aspects of life — education, leisure activities, personal and cultural growth — are totally neglected both during and after the money-making phase.

Their life-style changes in terms of material trappings but not in terms of values.

"Portuguese parents often take their children out of school even if they've got academic potential," Anna-Maria Valente told me. "Their fathers may be earning R800 or more a month as bricklayers. They tell me their sons will



Midnight — and a child sleeps at a nightclub table, while a singer recalls a lost Angola

make more if they go in to a trade — why should they take matric?"

"The parents really aren't interested in their children's education. When we held a special school meeting for them they barely bothered to attend. Nor are they interested in doing something about their own lack of

cultural background. At Wits in 1975 a group of us — Portuguese students — got together to educate the community through drama and song. We didn't get much support. We had to go down on our bended knees to get programme advertisements from the business sector. The reaction to our show was total

La Rochelle home adjoining room with posters he took bookings. Two years he'd reached three tus and had accumulated R7 000 capital with to open a travel.

● Madeiran — drade typifies those made it. Director companies — a — cy, import and — cern and recu — pany — founder of nesburg's first newspaper, he — career 30 years — ing fruit in a Bok cafe.

Today portly — drade sports a — and lives in a — flat. "I don't ma tunes, but I live says "I still work a day. At — quite busy — long to all 28 of tuguese clubs. I it's good for —



Jose Andrade — one-time fruit-seller, now director of three companies.

240

The people

"LOOOANDA, Looanda, Looanda," a singer in an electric blue shirt croons into the microphone, his voice cracking with emotion. The wail of nostalgia floats up past the empty galleries of the dilapidated New Doornfontein synagogue towards the high medallioned ceiling, then bounces back to the gyrating couples paying homage to their homeland in dance.

Where once the rabbi intoned, a former Angolan nightclub entertainer sings soulfully of the mother country; where congregants worshipped, dancers sway their hips; where brides donned virgin veils, ping-pong trophies stand in solemn array, for the Jews have moved out and the Portuguese have moved in.

On a forlorn traffic island under Johannesburg's eastern bypass is one of the Reef's 26-odd Portuguese clubs, the social core of South Africa's largest immigrant community.

Above the entrance a freshly-painted sign, "Clube dos Lisboaetas" crowns a faded stained-glass Star of David, silent witness to shifting tides of refugees.

This latest flood of immigrants, the Continentals and Madeirans who settled here in the sixties, the Mozambicans and Angolans who made a torrential ent-

ry in the mid-seventies, are little known to most South Africans.

There are at least 580 000 Portuguese living here — 523 000 are on Portuguese passports. Refugees comprise only 21 000 of the total.

That means roughly one in every seven Whites is Portuguese. It means Portuguese far outnumber other immigrant groups — Greeks by eight to one, Germans by 10 to one and Italians by 14 to one. It means South Africa hosts the third largest settlement of Portuguese outside Portugal — relative to Brazil's 2-million and America's 1-million.

Can we afford to dismiss the Portuguese merely as a community of market-gardeners or corner shopkeepers?

Johannesburgers and Reef residents can least of all turn a blind eye to these foreigners in their midst. For this is where the largest group is concentrated — 60 per cent live in the Transvaal, 22 per cent in the Cape, 10 per cent in Natal, two per cent in the OFS, six per cent in SWA.

The Transvaalers congregate in Johannesburg's southern and eastern suburbs, in Vanderbijlpark and Vereeniging.

Amble down the east end of Kerk Street — dub-

bed "The Rossio" after Lisbon's famous square — or wander through La Rochelle, alias "Little Portugal", to Johannesburg's south, and you'll pinch yourself to make sure a magic carpet hasn't transported you to southern Europe.

Down the Rossio strident fado blares forth from record shops displaying the latest Lisbon sleeves, Mad magazine in Portuguese grins cheerfully from bookstalls, crusty bread rolls straight from Madeira beckon temptingly and gaudy posters of the Algarve and Vianna da Castelo vie for holiday custom. "LM prawns — cheapest price" advertises one of four Portuguese restaurants within a block.

Past the Farmacia and the Discoteca is Marialva, the local meeting point, which even in mid-afternoon is packed with swarthy, shirt-sleeved men sipping espresso and beer, while the children tussle on the floor and the women stare vacantly at gory bull-fights on the wall.

Cafe life may be alive and well and booming in Kerk Street, but the hub around which the wheel of Portuguese social life spins is the club.

Saturday night is dance night. I arrive at the Clube dos Lisboaetas at 8.30 pm. Too early — club life hing-



One of Portugal's "peasant mamas" watches the youngsters enjoy them-

RAND DAILY MAIL
TUESDAY, April 5, 1977

bles and a single, withered carnation, a few-weeks-old baby sprawls limp among the crumbled chips

I move on to Maritimo, a converted office building down the road hung with the Portuguese, South African and club flags. The scene is the same, only the patrons are predominantly Madeirans, not Lisbonites. Petite, fine-featured Maritimo da Silva, about to star in SA's first Portuguese film, and husband Luis, Maritimo's chairman, ply me with warmth and hospitality. Former paratrooper Luis, bursting with energy, sets the tone with a body-flinging dance from Madeira.

Sectional rivalry, intense patriotism, a clinging to tradition, the centrality of family, a certain gaiety, a love of dance — these are fundamental to the Portuguese.

That there is a club for Madeirans around the corner from a club for Lisbonites is indicative of the splinter group mentality of the Portuguese. This partly accounts for the community's failure to harness its numbers and not inconsiderable wealth to better advantage.

Although there is widespread demand for a State-recognised school which teaches in Portuguese, it has never got off the ground, whereas the smaller, but more unified and better organised German and Greek communities have met their people's need in this respect.

Putting sectional interests first has also had a detrimental effect on the Portuguese Welfare Society. Founded at the time of the refugee influx, it apparently functions ineffectually, largely because its leaders are unacceptable to certain wealthy sectors which accordingly refuse to cough up funds.

Rivalry has resulted in a mushrooming not only of

their help like one man. And when Lusitano scores a goal they rise to their feet like one man — even though only two of its footballers are Portuguese.

"The Portuguese can't bear to lose, so Lusitano bought the best players it could find," one fan explained.

The rest of the time the community is riven by conflicts. Old-time settlers envy the refugees — about 21 500 in all — their higher standard of education. The refugees themselves are divided. Most of the 18 000 Mozambicans see themselves as sophisticated urbanites and look down on the 3 500 Angolans as peasant farmers. "They didn't have the money to sail all the way to Mozambique so they landed at Luanda," is a favourite way of dismissing the Angolans.

The one thing that unites the refugees is a feeling of being far superior to the settlers.

"They're just interested in making money, they're totally uncultured," is the common line of attack. The settlers themselves resort to snobbery to bolster their self-image. Mainland Continentals are a different breed from Madeirans. After all, what can you expect from illiterate islanders, they'll say.

Exploitation by Portuguese of Portuguese is apparently rife. Both the better-established settlers and the better-educated refugees are guilty of this, the one group wielding its knowledge of the local situation, the other its wits.

Underpayment of employees who are either illegal or whose papers don't permit them to switch jobs, trading in falsified education documents, residence papers and work permits, black market racketeering and general wheeling and dealing reportedly goes on

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Jose Andrade, the fruit-seller, now director of three companies.

Cont

behind the 'fish-and-chips'

For the past month VICKI ROSENTHAL has probed the Portuguese community. After visiting homes, joining in Saturday night club dances, watching Lusitano play football and talking to numerous people, she came away with the impression that the Portuguese showed a single-minded concern for money-making, with an almost total disregard for upgrading their educational and cultural standing

THE PORTUGUESE IN SOUTH AFRICA

- There are at least 580 000 Portuguese in South Africa.
- Only 57 702 have taken out South African citizenship.
- About 21 500 are refugees — 18 000 from Mozambique, 3 500 from Angola. Only 3 000 Mozambicans and 800 Angolans have permanent residence.
- Roughly equal numbers of Maderans and Continentals constitute the rest of the community. Most immigrated in the Sixties, when requirements were less stringent.
- About 3 000 Portuguese are here illegally.
- Most Portuguese earn R500 to R700 a month. There are about four to six children per family.
- Sixty per cent live in the Transvaal, chiefly on the Reef.
- Thirty-eight per cent don't speak English (or Afrikaans).
- Only 25 per cent own their own homes. These statistics are all approximates. They are drawn from Government sources, from a survey carried out by the Portuguese Welfare Society and from community leaders.

send me to Portugal to change my views

"But the arrival of the refugees should upgrade what South Africans think about the Portuguese. They're better educated and many are in the professions."

Today she sees the Portuguese as "narrow-minded, hyper-critical, so gossipy it's unbelievable, very emotional — their Latin blood runs strong — materialistic, happy and gay. If you go to a Portuguese party you have a ball."

My chief impression after numerous interviews and visits to homes and clubs is that money-making is a central, all-absorbing concern. This applies particularly to the settlers.

"Ah, but," says Dr L Navega, Portuguese Consul-General in Johannesburg, "that is the chief driving force of any immigrant community."

Fair enough, but what do the Portuguese do with their money once they've made it — and what price do they pay for devoting themselves so singlemindedly to putting poverty behind them?

The price they pay is that other aspects of life — education, leisure activities, personal and cultural growth — are totally neglected both during and after the money-making phase.

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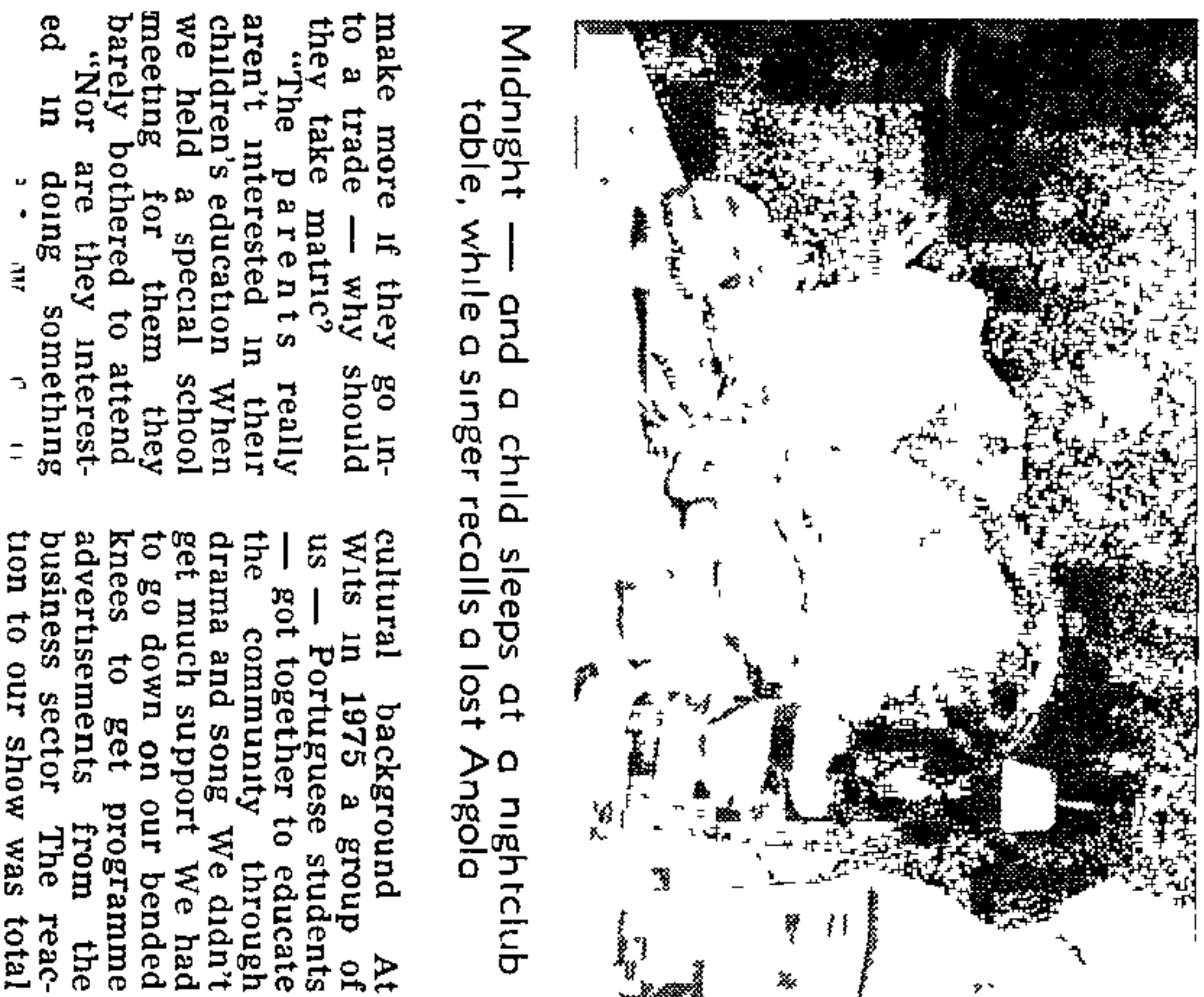
clubs, but also of newspapers, which bloom and die like frail perennials.

It has also led outside entrepreneurs to be extremely wary of allying themselves with any one sector. South African film-producers Neil Hetherington and Bill Prout-Jones, who are about to make films for the Portuguese, say they didn't seek financial backing from any members of the community because they wanted to remain "neutral."

Admittedly, when the refugees came pouring in the

all the time.

The Portuguese distrust each other — and they distrust outsiders. This is what they told me and this has been my experience. They're extremely reluctant to talk about themselves and will seldom criticize their community. Neil Hetherington, who has spent the last four months researching the market for Portuguese films, says "I've really battled to get information. As an outsider it's almost impossible to win acceptance and trust."



Portuguese social life centres around the clubs

non-comprehension. In fact, they thought we were mad."

The cultural bias of the Portuguese is reflected in their two local newspapers. Seculo sells 12 pages of football results, phoned through from Portugal on Sunday night. The tinnest village teams feature in the coverage of what is fondly regarded as Portugal's "second best sports newspaper" (Both SA papers are on sale in Lisbon.)

Seculo's young rival, Popular, acknowledges this supremacy by skimping on sports and concentrating on magazine-type features — competitions, women's interest, entertainment and the races.

Money-making doesn't leave much time for culture. The Portuguese make money because they work hard. Most earn between R500 and R700 a month. About 27 per cent earn over R1 000.

Antonio Rego gives some idea how hard they work. When he left Portugal 22 years ago he was earning the equivalent of R4 a week as a bricklayer. On arrival here this jumped to R26 a week. For 20 years he supplemented his brickier's income by moonlighting as a barber in a self-built outhouse of his La Rochelle home. In an adjoining room decked with posters he took travel bookings. Two years ago he'd reached three-car status and had accumulated R7 000 capital with which to open a travel agency.

Madeiraun Jose Andrade typifies those who've made it. Director of three companies — a travel agency, import and export concern and recording company — founder of Johannesburg's first Portuguese newspaper, he started his career 30 years ago selling fruit in a Bok Street cafe.

Today portly Jose Andrade sports a discreet suit and lives in a Clam Street flat. "I don't make fortunes, but I live well," he says. "I still work 12 hours a day. At weekends I'm quite busy because I belong to all 26 of the Portuguese clubs. I must —

In the second of her three-part series on the Portuguese community in South Africa, VICKI ROSENTHAL
 tion in the political, military, religious and economic spheres. RDM 6/4/77

Hard workers who'll fight



The Portuguese might slowly be drifting away from Catholicism, but the Church still exerts a strong pull. The picture shows a Sunday morning service in Bezuidenhout Valley

THE PORTUGUESE IN SOUTH AFRICA

know a few who lost their jobs to Portuguese"

But Mr Baldwin Mudau, leader of the opposition party in Vandaland, says the system rather than the Portuguese is to blame

"The laws of this country encouraged immigration while Blacks were available to be trained. If the Portuguese hadn't filled these jobs, other immigrants would have

"You can't hold it against the Portuguese that they have freedoms denied to us — like the freedom to sell their skills on the open market and to trade in the centre of town. All of us should have these rights"

One in every seven Whites here is Portuguese. What's more, the Portuguese work in fields where they have extensive contact with Blacks. Can SA afford to welcome immigrants who apparently inflame race relations?

"Can they shoot?" would probably be the Government's response. If a call to arms takes place — and if permanent residents are actively embroiled, as the Government has intimated could happen — will those thousands whose hearts lie in LM and Lisbon and whose wealth lies beneath La Rochelle floorboards march towards the Limpopo or head for Jan Smuts?

It's difficult to tell. The refugees are skittish. They've fought once — and lost. This time most have little to defend. But they do have a burning hatred of communism

ing fire has been the Church's recent support of integrated schools and the right to conscientious objection. And then there is in Nationalist eyes, the tolerance, if not support, shown by the Church in Mozambique and Rhodesia to guerillas and terrorists

But then, the Portuguese might, given time, see the light — so people like Jaap Marais, deputy-leader of the HNP, hope

Some are already drifting away from Catholicism towards the welcoming arms of the Protestant, Assembly of God and Dutch Reformed Churches

The DRC was reluctant to comment. However, Ds P. A. Pienaar, of the oldest DRC congregation in Pretoria, told me he had 200 adult converts and that Johannesburg and Pretoria were following close behind. Their priests are imported from Brazil

More successful is the Protestant Church, whose 1000-strong La Rochelle congregation has actually financed the building of its own church. The Portuguese do not readily finance community ventures

Whispering

The Assembly of God has been whispering in discontented Catholic ears for some time. Its first Portuguese church was founded 15 years ago. Today it has 700 members. There are 14 other Assemblies of God congregations in South Africa, with a total of 1500 members.

The Portuguese of Continental origin are most susceptible to conversion, the Madeirans most resistant. In between fall the refugees.

It seems converts switch faiths for two basic reasons. Firstly, they claim that in non-Catholic religions the Bible is more accessible and more readily explained.

"I was a Catholic for 31 years in Portugal and I was never allowed to see the Bible," Rev A. de Souza, of the Assembly of God Church, told me. "I believe today the Portuguese Catholics are allowed to read the Bible but they are not taught it. South Africa introduced me to the Bible. This is why people convert"

Anna-Maria Valente, a

South African-born teacher of Portuguese at a State school, confirms this. "The Portuguese Catholic Church does not instruct the congregation or explain anything"

Father Jose Maneiro, who ministers to the Bezuidenhout Valley Portuguese Catholic congregation, denies these allegations but endorses an opinion frequently cited by converts — that non-Catholic priests are far more willing to get involved in their problems. "It's true," he said. "It's because there are too few Portuguese priests to cope with the numbers. There are only six of us on the Witwatersrand and the Consulate told me there were more than 250 000 Portuguese here"

One problem which refugees, in particular, most need help with is fixing up their immigration papers. Rumours of permitting being used as bait for conversion abound

Subtle

"I know of plenty of people who have changed faiths because they've been promised permanent residence," Father Maneiro said

It seems that the arm-twisting, when it occurs, is fairly subtle

One Catholic told me he'd been to see a Portuguese Protestant minister whom he'd heard could help him get permanent residence

"The minister was very sympathetic. He even said he could find my mother and father work. When I was filling in the form he asked what my religion was. I said 'Catholic'. The minister said 'I will write Catholic but I must tell you the authorities don't like it. South Africa is a Protestant country'. He never said anything more about my permanent residence"

Finally, what is the economic role of South Africa's largest immigrant community? With 55 per cent earning between R500 and R700 a month, 27 per cent more than R1 000, 15 per cent between R200 and R400 and three per cent less than R200, it would seem they are able to look after themselves

Asset

In fact, they're probably an asset. They work hard, pay cash, improve the value of their real estate by renovating and extending, and provide skills and expertise in job areas which White South Africans often disdain. The political pros and cons of this may be questionable, but in absolute terms it is a positive contribution.

Thirty-three per cent of the Portuguese work-force is engaged in commerce — chiefly small-scale enterprises like fish and chips shops and greengrocers plus a cross-section of services — 24 per cent in civil construction and related activities, 19 per cent in industry, six per cent in agriculture, three per cent in transport, three per cent in the professions and the rest are unaccounted for

Some of the Portuguese working here are being heavily underpaid — both by their own people and by South African employers. It's thought that at least 3 000 refugees are working illegally. In addition there are thousands whose work permits tie them to a specific job. Without freedom of movement or bargaining power they are forced to take whatever pay they can get. "It's deplorable the way some South African firms are exploiting Portuguese

firm pulse of a government, the strength of a Police Force and an Army.

And if this time the excuse was the adoption of Afrikaans in the schools, next time it will be something else. Because the agitators still live there — many of them surely speaking the language of Frelimo and the MPLA.

We read that 22 of the dead Africans were hit by bullets of a different calibre to those used by the police. We sincerely believe that they are Russian bullets, smuggled in via Angola and Mozambique. It all forms part of the plan to destroy Africa in order to facilitate communist infiltration.

It is not up to this Portuguese weekly magazine to meddle in South African politics.

Therefore this message is only to tell you, Mr Vorster, that the war-weary Portuguese, are with you.

To finish we say to you: "God Bless, Mr Vorster!"

Insular

Granted, the circulation of Popular is only 10 000, that of Seculo only 30 000, so it would be unfair to give the papers' political viewpoints too much weight. But those who don't take the papers are probably less educated — and more conservative

Several Portuguese I spoke to ascribed the racism of their countrymen to a low level of education. Many Portuguese here have only four or five years' schooling. Thirty-eight per cent do not speak English. The majority are insular and tradition-bound. "No wonder they're

racist," a Portuguese university graduate said

The educated themselves harbour racists in their ranks. Many are Angolans or Mozambicans who lost all to dark-skinned victors, who saw brothers or friends die at the hands of Blacks

Usually they deny that these experiences have turned them against Africans. They say the target of their anger and hate is the Portuguese Government, which sold them down the river and handed over their beloved countries on a plate. But below the avowed non-racism, hostility simmers

Carlos Moutinho, a charming, sophisticated father of four, told me "I read in the papers that they are thinking of putting Black and White in school together (referring to the Catholic Church's push for integration). If that happens I'll pack my bags and leave. If you give the Blacks a finger, they'll take your arm"

"My boys went to school with Blacks in Angola. I have nothing against Blacks. I'm not a racist. But the Blacks in Angola turned racist. They killed Whites. They told me to get out. If you begin with integration here, it is the beginning of the end. I'll go to Brazil or somewhere"

Most Blacks unhesitatingly described the Portuguese as racist. They resent the discourteous, sometimes downright discriminatory, way they are treated by some Portuguese — particularly shopkeepers. They are bitter about jobs held by the Portuguese which they feel should be theirs. This feeling is aggravated by unemployment. And they are outraged that foreign-

ers who have just set foot in this country are accorded rights denied those born here

Mr Steve Nkatio, an Urban Bantu Councillor for Dobsonville, told me he had decided not to buy from Portuguese shops. "If a White comes into a Portuguese shop he'll be served ahead of the waiting Blacks. The Portuguese treat us much worse than other Whites. They even call us 'kaffirs'."

Mr S. J. J. Lesolang, a director of the African Bank of SA Ltd and MP for BophuthaTswana, said that it was particularly unjust that jobs requiring little skill, such as serving behind a counter, should go to foreigners.

"Our people were just moving into that field. I

Churches

Ideology plays little part with the settlers. Their money is here. Their children have grown up here. My guess is they'll put down their hoes and their chip baskets and wield guns instead

Of the 220 foreigners in the Permanent Force, 197 are Portuguese — a high proportion.

So, if the Portuguese are politically and militarily OK, can their Catholic connections simply be waived away?

That the Portuguese are Catholic must be seen in the context of murmurings of "Roomse Gevaar" which have long echoed down Nationalist corridors. Add fuel to a long-smouldering



A customer browses in a Portuguese bookshop, where you can find even Mad magazine in Portuguese. Thirty-eight per cent of Portuguese in SA do not speak English

"BUT I'm White," Jose tells me, hunching his shoulders defensively, stretching out pale palms stiff with indignation. "How can your Government refuse me a work permit? I've got a trade. I'm hard-working. I'm a family man. And I'm the right colour."

He spits with venom. Puzzlement and anger distort the swarthy features. His downfall is inadequate schooling. A Mozambique refugee who's spent 30 hard years slapping plaster on to walls, he doesn't meet the Government's minimum education requirement of a Standard 6.

There is much bitterness among aspirant Portuguese immigrants who believe what should determine acceptance is firstly skin colour and secondly how you wield a trowel, not how many years you sat behind a school desk in some outlying village. "Don't you want us?" they ask.

Well, does South Africa want them, these shopkeepers, market gardeners and artisans — plus a leaven of educated professionals — who keep us fed and build our Carltons and disappear quietly at night to La Rochelle and Rosettenville, Bertrams and Troyeville?

The Portuguese are White — "second-class Whites" in the eyes of some South Africans — but nevertheless White, they're Catholic, and they meet a shortfall in certain job categories which might otherwise well have been filled by Blacks. The interplay between these factors determines their power for good or evil in the South African context.

As the Big Powers further infiltrate the Southern Africa arena, border tension mounts and internal Black-White polarisation gains momentum, the role of over 580 000 Portuguese — only 57 000 of whom have taken out SA citizenship — becomes increasingly significant.

The Portuguese bolster the reigning regime both in terms of their political sympathies and in terms of the jobs they occupy. Had they not, for example, moved into the building industry in vast numbers Blacks would have been trained for these jobs, says Gert Beetge, general secretary of the White Building Workers' Union.

"Three years ago 40 per cent of the construction workers in the Transvaal were Portuguese," he told me. "Without them the building industry would have collapsed."

Sympathies

Their political sympathies undoubtedly lie in the Nationalist camp. This is evident from interviews and from the Rightwing line taken by the community's two newspapers.

The oldest existing Portuguese newspaper, Seculo, has been compared to the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) organ Die Afrikaner. Its new-founded rival, Popular, falls somewhere in between a conservative view and the Afrikaans Press.

The editorial written after the June riots by the paper's editor, Carlos Mounho, an Angolan refugee-broadcaster, gives some idea of Popular's political tone. It is a significant clue to the thinking of a community which is extremely reluctant to voice its views on the South African situation. This is a condensed version.

MESSAGE FOR MR JOHN VORSTER.

We, the Portuguese refugees from Angola and Mozambique, are tired of war.

What happened last week in Soweto, Alexandra, Tembisa and other African townships, is in no way unknown to us.

Houses burned, cars stoned, shops looted, shots, and deaths, were our daily bread after the ill-fated April 25.

The only thing we were not acquainted with — but with which now, fortunately, we are — was the

looks at their contribu-

for SA

workers," says Dr L. Navega, Portuguese Consul-General in Johannesburg.

Mr Gert Beetge, general-secretary of the White Building Workers' Union, confirmed "fairly extensive exploitation" was taking place — particularly of illegal workers.

"For instance, employers don't issue illegal workers with holiday fund stamps, which are worth R32 to R40 a week in holiday money. The Union has had a couple of hundred cases brought to its notice."

Besides turning to the Portuguese for certain skills, South African en-

trepreneurs are waking up to their potential both as a buying force and as a specialised market.

Although the community's own retail outlets and services meet most of its needs — there is even a local recording industry — SA companies must feel there is scope for their products, judging by the number of advertisements placed in the Portuguese newspapers.

Two South African concerns which have recently realised that the Portuguese have tremendous potential as an entertainment market are Swazi Radio and film-makers Neil Hether-

ington and Bill Prout-Jones.

Swazi Radio's highly successful Portuguese station, Paralelo 27, in fact alerted Neil and Bill to the possibilities in this direction. They discovered that the Portuguese imports being screened at clubs and Portuguese cinemas were years out of date. It seemed that if they could provide the type of action-packed, suspense movies shown on the general circuit — but with Portuguese dialogue — support would be ensured. Their first 16 mm film is about to be produced.

"The scope is enormous," Neil told me. "We are even thinking of exporting to other Portuguese settlements — and to Portugal itself. In fact, we've had top-level encouragement from Portugal."

● Tomorrow: How are the Portuguese assimilated in South Africa?

Rand Daily Mail Thursday

A people who long for

April 7 / 1977

GET AWAY from it all this weekend — head for somewhere where no one speaks English — where the locals look on South Africans as strangers. Yes, Bertrams is what you're after. Or, if you don't like the sound of that, try New Doornfontein. Fancy the south? La Rochelle's for you. If you're after colour, that is

I'll take you to a house where rollicking Rego stamps home-grown grapes in a Madeiran wine barrel, where his wife Maria smokes home-made sausages above smouldering coals, where you'll lunch a la Portugese at a white-decked table in the backyard to the sound of drying laundry flapping in the wind.

It's not far — just a few kilometres from the city-centre "Little Portugal," the area's called. An appropriate nickname — 70 per cent of La Rochelle's residents are Portuguese. What's more, they still make-believe they're on Portuguese soil.

"You doubt that? Let's talk to those women on the street corner — the ones in black, with squashed peasant faces — there, outside the vermillion house shrouded by tropical plants.

"Hullo, I'm . . ."

Blank stares. The woman in curlers shouts at a schoolgirl across the street. She joins us, smiling. She knows why they want her.

I explain I'm trying to find out whether there's a demand for an adult education English class. As the girl translates the women double up, they find the idea so funny.

The girl turns apologetically to me. "They say they're too old to learn English."

"How old are they?"

"Thirty, 38, 41."

"How long have they been here?"

"Ten years, 15 years, 11 years."

The umbilical cord which ties South Africa's 580 000 Portuguese to Lisbon and Madeira, to Mozambique and Angola, does not wither with time. It remains a life-giving link which our largest immigrant community has little intention of severing.

Judging by their reluc-

live in rented houses, 27 per cent in flats, five per cent board with friends and the rest are unaccounted for.

But the position of the refugees is precarious. Most have only a tenuous right to be here — a temporary residence visa which must be renewed

every six to nine months. For them, life hinges on an official's whim. Only about 3 000 of the 18 000 Mozambicans have permanent residence and only 800 of the 3 500 Angolans. The rest cannot make long-term plans. They live under a nightmarish cloud of insecurity.

Mr Vicente dos Santos, former Lourenço Marques bank manager, now a R320-a-month fitter, has been battling to get permanent residence since he arrived in December, 1974.

"The first reply I had from the Department of Immigration was in September 1975. My application had been refused," he told me. "I went to Pretoria to find out why. The official told me not to worry, just to keep renewing my temporary residence visa and work permit. He said I could start worrying when renewal was refused."

"I don't understand why I can't get permanent residence. It can't be on educational grounds — I have the equivalent of a matric. I want to stay in this country but the insecurity is killing me. There's a rumour circulating that the Government is not going to renew temporary residence permits because of the unemployment situation. We're terrified we're going to be told to go."

His 19-year-old daughter Manuela desperately wants to study. But she can't afford university fees and her temporary resident status has prevented her getting financial assistance, she claims. Manuela says

apart from private colleges which the immigrant often can't afford, the only State-run class is at the Witwatersrand College for Advanced Technical Education.

About 400 adults, over half of whom are Portuguese, are enrolled for the beginners' course. The first term's tuition is free. After that most Portuguese reportedly drop out.

Portuguese say it's difficult to attend the College because its central city location is inconvenient and classes are at night.

THE PORTUGUESE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Manuela dos Santos longing to study

The Johannesburg East branch of Rotary has tried to overcome these obstacles by starting a morning class in Troyeville for housewives. Judging by the more than 60 applications there is a tremendous demand for local language centres, conveniently situated, conve-

to size up the possibility of emigrating came back disillusioned by Portugal's instability and unemployment. With 2-million of its 8-million unemployed, their job prospects are bleak.

Professor Jorge Barbosa, head of the Portuguese division of Romance Studies at Wits and former leader of the Salazar-Caetano Party in Mozambique, heads the South African wing of a new movement "Mirn" — Independent Movement for National Reconstruction — which plans to overthrow the existing Lisbon government. Directed at all anti-communists, it claims to be the first post-coup movement to push for a vote for emigrants.

Prof Barbosa is currently engaged in setting up small discussion groups in South Africa.

"My idea is that Portuguese emigrants should use Mirn to channel their thoughts on how a country should be run," he told me. "Emigrants have had new experiences, learnt new things. They should forward this knowledge to Portugal, so it can be used to reconstruct the country. For instance, doctors working here have seen how South African hospitals and medical aid schemes are run. Medical aid schemes here don't lose money. It's something they should know about in Portugal."

Then there's Flamas — Front Lusitana Anti-Marxist Africa do Sul — a Right-wing organisation with headquarters here, which has briefed local counsel to bring charges against leaders of Portugal's former military junta.

It wants them taken before the International Court of Justice at The Hague on charges of war crimes. It also seeks compensation for the estimated one million refugees who fled the former Portuguese African territories.

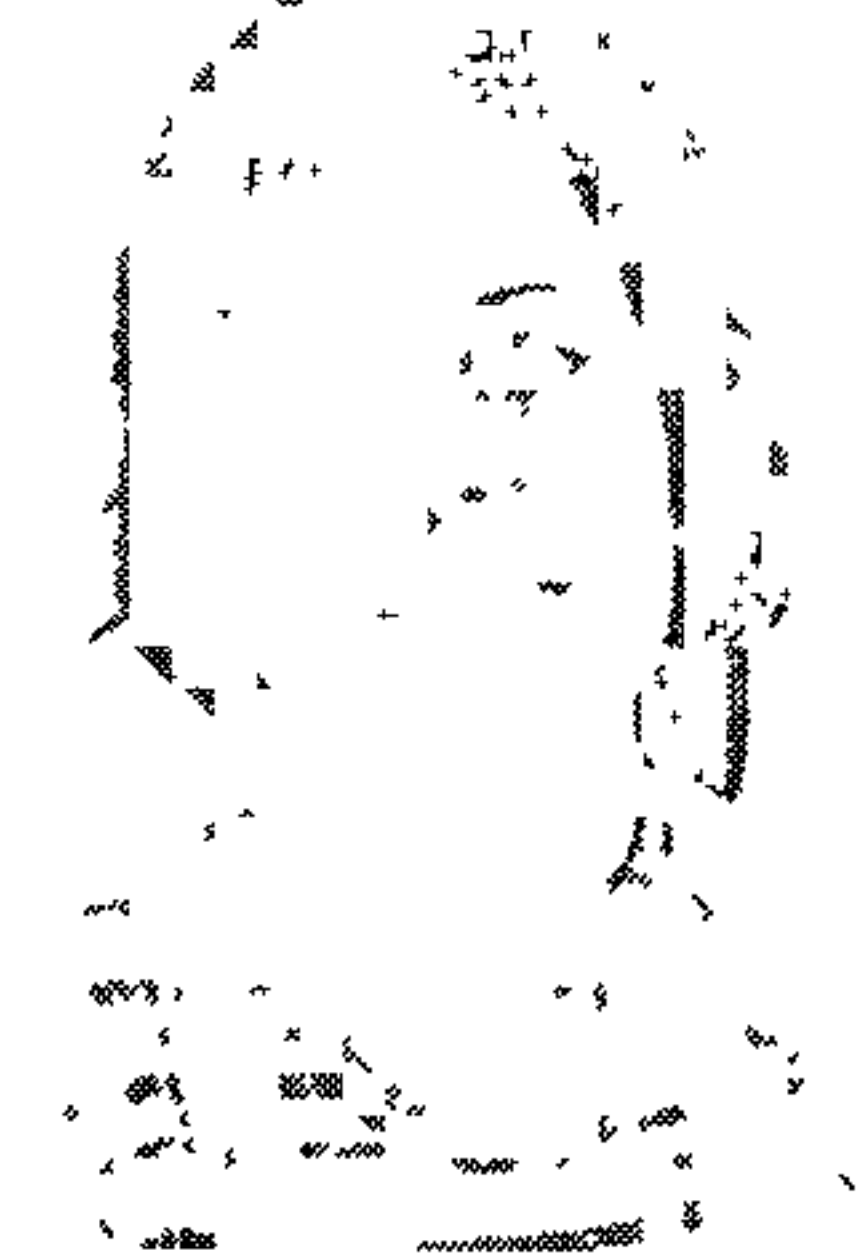
Although the present adult population is unlikely to assimilate, their children are integrating fairly rapidly. For a start, they get to know a South African language. At other levels integration is slower. Socially the children stick together. Inter-marriage with non-Portuguese is frowned on.

In terms of values and lifestyle, the generation reared here are caught between the two worlds.

"After they've been to Portugal they realise South Africa is the lesser of the two evils," says Anna-Maria Valente.

That the settlers reconcile themselves to possible political upheaval here is one thing. But how do the refugees rationalise starting life all over again in a country subject to pressures which have already destroyed them once?

Ask a refugee that question and his eyes glaze.



Manuela dos Santos longing to study

The Johannesburg East branch of Rotary has tried to overcome these obstacles by starting a morning class in Troyeville for housewives. Judging by the more than 60 applications there is a tremendous demand for local language centres, conveniently situated, conve-

Cont

Portuguese in South Africa.

'home'

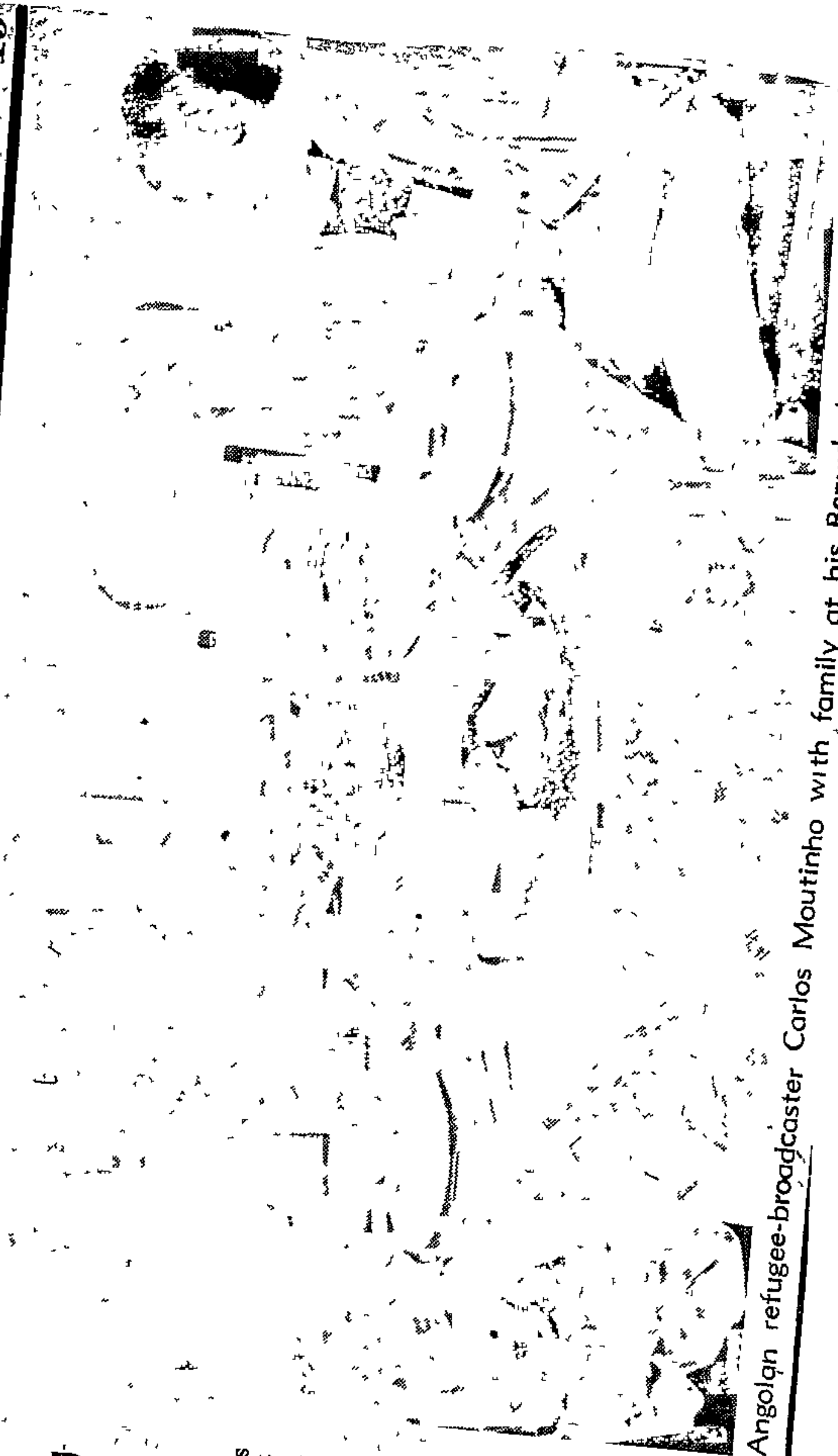
When he refocuses there's wisdom born of pain that prides your naivety Gently he says. I live for now I don't think about tomorrow.

Carlos Moutinho, once a wealthy and influential man, puts it poetically.

"When I lived in Angola, I owned a beautiful hand-painted dinner service from Lisbon. I kept it locked away for special occasions. When I fled I had to leave everything behind. But once I'd settled in Johannesburg I bought some fine cut-glass crystal. Now I tell my wife: 'Put those glasses on the table every day. I want to enjoy what I've got.'"

RAND DAILY MAIL, Thursday, April 7, 1977.

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Angolan refugee-broadcaster Carlos Moutinho with family at his Bezuidenhout Valley home.

stance, to learn English or Afrikaans, their conservatism, insularity, clinging to native institutions, such as clubs, tendency to group together in certain suburbs and ability to meet most of their own needs, my impression after fairly extensive contact is that the Portuguese deliberately retain a strong sense of national identity and are not over-willing to assimilate.

Their dreams give them away. The Continentals and Madeirans dream of retiring to a patch of land back home bought with South African earnings. Above all, they dream of dying to the sound of the wind soughing in the olive boughs and the clip-clop of donkeys' hooves on cobble streets.

The Mozambicans and Angolans have a different fantasy. They are waiting to return to their beloved territories. Only they haven't accepted that things have changed.

If their hearts lie elsewhere, why then are the Portuguese here at all? There are basically two types of Portuguese immigrants to this country: those who chose to escape the poverty and unemployment of their native shores — and the refugees who were forced to flee.

The Angolans and Mozambicans took refuge here because it was nearby. They stayed because the chance of making a living was better than in Portugal or Brazil, or because they were too rightwing to be allowed into Portugal — in any case, most would not contemplate living under the hated "communists" — or because they hoped for return to the former colonies seemed more feasible from South Africa.

Of the country's estimated 580 000 Portuguese, only 57 702 have taken out South African citizenship. Ask those who profess this to be their home why they don't opt for South African passports and they'll react with confusion.

"I've never really thought about it," stammered Madeiran Jose Andrade, director of three companies, who started his career working for a Bok Street greengrocer 30 years ago.

"I have no reason to change passports. Anyway, this is my country. I go to Portugal nearly every year, but when I touch down at Jan Smuts I know I've come home."

Although the bulk of settlers, who immigrated in the Sixties, have not taken out citizenship, most have permanent resident status and most have commitments here.

Surprisingly, however, only 25 per cent of the total community own their homes, 40 per cent

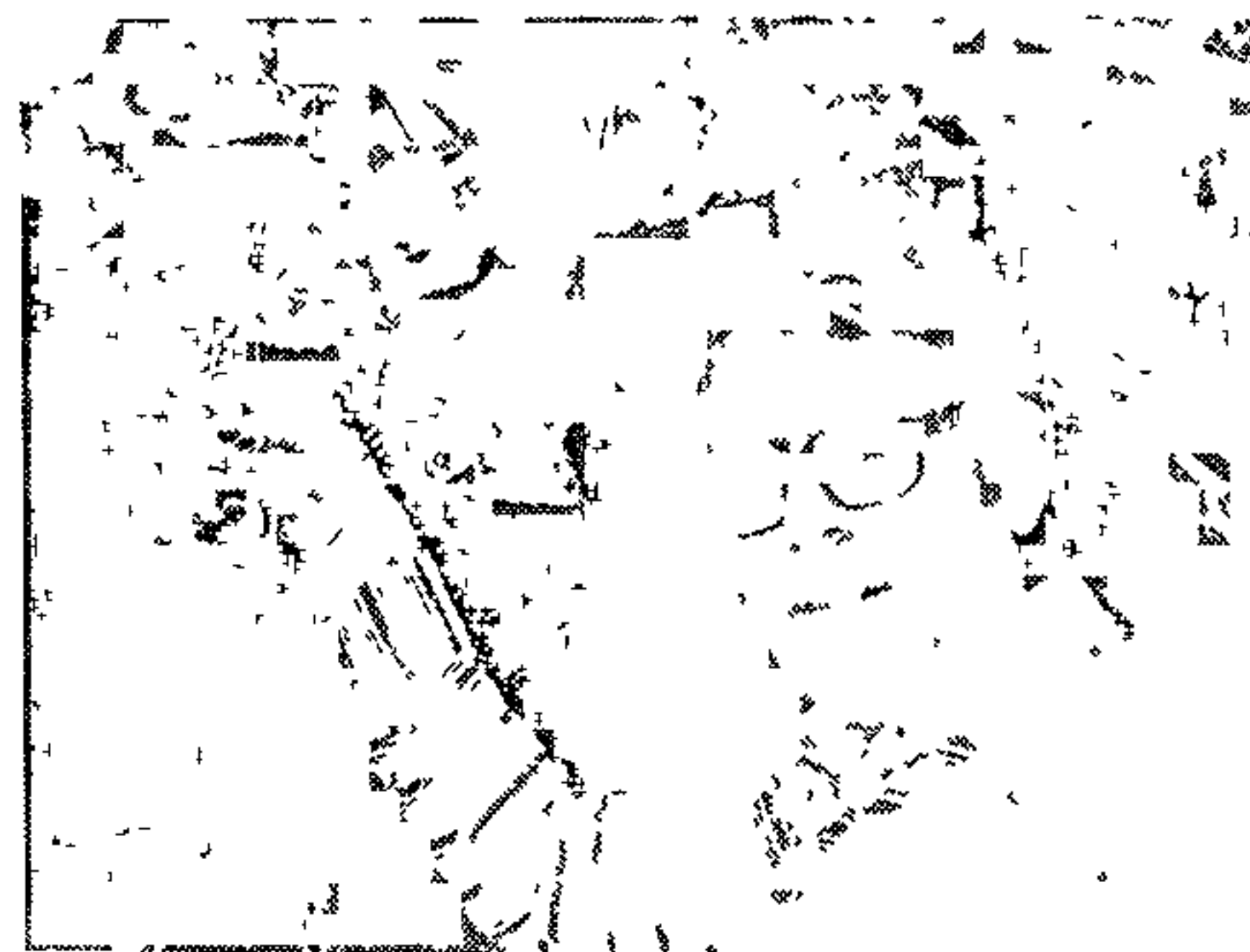
was why the Department of Education refused to put her through a teacher's course and why Wits told her she could not pay for a part-time BCom in instalments. The university insisted on a lump sum at the start of the year.

Manuela, who has a proven flair for languages, is now an accounts clerk.

"Some days I feel out of my mind," she told me. "In Mozambique life was easy

and preferably free.

The Troyeville course is working well. The children play in the Salvation Army garden while their brothers name dolls' house furniture and call out "cap" or "nightie" as a teacher hold up items of clothing. The average level of education among a class numbering 10 was Standard 6. Five were refugees, five Continentals. The Madeirans



Antonio Rego picking grapes for his home-made wine

Now I know there are problems."

One can excuse temporary residents a certain lack of commitment, but what about the rest of the community?

The insularity of the Portuguese has been made possible by their numbers. If your neighbours are Portuguese and the local shopkeeper is Portuguese and your car mechanic is Portuguese and your travel agent is Portuguese, why should you bother to learn English or Afrikaans?

Thirty-eight per cent of the Portuguese don't speak English, 35 per cent don't understand it. That so many fail to reach for the open sesame to assimilation — language — is a telling indictment.

The women are the last to venture forth from their secure little island. They're frightened, unmotivated — and often semi-literate. Should they need to make contact with the non-Portuguese speaking world, they haul their children out of school to act as interpreter. The children automatically learn English at school and the men learn as much as their job demands. For bricklayers and plasterers, that can be minimal.

English tends to be favoured above Afrikaans because it's international. Even Jaap Tarais, deputy leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) understands this preference, although he ascribes it to an "economic incentive".

"If the Portuguese want a job here they have to

were noticeably absent.

But classes run by service organisations are not the total answer. Rotary does not have the resources to meet the need. Its volunteer teacher, Mrs Lesley Read, president of Rotary Annes, is a nurse who has no teaching background. She relies on Transvaal Education Department material lent to her by a schoolteacher friend.

The material, originally drawn up in Afrikaans, has been so ineptly translated into English that Mrs Read has to tell her already bewildered class: "Please change 'open up the tap' to 'turn on the tap'."

If the Government wishes to forge South Africans out of its Portuguese imports, it had better "turn on" some language classes.

It's not only a failure to integrate that characterises the Portuguese, it's a deliberate retention of ties with their place of origin. For example, many send their children to afternoon classes at clubs where they are put through a large part of Portugal's school syllabus. Prompted partly by sentiment, partly by a need to insure against a possible return to their home country, this practice smacks strongly of split loyalties.

Secondly, the Portuguese take little interest in South African politics or current affairs, but follow avidly the swings of power in their home countries — even dabbling in this sphere.

ditions of their Portuguese home and the way of life they come to know at school breeds enormous conflict.

"A lot of parents come to me for help," says Anna-Maria Valente, South African-born teacher of Portuguese.

"The children are resentful and the parents don't understand what's going on. Usually they don't allow their daughters out without a chaperone. Often even the boys aren't allowed to date. Everyone goes out as a family, to the club. Boys and girls can dance there together."

"On Monday the Portuguese children hear how their South African friends went to the drive-in, or the bioscope, or to the pub at the weekend. They want to do these things too."

But 17-year-old Maria Rego, a pretty schoolgirl, says she is pleased her parents are strict.

"I'm not allowed a boyfriend until I finish school," she told me. "But I wouldn't like the freedom South African girls have. Lots of things happen."

The children who grow up here suffer some degree of cultural schizophrenia. Anna-Maria Valente says: "I did a BA in Portuguese and English because I didn't know where I would fit in."

But they usually commit themselves to this country fairly wholeheartedly.

Both Carlos Moutinho, Angolan broadcaster, refugee, and Antonio Rego, established settler, said their teenage sons could not wait to enlist for the South African Army.

"They feel their place is here," said Mr Rego. "I'm right behind them. Even though I sometimes think about retiring to Portugal, my children want to stay here."

Children and material investments are likely to keep the settlers here should the Southern African situation hot up. Added to this is the great faith most Portuguese have in the Government's ability to withstand both external and internal pressures.

But the Portuguese were not immune to the ripple of unease that gripped Whites after last June's riots. Sales representatives for estate agents in the high-density Portuguese suburbs to Johannesburg's south, report that during the last half of 1976 a significantly high number of Portuguese were selling their homes.

Travel agents say the number of air tickets to Lisbon was up on previous years — about 15 000 people went in December alone. But many who went

hand & early Mar
April 1977

In troubled times — diamonds still a girl's best friend

by ANTHONY SWIFT

THERE has been a dramatic increase in the number of people leaving the country, according to emigration figures released by the Department of Statistics in Pretoria.

In January last year, 860 people emigrated. In January this year the figure was 2 296 — an increase of more than 150 per cent. Immigration figures for the same months dropped from 3 814 to 2 867.

Banks and travel agencies this week confirmed that the emigration rate continued considerably higher than last year and said the people leaving the country were in categories the country could least afford to lose.

They further pointed out that the official figures did not reflect the outflow fully. This was because the return Apex fare was cheaper than single fares and people with assets less than the normal travel allowance had no need to declare themselves as emigrants.

Pinetown travel agent Mr. Michael Fawcus, among others, said that a disturbing factor was the number of South Africans leaving.

They were mainly wealthy retired or young, married qualified people whose assets or talents enabled them to gain the right to settle in other countries. "Many doctors and dentists have left," said Mr. Fawcus. "You have only to drive around Westville and Pinetown and see how many houses are for sale to see how things stand."

Another group of leavers identified by travel agents were parents who did not want their children to have to fight on the borders.

Indians, going mainly to Canada, and Coloureds, usually to Australia, are also among the South African emigrants.

Mr. Ray Ashworth of Ellerman King Travel, Durban, said South Africans were also going to America and New Zealand.

However, the bulk of the emigrants are permanent residents — many of long standing — who are returning to England,

Gem trade takes off — and the emigrants prove: You can take it when you go!

By PENNY SWIFT

THE DIAMOND jewellery industry is flourishing because an increasing number of people are spending their money on portable valuables. And because of this it is one of the few industries not plagued by

retrenchment. The trend of jewellery investment is not new — but Durban manufacturers said this week the trend had increased substantially since the Angolan war. And it has not abated.

"Whenever there is any kind of turbulence in a country it shows in the jewellery industry," a West Street diamond dealer said.

He said he had become aware that many more people were taking the precaution of having portable investments. Some people obviously intended leaving the country with their valuables.

"Recently there has been a new trend — people asking how much they can take out of the country. There's never been this kind of awareness of controls before; but nor have many individuals expressed a desire to export their jewellery."

He said that although people have to declare assets when they leave South Africa, "pieces of jewellery are so small generally get out without declaring them." A note other manufacturers turning diamond mer-

chant said that in his experience people were buying jewellery were not doing so to make a profit overseas. They just want a safe investment.

"Many people who have been chased out of other countries in Africa are not prepared to lose everything they own a second time, so they take precautions." A West Street

Angolan war.

"It's difficult to assess everybody's reasons for buying diamonds, but there is the feeling that people want to be secure with portable assets in case they decide to leave the country," he said.

With the rising numbers of people leaving South Africa this is a real problem.

Aware of the one-way flow of portable assets including gold, diamonds, precious stones and all kinds of jewellery, the Reserve Bank and Department of Customs and Excise have said they will clamp down. They say women travellers with diamond rings or gold jewellery will be arrested on the spot if they cannot produce the correct bank documents.

But a customs official this week said if a woman looked as though she was the type who would wear diamond rings on every finger she would probably be allowed to just walk out of the country. "It depends on your personal status," he said. Export regulations for travellers also depend to a large degree on a personal and financial status.

Valuation

A bank spokesman said travellers could take out "a reasonable amount of jewellery in relation to their financial means and standing". The onus was on the bank to refer individuals to the Reserve Bank if they were uncertain.

But travellers taking valuable jewellery out of the country do have to give the bank a jeweller's valuation before they leave and they have to sign a declaration with it. "Our customers just show us a return ticket and we assume they will return although we've heard of people staying overseas."

Emigrants can take

GETTING OUT WHILE THE GOING'S GOOD



QUOTE
"It is mainly the South Africans and the long-term permanent residents who are leaving for political reasons."
— TRAVEL AGENT

Why South Africans are

"My general impression," said Mr. Ashworth, "is that they see themselves as going while the going's good. They don't want to leave but feel gloomy about the future, particularly young women with children who are looking 20 years ahead."

Another travel agent, who did not wish to be identified, pointed out it would be wrong to assume the exodus was explicable purely in terms of the political situation. Many were leaving because they had been made redundant by the recession — notably Portuguese hit by the building slump

Then there were people who had been drawn to this country by money and were now being drawn back by the brightening situation overseas

He felt these two categories could account for as much as a third of the emigrants

"It is mainly the South Africans and the long-term permanent residents who are leaving for political reasons," he said.

The head of the in-

ternational section of a leading bank said exchange control applications to his department were up about 50 percent on last year.

Several wealthy people, he said, had gone through the motions of leaving the country and established their right to live elsewhere but had then returned and were staying on in South Africa on the balance of their assets on a prolonged holiday, set to leave at the drop of a hat if things hotted up

Many more people were finding out about emigration and just what they could and couldn't get out of the country.

Travel agencies are also experiencing an upsurge in this sort of inquiry.

One agency which offered a special overseas "look-see" tour to doctors and accountants has met with "a very favourable" response. Several agencies remarked that people were combining over-

forsaking their place in the sun

seas holidays with the search for an alternative native place to live.

Said Charles Smeda of World Wide Tours: "It's giving us a number of headaches. They want to take in places off the tourist beat, like Minneapolis and Seattle, because they've heard they're nice to live in."

Mr Smeda said he was impressed, in the light of developments like Angola and the deepening alienation of South Africa from the

West, that more South Africans had not left the country.

"I would say three quarters of the people who have left are people with passport options. Whether the relatively few departures of South Africans are due to the attitude that every country has its problems or simply to the increasing difficulty for South Africans to get in anywhere else is arguable," he said.

RAY
ASHWORTH
"They see themselves as going while the going's good. They don't want to leave but feel gloomy about the future."

and household goods including jewellery, when they leave. Although exchange control regulations enable each case to be dealt with on its merits.

"And of course the onus is on people to give correct valuations of their household and personal effects," said the bank spokesman. "Then it's up to customs to maintain the controls."

But customs officials admit they cannot search every person or container leaving the country. They say the controls work like a sieve — bits get caught, but a lot gets through.

Unskilled Labour	87.5	71.4	79.5	64.5	81.25
Skilled Labour	87.5	61.54	60.0	53.3	71.05
Profit Category:-	1	2	3	4	5

adequate

TABLE 17 Percentage of farmers finding the supply of labour

These different wage rates are well reflected by the percentage of farms in the profit categories finding their labour supplies adequate (Table 17).

unprofitability lies with mismanagement and not wage rates paid to workers. not the wages paid or the numbers employed. The case of these farms is thus a substantial profit. The difference between the wages paid by a few farms a month, the wages paid by the low wage rate responsible for that who cannot find work are just managing to exist and well-managed to afford higher wages. As the profitability of the farms increase, so wages paid increase. This position is a two factors. Farms which make a profit are able to afford higher wages. However, this has the effect of increasing the quantity, and well-managed farms are just managing to exist. The loss appears to be a loss in the mean. The wages they pay. Mr Schlebusch was addressing a symposium on "The European Immigrants in collaboration with the Afrikaanse Sakekamer and Department of National Education. Mr Schlebusch said the continuing expansion of South Africa's industries, especially in the technical area, made it impossible for her "own sources" to provide all the necessary trained manpower.

IN THE PAST 15 years South Africa had gained 406 583 immigrants, the Minister of Immigration, Mr A L Schlebusch, said last night. But owing to the decline of job opportunities in certain sectors, recruitment of certain immigrants had been curtailed, and in some cases, completely suspended, he said.

Mr Schlebusch said the continuing expansion of South Africa's industries, especially in the technical area, made it impossible for her "own sources" to provide all the necessary trained manpower.

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406 500 immigrants

CAPE TIMES
29/4/77

Staff Reporter

Profit Size: ...	1	2	3	4	5
Skilled Earning	72.00	58.50	56.45	65.89	73.44
Unskilled "	51.00	57.00	47.42	49.70	50.27
Part-time "	44.00	45.50	37.58	41.44	41.95

TABLE 16 Earnings (Rands/month) in different classes by profit size

Table 16 shows the different earnings by farms in the various profit categories.

regular employees. It is at the expense of workers that crop farmers have this second highest farm profit rate and enjoy the accompanying standard of living and state of affluence.

Former Mozambican Journalist Antonio Pereira replies to Vicki Rosenthal's series of articles on the Portuguese by giving his viewpoint.

The people behind the 'fish-and-chips'

A people who long for 'home'

Hard workers who'll fight for SA

THE 'Rand Daily Mail' and its writer Vicki Rosenthal have stepped on Portuguese toes! And it hurt! It's still hurting!

The Portuguese community, which comprises more than 10% of the White population of this country, is reaching an immense against the portrait drawn of them in the three long articles published by the 'Mail' on April 5, 6 and 7.

They consider the articles offensive and ill-intentioned. 'Were they?' Are the Portuguese being over-sensitive and are they over-reacting? One can argue the point. But as one famous Portuguese statesman once said, 'in politics, what seems to be, IS'.

Applying the maxim to this case, if the articles seemed to be offensive, they were. This is a fact and nothing will change it. I have no authority from my countrymen to speak in their name, or to voice their grievances. But I think it may be useful to try to interpret their feelings and risk some of mine, about the opinions expressed in the articles.

Disregard
Personally, as an old newsman, I am inclined to disregard the generalised accusation that the 'Mail' had editorial evil intentions in allowing, or ordering, these articles to be published. Nevertheless, it can hardly be denied that some passages of the articles, particularly those touching on some sensitive political aspects, may justify some dark suspi-

Perhaps the 'Mail' was unaware of this and was genuinely surprised by the reaction.

It is impossible, in restricted space, to comment in detail on all the vast prose of the three articles. The first general impression they left in the Portuguese reader's mind was that the writer had consistently committed the cardinal sin of any educated person — the use and abuse of generalisations and clichés. Generalisations at the lowest level and clichés of an offensive nature.

Cleverly, the generalisations were followed by the mention of some exceptions and the clichés by some nice words. Invariably, the original negative aspects were left outstanding.

Sadness

That a report of this nature was given so much space in the prestigious 'Mail' was seen with overwhelming sadness by the entire Portuguese community. The community feels that the articles degraded them in all the three aspects of their lives touched by the articles: social, economical and political.

The first misleading generalisation arises from the fact that the articles are based almost entirely on observations among the humblest part of the community. As a result, the general impression is created that the Portuguese in South Africa are only a bunch of peasants, illiterate, retrograde, etc., a people of 'fish and chips' shop owners.

Why those articles hurt us so much

And thus the cliché is maintained and stimulated. Hardly a word is said about the thousands of prominent Portuguese who sprinkle just about every field of South African society.

Humbler

Not that these more enlightened Portuguese are, or consider themselves to be, better citizens than their humbler compatriots.

In her social look-down on the so-called lower class Portuguese, the articles show some ignorance of what comprises the sterling qualities of a people. Curiously enough, the reaction against the slant on this class of Portuguese did not come from them, but from the higher educated ones. They know that the

Other than to present a fair and honest report. This, I believe, I did.

It is impossible, in writing about a community of close of 600 000, not to generalise — and therefore not to offend minority sectors. According to a survey by the Portuguese Welfare Society those in the professions comprise only three per cent of the community.

The same survey presents the bulk of the Portuguese as shop-owners, construction workers, industrial workers and agriculturists. I accordingly focused on this majority.

Answer

The answer, according to Portuguese feeling, seems to be:
• The entire Portuguese community was offended and, in some cases, insulted.
• The report was considered damaging to the unity of the South African population.
• The 'Rand Daily Mail', regrettably, brought upon itself the antipathy (temporarily, it is hoped) of half a million Portuguese.

These are, no doubt, the vastly negative consequences of this report. But there may be a positive one, for which the Portuguese may become grateful to the 'Mail'.
The Portuguese do accept some of their shortcomings fairly mirrored in this series of articles. Particularly the lack of internal unity among the community. Perhaps this

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that made this people so great once, are kept intact, not among the sophisticated classes, but precisely in the mass of these humble and marvellous peasants. Isn't there a similar situation in this country? In a time of national crisis, that may arrive, will the backbone of the nation not be found, similarly, in the strong and stoic South African farmer and humble worker?

The Portuguese in South Africa, or the South African Portuguese, know that this vital inner strength that they have, already is and much more can be, in the future, of primary importance to this country.

They would have liked to see this recognised. Instead, by words and by selective photography, they were

saving and investment of what they can spare, to safeguard the future. That is where their money goes. And it stays in South Africa. One of the ways in which the articles offended most was to suggest that the Portuguese disregard their children's education. It hurt them in one of their most sensitive spots.

The articles could have reported the view of the Manager of the Bank of Lisbon, Dr Durval Marques about the pathetic cases of the vast number of poor Portuguese who approach his bank for loans, on overdraft or mortgage, to provide for higher education for their children.

Asset

The point was made that most of them are conservative, Rightwing and sympathetic of the South African Government. That may be so. Firstly from due respect for the institutions of the host country. Secondly, because they like a strong and stable government. They have lived and prospered, for decades, under such a kind of government, only to see their great country practically destroyed, within a couple of years, by a revolutionary political upheaval. Can you blame them?
Another political comment raised in the report was that the Portuguese are racists. This absurdity would be laughable if it didn't carry possibly serious implications. The community indignantly

4. I never called the Por-

Rand Daily Mail

4 May 1977

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The articles even went as low as to, repeatedly and racialistically refer to these people as "swarthy". Come come, the "hooked-nosed Jews", the "block-headed Germans", the "garlic-smelling Italians", and other such tired clichés should certainly be beneath your paper

Concern

Economically, the Portuguese were said to have "a single-minded concern for money-making" and then it was asked where does the money go

Well, further enquiry would have shown that the poor Portuguese have an obsession to achieve what they consider the basic attributes of their dignity in society.

And that is, a house of their own, or a decent place to live with their families, the dedicated raising and education of their often numerous children and the

The fact is mentioned, somewhat desultorily, that the Portuguese work 12, 14, or more hours per day. It can be asked where in today's world can one find men to work that hard? Any economist would have said that these men were an asset to any country which had the good fortune to have them.

In trying to report on political attitudes of the Portuguese, the articles trod on dangerous ground. They failed to mention a well accepted generalisation, which is that the Portuguese have been, for many decades, almost totally a political

Especially in foreign countries, they don't meddle in politics. This is a fact well known among their vast communities all over the world.

It is also regrettable that the articles didn't have the elementary kindness to consider the political trauma under which the Portuguese have lived since the revolution and so leave them alone on that score.

the belief that any moderately knowledgeable person is aware of the centuries old reputation of racial tolerance practised by the Portuguese

The religious question, always politically charged in this country, was also brought in, out of proportion, as usual. It was not mentioned the basic fact that, for the Portuguese, religion has no political implications, whatsoever. Besides, of the Catholic Portuguese in this country, only a small portion are churchgoers.

them up and make them stick together, for once. Then, the Portuguese community will have a power and a voice which will be felt and heard with the intensity it deserves among the people of South Africa

VICKI ROSENTHAL comments:

1. **FIRSTLY**, I would like to apologise for causing offence to the Portuguese community. I had no motive

tuguese "racist". I said many Africans and others viewed them as such.

5. It seems to have been totally neglected that I drew attention to some of the problems which afflict the Portuguese — such as exploitation of their workers and the insecurity of a temporary residence status.

6. I also pointed out that Portuguese were hard workers, an economic asset and sufficiently committed to South Africa on the whole to fight for the country. That, too, seems to have been ignored.

Harvard 16 . Q. col 1127 17/5/77

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(240)

Economic growth requires specialised institutions that will cater for the specialised requirements of

lenders and provide the necessary banking effect of and extent of banking operations in many instances these controls have the effect of inhibiting the innovative process that is vital to the continued satisfaction of the increasingly complex society.

Ages of emigrants/immigrants

973 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Statistics

Whether statistics are kept of the ages of emigrants from and immigrants into the Republic; if so, how many persons under the age of 30 years (a) emigrated from and (b) immigrated into the Republic during 1976.

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS.

- (a) 9 220.
- (b) 28 939.

efficiently discussed on the scale of

DAILY STAR 27/5/77

7 000 ^{27/5/77}
quit SA in
3 months

PRETORIA — Nearly 7 000 people emigrated from South Africa during the first quarter of the year, according to the Department of Statistics.

The net gain during the three months was a meagre 514 — 7 419 immigrants and 6 905 emigrants.

Economists, spoken to yesterday, said the reason for the South African high emigration figure and the large number of settlers from Rhodesia was a security anxiety neurosis.

They said the drain from Rhodesia was serious. For that country, with a total white population of about 260 000, white manpower was vital for its economy and defence system.

For South Africa, the problem was not so great.

A departmental spokesman said that during the January-March period 1 964 Rhodesians immigrated to South Africa.

During March the population loss was one of the biggest on record. 746 — 2 284 immigrants and 3 030 emigrants — DDC

240
~~276~~

Jews are divided on staying in SA

By NIC ^{20/5/77}
VAN OUDTSHOORN

HALF the Jews in Johannesburg intend to remain in South Africa permanently.

This is one of the findings of a Jewish anthropologist, Professor Allie Dubb, director of the African Studies Institute at the University of the Witwatersrand.

His study of Jewish South Africans has just been published by the Institute for Social and Economic Research at Rhodes

University.

Professor Dubb says: "While Jews have strong Zionist and pro-Israel feelings, these in no way affect their loyalty to South Africa

"Loyalty, or more precisely, attitudes to South African politics and other issues are determined by other factors"

A prominent factor is the Jewish fear of anti-Semitism, which Jews tend to equate with the policy

of separate development.

"This is not a doctrine of tolerance, but a charter for discrimination. Thus Afrikaner attitudes to Jews are ambivalent.

"On the one hand Jews are white and mirror the Afrikaners' own struggle to preserve their identity in a hostile world. On the other they are an alien people with an alien culture who stalwartly resist assimilation

"The Jews, on their part,

are aware of Afrikaner anti-Semitism and that it is an aspect of prejudice in general but, at the same time, they feel no external pressure to merge their identity."

His statistics show that only two per cent of Jews are National Party members, with a further 13 per cent passively supporting the Government's policies

"To many non-Afrikaners, the progressive entrenchment of the National Party Government since 1948 has led to fear about their future in South Africa.

"Many feel that non-Afrikaners have little influence in the political sphere and that they are being increasingly disadvantaged in the civil service, the educational system, and even economically.

"Thus many non-Afrikaners have actually left the country or contemplate the possibility of doing so. In this situation the Jew differs from other non-Afrikaners in one important respect: His sense of insecurity and not belonging is enhanced by the historical experience of the Jewish people — the constant threat of anti-Semitism."

240

Heading for the hills

FIN MAIL
24/6/77

240

The latest emigration figures show a welcome drop. But the trend is still definitely up

Medical students at Wits University received a shock when they arrived to write an exam in December. Most of their professors were there to write along with them. The exam was for the ECFMG — Exam Certificates for Foreign Medical Graduates — a voluntary one for Wits final-years which entitles graduates to practise medicine in the US. And the professors were there because the US had warned that foreigners who failed to register in this year would not be allowed to practise in that country.

An isolated example or a sign of the times? Most would say the latter — and

their pessimism is confirmed by the Department of Statistics' monthly migration figures.

For the first time in over a decade, the Department's March figures showed a loss of 746 people — 2 284 people arrived and 3 030 left.

The April figures, released this week, show a slight movement in the other direction. SA is back to a plus figure again — 1 946 people arrived and 1 896 left — a net gain of 50 people.

But there's no doubting the seriousness of the situation. Firstly, 683 of the immigrants are people already in SA who have now been approved as citizens.

Secondly, the number of new South Africans who arrived in April has halved when compared with last April. And emigrants are up 65%. Compared with 12 months ago, the situation is grim.

The figures may not be as bad as they seem — the Department points out that 1 568 of these emigrés are not economically active — they are housewives and small children; and that only about 350 of them are SA-born.

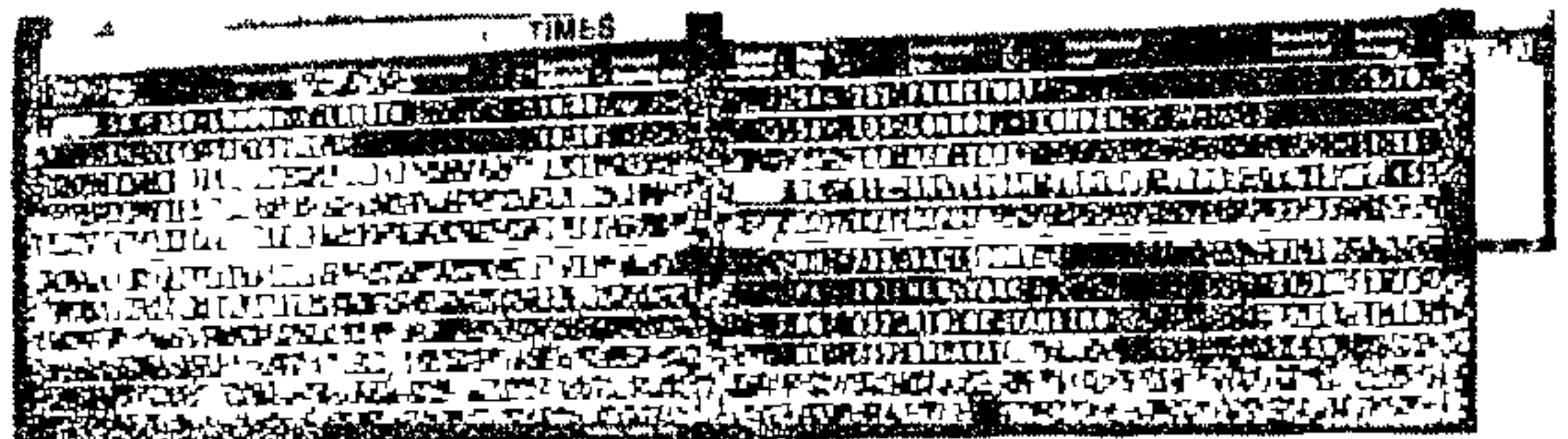
But on the other hand it's also true that many people may be leaving as "tourists" or to "study" — never to return. And the numbers of young people planning to leave seem to be rising steadily.

For example, a survey conducted at Wits last year found that 72% of students interviewed who were about to qualify said they were planning to quit SA. The investigators also found that the number of potential exiles was much higher in the vocational faculties than among Arts students (Among medical students it was 82%, architects 72% and law 75%).

The survey has been hotly debated — its critics claim the sample wasn't large enough and that the questions were loaded. Nevertheless, it appears to provide a fair impression of the atmosphere around the professions these days.

For example, the Chartered Institute of Secretaries reports that for the first time ever more CISs left Southern Africa last quarter than arrived (25 left, 10 came). Of the 25 who left, only seven were Rhodesian. Most have left for the UK.

The number of doctors who, at least, have an eye on a job in the US is climbing daily. Panic was widespread when the US threatened to cut the flow. Says a librarian at the Wits Medical School: "At the beginning of the year our Xerox machine ran red hot, simply from doctors

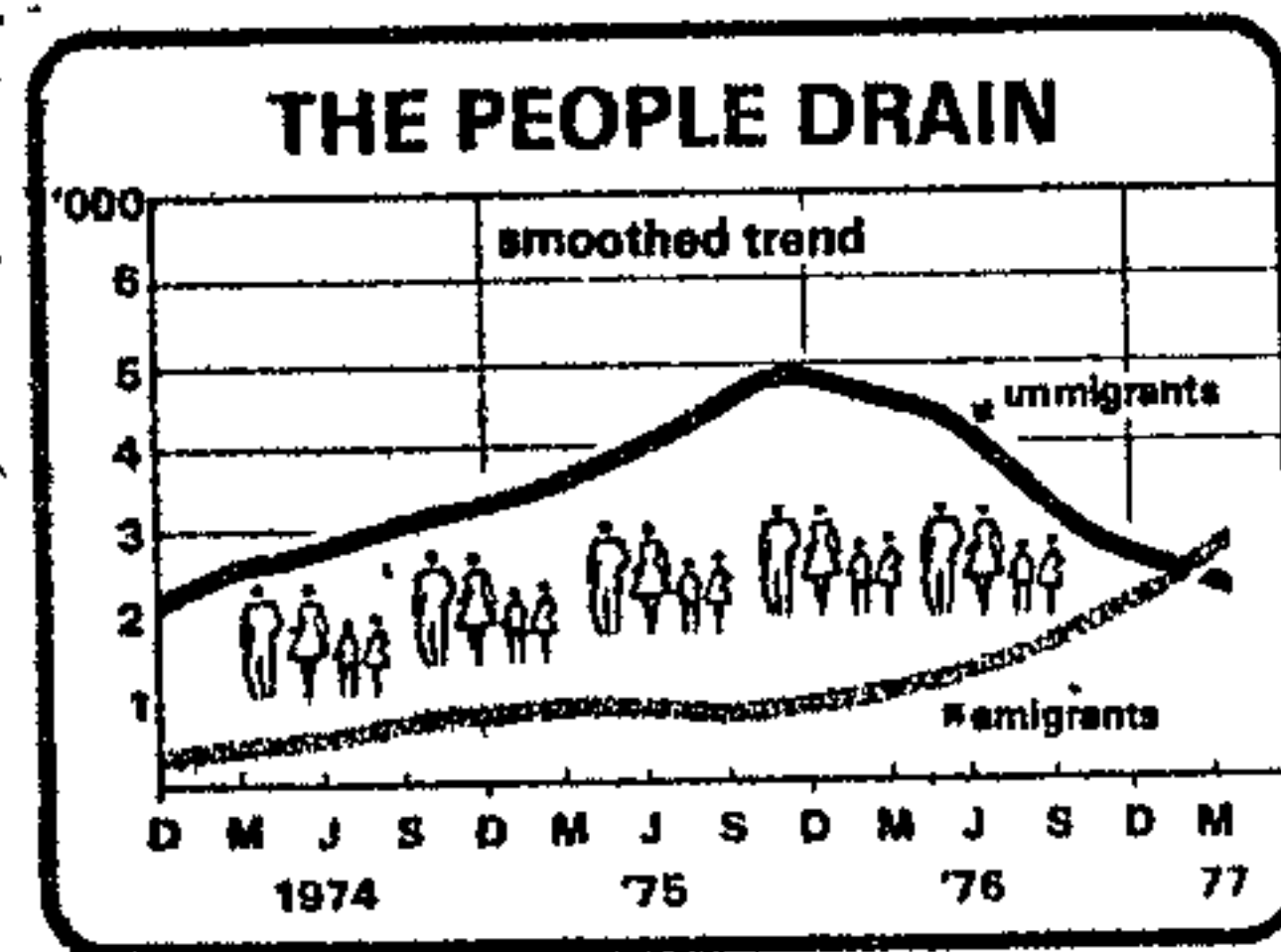


Outward bound passengers checking in luggage at Jan Smuts . voting with their feet

copying their qualifications to send to the US."

And then there is the story of the obstetrician who found he was the only man left in his hospital ward — the rest had boarded a special 250-seat charter flight of medicos off to the US to register before the deadline.

The Department's occupational breakdown of emigrés (see table) is also revealing. Professionals are the biggest group (262), followed by production workers (195) and clerical workers (137).



Administrative workers (including private sector executives) who joined the trek number 53, salesmen 39 and service workers 38.

These figures are all down on March's. But, while March may have been an isolated case, there's no evidence of a long-term trend away from emigration. For a year now, the figures have been drastically worse than in previous years.

What kind of people are leaving SA? The *FM* this week gathered a sample of five emigrants who, we reckon, are fairly typical. Their names have been changed at their request.

● Mark Bryant, 48-year-old MD of a medium-sized Reef plastics firm. His wife teaches at a private school, and they have three children.

The Bryants are off to Canada because, they say, "the recession's hitting us — but we're also influenced by the unstable political situation."

Bryant has a job with a Toronto plastics firm. He'll be earning more than he does here, but expects Canada's high CoL to eat into that.

For example, the Bryants sent their children to a private school here — they won't be able to afford that in Canada. Bryant is also worried about taking a drop in status, which he will have to do in his new job.

● Graham Michelson, 55-year-old accountant, born in SA, but has spent a decade in Rhodesia, is also off to Canada.

He's got a job there and has been

April is no exception.

It adds up to an ominous drain of SA's skilled manpower resources. And it's worth mentioning that even the children who are leaving are long-term economic assets.

A Department spokesman disagrees. "We find that when there's some big internal upheaval people tend to leave in a hurry. But people soon get used to the situation and the picture stabilises quickly."

He says post-Sharpeville figures confirm his view. In 1960, SA lost 2 823 people. In 1961, it gained 1 415 and in 1962 11 971.

Time will tell. But it's still difficult to share government's optimism on the issue. Last week Immigration Minister Alwyn Schlebusch accused PRP MP Rene de Villiers of overstating the gravity of the situation when De Villiers called for an urgent investigation into the people drain.

It is difficult to see how the rising number of young people leaving SA can simply be dismissed in this way. The situation is serious, and if the Wits study is anything to go by it's likely to become a long-term trend.

Where do the migrants go? The Canadian Embassy tells the *FM* that about 1 600 South Africans settled in Canada last year. The figure should be about the same this year, they reckon. "Our entrance qualifications haven't changed."

Figures from the UK were not available, but the *FM*'s man in Australia reports that 1 603 South Africans arrived

WHAT THE LEAVERS DO

Occupational breakdown
of emigrants, March and April

	M	A
Accountants, auditors	24	14
Barbers, beauticians	22	11
Barmen	18	8
Bookkeepers	25	15
Catering managers	20	9
Civil engineers	35	17
Clerical supervisors	25	12
Clerks	57	28
Computer programmers	27	7
Draftsmen	25	16
Electrical engineers	25	32
Electricians	46	25
Fitters and turners	45	38
General managers	44	24
Housewives	476	301
Nurses	25	23
Masons	23	6
Other building workers	20	8
Mechanics	26	12
Printers	18	8
Salesmen	21	16
Schoolchildren	849	571
Students	168	129
Technicians	52	26
Teachers	45	21
Typists	79	44
Other	790	475
Total	3 030	1 896

"down under" between last June and this April, compared with 1 029 for the whole of the 1975-76 financial year.

In April alone, 542 South Africans arrived, in March 84, February 82 and January 331. All figures are dramatically up on last year's.

In the US, says the *FM*'s Washington man, 756 South Africans arrived in the 1976 financial year (ending June 30)

SOME OF THE LEAVERS

over to "have a look." The job pays fairly well, but isn't what Michelson hoped for. He's sceptical of the professional ability of the men he'll be working for. "I'll be doing senior work but occupying a junior position", he complains.

The Michelsons will be living in a flat, not a house — but there's no choice says Michelson. "We left SA for Rhodesia because we believed they were working out a peaceful racial solution there. They didn't — and neither will SA the way it's heading."

"It's frightening — I can see the same signs here we saw in Rhodesia five to 10 years ago."

● Mike Labuschagne, 33-year-old BSc graduate. Works for a large chemicals firm. Recently married, he and his wife are off to the UK.

They don't have jobs there — Mrs Labuschagne, a high school science teacher, expects to have to work as a barmaid (she was born in the UK). Her husband has letters of introduction to UK firms, but is by no means sure of a job.

He's still going though. "We know we're going to have to go at some stage. We'd prefer to do it now before we have children."

● Belinda Rice, 26-year-old honours graduate. Works at large computer firm in a middle-management post. Her husband works for a bank.

The Rices are off to Australia. Interestingly, they're not going as settlers, but on a study grant. They have no plans to return. "There's no future here for young people," avers Mrs Rice.

● Stephen Leitch, 24-year-old graduate, training to become a personnel manager. Has left for the UK because of pending army call-up.

Now he works as a manual labourer at a London warehouse. Was offered a job at a large London firm, but had to turn it down because his citizenship papers weren't in order.

"Like a fair number of my contemporaries, I'm not prepared to fight to protect the mistakes of the previous generation," he says.

There's no conscription in the UK.

compared with 558 for the year 1975

A spokesman for the US Consulate in Johannesburg says he's not allowed to update the figures but reckons they're "pretty much the same this year"

And the occupational breakdown of

South Africans headed for the US once again illustrates the drain of skilled men and women

Last financial year, 212 out of the SA emigrants to the US were professional or technical workers. Eighty more were doc-

tors, or dentists, and 21 nurses, dieticians or therapists.

The US's (and Canada's and Australia's) gain is SA's loss. It's likely to continue that way unless the politicians move quickly to restore confidence.

Keep it quiet — we're off

By PATRICK TAYLOR

1977 MAY go down on record as the year the stream of emigrants from South Africa became a river. The position is serious, but the Government is pointedly ignoring it.

National Party Members of Parliament including the immigration Minister, Mr Alwyn Schlebush, say the economic climate is to blame. But this is only partly true.

The main reason for the exodus is uncertainty about the future. More people — mostly married couples with children — are packing up and leaving for the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom and Australia. They believe it is more prudent to leave now than take a chance on the Government making changes which will lead to long-lasting peace in the country.

Their attitude is more deliberate. They plan well in advance for their moves.

The most recent figures released by the Department of Statistics show the position is the worst since Sharpeville.

But a Department of Immigration spokesman says this is normal. When there is violent upheaval people leave. He says they soon get used to the situation and the picture stabilises.

He pointed out that in 1960 South Africa lost 2 823 people. It gained 1 416 the following year and more than 11 000 in 1962. Last year immigration was up by nearly 60 percent. In 1976, 15 641 people left while in 1975 the figure was 10 255. The immigration figures for the same period also were down. In 1975 more than 50 000 immigrants arrived and last year 46 000 people settled here.

Figures for the first four months of this year show just how serious the position has become. In March South Africa lost 3 030 people while only 2 284 arrived. In April the situation was slightly better, showing a net gain of 50 people. And the figures for May and June are expected to be worse.

The unrest in Soweto and the urban terrorist attack in downtown Johannesburg are expected to have a significant effect on emigration figures, too.

Questions in the House of Assembly about the population drain have been brushed aside by Government parliamentarians. Recently PRP member, Mr Rene de Villiers called for an inquiry into the massive increase in emigration.

But Mr Schlebush said this was not practical. He said that emigrants could not be compelled to give their reasons for leaving.

MORE PEOPLE ARE PACKING THEIR BAGS AND GOING BECAUSE THEY'VE NO CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE

chemists, dentists and doctors have, in many cases, been forced into leaving earlier than they had planned through some countries closing, or threatening to close, their medical registers to foreigners.

The United States has already done so and Australia seems about to restrict the numbers of foreign doctors allowed to practice in the country.

In Rhodesia people leaving the country are said to be "taking the yellow route" out and certainly in South Africa the emigres prefer not to let it be known that they are leaving for good.

The younger married couples and single university graduates will state openly why they are leaving, but the married couples with children usually tell friends the husband has been transferred or he has been offered a job overseas.

A blind eye

Without exception the people I spoke with this week who intend emigrating asked that their names be withheld.

Anton, a Johannesburg businessman with three small children, was particularly worried that his real name would be used.

"My family has been in this country for generations," he said. "I am supposed to be leaving for three years and then coming back, but I have no intention of returning. If my family hears I am emigrating they will never talk to me again."

David is a teacher. He is married with one child. They are leaving for Britain next month.

"I think that the benefits for whites in South Africa are so great that most turn a blind eye to the future," he said. "They seem to think the country's problems will be sorted out. I lack their confidence, that is why we are getting out."

"I am a South African. I was born here and my parents were born here. I love this country, but I don't see why my wife and child should have to pay for the mistakes made by the Government."

Cont.

Sunday Tribune 10/7/77 (240)

Sensitivity

Mr de Vilhers says "A large number of people are leaving or have left for political and ideological reasons. Some of the best sort of people. People of compassion and sensitivity are giving up and going elsewhere"

He said South Africa could not afford to lose these people.

"I cannot understand how the Government can adopt an attitude of not caring about the emigres" he added

The most unfortunate aspect of emigration until now is that the people who are leaving are those the country can least afford to lose

Of the breadwinners, professional people make up the biggest group They are followed by production workers and clerical workers. Medical men like

June is a Rand housewife who says she had to talk her husband, a stockbroker, into leaving for good.

"Michael had his eyes closed to what was happening," she said "He reads only the financial publications and at first didn't believe that the position was serious."

The increase in the numbers of people emigrating has resulted in a glut of high-priced homes on the market, in Johannesburg's northern suburbs.

Mr Conrad Steinhobel, an estate agent says potential emigrants attempting to sell their homes are referred to as "desperates"

"They put their homes on the market and as the deadline for their departure draws closer they invariably have to lower their prices and take losses to sell," he said.

Sunday Times · 31/7/77

240

In — 526

Out — 6934

**SHOCK
MIGRATION
FIGURES**

DURING the first four months of this year, 6934 people left the country while 526 immigrants arrived.

Figures released by the Department of Statistics show that this is a dramatic increase on the 12 127 emigrants for the whole of last year, 7 208 in 1975 and 5 313 in 1974.

Last year South Africa attracted 29 277 immigrants, a drop of 5 640 on the 1975 figure.

The number of South Africans

By WYNTER MURDOCH

holidaying abroad is also on the decline — only 54 661 in the first four months of this year, compared with 91 000 up to April last year.

Europe is the favourite place for South African emigrants. Since January 1972 close on 40 000 have gone to live there.

Australia has attracted 4 174 during the same period, Canada

2 079 and America 1 589.

While emigration is increasing, the number of people arriving to live in South Africa is declining.

Of the 526 immigrants in the first four months of this year, 47 came from Canada, 102 from America, 152 from Australia and 225 from Europe.

Since 1972 the country has attracted 135 924 people — 778 from Canada, 1 533 from America, 2 381 from Australia and 131 232 from Europe.

Whites continue to leave South Africa

RDM 1/8/77

240

By GERALD REILLY
SOUTH AFRICA's emigration losses are continuing, the Department of Statistics' latest figures show. During the first six months of the year emigrants outnumbered immigrants by 474 — 13 830 emigrants and 13 356 immigrants.

The loss between January and June contrasts with the immigration gain of 20 100 in the same period last year.

Since then emigration has more than doubled. There have been 13 830 emigrants this year while there were only 6 215 in the same period last year.

Immigration from Rhodesia remains fairly constant. In June it was 609.

An Opposition spokesman on labour and migration, Senator Anna Scheepers, said the reasons for the change in migration patterns were the uncertainties and dangers of the Southern African situation, and the recession.

"There is no doubt that some South Africans have become nervous as the time left for changes is squandered by the Nat Government on hairbrained plans which won't change white rule one iota," Senator Scheepers said.

She added that it was a matter of concern that among those leaving the country were doctors and other professional people.

Number of foreign male workers in 1975.

TABLE 6.

FOREIGN AFRICAN WORKERS IN RHODESIA

1972-75

YEAR	Foreign			All Workers		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1972	203 658	18 130	221 788	696 663	105 177	801 840
1973	201 987	18 461	220 448	733 497	119 487	852 984
1974	199 333	18 418	217 752	766 055	123 373	889 428
1975	195 725	18 296	214 021	861 482	127 158	928 640

TABLE 7.

FOREIGN AFRICAN WORKERS IN RHODESIA

1956-75

Year	Number	% of Total
1956	309 775	50,8
1961	278 373	45,4
1969	229 154	34,0
1972	221 788	27,7
1975	214 021	23,0

Source: Rhodesia, Final Report on the September 1961 Census of Employees, C.S.O., Salisbury; Rhodesia, 1969 Census of Employees, C.S.O., Salisbury, (mimeo); C.S.O., African Employees By Country of Origin, DL/978/15, Salisbury, (mimeo)

As an

the historical development of centralised control in the chus industry determine precisely were

It is essential that, in the your answer-book, you write a tutorial (or, failing that, a

Make sure that your full name answer-book.

You have 45 minutes for this the first question.

I. EITHER (a) Suggest a definite value of three attempts to

(b) succinctly describe the foreign and do

2. Answer all the following questions

(a) Explain the assimilation (underlined) in the Standard English pronunciation of the word 'raspberry'.

(b) Write down and divide into its morphemes the word 'sculptresses'.

(c) Provide a constituent diagram for the sentence: We drove slowly down steep streets.

(d) In terms of first immediate-constituent division, explain the two meanings of pretty new dresses.

Chapter Four: Conclusions and Discussion. (6 marks)

The apparent contradiction of biases in favour of both the small efficient and inefficient enterprises is resolved with reference to the functioning of a cartel by the most efficient enterprises and the necessity for this cartel authority to obtain statutory sanction. This argument is made explicit with reference to the arrangements regarding our neighbouring states. The paper concludes with a discussion of the costs of combat, the possible alternatives and the implications of these conclusions for a better understanding of the agricultural sector in general.

Emigrants outnumber settlers

By GERALD REILLY
EMIGRATION from South Africa has more than doubled in the last year to 11 548, the Department of Statistics revealed yesterday.

And the immigration rate during the first five months of 1977 — 11 440 — was nearly half that of last year's corresponding period when 22 329 came to settle in South Africa.

This means — if births are not taken into account — that the country lost 108 whites between New Year and the end of May.

Of those who immigrated to South Africa during May 778 were Rhodesians.

The number of Rhodesians coming to South Africa has been steadily rising for some time now. — in January there were 476, in February 594 and in April 672.

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number of your language tutor).

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Briefly assess the in of language.

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(25 marks)

in this chapter

in terms of the production (5 marks)

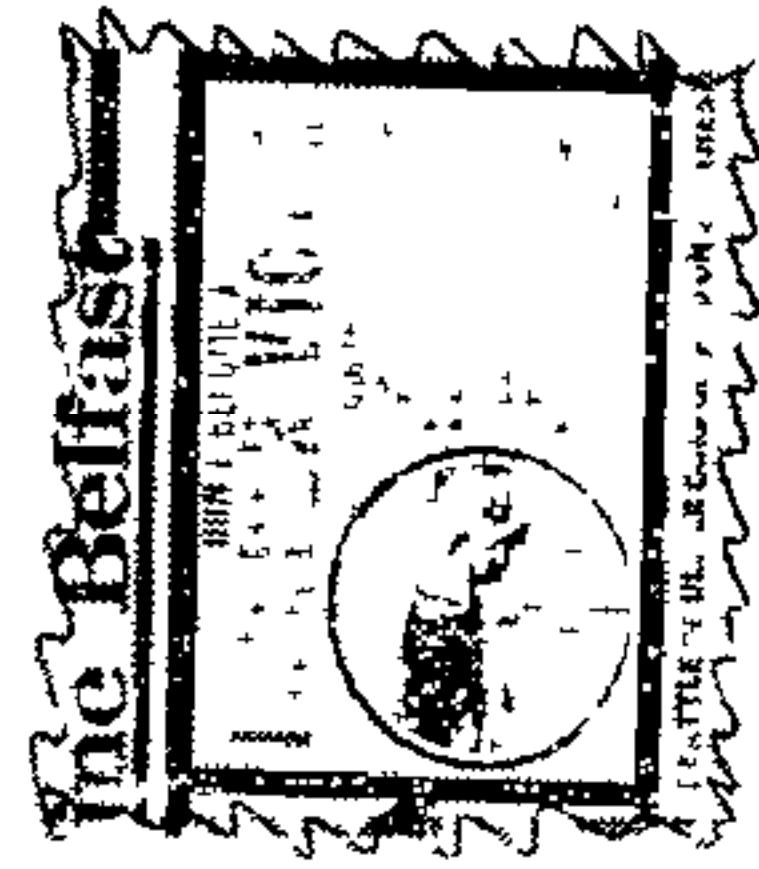
the relative (4 marks)

the largest enterprises were seen to (10 marks)

smaller and inefficient enterprises.

(Total: 50 marks)

8 EXPRESS 7/8/77



IF YOU WERE UNHAPPY IN ANOTHER LAND

South Africa for satisfaction
After a stimulating day's work

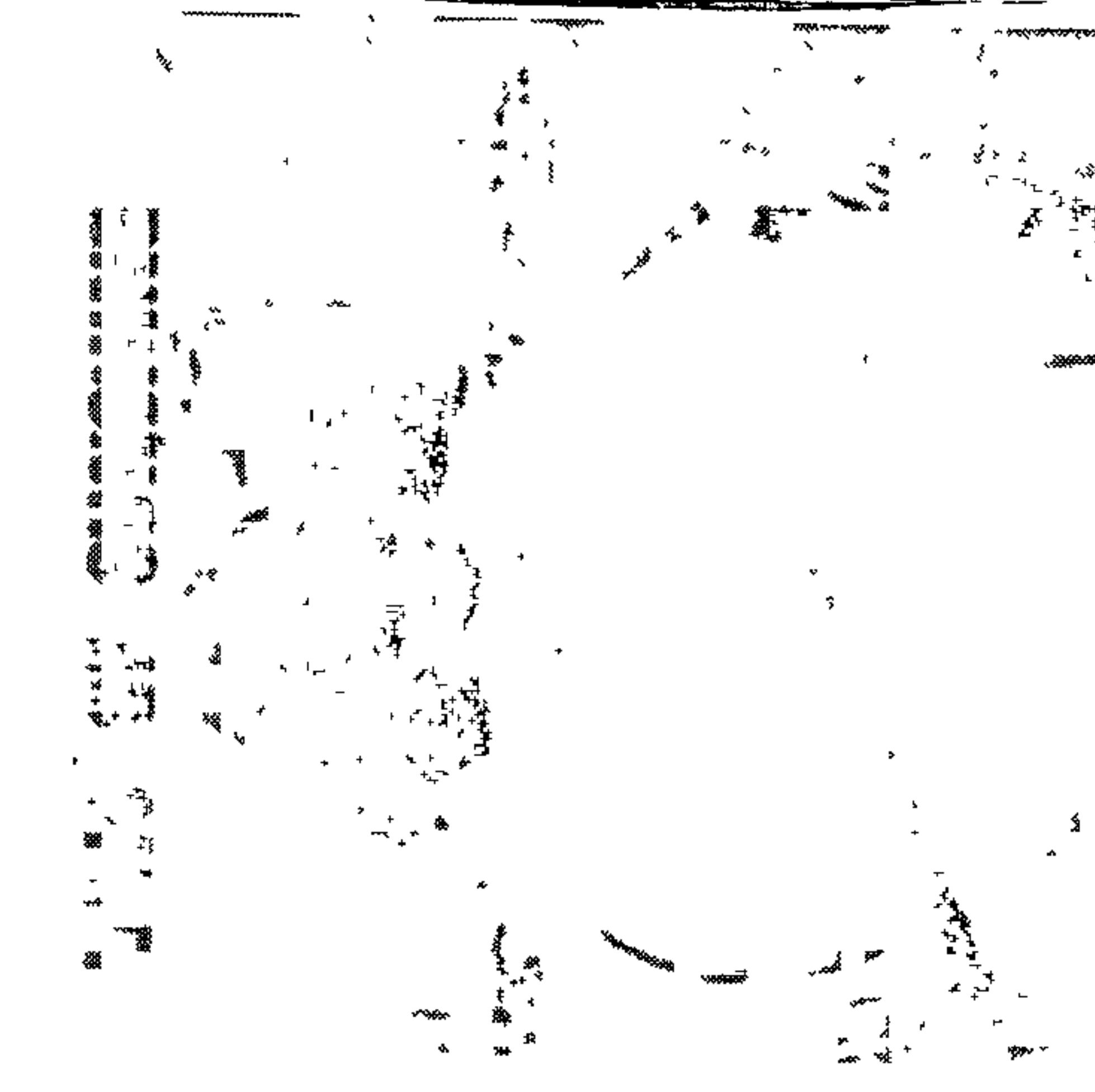


188 arrests in Pretoria
New unrest in Soweto

Would you like to emigrate to SA?

THERE is a shadow over the Land of Sunshine. Statistics released this week show that more people are leaving the country than are coming in. It is the first time for years that this has happened. Even so, 11 500 immigrants made the big decision this year to settle in South Africa. Is it an act of great faith — or folly? Two writers explore the question today. One came from Britain to see how the new South Africans were settling in. His report (below) appeared in the British Sunday Telegraph. The other writer went to South Africa House in Britain to hear the "sales pitch" that may have helped lure the immigrants in the first place. Their discoveries may surprise you.

Sunshine and space — are they enough?



A little white girl enjoying the white sands of our Whites-only beaches on an immigration brochure...



while Blacks riot in Soweto, the Republic's largest city. Will the status quo remain for long?

IT IS night, and on the final approach to Johannesburg's Jan Smuts Airport there are few lights below by which the anxious passenger can guess the altitude.

In the darkness two great red scars, glowing and smoking like Devil's cauldrons, dominate the middle distance.

They are, I later discover, nothing more sinister than grass fires — common at this time of the year when the veld is as dry as tinder — but they add to an uneasiness I feel about arriving in South Africa.

At the outset of this journey it was decided that I should go to those countries to which Britons still emigrate in large numbers.

After the turmoil that has lately engulfed Africa, I had not expected South Africa to be among them. I was wrong.

In an act of considerable faith or folly, 20 000 Britons arrived here last year — a figure that would have been higher had not economic recession arrived as well and, with it, stricter immigration controls.

The other side of the story is that more people than ever are leaving. The numbers coming in just about balance those going out.

At my hotel are two porters in identical uniforms. The black one has a metal tag on his lapel saying "Daniel." The white one has a tag saying "Mr Esterhuizen."

Daniel calls me "boss", and, uncomfortable, I tip him too generously. The next day, however, a white taxi driver also calls me "boss", which is confusing.

On Johannesburg's busy pavements black and white shoppers queue patiently together for buses. In the stores they jostle, less patiently, for service.

Some of the overworked young girls on the cash tills are white; some black. Except for black women balancing shopping bags on

By PETER TAYLOR of the Sunday Telegraph

their heads, I could be in any North American city.

No doubt this is rather obvious to those who know South Africa, but it is worth recording, since so many Britons arriving in the Republic expect the apparatus of apartheid to be far more visible than it is.

Most, of course, claim that political considerations never entered their minds ("I just looked up the country that had the most sunshine"), but none arrives without knowing that apartheid — however he imagines it — exists.

This is the biggest adjustment the British migrant must make: bigger than learning to live under an

Afrikaner Government, or hearing strange languages and accents.

I am going to see a young British couple who arrived 10 days ago, but first I talk with the volunteer social worker who will introduce us.

An English woman, she has been here three years. "I never thought I'd see a Black man driving a car or walking on the same side of the street," she says. "I expected them to be dragged around in chains."

She lives in a "White-by-night" suburb, and therefore has no fears about her daughter coming home late from school.

"It's drummed into the children that they must be

afraid of the Black man. Most Blacks are fat and jolly and well looked after, but a lot of them you might say don't want to be tamed."

Dressed in a smart red-white-and-blue outfit, she gives a cheerful wave to the Black garage attendant, and we drive off to talk to the newcomers.

They are in a slightly run-down but homely one-star hotel (where, under South Africa's assisted immigration scheme, the bill is paid by the Government) and have come from Kilmarnock with their eight-year-old daughter.

"South Africa always appealed," says the husband. "It's a young country. We're not city people, and I think the countryside is more attractive than we would find in Australia."

● To Page 20



Cont

Sunday Express 7 July 1977

Where Soweto is a minor problem

LONDON — Soweto is only a "minor" problem caused by a small group of people. And the problems of South Africa are comparable to the difficulties facing countries such as Australia, New Zealand and some European countries.

That is what I learnt from a South African Embassy immigration official in London when I inquired about emigrating to the Republic.

I posed as a building trade worker and was told that, despite what I might have read in the papers, there were still many wonderful things to be had in this totally "free enterprise" society.

The bespectacled official in the immigration department of South Africa House freely answered my questions on prospects in the country.

On Soweto, he admitted most newspaper reports were accurate, but "very much out of context". Troubles there were on the same level as difficulties facing Britain.

"Other countries face similar problems and no matter where you go you will not avoid this. But Soweto is only small and you could compare the trouble there with the Notting Hill riots in London last year. And besides, the area is not in Johannesburg itself.

"But the whole of Soweto is not in an uproar. What has happened there is the action of only a limited group of people. And, of course, urban unrest is fairly widespread all over the world — England, Europe, America."

The troubles might con-

tinue, but these would be overcome.

"Governments all over the world are taking action, but there is only a limited amount one can do in trying to wipe out the reasons for this particular kind of unrest.

"But as far as South Africa is concerned, I definitely think it will be controlled. It is a small group of people who protest in this way.

"It is rather like the extreme Left wing and the extreme Right wing in England creating disturbances, and this is all part of modern life. This sort of thing gets great publicity and people reading it attach more significance to it than it really deserves.

"But whatever country you choose to go to, you are going to find some kind of trouble.

"In Australia there is industrial unrest, economic problems, and problems with the aborigines.

"It is similar in New Zealand.

"There will always be a small number of people who will try to make a fuss about what they want, whereas the vast majority are concerned with day to day happenings.

"Unfortunately bad news gets a lot more publicity than good news. There are 21-million people in South Africa, and 20-million get on with their lives without any fuss.

"Among the other million

there are a few dissidents, people who are not happy with the way of life, and those receive more publicity than the majority who get on with their daily lives.

"One may talk of unrest, but our country is so attractive, not only to Europeans but also to Africans living in Africa, that we actually have to restrict immigration."

Turning to standards of living, I was told housing and the social life would be of the very best, and so would education for my children.

The official described the kind of house I might expect to live in.

"Much more emphasis is placed in South Africa on the outdoor life. If you want to buy a house, it would probably have three bedrooms, lounge, dining room, servants quarters, garage, all on a quarter of an acre of land. The cost in English money would be the equivalent of £12 000 (about R18 000).

Taxation was "not as complicated as in England".

Schooling would be at excellent State schools, but I could have my children educated privately if I wished.

But a question about possible State assistance in this respect was received with mild alarm.

"Ours is very much a free enterprise society. Very few people require State assistance. We have no need for socialism."

Express Correspondent

Express Reporter

THE MINISTER of Bantu Education, Mr M C Botha, says the education system for Africans in South Africa is every bit as good as that of Whites. It is not inferior or different.

Protesting Black students, carrying placards that proclaim "Bantu education is poison" obviously disagree.

So do top educationists that the Sunday Express questioned this week. They disagree sharply with Mr Botha. Not only is there a gap between White and Black education standards, they say, but it is getting bigger.

These are the most glaring differences between the two systems pinpointed by the experts:

- There is no compulsory education for Blacks. There is compulsory education for all Whites;

Gap between Black and White education grows

- The amounts spent on White pupils and Black pupils by the State are grossly lopsided. In 1975 R844 was spent on every White schoolchild against R42 on every Black — a ratio of 1 to 15.
- Black classrooms are overcrowded with as many as 80 to a class. In White classrooms the figure is about half that;
- Only about one in every 10 Black school teachers has passed matric. White teachers have to be much more highly qualified;
- Black primary schools have to resort to a

"double session" system with teachers handling one class in the morning and a second in the afternoon. To make this possible teaching time has to be cut by a third. White schools have single sessions;

- Black schoolgoing age is often two years later than that of Whites. A Black child must be seven by January of the year in which he starts school. A White child may start school at the age of five-and-a-half years;
- Black teaching salaries are much lower

than those of White teachers. They offer no incentive to make up the shortage of qualified Black teachers:

- There is a severe shortage of classrooms for Blacks. Not so for Whites;
- The classroom facilities and teaching aids at Black schools can in no way be compared with those at White schools;
- Stationary is free for White schools but not for Blacks; textbooks are free to White children but only free to some Black classes;
- Matric examination papers are the same. Black papers are, however, marked and processed by the Bantu Education Board and the word "Bantu" appears on the matric certificate.

"Because of this Black students believe that Bantu Education is suspect," said Mr T W Kambule, principal of Orlando High School

Richard Smith



BY JENNIFER HYMAN

THE Government is committed to community councils for Black townships. The Committee of Ten is irrevocably opposed to such "puppet bodies"

Stalemate So the Express checked the Ten's blueprint against the operation of local councils and came up with the conclusion that the two are poles apart

Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr William Cruywagen, insists that community councils must be seen as a "genuine opportunity" for the people of Soweto to exercise leadership — a starting point from which things can develop.

He says there are similarities between the powers of community councils and the Committee of Ten's blueprint for

Govt and Ten poles apart on how to run Soweto



● Dr Ntatho Motlana... "we would totally do away with the abhorrent, ugly and inhuman hostels."

autonomous local government

Dr Ntatho Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, says the community councils are puppet bodies —

the old UBCs in a new guise. This week the Express found the 14 categories of "powers" to be conferred on the community council are almost identical to those which were contained in the Urban Bantu Council Act of 1961 — and which could have been conferred on the UBC but never were.

How do the community councils compare with the Committee of Ten blueprint?

- A Soweto community council will be allowed to allocate and administer accommodation for single people "or persons as if they were single". This refers to single-sex hostels.

Said Dr Motlana: "A Soweto City Council established according to our blueprint would immediately rehouse hostel dwellers with their families in individual houses.

"We would totally do away with the abhorrent, ugly and inhuman hostels."

- A community council will have the power to prevent the unlawful occupation of land and buildings — in other words it will be expected to combat squatting.

Dr Motlana: "If we had an autonomous council we would immediately buy up land surrounding Soweto, establish site and service facilities and allow people to erect their own shelters."

- A community council would allocate and administer sites for schools, churches, and trade and would have the power to approve building plans.

However, the sites allocated would all belong to

ministration Board and residents would be allowed to lease these sites, not own them on freehold title.

Dr Motlana: "We want unfettered freehold tenure so that people will be encouraged to build their own homes. And we want complete freedom for individuals to design their homes, unrestricted by the compulsory four-room model which comes from Pretoria."

On the question of trading rights, the Committee of Ten is adamant.

"While we would take measures to protect the Black businessman — whose years of deprivation in this field has ill-fitted him for competition with highpowered White business — we would also encourage the growth of supermarkets, discount stores and chains so that our people can have access to all the consumer benefits of a modern urban society."

Industrial development is a top priority of the Committee of Ten, while nowhere does the Government plan make allowance for this.

"Allocation and administration of school sites" is a far cry from the Committee's proposals on education.

"Our people despise Bantu Education which must be totally scrapped and replaced by equal education under the Department of National Education," said Dr Motlana.

"We would, in turn, attend to the running of schools, through boards consisting of parents, teachers and pupils."

power to conduct anti-litter campaigns.

"We want to use our own funds — obtained overseas if necessary — to expand recreational facilities, to build parks and sportsfields, as well as a civic centre.

"The community council will have no power to administer anything if it cannot control funds."

Dr Motlana stressed that the question of "beautifying Soweto" was irrelevant until the city belonged to its people.

"At present people vandalise what few and inadequate facilities exist. They have no pride in their city as they know they are only temporary sojourners in Government terms."

Where the community council scheme differs essentially from the Committee of Ten is on the overall question of autonomy and decision-making.

"We want the power to commission housing schemes, build schools, tar all our roads and supply all essential urban services," said Dr Motlana.

"Our main source of income will be the Government. They created us and put us in Johannesburg's backyard to pander to White prejudice — now they must pay."

"If the Government rejects negotiation on the basis of our blueprint, they effectively seal off compromise."

"Our blueprint is for most people in Soweto less than the ideal, for it entrenches the concept of separation. Yet we are prepared to lower our sights and to work exclusively for municipal power."

Community Council Act confer the power to regulate the keeping of animals and the power to impose levies on dog owners.

Dr Motlana said "This is dredging the bottom of the barrel. We want power to impose all levies and licences as any municipality does. We want to control our own traffic department and impose traffic fines."

- Community councils will have the power to promote "the moral and social welfare" of Soweto residents, as well as "sound community development" the "beautifying and neatness of the area" and the administration of existing sports and recreational facilities.

"It is ludicrous," said Dr Motlana. "As a city of 1 500 000 we need more than the

HOW THEY ARE FINDING THEIR NEW COUNTRY

● From Page 16

"Sure, I thought about what the papers said about South Africa, but letters I had from friends here said differently."

At this, the social worker leans forward and the three of us huddle close together. "They couldn't get out of Soweto, you know. If there's trouble they can control the whole town from guns on the mine dumps."

The young wife bites her lip, and looks at the carpet. We go outside to take photographs, and the husbands opens the palms of his hands to the sun.

"To think this is winter. It's so clean. At night we stroll around the streets near the hotel I feel much safer here than in parts of Glasgow."

In a park some Blacks are lounging, eating their lunch. "Look at them," says the wife. "They're as happy as Larry."

The following morning I call on Barry du Mughn, a marketing planner from Bradford who arrived six years ago. The appointment is for 8.30, and he is already working at his desk when I get there.

"Johannesburg is a rat race, but at weekends you can get away to your half-acre plot and enjoy a good social life."

The most popular form of socialising is the barbecue — called a "Bri" (sic).

"You go round to someone's house in the afternoon rather than the evening, and spend the time outdoors. The rule is that you take your own meat and a bottle of wine. The host provides salad and trimmings."

When he arrived he was filled with doubt.

"We had this incredibly gloomy taxi driver who was telling us that South Africa had the highest divorce and suicide rates in the world."

Then came a train journey. "The guard only spoke Afrikaans. I tried to explain that we didn't understand, but he wouldn't have it."

"At the end of the journey he turned around and explained in perfect English that the only way to treat the English was to speak Afrikaans to them."

"I've since met a lot of pleasant Afrikaners, but I wouldn't say that attitude was an isolated case."

'Blacks are as happy as Larry'

QUOTE

To think this is winter. Joburg is a beautiful city. At night we stroll around the streets near the hotel. I feel much safer here than in parts of Glasgow.

(Afrikaners certainly have long memories. In a newspaper opinion column the same day, I read a tub-thumping reference to the "criminality of British-imperialist aggression against the Boer republics".

Inevitably we end up talking about politics and apartheid.

"The whole cultural background of the natives is one of a servile role. It is a bit like the old peasant mentality in rural Europe."

"I find it upsetting, but it's a fact, and I don't see how they could run the country. Not quickly."

He once employed a young Black he said — an educated man.

"He passed his aptitude test with flying colours, but when he got to work he was plain idle. There's no other word for it. He was completely indifferent to what was going on around him."

In small ways I noticed the same sort of thing myself. At the airport an unattended trolley, laden with cases, began to roll away down a gradient. It trundled gently past a dozen Blacks who watched expressionless as it eventually overturned.

"Why did no one stop it?" I asked a travelling companion. "If one of them had tried and it had still turned over, he'd have got the blame," he replied.

I think this is one of those dry and rather brutal jokes

that Afrikaners are fond of, but it could just as easily be the literal truth.

One evening I talk to a group of Englishmen over some beers. One is loudly critical of his fellow-countrymen in South Africa. "The English treat the Blacks worse than anyone when they first arrive."

"They've had years of all that Race Relations Act crap, and they think, 'Right, this is where you pay for all the years I kept you on the dole'."

"Their servants lead a dog's life. It's true. They run their fingers along the tops of the doors. 'Hey you, this isn't clean'."

No one seems to dispute this, though, naturally, no one present does that sort of thing.

"You go to dinner with a couple. There's only the four of you there. The wife tinkles a silver bell with her little finger stuck in the air, and in walks the maid with the food. I can't stand that."

The conversation turns to Afrikaners, of whom there are plenty in the bar. This doesn't prevent my companions from making a few observations.

"They're stubborn, Yorkshiremen to a tee. The English have only been interested in making money, and that's why they have damn-all say in anything."

"The Afrikaner, if he's pushed far enough he'll fight to the death. The world will have seen nothing like it."

But some of them would be off to Bolivia with a fast buck or two in their pockets, someone else sneers.

"Whenever a major development project is announced, some politician has always conveniently bought the land the day before."

Hoots of laughter at this. "That's right. That's so right."

They explain that in many migrant circles the more tenuous a Briton's connection with South Africa, the higher his status.

Those who have taken assisted passages — the Government will pay as much as 80% of the fare — are at the bottom of the pile, people who pay their own way come a bit higher, best of all are the ones who don't regard themselves as proper migrants but as "extended visitors".

It has been a mixed-up and meandering evening, but what comes across clearly enough is the schizophrenia many Britons have about living in South Africa.

They deride the Afrikaner ("hairy-back") is the usual term of mockery), but, as

QUOTE

They couldn't get out of Soweto, you know. If there's trouble they can control the whole town from guns on the mine dumps.

the old and familiar antagonist he is, they grudgingly respect him.

They feel smug and superior in one breath, down-trodden and self-critical in the next. Perhaps this is the only way their own dilemma about apartheid can be accommodated for the most part their hearts are not in it, but reason and self-interest persuade them to accept the system.

Censorship is one aspect of South African society that invariably irritates the migrant. Films are chopped



● Pools and pretty girls... that's the life potential immigrants have heard of

up with scrupulous insensitivity.

A typical complaint: "I went to see Michael Caine and Britt Ekland in 'Get Carter' and didn't see Britt Ekland at all. Not once."

"And yet a film like 'Deliverance,' which has homosexual rape and is really violent, gets away completely. It's crazy."

On Sundays, when cinemas and bars are closed, it is common practice to hire a projector and film, and have friends bring some wine round. It makes for a cosy and agreeable evening.

I am told that for about £35 uncut films can be illegally rented for private showing. This involves much drawing of curtains, posting of lookouts, and elaborate plans to switch to holiday snaps in the event of a police raid.

The films are the sort that can be seen any day of the week in a suburban British cinema, and I have the feeling that the military operation provides more kicks than the movie.

Some signs of an incipient

permissiveness can be detected. Over the border in Lesotho all the weary paraphernalia of Soho and Times Square — banned of course in the Republic — is readily available, and at weekends the tourists flood across to gawp.

In the personal column of a respectable South African newspaper "enlightened couples" seek "discreet couples", and presumably vice-versa.

I am persuaded, nevertheless, that many people retain a genuine innocence in these matters.

One migrant who arrived 10 years ago tells me that when last in London he spent half-an-hour plucking up courage to go into a newsagents and ask for Playboy. His nerve failed, and he went back to Johannesburg none the wiser.

It's a rotten day on the road to the airport. I suppose flights will be delayed. I glance at the hillside, and for a moment I think I see warriors, but it is, of course, only the mist.

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State-Report 7/8/77

Meer immigrante sal probleme bring

Deur VIC DE KLERK

SUID-AFRIKA hoef hom glad nie te bekommer oor die feit dat 108 meer mense in die eerste vyf maande van vanjaar die land verlaat het as wat hulle hier kom vestig het nie.

Die huidige ekonomiese toestand en veral werkloosheid binne die land self, is tans sodanig dat 'n netto invloed van mense nóg verdere probleme sal skep

Die ommeswaai in ons netto migrasie-syfers van 'n

wins van meer as 40 000 in 1975 tot 'n waarskynlike verlies in 1977, kan toegeskryf word aan drie faktore. Die huidige binnelandse politieke toestand, die lae vlak van ekonomiese bedrywighe in die land en ook die hoer vlak van ekonomiese bedrywighe in ander lande

Uit 'n ontleding van die land se migrasie-syfers die afgelope twintig jaar is dit duidelik dat die ekonomiese toestand in die buiteland en in Suid-Afrika 'n belangrike rol gespeel het

Tussen 1958 en 1960 was daar 'n aansienlike resessie in die Suid-Afrikaanse ekonomie en met die politieke onsekerheid in 1960 het netto migrasie dan ook in die jaar gedaal tot minus 2 900 teenoor byvoorbeeld 'n positiewe syfer van 5 747 in 1958

Groefase

Die afname in immigrante en die toename in emigrante het omtrent 'n ewe belangrike rol gespeel in hierdie daling

In die ekonomiese groefase tussen 1963 en 1970 het immigrasie aansienlik gestyg, terwyl emigrasie min of meer konstant vertoon het teen ongeveer 10 000 per jaar

In 1971-1972 en die eerste

deel van 1973 was daar weer 'n afplating in ons ekonomiese groeikoers en dit het veral gelei tot 'n aansienlike daling in die aantal immigrante. Oor dieselfde tydperk het emigrasie egter ook gedaal, met die gevolg dat die netto syfer nie so 'n groot daling getoon het nie

Die groot aantal immigrante wat in 1975 na Suid-Afrika gestroom het, kan ten dele die gevolg wees van politieke ontwikkelinge, maar dit toon ook dat die verswakking in die politieke toestande in Suider-Afrika nie die enigste faktor is wat 'n rol speel by die land se migrasie-patroon nie

Mosambiek

In 1975 was daar die onsekerheid oor Mosambiek en Angola wat aanleiding kon gee tot 'n toename in immigrante vanuit hierdie lande. Maar in 1975 was die Suid-Afrikaanse ekonomie ook een van die weiniges in die Westerse wêreld wat 'n positiewe groeikoers kon toon. Werkgeleentheid in die ander lande was dus baie skaars

Op die oomblik sit Suid-Afrika met 'n aansienlike werkloosheidsprobleem en die neiging van die laaste paar jaar om al meer swartes, Kleurlinge en Indiers

in geskoolde werk te gebruik, sal seker veroorsaak dat die hoe migrasie van die jare sestig nie weer herhaal sal word nie

Vir 'n ekonomie wat 'n tekort aan geskoolde arbeid het, kan 'n afname in immigrante 'n laer groeikoers voorspel. Maar terselfdertyd kos immigrante ook baie.

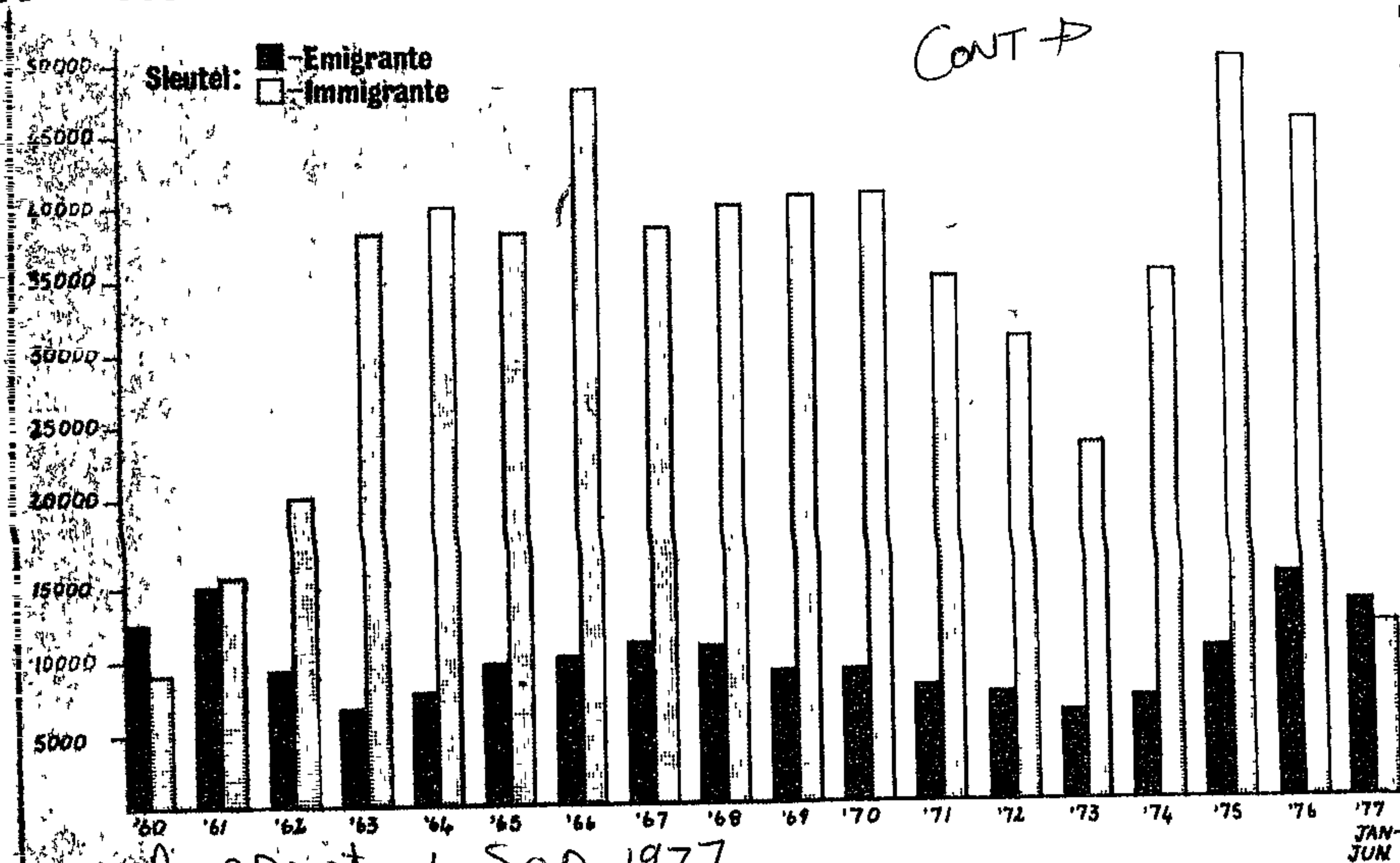
Reeds in die jare vyftig is daar geraam dat eke immigrant wat na Australie gaan, 'n eis van 2 000 dollar op die land se kapitaalbronne gehad het. Vir hom moet daar immers huisvesting, werkgeleentheid, skole, paaiens en verskaf word

Die huidige koste van 'n enkele immigrant vir Suid-Afrika moet op die oomblik minstens R10 000 wees. Dit kan selfs R20 000 wees. In dien ons dus nou weer 'n migrasie-wins van 40 000 mense per jaar sou toon, word daar gepraat van 'n koste van tussen R400 miljoen en R800 miljoen

Hierdie soort geld kan baie beter aangewend word deur die skep van werkgeleenthede vir die land se eie groot werklose bevolking en die opheffing van die land se eie mense tot meer geskoolde werk. Pleks van immigrante te gebruik, moet dit op die lang termyn 'n meer heilsame uitwerking hê

Jaar	IMMIGRASIE	EMIGRASIE	NETTO MIGRASIE
1958	14701	8954	5747
1959	12598	9052	3546
1960	9805	12705	-2900
1961	16373	15046	-1327
1962	20972	9162	11810
1963	38013	7272	30741
1964	40896	8293	32503
1965	38337	9479	28858
1966	48051	10289	37762
1967	38937	11289	27648
1968	40548	10945	29603
1969	41446	9313	32133
1970	41523	9278	32245
1971	35845	8407	27438
1972	32776	7884	24892
1973	24016	6401	17615
1974	35910	7428	28482
1975	50464	10255	40209
1976+	46239	15641	30598
+1977 tot Mei	11440	11548	-108
1976 tot Mei	22379	4964	+17415

BOSTAANDE tabel gee die immigrasie- en emigrasiesyfers sowel as die netto wins of verlies aan immigrante vir die tydperk tussen 1958 en 1976



Rapport 4 Sep 1977

HIERDIE grafiek toon Suid-Afrika se immigrasie- en emigrasiesyfers sedert 1960. Vanjaar se statistieke is net vir die eerste ses maande van die jaar, maar die getal emigrante is reeds byna dieselfde as dié van 1976 en die rekordgetal van 1961. Die getal immigrante is besig om af te neem.

Hieroor wyk hulle uit

WIE is die mense wat Suid-Afrika nou in so 'n dik stroom verlaat? Waarheen wyk hulle uit en hoekom?

Die Mediese Vereniging en die Departement van Gesondheid het vroeër vanjaar ontdek dat SA medici hulle in toenemende getalle oorsee vestig. Vandeeweek het 'n ondersoek by Wits egter getoon dat 25 persent of meer van die dokters wat daar gekwalifiseer het, land-uit is.

Dr. George Beaton, direkteur van Wits se instituut vir voortgesette mediese opleiding, het ondersoek na meer as 1 300 dokters ingestel wat sedert 1960 aan die universiteit gekwalifiseer het.

Hy het bevind dat die persentasie landverlaters sedert 1960 tot 1973 geleidelik gestyg het en uiteindelik meer as verdubbel het. Dr. Beaton wys egter daarop dat dit 'n eenmalige ondersoek was en dat redes vir dié uittoeg bloot bespiegeling sal wees.

Die dokters is nie daarom gevra nie, maar hy voel dis dringend nodig om te weet waarom, skryf hy in die nuutste uitgawe van die Mediese Hospitaal-Joernaal.

Die prokureursordes in die vier provinsies hou geen telling van lede wat praktyke opsê en die land verlaat nie. Maar dis heel party, het 'n senior regsman vandeeweek in Johannesburg beaam.

Die Departement van Statistiek verskaf nie redes vir die uittoeg nie. Dis die resessie, sê sommige waarnemers. Dis die plofbare Suid-Afrikaanse rasse-situasie, sê van die opposisie-politici.

Onder die mense wat om politieke redes padgee, praat een man openlik. eerw. Ronnie Attwell, 40, 'n Metodisteleeraar van Potchefstroom. Hy en sy vrou en vier kinders vertrek op 21 September na Vancouver.

„Ek los my land in magtelose frustrasie oor die skrale veranderings wat plaasgevind het,” sê hy.

„Ek sien 'n onoorbrugbare skeiding tussen wit en swart aan die kom. Vir my is hier nie meer plek nie. Vyftien jaar lank het ek my mense bearbei en op enkele uitsonderinge na het ek me sukses gehad nie.

„Dis 'n groot besluit om jou land op my ouderdom te verlaat. Maar ek voel ek is dit aan my kinders verskuldig om hulle na 'n waaragtig demokratiese land te neem.

„Ek sou ook nie graag wou sien dat my seuns militêre dienspilig in Suid-Afrika verrig om 'n stelsel te verdedig

wat ek nie as regverdig beskou nie.

„Maar ek vlug nie stert tussen die bene nie. Ek het die redes nie vir my gemeente geheim gehou nie. Nogtans is dit 'n persoonlike ding, en ek het niemand probeer beïnvloed om soos ek, my land van herkoms te verlaat nie.”

Eerw. Attwell word predikant van die gemeente Mill Bay in Vancouver. Hy sal terugkeer as die bestel verander”, sê hy.

Die vyf belangrikste lande waarheen Suid-Afrikaners uitwyk, is Brittanje, Amerika, Kanada, Duitsland en Australië.

Weens die wêreldwye resessie het toelatingsvereistes tot die meeste lande baie strenger geword, sê mnr. Hume Smith, eerste sekretaris van die Kanadese ambassade.

„Ons wil byvoorbeeld glad nie dokters hê nie, want in Kanada is daar 'n oorfloed van hulle. Tog is daar weer ander kategorieë wat kwalifiseer, soos ingenieurs en ambagsmanne.”

Dit was opmerklik dat meer mense vanjaar om permanente verblyf in Kanada aansoek gedoen het, sê hy, maar dis iets wat sedert die Angolese oorlog voortduur. „Toe was ons baie besig.”

Met die Soweto-opstande verlede Junie was daar 'n geringe vermeerdering. „Maar nie soveel as tydens die Angola-tydperk nie.”

Mnr. Smith sê 1 611 aansoeke om permanente verblyf in Kanada is toegestaan. Wêreldwyd het die totale aantal goedgekeurde aansoeke egter afgeneem. „Die regering het besluit om sowat 20 persent minder aansoeke as die vorige jaar toe te ken. Ons sit self met 'n werkloosheidsprobleem.”

Aansoeke uit Suid-Afrika is maar 'n druppel, aan die emmer, sê hy.

By die Amerikaanse ambassade sê 'n woordvoerder dat die aantal aansoeke van mediese dokters oor die jare eerder verminder as toegeneem het. In Amerika word sedert begin vanjaar ook baie strenger vereistes vir die toelating van dokters gestel.

Dokters moet in Amerika registreer, en Suid-Afrikaanse medici het in Januarie 'n vliegtuig gehuur om dit te kan doen. Daarby moet voornemende emigrante-dokters ook 'n eksamen by die ambassade aflê voordat hulle toegelaat word.

Uittog uit SA soos in jare sestig

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Stroom word al dikker

Reisigers erg

BONN — In die eerste helfte van vanjaar het die polisie by Wes-Duitse Ing-hawens op 221 vuurwapens beslag gelê. Hulle het ook 146 gas- en afskripstole van Ingreisigers afgeneem. Daarby kom nog 1 475 speelgoedrevolvers, meer as 7 000 messe en knuppels, 17 051 patrone en 2 822 "ander wapens" soos slag-termesse, sense, harpoene en klappers — (Sapa-AP)

Deur **KOBUS**
SCHOLTZ vyftien jare.

SUID-AFRIKA-
NERS is besig om in 'n ongekende tempo die land te verlaat. Die verlies in die eerste ses maande van die jaar is byna net so hoog as die totaal vir verlede jaar... en klaar hoër as dié van enige van die voorafgaande

Volgens amptelike statistieke toon die emigrasiesyfer die afgelope drie jaar die eerste keer 'n drastiese styging sedert 1961, toe 'n hoogtepunt van 15 000 bereik is.

In daardie tyd het egter meer mense Suid-Afrika binnegestroom, hoofsaaklik te danke aan die groot aantal mense wat uit Rhodesie, Angola en Mosambiek hierheen gewyk het. Immigrante het in 1975 tot die rekordgetal van 50 000 gestyg. Sedertdien is daar egter 'n afname

In die eerste ses maande van verlede jaar het Suid-Afrika 'n wins van 20 100 immigrante getoon. Daar teenoor is die syfer vir diesekelde tydperk vanjaar reeds 7 000 minder as die getal immigrante

Immigrante uit Afrika-lande — Rhodesie, Angola, Zambie en Mosambiek — het in die afgelope twee jaar 'n skerp toename getoon. Terwyl net meer as 3 000 mense in 1975 uit dié bronne na Suid-Afrika gekom het, was die syfer in 1976 reeds vier keer soveel op 11 886

Teen Junie vanjaar was die aanwins uit Afrika

reeds meer as 6 000 mense. In die eerste ses maande vanjaar het meer mense die land verlaat as wat hierheen geïmmigreer het. Die totaal van mense wat geïmmigreer het, is 13 830 emigrante staan op 13 356 — 'n verlies van 474.

Sewentien jaar gelede, in 1960, het Suid-Afrika ook 'n verlies getoon. Toe was die emigrantegetal byna drieduisend meer as die getal mense wat hulle hier kom vestig het. Kenners waarsku dat vanjaar se emigrantegetal verder gaan styg. Die meeste mense verlaat die land aan die einde van die jaar, sê hulle

SA boere staan tou vir gratis grond GROOT TREK NA BOLIVIA

Deur KOBUS SCHOLTZ

MEER as 150 Suid-Afrikaanse boere, hoofsaaklik Transvalers, het aansoek gedoen om na Bolivia in Suid-Amerika te emigreer. Die regering van Bolivia oorweeg reeds meer as 500 aansoeke van Rhodesiërs, Angolese en Mosambiekse Portugese uit Suider-Afrika, sê die land se ere-konsul, dr. Romano Caputi.

Die boere het reageer op onlangse berigte dat Bolivia gratis plase aanbied vir Suid-Afrikaanse immigrante-boere.

Dr Caputi sê hy voer van Januarie die eerste persoonlike onderhoud in Johannesburg. „Die eerste groep van dertig gesinne sal teen die middel van aanstaande jaar reeds vertrek,” sê hy „Ek wil graag hê dit moet 'n Afrikaansprekende groep wees”

Daarna sal die res in kleiner groepies van vyf tot tien gesinne met tussenpose vertrek Altesame 200 gesinne word gesoek nie alleenlopers nie, want Bolivia wil seker maak dat die mense hulle werklik wil kom vestig

Die Suid-Afrikaanse aansoekers is om die helfte Afrikaans en Engels

Bolivia soek nie boere wat bang is en van hul probleme wil weghol nie, beklemtoon hy „Ons wil Afrikaanse boere hê met die pioniersbloed van hul Voortrekkers nog in hul are” En dit moet manne wees wat kan boer die Boliviane, sê hy, haal maar 20 persent van die potensiaal uit hul grond

Bolivia is ongeveer so groot soos Suid-Afrika, met 'n bevolking van 5½ miljoen, hoofsaaklik onderontwikkelde mense Twee-derdes woon op skaars 'n derde van die oppervlakte, in die berge waar hulle in die myne werk.

Nou is 180 000 ha van die rykste plaasgrond in Beni, een van hul mooiste provinsies, vir die Suid-Afrikaners opgesit — gelyk grond-begrens deur hoe berge en met 'n klimaat wat aan die Transvaalse Laeveld herinner. Die

reënval is net veel hoër, ongeveer 200 mm per jaar

'n Man sonder geld ontvang 50 ha grond, 'n huis en hulp met implemente, maar Bolivia verkies boere met kapitaal om dadelik 'n groot hoerdery aan die gang te kan kry Hulle sal kan vat soveel as wat hulle kan behartig” Ek vermoed die meeste sal nie meer as 3 000 of 4 000 ha wil hê nie,” sê dr Caputi

Uit Transvaal het mielieboere, vrugteboere en beesboere aansoek gedoen Uit Natal suiker- en piesangboere Net uit Kaapland sê dr Caputi, het hy nog nie aansoeke gekry van 'n wynboer nie Maar dis miskien maar omdat die boere daar nie van die aanbod weet nie

Die grond is ook geskik vir koffie, sisal, katoen en koring

Eenheid

Die plan is om groepe daar oorkant homogeen te hou, Afrikaners by Afrikaners, Engelse by Engelse en so meer, met onderwysers by, sodat die gesins- en kultuureenheid behoue bly

Dr Caputi raai voorneemende boere sonder geld aan om met ander gesinne saam te span om 'n gemeenskapsboerdery te begin So kan hulle meer grond kry

Die Rhodesiese aansoekers het die probleem dat hulle net duisend dollar uit die land mag neem en dus net vir 50 ha in aanmerking kom. Maar daarvoor skryf dr Caputi 'n brief aan die Rhodesiese regering om te vra, of die valutabeheer nie vir Bolivia geskrap kan word nie Sowat honderd Rhodesiërs het al aansoek gedoen.

Dr. Caputi stel dit duidelik dat Bolivia nie net die rooim van Suid-Afrika se mense wil afskep nie „Ek het met die

Suid-Afrikaanse regering hieroor gaan praat en hulle tevrede gestel”

Vir bruin en swart boere uit Suid-Afrika is nog nie voorsiening gemaak nie, maar in Bolivia is daar g'n rassisme nie, sê dr Caputi, en hul aansoeke sal op verdienste beoordeel word.

Diktatuur

Suid-Afrikaners kan binne twee tot drie jaar vir Boliviaanse burgerskap kwalifiseer, maar daar sal geen dwang wees nie, sê die konsul

Die land word nou geregeer deur 'n militêre diktatuur onder genl Hugo Banzer Hy het die vorige bewind in 1971 omvergewerp Aan die bevolking het hy belowe dat die eerste demokratiese verkiesing vroeg 1979 of 1980 gehou sal word

Dr Caputi gee toe dat die land 'n lang geskiedenis van revolusie en militêre diktatuur het, maar sê dit raak selde die gewone man Die boerdery en ekonomie gaan sy gang Die situasie daar is geheel en al verskillend van wat die omverwerping van die regering in Suid-Afrika sou beteken, sê hy

Dr Caputi, 45, is self 'n Italianer, raadgewende ingenieur van beroep, wat al 13 jaar in Suid-Afrika is en dit sy tuiste gemaak het Hy het sakebelange in Bolivia en het sodoende ere-konsul geword

Hy vertrek môreoggend na Bolivia, onder meer om aan die regering daar verslag te doen oor vordering met die boerderyskema.

„Ons beperk ons natuurlik nie net tot boere nie,” sê hy. „Heelwat Suid-Afrikaanse maatskappye, veral leweransiers aan myne, het al begin sake doen Ek ken sowat vyftien tot twintig aansoeke om visums per week toe aan sake-manne.”



DR ROMANO CAPUTI „Ons soek na baanbrekers soos die Afrikaners met Voortrekkerbloed in hul are”

Whites are leaving as the tension rises

(240)
RDM
28/9/77

By GERALD REILLY

SOUTHERN AFRICAN whites are emigrating at an unprecedented rate as the tension in the area increases and deadlines for change start to run out.

Both South Africa and Rhodesia are showing consistent migration losses.

During the first six months of this year South Africa lost 474 people — 13 830 left to settle elsewhere, and 13 356 arrived to settle in South Africa.

For the same period last year, South Africa gained

20 100 people — there were 26 315 immigrants and there were only 6 215 emigrants.

The latest figures from Salisbury show that 1 604 whites emigrated from Rhodesia in August — the highest figure for three years.

The loss in Rhodesia has been consistent since the beginning of the year. Last month's loss was 1 015.

The main reason for low immigration according to authorities in Pretoria, is "adverse publicity" about

Southern Africa in Western European countries, which says time for whites to adjust is running out, and the day of the black man is dawning.

Also the support of West is giving to the African nationalists' struggle for majority rule, has caused what is probably the biggest white population drain this century, the authorities say.

Diplomatic observers in Pretoria claim that as tension rises the drift of whites from Southern Africa will accelerate.

Exodus without change bank chairman

PORT ELIZABETH — South African migration statistics would continue to show a negative trend unless there was demonstrable change, the chairman of the Standard Bank, Dr Ian Mackenzie, said here yesterday.

Opening the 1820 Settlers Association national conference, Dr Mackenzie said that for the first time in 17 years, statistics reflected that there were more emigrants from South Africa than immigrants to the Republic.

Dr MacKenzie contrasted this with an estimate by the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council in 1975 — a year when immigration reached its highest proportions.

Growth rate

"It was stated that South Africa would only be able to achieve an annual economic growth rate of 5.75 percent if it secured a net inflow of 30 000 to 40 000 immigrants a year until 1980," he said.

"Of course, much has happened since then. I do not have to remind anyone that we are still in the severest and longest economic recession since World War II and that similar circumstances exist today as in 1961, when we experienced our last net people loss.

"Then we were in what could be termed the post-Sharpeville period, whereas today commentators are inclined to speak of post-Soweto," he said.

Heavy concentration

Dr Meckenzie said, apart from economic factors, migration was always influenced by political considerations.

"I have no doubt, therefore, that the heavy concentration by the world press on events in Southern Africa is a major reason for the negative figures in the people flow during

1977

"We appear to have reached the crossroads and I venture to predict that, unless there is a demonstrable change within the next few months, our migration statistics will continue to show a negative trend," he said.

He said it was a "tragedy" that the freedom of the press — fought successfully for by two settlers — should be tarnished by the bannings of two weeks ago.

Dr Mackenzie said two of the most prominent names in the history of English-speaking immigrants were Pringle and Fairbairn.

"They fought successfully for the press freedom which we enjoyed in this country for many years," he said. "It seems a tragedy, therefore, that their memory and the ideals for which they stood should have been tarnished by the action of our government two weeks ago in removing from the scene the World newspaper — a publication widely read by the largest section of our population group in South Africa."

SA firms, doctors seeking bolt-holes' in U.S. — paper

The Argus Bureau

LONDON. — South African businesses, especially department stores, are quietly making contacts in American cities and opening export offices which are really bolt-holes for use when panic starts in earnest, according to Jeremy Campbell, Washington columnist of the London Evening Standard

'A sort of underground network exists in the community of South African exiles in America,' he says

'The hottest rumour on this grapevine is that the Schlesinger organisation, once an important business presence in South Africa, is planning to set up real-estate operations in Houston, Texas.'

Earlier in his column, entitled 'Doctors' great trek' and detailing the arrival of many South African doctors in Houston, Campbell writes:

'Enough South African physicians have settled in the city to field four rugby teams, clustering in

Houston's newly-developed Fondren District known as 'little Jo'burg'.

He quotes Dr Elliott Kagan, a South African pathologist now living in Washington, as saying: 'What has stunned, shattered me, is that a handful of Afrikaner doctors have come to settle permanently in America

'That is absolutely new — five years ago I would not have imagined such a thing

'It's a sign that even the hard-core Nationalists who look on South Africa as their homeland have decided there is going to be a bloodbath, so let's get the hell out . . . they've seen the light of reality'

Lay awake

Doctors, says Campbell, regard themselves as especially sensitive to instability, but, he adds, few of the South Africans are recognisably liberal

He quotes a South African obstetrician in Houston as saying 'I used to be awake at night thinking of poor-South Africa hemmed in on all sides, and I could not see how we would manage.

The blacks are not united. If Mr Vorster stepped down tomorrow to make way for majority rule, you would see 30 to 40 years of chaos in South Africa. I am not willing to bring my children up in that sort of atmosphere.'

He quotes Dr Kagan again in conclusion as commenting 'It's ironic a few years ago America was regarded

as the place where it was dangerous to walk the streets at night.

Less goodwill

'Now South Africans are coming here because the feeling of security they grew up with is not the same. The goodwill between the races is withering on the vine.

'In America there are enclaves free of violence

in the suburbs. But in South Africa whites are not safe even in their big, protected houses.'

'There is a Trojan horse right in their midst — their servants, who sit around in the evenings with nothing to do but drink.

'They may not have knives, but what about their friends? Such thoughts make for sleepless nights.'

Emigration from SA doubles

RDM 4/11/77
240

By GERALD REILLY

THE number of South Africans who left the country to settle abroad more than doubled to 18 838 between January and August this year compared with last year, according to figures released in Pretoria yesterday by the Department of Statistics.

During August, for the fourth successive month, the country suffered a net migration loss

The number of immigrants during the eight-month period nearly halved to 17 509.

This left a net loss for the January-August period of 1 329, compared with a population gain from immigration during the same period last year of 25 190

The August figures were emigrants 2 280 and immigrants 2 135 — a loss of 145

Opposition politicians spoken to yesterday said the consistent population loss over the past few months reflected a lack of faith in the Nationalist Government's ability to cope with the escalating problems in Southern Africa

It was also a reaction to the Nat Party's General Election "fear" campaign.

A Progressive Federal Party spokesman on migration, Mr David Dalling, MP, said Government speakers from the Prime Minister and his Minister of Foreign Affairs were "scaring the living daylight out of sections of

the electorate."

Speaking in East London earlier this week, the Chairman of Standard Bank, Dr Ian MacKenzie, said for the first time in 17 years more people were leaving South Africa to settle abroad than were arriving as immigrants

The Bureau for Economic Research at the University of Stellenbosch says in its latest report that the effect of diminishing immigration can probably already be detected in the latest opinion survey of business conditions, Sapa reports.

Replies to the survey showed that bottlenecks in skilled labour increased from 33% in the first quarter this year to 41% at the end of September

CT. 4/11/77

Emigration increases 240

PRETORIA — The number of South Africans who left the Republic to settle abroad more than doubled to 18 838 between January and August this year compared with the same period last year, according to figures released yesterday by the Department of Statistics. And during August the Republic suffered a net migration loss for the fourth successive month.

The number of immigrants during the eight-month period nearly halved to 17 509. This left a net loss for the January-August period of 1 329, compared with a population gain from immigration during the same period last year of 25 190

The August figures were: Emigrants 2 280, and immigrants 2 135 — a loss of 145 — Sapa

Stop immigration drives—Tucsa

240

RJM
7/11/77

By GERALD REILLY

THE Government should scrap its costly immigration drives, and make fuller use of the country's own vast labour resources, says the general secretary of Tucsa, Mr Arthur Grobbelaar

He was reacting to the latest migration figures which show a steady decline in the number of immigrants, and that for the first time in 17 years, the country has more emigrants than immigrants

In the past four months, the net migration loss amounted to more than 1 300.

Mr Grobbelaar said in Pretoria at the weekend that under present recessionary conditions, there was little need for immigrants

Even under near-boom conditions, South Africa had the potential skills among its available labour force to meet the needs of commerce and industry

"Certain legal barriers to the advancement of Coloureds, Indians and Africans have to be removed. Training facilities have to be made available on a much greater scale, and employers will have to accept skilled workers other than white skilled workers in their factories and plants," he said

Then, Mr Grobbelaar, who is a member of the Wiehahn Commission investigating labour legislation, said "we will have all the labour we need to ensure a smooth and uninterrupted economic advance"

Students on the way out

NM 10/11/77

240

Mercury Reporter

UP to 40 percent of men students booked on the overseas student holiday flights of a student travel firm this year did not intend returning to the country, the Durban spokesman for the firm said yesterday.

Mr. Trevor Moodie, Durban sales director of the student-owned South African Students' Travel Service, was commenting on reports that the organisation was doing a thriving trade in one-way tickets.

He confirmed that sales of overseas tickets had tripled on the Durban campus of the University of Natal this year.

INDIANS QUIT S.A. AFTER BANNINGS

19/11/77

Mercury Reporter

(240)

AT LEAST three Durban Indians, all of them banned, have fled the country in recent months.

They are former Durban advocate Mr. M. D. Naidoo, who fled to Maputo this week, his former wife, Mrs. Phyllis Naidoo, an attorney who fled to Lesotho earlier this year and Mr Rashid Meer, son of the banned sociologist, Mrs. Fatima Meer. Mr. Meer fled to Britain last month.

Mr. Naidoo, brother of Durban attorney Mr. M. J. Naidoo, who is president of the Natal Indian Congress, has been banned under the Suppression of Communism Act.

It is understood that Mr. Naidoo is heading for London to join his two teenage sons.

At the time he left the country Mr. Naidoo was serving his third five-year banning term. He was first banned in 1962 and five years later was sentenced to five years imprisonment on Robben Island. On his release in 1972 he was served with his second five-year banning order.

STAR 11/2/77

240

Swingabout in migration hits house building

Michael Chester, Financial Editor

A new damper was put on the overall outlook for the building industry today, by an economic study that forecasts a deep slide in demand for new homes for white families next year.

The spectre which now haunts home builders is the splintered pattern of migration — with calculations that the normal annual inflow of 30 000 immigrants per year has swung about to a net outflow around 2 000 a year.

Olliver and Andrews, the market research consultants who cover South African operations for the Economist Intelligence Unit, estimates that the dramatic reversal will strip demand for extra houses by between 5 000 and 7 000 a year unless the trend is turned.

Their survey puts the current rate of demand for new houses for white families down to 25 000 a year, largely because of the recession squeezes on domestic finances and the

slowdown in manpower requirements from overseas.

This is already a deep fall from the annual average running at 31 000 between 1972 and 1976.

And now they foresee the number of completions tumbling perhaps as low as 18 000 next year — 50 percent below the peak touched in 1974.

Mr Dick Olliver, who prepared the study, reckons that as much as 26 percent of total new housing demand in recent years was accounted for by the strong flow of immigrants.

7 500 COUPLES

The swing to net emigration has now robbed the house market of potential sales to an extra 7 500 immigrant married couples a year (with about 8 500 children between them) — and in fact caused an actual shrinkage in demand because of the loss of about 500 married couples a year.

On top of that, an average annual inflow of 6 400 single immigrants has also turned into a negative outflow — borne out, the survey believes, by the number of bachelor flats now standing vacant.

Home builders in the private sector are also reminded that 5 800 of the annual total of new white houses planned between now and 1982 will be put up by the Department of Community Development — 3 500 economic houses, 670 sub-economic houses, and 920 houses for State officials.

“The biggest question mark is the future of immigration as far as white housing is concerned.”

“The fall in expenditure in the private sector should be mostly offset by the phenomenal rise of an extra R225m in spending on non-white housing for at least two years — double the 1976 rate and nearly five times the 1972-76 average.”

“But it will only rescue those industries that can serve more utilitarian needs in place of the sophisticated trappings of white housing.”

BLACK HOUSING

Mercifully, there is now the R250m black housing programme poised to act as a counter-balance. It is estimated that the new drive will add to at least 20 000 new houses and flats a year to the non-white market.

Yet to be seen, however, is precisely how the work load will be shared out.

As Mr Olliver puts it

ARGUS 2/17/77

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THE AI

SA emigration to Australia almost doubles

(5)

The Argus Correspondent

BRISBANE. — South African emigration to Australia has almost doubled in the past 12 months.

For the year ending June 1977, a total of 1986 South Africans arrived here — 930 more than the previous year.

Since then the figures have leapt ahead. In August this year 1390 South Africans arrived and 232 arrived in September.

Dr Charles Price, head of the demography department at the Australian National University, said many of the people leaving South Africa had not been born there.

He said about 75 percent were South African citizens and the rest were Australian and British immigrants who had

found the 'going too tough' and decided to leave.

There was a rise of nearly 300 percent in the total number of people who left South Africa for Australia between the end of the June quarter last year and the same period this year.

This rate of intake meant that South Africa was now Australia's fourth largest source of immigrants.

Dr Price who has served on several Government immigration advisory boards, said the rise in immigrants from South Africa could be the result

of a short-term movement which could drop off in several months.

'It is too early to tell whether this is the start of a mass exodus,' he said.

'It could rise to a peak of about 1500 and then drop off again as it has done in past years,' he said.

He pointed out that after the Sharpeville incident in 1960, white immigration to Australia from South Africa increased dramatically.

'The same thing could happen again if something happens,' he said.

Emigration stifles new house need

By Michael Chester

JOHANNESBURG. — A new damper was put on the overall outlook for the building industry today by an economic study that forecasts a deep slide in demand for new homes for white families next year.

The spectre which now haunts home builders is the splintered pattern of migration — with calculations that the normal annual inflow of 30 000 immigrants per year has swung about to a net outflow around 2 000 a year.

Olliver and Andrews, the market research consultants who cover South African operations for the Economist Intelligence Unit, estimates that the dramatic reversal will strip demand for extra houses by between 5 000 and 7 000 a year unless the trend is turned.

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This is already a deep fall from the annual average running at 31 000 between 1972 and 1976.

And now they foresee the number of completions tumbling perhaps as low as 18 000 next year — 50 percent below the peak touched in 1974.

Mr Dick Olliver, who prepared the study, reckons that as much as 26 percent of total new housing demand in recent years was accounted for by the strong flow of immigrants.

The swing to net emigration has now robbed the house market of potential sales to an extra 7 500 immigrant married couples a year (with about 8 500 children

between them) — and in fact caused an actual shrinkage in demand because of the loss of about 500 married couples a year.

On top of that, an average annual inflow of 6 400 single immigrants has also turned into a negative outflow — borne out, the survey believes, by the number of bachelor flats now standing vacant.

Home builders in the private sector are also reminded that 5 800 of the annual total of new white houses planned between now and 1982 will be put up by the Department of Community Development — 3 500 economic houses, 670 sub-economic houses, and 920 houses for State officials.

Mercifully, there is now the R250-m black housing programme poised to act as a counter balance. It is estimated that the new drive will add to at least 20 000 new houses and flats a year to the non-white market.

Yet to be seen, however, is precisely how the work load will be shared out.

As Mr Olliver puts it

"The biggest question mark is the future of immigration as far as white housing is concerned.

"The fall in expenditure in the private sector should be mostly offset by the phenomenal rise of an extra R225-m in spending on non-white housing for at least two years — double the 1976 rate and nearly five times the 1972-76 average.

n Laaste Kersfees in Suider- Afrika

240

Maandag 25/12/77

DIE GROOT WIT TREK

DIE blankes wat wil padgee uit Suider-Afrika, pak nou hul goed op. Vir baie word dit hul laaste Kersfees in 'n wêrelddeel waar die moeilikheid vir hulle 'n bietjie dik raak.

Uit Rhodesie gee duisende blankes pad, nie soseer omdat hulle bang is vir die voortslepende guerrilla-oorlog nie, maar omdat hulle bekommerd voel oor die uitwerking wat die politieke situasie op hul huwelik, kinders en werk het.

Selfs in die RSA kom die verskynsel voor dat Britse immigrante wat skaars in Port Elizabeth aangekom het om in die groot motorfabrieke te kom werk, om-draai huis toe. Ook die insakking in die boubedryf bring vir baie ontugtering mee.

Tot end Oktober vanjaar het 14 168 blankes uit Rhodesie uitgewyk terwyl net 4 873 die land binnegekom het, van die inkomelinge was baie vreemde vrywilligers wat by die Rhodesiese leer kom aansluit het. Die

netto verlies aan blankes is dus 9 295. En dit is die amptelike statistieke.

Die werklike syfer is waarskynlik meer as dubbel dit. Baie Rhodesiërs gaan oënskynlik met vakansie na die buiteland en kom net nooit weer terug nie. Hulle verlaat die land op hierdie manier of om die belastingaarder te voorkan

wie 'n getroude dogter „My oudste seun is deur die universiteit en het daarna 18 maande in die leer

gedien. Hy kon padgee het toe hy op besoek was in die buiteland, maar hy het teruggekom om sy deeltjie te doen. Nou is hy Engeland toe want hy het g'n toekomstige vir sy loopbaan gesien as hy kort-kort teruggeroep word leer toe nie.

Aan sy jongste seun het mnr Webber gesê hy kan kies hy kan of padgee of hy moet eers sy verpligte nasionale leerdien doen, wat hy moet voltooi voordat hy universiteit toe gaan.

„Die seun was baie bekommerd oor sy opvoeding, want hy glo nie dit steek in hom om na sy leerdien

terug te gaan studies toe nie. Hy't toe die kans gevat en gaan nou nes sy broer aan 'n buitelandse universiteit studeer. Moontlik kom hy na sy studies terug. Sy ma, 'n invalide, is saam met hom. Nou is ons hele gesin uitmekaar as gevolg van die ontwrigte toestande in die land”, sê mnr. Webber.

Hy self bly aan in Rhodesie, hy het vaste werk en hy kan nie opgeroep word vir nasionale diens nie, omdat hy medies ongeskik is. „As dinge eendag weer

grante te word gestaan teenoor 1 686 verlede jaar. Aan 21 van 28 mense wat aansoek gedoen het om behuising, is huisvesting verskaf en 11 van 17 mense wat werk gesoek het, kon gehelp word.

„Een van die grootste probleme wat opduik, is immigrante wat halsoorkop eiendom koop. Ondanks waarskuwings, loop baie mense hulle op dié manier vas omdat die koop van vaste eiendom in Suid-Afrika drasties verskil van

sulke transaksies in Brittanje”, sê kapt Higham.

Onder die agttien blanke gesinne wat vroeg aanstaande jaar na Bolivia emigreer, is slegs twee Suid-Afrikaans. Dit is die naweek in Bolivia bekend gemaak deur die ondersekretaris vir immigrasie,

mnr Guido Strauss

Hy het nie verduidelik waarom daar nie meer vyftig Suid-Afrikaanse gesinne, soos vroeër berig, in Bolivia wil gaan boer nie.

Die eerste groep van agttien gesinne uit Suider-Afrika bestaan uit drie Britse families, drie Portugees, drie Spaans, twee Suid-Afrikaans, een Italiaans, een Frans, een Joego-Slawies, een Tseggo-Slowaaks, een Switsers en een Duitse gesin.

Mnr Strauss het nie die oorblywende gesin se nasionaliteit bekend gemaak nie.

„Ek kan Suid-Afrikaanse emigrante na Bolivia verseker dat die plaaslike gemeenskap daar hulle met

ope harte sal ontvang”, sê dié Suid-Amerikaanse land se ere-konsul in Johannesburg, dr Romano Caputi.

Hy het gereageer op berigte uit Bolivia dat die

Vereniging van Landbouers die immigrasie van Suid-Afrikaanse boere met „hul lewens sal beveg” indien dit moet.

„Dit moet 'n nuutgebore organisasie wees, want ek het tog nooit van hom gehoor nie”, sê die konsul. „Wat hulle ook al sê verteenwoordig beslis nie die breek gevoel onder die Boliviaanse publiek nie. Die mense is baie vriendelik teenoor Suid-Afrikaners.

'n Organisasie wat hulle vir menseregte beywer, die Permanent Assembly of Human Rights, sê in 'n verklaring die regering van Bolivia het verlede jaar R1 740 miljoen van die Komitee vir Europese Immigrasie aanvaar in ruil vir die feit dat 150 000 Suider-Afrikaners daarheen mag emigreer.

„Ek sou baie bly wees indien dié storie waar is”, sê dr Caputi. „Dit sou Bolivia se buitelandse skuld van R2 000 miljoen amper delg”

Cont

resse gaan werk en ook nog ons twee klein kinders grootmaak"

Die Hodges sê hulle is baie lief vir Rhodesie en sou graag daarheen terug-

kom as hulle van hul toekoms seker kon wees

'n Duitser wat sê „noem my Helmut Scholtz, moenie my regte naam gebruik nie”, vertrek binnekort ook. Hy het vir amper 'n jaar al nie gewerk nie en het ook die meeste van sy tyd deurgebring met die bewaking van beskermdes dorpe.

„My kinders moet al amper skool toe gaan, maar watter waarborg het hulle van 'n goeie opvoeding as 'n swart regering oorneem? Dis bitter swaar om my huis te verlaat, maar op die oomblik lewe ek van my vrou se salaris. Dis 'n onnatuurlike situasie. In Duitsland kan ek ten minste 'n ordentlike stuk werk doen, en seker daarvan wees dat my kinders 'n behoorlike opvoeding kry”.

Robert Webber het drie volwasse kinders, onder

en nou weer teruggaan voordat hulle behoorlik hier grond gevat het, sê dit nie openlik nie, maar laat skemer tog deur dat hulle bekommerd voel oor hul veiligheid in Suid-Afrika. Vandeesweek het kapt

John Higham, voorsitter van die Oostelike Provinsiese tak van die 1820-Setlaarsvereniging in Suid-Afrika, gesê dat dit vanjaar die eerste keer is dat die neiging by nuwe immigrante bespeur is. Sommige immigrante het Port Elizabeth wel verlaat om elders in die Republiek werk te gaan soek, maar die meeste keer na Brittanje terug sodra sake nie rooskleurig lyk nie. Hulle glo hulle is veiliger daar.

Kapt Higham sê die Setlaarsvereniging help nog immigrante, maar daar is deesdae al hoe minder wat kom aanklop vir verblyf of geldelike hulp.

Vanjaar is 1 234 immi-

gragting kan verdra van die vriende wat hulle agterlaat nie

Verlede jaar was daar vir die eerste keer 'n verlies.

14 854 het soos die Rhodesiers sê die “chicken-run” gemaak, en dit was 7 072 meer as dié wat die land ingekom het. Tog het Rhodesie se blanke bevolking net die jaar tevore die topsyfer van 278 000 bereik.

Vanjaar sê verlies kan tot 15 000 beloop. Dit hang af hoeveel Rhodesiers die land vir goed verlaat wanneer hulle hul kinders met skoolvakansie land-uit neem.

„Daar was net vir my geen alternatief as om uit te wyk nie”, sê John Hodge, 'n argitek wat onlangs met vrou en twee kinders na Bexley, in die graafskap Kent, in Engeland geëmigreer het.

„Ek het die helfte van my tyd deurgebring met die

bewaking van beskermdes dorpie en kommer oor hoe lank ek in die omstandigheide my werk sal kan behou. Daar vind feitlik g'n bouery van betekenis in Salisbury plaas nie en baie argitekte sit klaar werkloos. Carole, my vrou, wat altyd so bekommerd was terwyl ek weg was, moes as sekreta-

moontlik weer na my terug op die oomblik is sy baie gespanne oor toestande hier. Aan die ander kant, dalk emigreer ek saam met haar. Maar waar kry 'n man van vyftig weer werk? Alles is so onseker”.

Die deurlopende draad in al hierdie gesprekke was kommer oor die toekoms, oor persoonlike finansiële probleme, oor werk, oor die opvoeding van kinders.

Baie blankes sê as daar 'n

klousule in die grondwet ingeskryf word om hul veiligheid te waarborg, sal dit in elk geval op die meeste vyf jaar bly staan.

„'n Mens kan waarskynlik in die tyd 'n klomp geld hier maak, maar wat daarna?” sê mnr Scholz.

„Die kans is dat ons nie uit die nuwe Zimbabwe meer sal kan uitneem as nou uit Rhodesie nie en dis omtrent 'n duisend dollar per gesin.

„Ek is nie bereid om my lewe te waag met die bewaking van beskermdes dorpie net vir die kans op 'n onsekere toekoms nie”.

Die Britse immigrante wat na die RSA gekom het

POPULATION - MIGRATION
1978

Trekkerswee in Bolivia

Maand 1/1/78

Deur JOHAN MURRAY

SUID-AFRIKANERS wat hul goedjies gepak het om in die Nuwe Jaar na Bolivia te verhuis, kan hulle klaarmaak vir ontberinge soos die Voortrekkers ondervind het: gesondheidsprobleme, insekte, geen verblyf, geen paale of vervoermiddele nie en 'n plaaslike bevolking wat oorgehaal sit om hulle te verdryf.

Die Beni-provinsie, wat vir die Suid-Afrikaners bestem is, is die mees onderontwikkelde streek in die ganse Bolivia, sê 'n Johannesburger wat jare in Bolivia gewoon het.

Dis in die noordoostelike deel van Bolivia en grens aan Brasilië. Die klimaat is heeltemal tropies en die plat gedeelte waar die Suid-Afrikaners glo gevestig sal word, is 100 tot 300 meter bo seevlak, al is dit amper 3 000 kilometer van die Brasiliaanse kus geleë.

Die meeste van Bolivia se moerasagtige gebiede lê juis aan die Brasiliaanse grens, en dit, tesame met die hoë reënval, lei tot 'n hoë humiditeit en ernstige gesondheidsprobleme. Om nie eens te praat van al die insekte wat so 'n ongesonde klimaat aantrek nie.

Daarom is die Beni-provinsie feitlik sonder 'n vaste bevolking, al is die grond so vrugbaar en die landboupotensiaal baie hoog.

Bolivia ondervind in dié gebied probleme met Brasilië wat ongehinderd oor die grens beweeg, smokkel en nedersettings aan die Boliviëanse kant van die grens stig — en so inderdaad Brasiliaanse grondgebied vergroot. Deur Suid-Afrikaners daar te plaas, sal die proses teengewerk word.

In Bolivia is daar geen infrastruktuur om van te praat nie, sê Suid-Afrikaners wat daar gewoon het. Die meeste verbindings is per lug.

Die heel eerste pad van die hoofstad La Paz na die provinsiale hoofstad Trinidad is twee maande gelede met groot basuingeskal geopen. In Spaans word die pad 'n „ruta de penetracion” genoem — 'n deurdringingsroete.

Ander paale is daar in Beni nie, en slegs vierwielgedrewe voertuie kan gebruik word. Daar is soms wel spore soos elkeen maar sy weg baan in die rigting van sy bestemming, soos 'n mens dit in die Kalahari kry.

Dorpe is daar nie, en geen kerke, skole, hospitale, hotels, gesondheidsdienste, telefoonverbindinge, TV of ontspanningsgeriewe nie. Ook nog nie huise vir die Suid-Afrikaners nie.

Gal gebrak

Bolivia is een van die armste lande ter wêreld, met 'n gemiddelde inkomste van minder as R250 per kop per jaar. Terselfdertyd bied min lande soveel potensiaal vanweë die ontsaglik groot minerale nedersettings wat op ontginning wag.

Die plaaslike pers is teen

die koms van „rassistiese wit Suid-Afrikaners wat ná die komende swart revolusie nie onder 'n nie-blanke regering wil staan nie”.

Die grootste koerant in die land, *Presencia*, met 'n oplaag van sowat 50 000, het al by verskeie geleenthede gal gebrak oor die vermeende plan om Suid-Afrikaners op Bolivia „af te laai”.

Die koerant is die amptelike mondstuk van die Rooms-Katolieke kerk, wat baie invloedryk in Bolivia is.

Verlede maand skryf *Presencia* in 'n hoofartikel dat Bolivia 'n duidelike immigrasiebeleid nodig het. Dit word beklemtoon deur die „massale immigrasie-plan van rassistiese Suid-Afrikaners”.

„Ons het reeds genoeg probleme dat ons nie nog meer hoef in te voer nie in die vorm van ongewenste immigrante wat hulle moeilik by ons werklikheid sal aanpas.”

„Dit is waar dat ons werkers van alle soorte nodig het, maar ons benodig landboukundiges die minste van almal. Wat ons die meeste nodig het, is 'n groep goed gekwalifiseerde tegnisi of ondernemers met baie inisiatief.”

„Ons het dus nie mense nodig wat ons plattelandse bevolking sal vervang nie, maar eerder sal bystaan om hul produktiwiteit te verhoog deur middel van tegniese hulp, onderwys, krediet, verskaffing van verbruikersgoedere, ensovoorts.”

Interessant is dat satellietfoto's wat onlangs geneem is, bewys dat dit onwaar is dat Bolivia nie boere nodig het nie. Die foto's toon dat slegs 'n baie klein deel van die land bewerk word.

Sy regering sal Suid-Afrikaanse pioniers verwelkom, sê dr S Caputi, ere-konsul van Bolivia in Suid-Afrika.

* Maar sal dit nie lekkerder wees om 'n plekkie op Aurora, 'n eiland in die Stille Oseaan, te bekom nie? 'n Ficksburgse boer is die bemarkingsagent (Lees die berig hiernaas)

ONTVLUIG NA DIE UTOPIE!

MNR. ROY VAN DER WESTHUIZEN, 28, boer van Ficksburg, glo steeds dat sy te stigte staat Aurora op tropiese eilande in die Stille Oseaan, die Utopia gaan wees vir mense wat in hierdie dae van onsekerheid wil wegvlug.

Al word daar gepraat van ontnugterings soos vulkane en aardbewegings, is mnr. Van der Westhuizen vur en vlam dat 'n aantal Suid-Afrikaners en Rhodesiërs die grondslag vir die nuwe staat moet gaan lê.

'n Hele aantal voornemende „pioniers”, meestal Afrikaanssprekendes en van boer tot predikant, het al by hom navraag gedoen, vertel hy vandeeweek op sy plaas Nebo.

Mense wat lus het om na Aurora uit te wyk, moet 'n vraelys van 27 vrae invul waarin hulle onder meer moet sê of hulle bereid is om sielkundig getoets te word. Dit is om vas te stel of hulle vir deelname aan die projek geskik is.

Op vraag 25 moet hulle sê by watter van agt spanne — waaronder vervoer, verdediging, konstruksie, boerdery en visvang — hulle ingedeel wil word.

Drie getuigskrifte is nodig — een van 'n bank.

„Pioniers” moet hul vervoerkoste vooruit na Aurora betaal. Dit is sowat R1 200. Hul moet ook vir kos vir ses maande betaal en bereid wees om die tydperk sonder vergoeding te help bou aan die infrastruktuur van Aurora en in die landweer dien.

Mnr. Van der Westhuizen vertrek in Junie na Aurora om ses maande lank aan die nuwe staat te gaan help bou. Intussen is hy die Suid-Afrikaanse agent vir mnr. L. N. Nevels jr., 'n prokureur van Hawaii en besturende direkteur van die Aurora Corporation wat die eilande besit.

Die meer as 20 onbewoonde eilande is om 'n diep strandmeer geleë en is van die mooiste tropiese eilande ter wêreld, sê The Aurora Corporation. Dit beslaan meer as 40 000 acre — meer as dubbel so groot as Monaco.

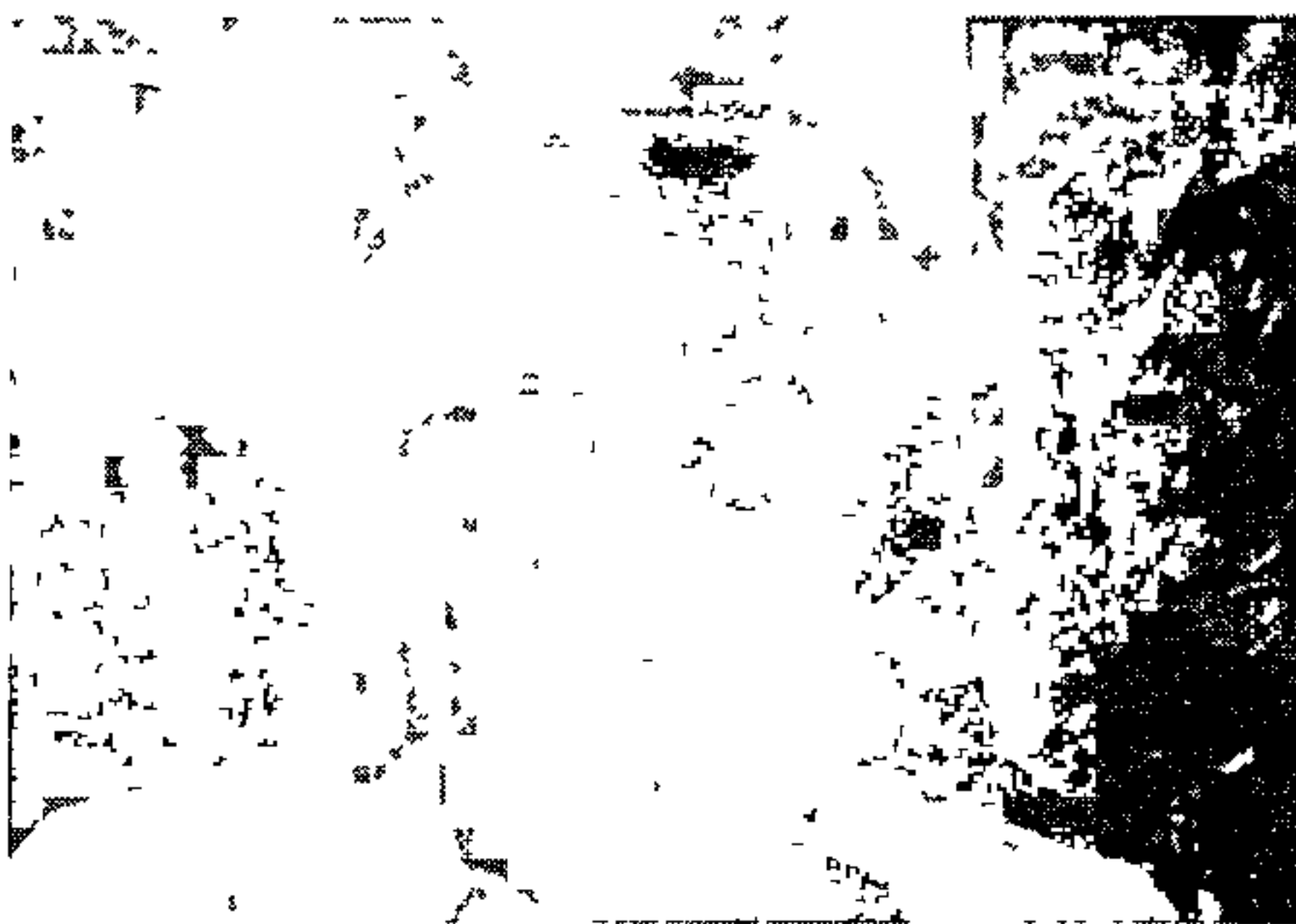
Aurora sal 'n onafhanklike land wees met 'n klein regering en heelydse staatsamptenare wat nooit meer as drie persent van die bevolking sal uitmaak nie. Die ander strewe is 'n maksimum aan persoonlike vryheid en 'n Laissez-Faire ekonomie.

Geen geheim word gemaak nie dat Aurora „onbeskaamd as toevlugsoord van belastings” beplan word. Daar sal ook 'n vryhawe wees.

Daar sal geen grond-, boedel-, maatskappy- of persoonlike belasting wees nie. Geld vir die minimum-regeringsdienste sal uit invoerbelasting van tussen 4 en 5 persent, uit seëls en munte en uit die inkomste van registrasie van sakeondernemings en skepe kom.

Gerugte dat Aurora op 'n vulkaniese eiland tot stand gaan kom waar daar gereeld aardbewings is, skrik navraers nog nie af nie.

Mnr. Van der Westhuizen sê presies waar die eilande lê, sal eers bekend gemaak word wanneer Aurora homself die dag onafhanklik verklaar van die land wat op die eilande aanspraak maak. Watter land dit is, word ook nie genoem nie.



MNR ROY VAN DER WESTHUIZEN . . . Agent in Suid-Afrika vir 'n utopiese eiland in die Stille Oseaan.

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X Emigrants/Immigrants

53 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Statistics

How many persons (a) emigrated from and (b) immigrated into South Africa in each month of 1977?

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

1977

	A Emigrants	B Immigrants
January	2 296	2 867
February	1 579	2 278
March	3 030	2 284
April	1 896	1 946
May	2 747	2 065
June	2 282	1 916
July	2 728	2 018
August	2 280	2 135
September	2 187	2 024
October	1 438	1 929
November	1 388	1 673
December	Data not yet available	

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59

Applications for permanent residence permits from Rhodesian citizens

54 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Immigration.

How many applications for permanent residence permits were received from

Rhodesian citizens during each month of 1976 and 1977, respectively?

The MINISTER OF IMMIGRATION

	1976	1977
January	147	189
February	225	209

	1976	1977
March	155	331
April	197	368
May	246	369
June	236	345
July	495	314
August	532	298
September	282	266
October	305	264
November	219	256
December	327	225

Professionally qualified emigrants

56 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Statistics

(a) How many persons with professional qualifications (i) emigrated from the Republic during 1976 and 1977, respectively.

Professionally qualified emigrants

56 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Statistics

(a) How many persons with professional qualifications (i) emigrated from the Republic during 1976 and 1977 respectively,

and (b) how many in each profession in each year?

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

(a) (i) Number of persons with professional qualifications is not available but the number of emigrants who returned their occupation as professional, technical or related workers numbered 2 028 for 1976 and 3 342 for January to November 1977 Data for December 1977 not available as yet.

(b) The numbers according to specific occupations are as follows

Professionally qualified immigrants

52 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Statistics

(a) How many persons with professional qualifications immigrated into the Republic in 1976 and 1977, respectively, and (b) how many in each profession in each year?

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

(a) Number of persons with professional qualifications is not available but the number of immigrants who specified their occupation as professional, technical or related workers numbered 5 971 for 1976 and 2 919 for January to November 1977. Data for December 1977 not available as yet.

(b) The numbers according to specific occupations are as follows

	Immigrants	
	1976	1977 Jan -Nov
Total professional, technical and related workers	5 971	2 919
Chemist	41	31
Physicist	8	7
Scientist	82	33
Scientific technician	50	11
Architect and townplanner	121	26
Quantity surveyor	49	12
Civil engineer	384	115
Electrical engineer	596	267
Mechanical engineer	210	62
Chemical engineer	50	21
Metallurgist	73	34
Mining engineer	65	31
Engineer not elsewhere classified	148	109
Land surveyor	98	40
Draughtsman	408	132
Engineering technician	754	289
Pilot—Navigator	94	55
Ship's Officer	28	28
Chief Engineer	8	3
Biologist	23	8
Bacteriologist	13	14
Agronomist	23	10
Other life scientists	21	12
Doctor	228	105
Dentist	38	13
Veterinarian	62	14
Pharmacist	34	20
Pharmacist Student	11	8
Dietician	6	1
Professional Nurse	447	246
Nursing personnel not elsewhere classified	32	19
Optician and Optometrist	7	3
Physiotherapist, Occupational therapist	45	29
Radiologist	12	9
Osteopath	33	9
Statistician	13	10
Computer programmer	243	143
Economist	14	13
Accountant, Auditor	196	105
Other Accountants	164	136
Attorney	21	20
Judge	—	1
Legal adviser not elsewhere classified	6	—
Professor, Lecturer	47	34
Teacher	350	208
Principal	27	12
Minister, Preacher, Parson	47	39
Religious worker not elsewhere classified	15	15
Author	63	46
Sculptor	4	2
Commercial artist	170	114
Photographer	50	30
Composer musician	59	35
Actor	41	19
Professional sportsman	20	12
Librarian	5	6
Social worker	14	11
	100	82

Figures show

ARGUS 9/2/78
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2. Have y
If yes

brain drain

used?

THE massive brain drain South Africa suffered during the past year has been borne out by official figures. They showed that the number of professional and technical workers, who immigrated to the country, nearly halved compared to the previous year while the number who left the country increased by more than a third.

3. What pro

The statistics were released in Parliament by the Minister of Statistics, Dr S W van der Merwe, in reply to questions by Mr Dave Dalling, PFP MP for Sandton.

They showed that the number of immigrants who gave their occupations as professional and technical had dropped from 5 971 in 1976 to 2 919 for the period January to November last year. (The figure for December is not yet available.)

4. What do you do to solve these problems?

At the same time the number of emigrants of similar occupations increased from 2 028 in 1976 to 3 342 for the same period.

Do you discuss these problems with workers on this or on other farms?

Have you ever thought of joining together to get something changed?

To occasional and contract workers only

Will you try to come back to this farm?

Why/Why not?

Statistics 'give lie' to mass emigration from S. Africa

Abital Merwey 9/2/18
(234)

Parliamentary
Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — There was a net loss of 100 doctors during the first eleven months of 1977 and 149 during 1976, the Minister of Statistics, Dr. Schalk van

der Merwe, revealed yesterday

South Africa also lost one unnamed judge who emigrated from the country last year although another settled in the Republic.

Dr van der Merwe gave details of the number of professional people who had left South Africa and who had settled in the Republic in reply to a written question which had been tabled in the House of Assembly by Mr.

David Dalling (PFP, Sandton).

Mr. Dalling said afterwards that these figures "give lie to much of the adverse rumours which have been circulating in the country about a mass exodus of professional people

"It seems to me that the vast bulk of professional people are opting to stay in South Africa and make it their permanent home.

"This is a vote of encouragement which indicates a faith that I share in the future of our country," Mr. Dalling said.

S. Africa is losing citizens

Mercury Reporter

ONLY a handful of the tens of thousands of people who immigrated to South Africa in the early 70s have become citizens.

And for the first time since 1960 — the year of the Sharpeville incidents — South Africa seems set to have more people leaving every year than coming in.

In 1970, 41 523 people immigrated to this country, but, five years later, in 1975, when they could qualify to take out naturalisation papers, only 2 184 applied

The percentage did increase the following year because 35 845 arrived and 2 398 applications for citizenship were approved.

Last year 1 892 people became South Africans out of the 32 776 who arrived five years before.

And although there was a net gain between immigration and emigration of 30 598 in 1976, the figures for January to November 1977 make it obvious there will be a net loss for last year.

In 1976, 46 239 people came in and 15 641 left, but

during the 11 months of 1977 a total of 23 135 arrived but 23 851 left — a loss of 716.

During the latter period 205 doctors left and 105 settled in the Republic.

Altogether 2 028 professional people left in 1976 and 5 971 settled in South Africa — an inflow of 3 943.

During the first 11 months of 1977 there was a net loss of 423 professional people.

There was a net gain of 24 dentists in 1976 and a net loss of 10 dentists during January — November 1977,

a gain of 44 veterinary surgeons in 1976 and 10 in 1977, a gain of 12 attorneys in 1976 and a loss of 12 in 1977, a gain of 175 teachers in 1976 and a loss of 64 in 1977, a gain of 68 architects and town planners in 1976 and a loss of 43 last year.

These figures have been released by Dr Schalk van der Merwe, the Minister of Statistics.

The Minister of Immigration, Mr Alwyn Schlabusch has said that 3 466 Rhodesian citizens applied for residence permits during 1976, and 3 434 last year.

Free

purge

Hunt on for

Portuguese

Refugees

The tens of thousands of illegal Portuguese refugees in South Africa have been given an 'amnesty' by the Government to allow them to register for permanent residence.

But, in a tough warning, the authorities have said that the hunt for illegal residents will go on and that even those who do register by May 1 will not automatically be granted resident's status.

A Government statement to the Portuguese community says that an "opportunity will be given to illegal immigrants who, until May 1, voluntarily report to the nearest police station or to the Department of the Interior in Pretoria, Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, Bloemfontein, East London or Kimberley to apply for the legalisation of their situation.

"Whenever the circumstances may allow, temporary residence permits will be granted to enable the immigrants to obtain permanent residence. Those who do not report to the authorities as requested will be regarded as prohibited individuals.

A spokesman for the Department of The Interior emphasised that the authorities weed out "undesirable" immigrants and that not all those who reported by May 1 would have their cases condoned.

The outcome would depend on factors such as marital status and criminal records.

Police, acting in conjunction with the Department of the Interior, would take "firm action" to apprehend all illegal immigrants who were regarded as a security risk and who reduced employment possibilities for South Africans.

Those apprehended would be detained and prosecuted in court under the Aliens Act, the spokesman said.

Employers who exploited illegal residents would also be prosecuted.

Warnings

The Government statement said that "in spite of frequent warnings regarding the drastic measures applying against all foreigners living illegally in South Africa, the authorities are well aware of the existence of foreigners who until now did not abide by these warnings"

Some of the refugees entered South Africa without a permit and others — possibly by negligence — failed to renew their temporary residence permits

The Portuguese community in Johannesburg has received the news of the amnesty with mixed feelings.

Some believe that the Government move is the opportunity they have wanted for obtaining their permanent residence but others fear that those who decide to report for registration will come up against problems that will result in their deportation

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X Applications for permanent residence permits for Rhodesian citizens

197 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Immigration

(a) How many applications for permanent residence permits were received from Rhodesian citizens during each month of 1977 and (b) what was the total number (i) granted, (ii) refused and (iii) still under consideration at the end of that year

The MINISTER OF IMMIGRATION

(a)	January	189
	February	209
	March	331
	April	368
	May	369
	June	345
	July	314
	August	298
	September	266
	October	264
	November	256
	December	225
(b)	(i)	2 972
	(ii)	123
	(iii)	339

X State assistance to immigrants

196 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Immigration

15. Wanneer u n
en/of doe
Wat doen u
- (a) What amount was paid by way of State assistance to immigrants during 1976-'77 and (b) in respect of how many immigrants
- The MINISTER OF IMMIGRATION
- (a) R4 364 657,86
(b) 18 710
- an u terug huistoe

16. Gaan u terug huistoe tussen u werk op elke plaas?
17. Watter deel van die jaar bring u deur by die huis?
18. Hoe reis u van u woonplek na die plase?
Van die een plaas na die ander?
Wie betaal u vervoer?
19. Het u bepaalde lone?
Hoe word hulle bepaal?
20. Betaal al die boere hierdie lone?
21. Is u betaling bepaal per skaap, per uur, per dag?
Daaglikse betaling - kontant (per uur betaling x ure x dae/
per skaap betaling x skape, ens.)

ander betaling

22. Wanneer was die laaste verandering in u kontantbetaling?
Wat was die verandering?
Hoe het dit gekom dat u betaling verander het?
23. Watter probleme ondervind u met die werk?

Wat doen u gewoonlik om die probleme op te los?

16/2/78 D
2 972 Rhodesians
immigrated (23)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—
A total of 3 434
Rhodesians applied for
permanent residence in
South Africa last year, the
Minister of Immigration,
Mr Schlebusch, said
yesterday — SAPA

Turnabout in SA-UK migrant flow

The Argus Bureau

LONDON. — There has been a big change in the pattern of people moving to and from Britain and South Africa, according to the latest figures from the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys here.

In the year ending June 1976, 20 700 more people emigrated to South Africa than arrived to settle in Britain.

But to the end of June last year the figures show a net inflow of 200 immigrants to Britain.

A survey just published in Britain shows the extent of Africa's refugee problem. Altogether there are 1 500 000 people who have fled from their homeland and a further 1 800 000 refugees returning to their countries to be resettled.

A detailed survey of refugees in Africa just published in London shows that 1 600 000 people are refugees on the African continent. Another 1 800 000 are refugees who have just returned home or are on their way home.

Thus, nearly 3 500 000 people are affected and the survey, published by Britain's Christian Aid, points out that the situation is not improving. The wars in Mozambique and Angola caused big refugee problems and today's fighting in Ethiopia, the Sahara and Rhodesia is daily causing more people to flee their countries. Help for refugees is "gravely inadequate" says the report; it calls for urgent action by government and voluntary services.

BLAME

The 72-page report, *Refugees: Africa's Challenge*, reminds Britain that it is not without blame as one of the former colonial Powers which divided up Africa in the last century without regard to tribal, ethnic or language considerations, leaving newly independent governments with an "inevitable legacy of turmoil."

Illogical boundaries were often created which left minority groups stranded in countries which regarded them as a threat to national unity and often treated them as dissidents.

Both Black and White governments in Africa are

Africa's refugee problem

NM
22/2/78

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JOHN MADELEY
London

today turning people into refugees by intolerance and discrimination, says the report. So also are Western countries, who are reluctant to jeopardise their commercial and military interests in Africa.

The report says the British industrial investment is supporting South Africa's economy and that France is supplying arms to "maintain White supremacy." This support helps to bolster violations against the Black majority. "Every month the violations continue," says the report, "more people are forced to flee, more refugees cross into neighbouring countries, more innocent people die."

Refugees are people who have "voted with their feet for freedom" — in the words of the All African Conference of Churches. And the refugee problem in Africa is barely 20 years old. Until the late 1950s only

a few Africans were refugees on the continent of their birth. Then came the North African struggle for independence and the problem of refugees requiring help in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia. As new nations emerged, accepting or seizing power from colonial Powers, so the refugee problem grew.

EFFECT

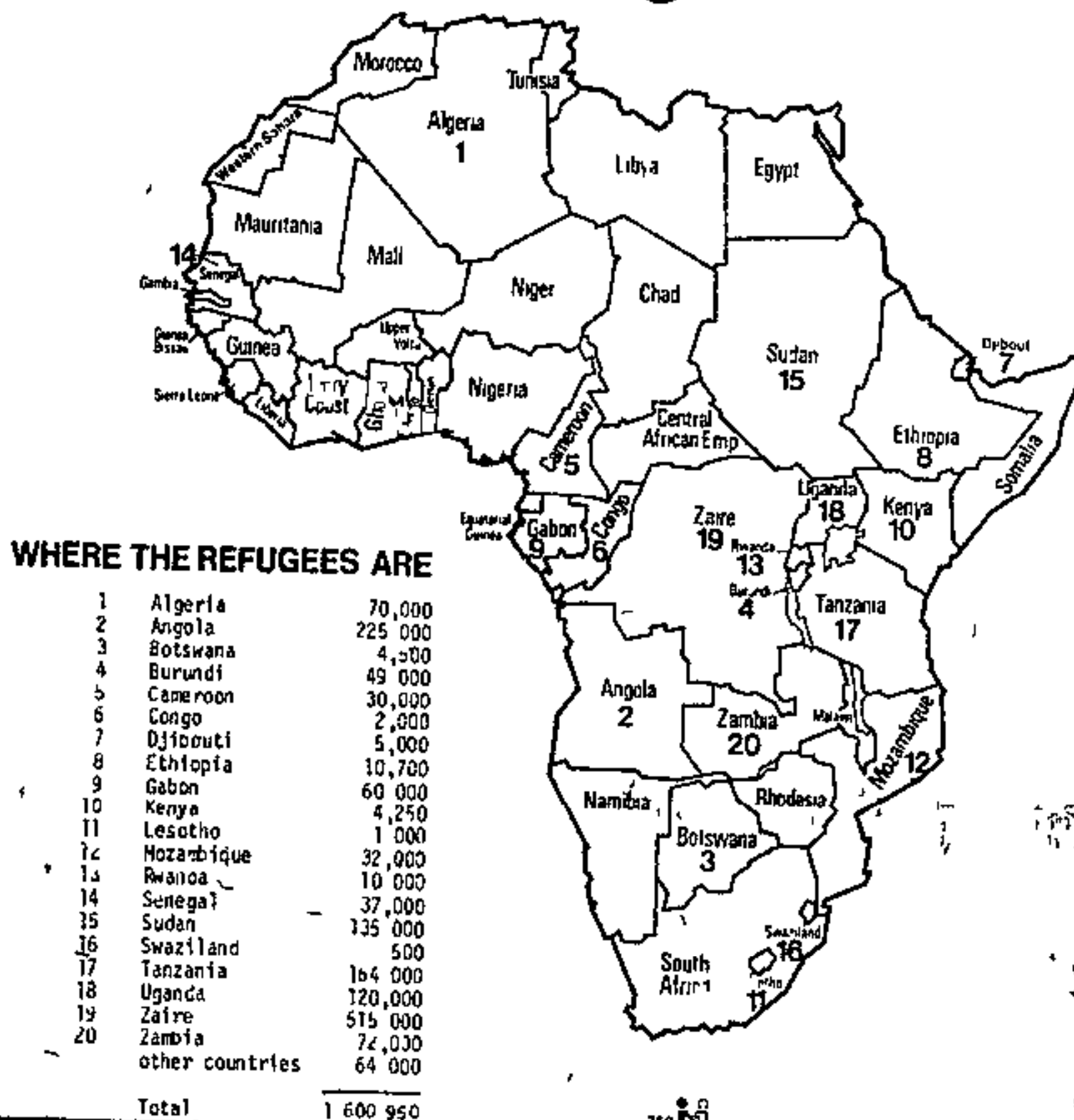
"It was at once," says Christian Aid, "a side effect of the new political medicine and of the almost impossible geo-political blueprint left by the retreating colonial nations. Refugees were victims of de-colonialisation and the tensions of development and growth."

Today there are refugees in 27 African countries. Zaire has one of the largest numbers — an estimated 515 000. Most of them are from Angola and while a few are now going home, many others are reluctant to return for political reasons.

Refugees usually impose considerable strains on the economies of countries who take them. The Christian Aid report pays tribute to the generous way in which African countries, who rank among the poorest in the world, have opened their doors — often at considerable cost to themselves.

The report notes that the official United Nations body set up in 1951 to help refugees is very limited in what it can do. This body — the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) can only act if invited, and operates on a very low budget. In 1976 it allocated less than 4 500 000 dollars to Africa's refugee problems. The report recommends a stepping up in the contributions that former colonial Powers make to UNHCR.

AFRICA : Refugees



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NM 24/2/78

P. L. Moorcraft: Salisbury

(10)

THE WHITE EXODUS FROM AFRICA

CONT

THE Victorians used to say that their African empires were acquired "in a fit of absence of mind." But getting rid of the African colonies proved to be much more troublesome. Europeans rushed to conquer Africa for a number of military, economic and religious reasons. But why did so many of the White tribe leave?

The White population of Africa in 1960 was roughly 5 500 000. Ironically about the same number remain, but only because of the increase of Whites in southern Africa. With the marginal exception of the Ivory Coast, all independent African States have seen a marked decline in their European population.

Sometimes there was a dramatic exodus of Whites when the transition to independence was bloody.

Some 800 000 Frenchmen left Algeria after independence in 1962. Most of the Belgians left the Congo after 1960, as did the bulk of the Portuguese in Mozambique and Angola in 1975-76.

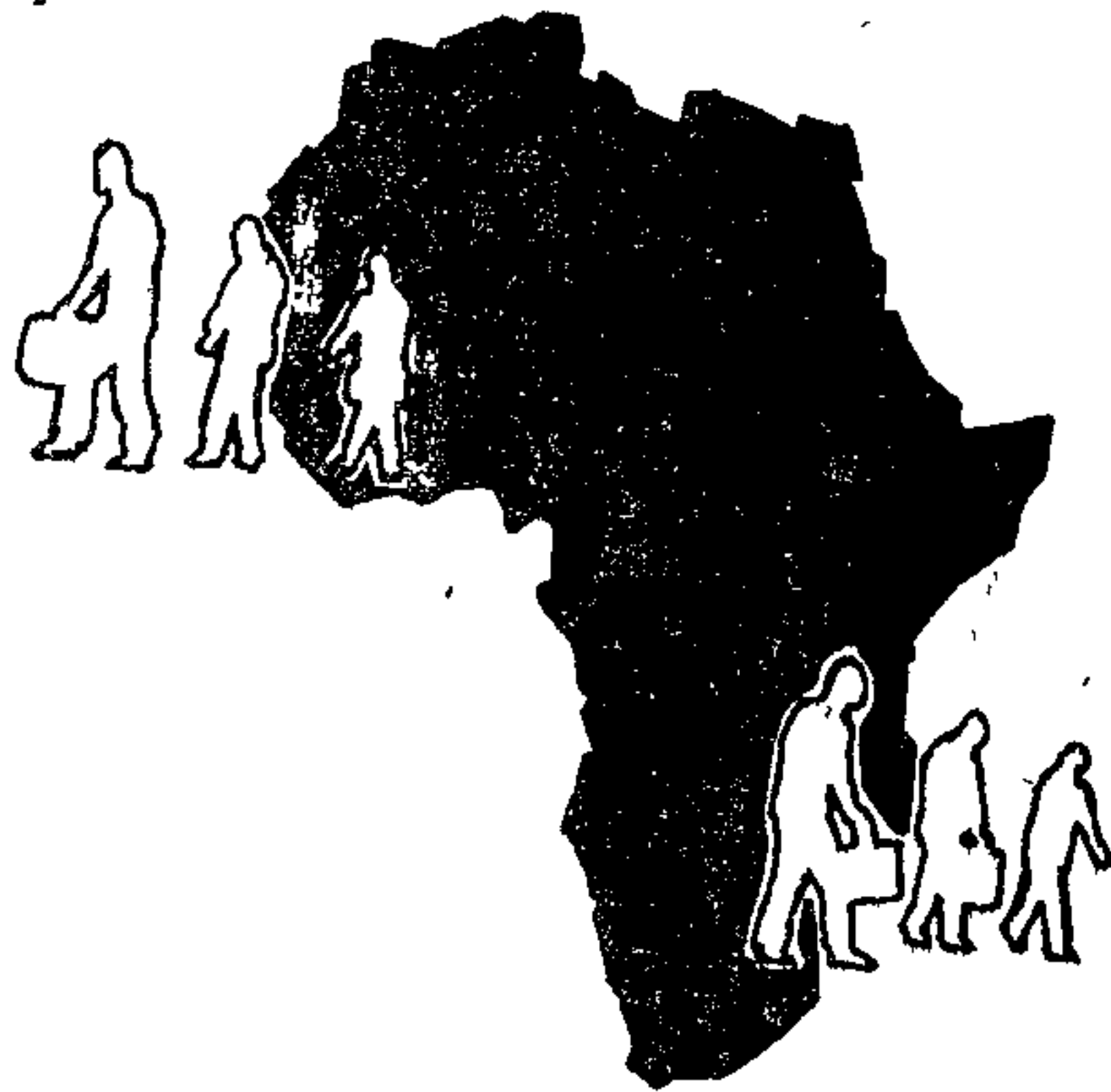
The pace of White departure in the ex-British colonies has been more gradual. At their greatest number in 1958, 64 700 Whites lived in Kenya. By 1969 40 593 remained. The present figure is possibly 15 000 and many of these are recently arrived expatriate short-contract workers, not original settlers.

If you visit the main towns of Kenya there appear to be a lot of Europeans, but many of them are tourists, not residents.

It is, however, inaccurate to lump all Whites together for there are at least three types, the White African who has lived in the continent for generations (for example, the Afrikaner); the recent White settlers who have arrived since 1945 (for example, the majority of White Rhodesians); and the expatriate working on a temporary basis. In Black Africa the White immigrant has now disappeared, whereas the number of White contract workers has increased.

Refusal to mix

But even the expatriate's position is threatened. Time and time again African Governments have railed against the *get-rich-and-get-out* attitudes of the ex-



given can be summarised as economic insecurity, consumer discomfort and "threats to cultural identity"

The fairly recent settler has a psychological alternative. He has come from another country. He can return. But the White African of generations past has no such option. This is particularly true of the Afrikaner in South Africa

The immediate transition period to independence has usually inspired the most difficulties and the greatest spurt of exodus. The threat to life and limb in the Congo was obvious, but often the gradual erosion of White confidence in law and order is generated by the slide towards military rule as in Nigeria, Ghana and, most notoriously, Uganda

An acute

present-day Rhodesia. The majority farmed in the so-called White highlands, land which had been traditionally held by the dominant Kikuyu tribe.

By 1976 only 400 farmers were still farming. In 1978 the number is significantly smaller. But the land purchase schemes did not inflict too severe a financial hardship. Fair compensation was often paid and the money could be sent to the U.K. But this process was guided by a very conservative African President, Kenyatta.

In Zambia, Western influence has not been so direct and the transitional problems were more acute. As independence approached in October 1964 the White Zambians, like their counterparts in Rhodesia today, showed particular concern

...refusal to mix socially with the locals.

Often the expatriate is accused of inadequate training, of not passing on his skills properly just to keep the job going and money rolling in. In Kenya increasing pressure has been exerted on the expatriate community to show their worth.

One Kenya MP, Wafula Wabuge, recently declared that Kenya had become a "dumping ground for semi-illiterate foreigners!" Another Government official also snapped at "idle expatriates who spend most of their time at the yacht club instead of working."

Some of these complaints are perhaps valid. One of the tragedies of decolonisation is that many Whites who care passionately for the country leave and give way to expatriates who care about little except to milk the host country of as much cash as possible.

Why do the indigenous Whites leave in the first place? Most reasons usually

The White man during transition is faced with an acute dilemma. Most Europeans tend to believe that the new African Government will not be more magnanimous in granting equality to other groups than they themselves were when they were in power.

Fearing change, most Europeans in emerging Africa were reluctant to trust the Governments. They did not take citizenship. This reluctance increased African suspicions about the loyalty of the European who would not accept the new nation by legally and emotionally joining it.

After *Uhuru* in Kenya some Whites argued that even if they did become citizens it would not prevent discrimination, deportation and loss of citizenship.

Many Kenyan farmers did take out citizenship, yet it did not prevent the gradual nationalisation of their land. At independence there were 6 000 farmers in Kenya, about the same number as in

blocking mechanism in Parliament.

Asians and Coloureds

According to the 1964 Constitution based on universal franchise, 10 seats in the legislature of 80 were reserved for minority communities. The Asians and Coloureds tended to join the dominant United National Independence Party (UNIP), whereas the Whites formed their own National Progress Party.

This White party disbanded in 1966 and by the time of the 1968 election all reserved seats were abolished. White security therefore depended on commitment to the new Government, not constitutional safeguards. As President Kaunda expressed it himself: "To demand brass-bound guarantees that one will be preserved from challenge and difficulty as a condition for residence in an African State is to demand the impossible."

25/2/1950
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Become SA citizen — or else

John Patten,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government is moving to force immigrants under the age of 25 to take up South African citizenship so they do military training under threat that they will otherwise be deprived of permanent residence and be subject to work permits.

Such immigrants who refuse to take South African citizenship in this way would also lose the right of ever acquiring it at a later date.

The move, contained in the South African Citizenship Amendment Bill, became clear with the publication of the Bill in Parliament yesterday afternoon. The legislation's already causing concern in opposition circles and is likely to be closely looked at for all its implications.

PURPOSE

Explaining the purpose of the Bill, the Secretary for the Interior, Mr T J Booyens, said in an interview the legislation would make it possible for immigrants to undergo military training after two years' residence in the country.

Immigrants would automatically become South African citizens unless they made a declaration at any stage of their two years' permanent residence that they do not wish to become citizens.

Mr Booyens made it clear that immigrants who opted not to become South African citizens would revert to having only temporary residence in the country and would be required to obtain work permits to be able to work in South Africa.

The Government would retain options to renew or terminate temporary residence permits. Where necessary it would refuse to renew such temporary permits, or would withdraw them, he said.

Mr G Kemsley, general manager of the 1820 Settlers' Association, said in Johannesburg today he thought people settling permanently would be "only too pleased" to be able to become citizens after two years.

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OPTIONS

The Government would retain options to renew or terminate temporary residence permits.

Aliens taking South African citizenship in terms of the legislation would not necessarily lose the citizenship of their country of origin. Dual citizenship was permitted in South Africa, but the same was not always the case in other countries.

The new clause which the Government intends inserting in the Act gives the Minister wide powers for making exceptions.

For instance, there is no mention in the legislation of the sex of aliens under the age of 25 who would become South African citizens automatically, but the Minister would have the discretion to exclude any person or category of persons, with such exceptions as he may deem fit.

MORE PEOPLE

The chief interior spokesman of the official Opposition, Mr Dave Dalling (PFP, Sandton), said today: "This Bill represents a drastic departure from the longstanding citizenship laws of South Africa. It is obviously designed to bring more young people into the Defence Force who have previously avoided military service by virtue of their foreign citizenship."

The implications of the Bill, he said, were far-reaching and the principle it contained was of great significance. Therefore the PFP would not make a policy statement on its attitude to the Bill until it had been thoroughly studied and discussed.

The Amendment Bill will apply only to immigrants arriving in South Africa after the Bill has been passed in Parliament, a Government spokesman said today.

Army training for ^{W/E ARGUS} _{25/2/78} aliens ⁰¹³⁶ under ~~25~~ 25?

Political Staff

THE Government is moving to compel immigrants under the age of 25 to take South African citizenship so that they do military training — under threat that they will otherwise be deprived of permanent residence and be subject to work permits.

Such immigrants who refuse to take South African citizenship in this way would also lose the right of ever acquiring it.

The move, contained in the South African Citizenship Amendment Bill, became clear with the publication of the Bill in Parliament yesterday afternoon. The legislation is already causing concern in Opposition circles and is likely to be closely studied for all its implications.

FIRST READING

The Bill is being piloted through Parliament by the Minister of the Interior, Mr A L Schibusch, and has had its first reading in the Assembly.

Explaining the purpose of the Bill, the Secretary for the Interior, Mr T J Booyens, said in an interview that the legislation would make it possible for immigrants to undergo military training after two years' residence in the country.

The Bill's purpose was directed at the question of military training. That was why the new clause to be inserted in the Act referred to aliens 'not older than 25 years.'

Immigrants would automatically become South African citizens unless they made a declaration at any stage of their two years' permanent residence that they did not wish to become citizens.

Cape Times
25/2/78
①236

Bill for citizenship in two years

Political Staff

FAR-REACHING changes are to be made in the Citizenship Act which Opposition spokesman Mr Dave Dalling says are aimed at bringing more white foreigners into the armed forces.

An amending bill published yesterday appears to make it almost compulsory for foreigners under 25, who have lived in the country for two years after being granted permanent residence, to take out South African citizenship if they wish to remain.

The South African Citizenship Amendment Bill lowers the basic period for naturalization from five to two years and contains a provision which could cancel an alien's residence permit already

issued to him if he signs a declaration that he does not wish to become a South African citizen

Mr Dalling said yesterday: "The bill is a fairly radical departure from the citizenship laws of the past."

"It is obviously geared to bringing into the Defence Force a large number of young people who have been able to escape military service."

Under 25

The bill says that an alien who "is not older than 25", is entitled to permanent residence, has been "ordinarily resident" in South Africa for two years after being granted permanent residence and who has not been disqualified for certain reasons "shall be a South African citizen by naturalization . . ."

It says, too, that he will be a South African citizen unless he, or his parent or guardian, has signed a declaration during the two years that he does not wish to become a citizen.

Explaining the implications of the bill the Secretary for the Interior, Mr T J Booyens, last night said this would not apply to people already in the country

"It would only apply to people who came to South Africa after the bill became law," he said.

Double citizenship would depend entirely on what the other country allowed "South Africa would have no objection to naturalized citizens having double citizenship," he said

● New bill on permanent residents - page 4.

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Vloei van

RAPPORT 26/2/78

oorsee

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dalk nou

gestuit

IMMIGRANTE gaan nou twee keer dink voordat hulle na Suid-Afrika kom, meen die meeste buitelandse ambassadeurs in die land. Sommige voel twee jaar is darem 'n bietjie kort vir iemand om te besluit of hy burgerskap wil aanvaar of nie.

'n Nuwe wetsontwerp wat Vrydag in die Parlement ter tafel gelê is bring mee dat immigrante onder 25 jaar voortaan na twee jaar outomaties Suid-Afrikaanse burgerskap kry — tensy hulle 'n verklaring af lê en sê hulle stel nie daarin belang nie. Dan sal hulle net 'n tydelike verblyfpermit in die land kry.

Dié wat na twee jaar burgers word, sal ook vir militêre diens opgeroep kan word. En hier lê die haakplek vir baie nuwelinge.

Mnr Hans-Joachim Eick, Duitse ambassadeur, sê daar al altyd immigrante wees wat na die land kom om by die gemeenskap in te skakel. Hulle is heeltemal bereid om hul deel te doen.

Aan die ander kant het hy ook voorbeelde van nuwe intrekke wat bekommerd sal wees oor die feit dat hulle militêre diens hier moet doen. Dit maak hulle minder „opgewonde”. Die nuwe wette sal baie mense twee keer laat dink voordat hulle na die land kom.

Niks nuuts

Sir David Scott, Britse ambassadeur, sê immigrasiewette is by uitstek 'n aangeleentheid vir die land wat immigrante inneeem. In Brittanje self is daar ingewikkelde immigrasiewette.

Suid-Afrika se nuwe wette sal 'n uitwerking hê op die getal immigrante wat na die land kom.

Hy dink nie dit sal die vloei van immigrante uit Switserland na Suid-Afrika beïnvloed nie. Hulle kom of om hulle permanent hier te vestig, of hulle kom net vir 'n jaar of so.

Aanvaar pligte

Onderlugmaarskalk H. Hawkins, geakkrediteerde diplomateke verteenwoordiger van Rhodesie, sê hy weet nie of die nuwe wetgewing die invloed van Rhodesiese immigrante sal beïnvloed of nie. „Dis maar een van die baie faktore wat oorweeg sal moet word”.

Mnr R. Froger, Nederlandse ambassadeur, sê hy het geen idee of dit die getal Nederlandse immigrante wat na Suid-Afrika kom, sal beïnvloed nie.

Gewoonlik het immigrante besliste voornemens om in 'n land te bly. Hulle aanvaar die pligte wat daarmee saamgaan.

'n Woordvoerder van die Israelse ambassade sê die immigrante-vloei sal beïnvloed word. Baie tyner puntjies van die wet sal nog uitgestryk moet word. Wat by van immigrante wat oorsee reeds diensplig gedoen het?

„My persoonlike mening is dat immigrante twee keer sal

As iets opduik en hy word gevra om die aangeleentheid met die Regering te bespreek, sal hy dit doen. In die stadium is daar egter nog geen aanduiding daarvan nie. Hy sal die saak bestudeer.

Mnr. Theodore Curchod, Switserland se ambassadeur, sê in sommige ander lande geld dieselfde wette. Dis niks

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12 — RAPPORT, 26 Februarie 1978

Rapport

Posbus 8422, Johannesburg. Ook gedruk in Kaapstad en Bloemfontein

VEG SAAM

SUID-AFRIKA was altyd 'n aanloklike land vir immigrante, en is dit nou nog, ten spyte van al die negatiewe publisiteit wat ons in die buiteland kry.

Ons is 'n jong land met ruimte en geleenthede vir elkeen wat van Suid-Afrika 'n nuwe vaderland wil maak. Maar dit is ook die maatstaf — dat die mense wat hulle hier kom vestig, hierdie land hul eie moet maak en hom dien en vir hom opoffer soos wat hulle vir hul geboorteland sou doen.

Deur die jare het Suid-Afrika immigrante getrek wat in elke opsig aan dié vereiste voldoen het, mense op wie ons almal vandag trots is.

Ons het ook ander gekry, wat gretig was om op die vettigheid van die land te leef, maar geen ander verantwoordelikhede wou aanvaar nie.

Die Wysigingswetsontwerp op Suid-Afrikaanse burgerskap wat nou in die Volksraad ter tafel gelê is, wil, ten minste wat die jongmense betref, die skape van die bokke skei.

Dit bepaal dat vreemdelinge onder 25 jaar met 'n permanente verblyfpermit ná twee jaar outomaties Suid-Afrikaanse burgerskap kry, wat beteken dat hulle ook vir militêre diens opgeroep kan word. Diegene wat dit weier, sal hul permanente permit verbeur.

Dit vra dus van die jong immigrant dat hy bereid moet wees om vir Suid-Afrika te veg, as hy hier wil woon en werk. Dis 'n harde toets wat aan hom gestel word, maar ná dese sal ons weet waar ons met mekaar staan.

'n Man wat eenkeer die uniform van die Suid-Afrikaanse soldaat aangehad het, op hom sal ons kan reken. Die ander — sonder hulle sal ons kan klaarkom.

Die huidige stelsel het die vreemdeling wat nie burgerskap aanvaar nie, bevoordeel bo die jong Suid-Afrikaner wat twee jaar diensplig moes doen. Daaroor was daar al baie klagtes van Suid-Afrikaanse ouers.

Dié onhoudbare posisie word nou reggestel.

More quit SA than arrive

Star 27/2/78

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Pretoria Bureau

The number of immigrants settling in South Africa has dropped from a gain of 40 209 in 1975 to a net loss of 1 178 last year

Figures published by the Department of Statistics in Pretoria today show that there was a net gain of 30 598 immigrants to South Africa in 1976

In 1975, 10 255 South Africans emigrated. In 1976, the number had increased to 15 641 and last year 26 000 people left the country to settle elsewhere.

In 1975, South Africa had 50 464 immigrants, in 1976, 46 239 and last year, 24 822. But with 26 000 emigrating, this left a net loss of 1 178 people.

In December 1976, 2 485 people immigrated to South Africa, while 2 177 emigrated, resulting in a gain of 308. In December last year, 1 687 people settled in South Africa but in the same month 2 149 South Africans emigrated, leaving a net loss of 462 people.

Loss of ^{28/2/78} 472 ⁽²³⁶⁾ _{Do} migrants

PRETORIA — Immigrants to South Africa during December 1977 totalled 1 687 against a total of 2 149 emigrants who left the country during the same month, causing a loss to the country of 472 people, according to figures released yesterday by the Department of Statistics.

In December 1976 the country had a gain of 303 people.

Figures for the whole of 1977 showed a loss of 1 178 people compared to a gain of 30 598 during 1976.

The figures for the two years are: 1977, 24 822 immigrants and 26 000 emigrants; and 1976, 46 239 immigrants and 15 641 emigrants.

Figures released yesterday in Salisbury show that Rhodesia had a net loss of 761 whites in January. During the month 542 whites arrived in the country while 1 303 left.

In January last year there was a net outflow of 971 whites.

Rhodesia's migration deficit last year was 10 908, compared with 7 072 in 1976. — SAPA.

MORE LEAVE COUNTRY

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — South Africa had a large population loss last year. Opposition spokesmen say it was mainly because of the growing insecurity of life in southern Africa.

According to figures released in Pretoria yesterday by the Department of Statistics, during the whole of 1977 26000 South Africans left to settle in other countries and 24822 arrived as immigrants — a net loss of 1178.

23A 28/2/78
Since the end of World War II there has been only one other negative migration year — 1960, the year of Sharpeville. The figures then were immigrants 9805, emigrants 12705 — a loss of 2900.

Of the 24822 who entered the country to settle during 1977 8077 were Rhodesians — another indication of White insecurity and of a fear of the escalating terrorist war in Rhodesia.

Mr A B WIDMAN Mr Chairman, I move the amendment standing in my name on the Order Paper, as follows—

On page 3, in line 14, after "in" to insert

and the preservation of

I have looked very carefully at the words "environmental defacement" which precede the proposed insertion, and I wonder whether these words will in fact be sufficient to ensure the preservation of the cave itself. Whereas the defacement is not allowed, it may be that adequate provision has not been made for the preservation in this legislation. This amendment is accordingly designed to make provision for the preservation of a cave itself. In other words, there are two aspects of the matter. In the first place the trading in things like artifacts and Bushman paintings is prohibited and in the second place we go further and allow provincial administrations to pass laws to protect and preserve the actual caves themselves.

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR Mr Chairman, I am afraid I cannot grant the hon member for Hillbrow's request. It is now merely a question of splitting hairs. I honestly think that not to deface implies that one must preserve. Seeing that the hon members of the Official Opposition are most agreeable at this stage, I am prepared to look at the matter again and to accede to the hon member's request in the Other Place if this is at all necessary. At this stage, however, I honestly do not think it is.

Mr A B WIDMAN Mr Chairman, in view of the hon the Minister's attitude, and with the agreement of the Committee, I withdraw the amendment in the hope that it will be considered in the Other Place.

Amendment, with leave, withdrawn

Clause agreed to

House Resumed:

Bill reported without amendment

Bill read a Third Time

SOUTH AFRICAN CITIZENSHIP AMENDMENT BILL

(Second Reading)

*The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR Mr Speaker, I move—

That the Bill be now read a Second Time

The fact that immigrants liable for military service who enjoy the privilege of permanent residence in the Republic and who meet all the requirements necessary to apply for naturalization as South African citizens, can evade military service in terms of existing provisions of a law solely by declaring that they do not intend applying for South African citizenship, has for some time been a source of dissatisfaction, especially amongst the young people who do perform such service.

In recent times and especially since the intensifying of military service and the stiffer competition on the labour market as a result of the unfavourable economic conditions, there is a growing insistence among South African citizens that those immigrants who would have been liable for military service if they were South African citizens, should also make their contribution to the stabilizing of peace, calm and order in the country where they have found a home.

Some years ago the legal advisors of the State came to the conclusion on investigation that there was no firm rule in international law preventing a State from calling up aliens who have permanent residence in its territory for military service, but that the matter was still contentious and was usually regulated by means of a treaty or agreement.

Strong objections were in fact addressed to the Republic by certain States when the intention to call up such immigrants for military service became known.

It was therefore decided to recommend to this House that South African citizenship in future be granted to aliens not older than 25 years who settle in the Republic for permanent residence under certain circumstances.

The gist of the legislation is that citizenship remains a voluntary matter.

The provisions of the Bill will only apply to immigrants in the above age group who

acquire permanent residence after the legislation now proposed has come into effect

Business suspended at 18h30 and resumed at 20h00

Evening Sitting

Mr D J DALLING Mr Speaker, the Bill now before the House has evoked, in the past few days, country-wide interest and, as we have heard tonight, it is not a Bill without its international implications. It is therefore necessary for us to consider both the positive and the negative aspects of the Bill. I think it is necessary for us to realize, when debating the Bill, that there are advantages in it for the Republic and also that there are certain very clearly defined disadvantages in it. Some of those disadvantages could lead to consequences which we may not wish to face. All these aspects must be weighed very carefully in the light of the ultimate interests of the Republic and its people. I first want to deal with what I term the positive aspects of the Bill, the advantages which justify support for the Bill.

I think it is a fair argument to say that immigrants who leave their country of origin do so to acquire a better life, with greater future prospects for themselves and for their families. They seek to acquire greater prospects than they could have hoped for if they had stayed in their countries of origin. I think it also correct to say that the overwhelming majority of immigrants who come to South Africa do enjoy the fruits of South Africa and of the work of its people here. The overwhelming majority of these people enjoy a good living, the advantages and the opportunities of education, and opportunities of finding jobs and doing satisfying work. Above all they enjoy—unlike in any other country in the world—the privileges of a very exclusive society and its benefits. It is reasonable therefore to expect that such people, in addition to accepting these benefits, must also accept the responsibilities which go with that. What does that entail? What are those responsibilities? One of these responsibilities is military service at times of need. Then there is also joint responsibility with other South Africans for the maintenance of democracy and that concerns the right to vote. The question now is why they

should have joint responsibility with South Africans. I would say that the argument is clear.

These people come to the country, take up permanent residence here and are chosen to come here. They have chosen to take up permanent residence, and most of the people who come here will never go back to where they came from. Most of the people who come here will, after a few years, put down their roots and have found their in South Africa. I think we should realize that to emigrate is a very big step in anybody's life. It involves a commitment to a country, to a new future, and I think it is reasonable for their hosts to expect of them to identify themselves, through citizenship, with the country they have chosen to live in permanently.

There is a second argument in favour of the Bill, i.e. that the present situation of enjoying permanent residence without ever acquiring full citizenship encourages and perpetuates what I would call a dual loyalty, a loyalty to two countries. This is an old argument in South African politics between Nat and S.A.P., between English-speaker and Afrikaans-speaker, and I know that has caused much bitterness in the political life of South Africa. Our Republic is almost 17 years old, and I am grateful to be able to say that those old arguments have largely died away, they are no longer with us today. In the times that we find ourselves that sort of duality which existed many years ago cannot today, if it still exists, be to our advantage. Where the opportunity for the perpetuation of duality exists, I think we should try to eliminate it.

There is also a third argument in favour of the Bill, i.e. that it is clearly not retrospective. I think there would have been a major outcry amongst all sorts of people in South Africa and outside if the Bill had any retrospective provision in it. The provisions of the Bill would not affect people who came to South Africa between 1947 and 1978. The Bill does not throw families who are already in South Africa into confusion or people who have children under the age of 25 into a state of worry. It does not cause any problems of that nature at all. We must realize that there are perhaps over 200 000 of these people in South Africa. The children of these people who are already in South Africa and who

and permanent residence are, of course, covered by section 3 of the South African Citizenship Act and will automatically become South African citizens in the years to be ahead. Therefore the problem of the 200 000 to 250 000 people that are not covered by the Bill, people who have a permit, is a dwindling problem. In fact, the number of people to whom the Bill will apply is very limited.

The new provisions will only apply to a person who at the commencement of the legislation is not older than 23 years, as I understand the reading of the Bill. This deduction is based on the provisions of the new section 11A as proposed in clause 1, which states namely that such a person is entitled to permanent residence in terms of a permit issued after the commencement of the legislation and that he must be ordinarily resident in the Republic for a period of two years after a permit for permanent residence has been issued, and that he at that stage is not older than 25 years. The new provisions will only apply if the person has been granted permanent residence after commencement of the Act—that is, persons who would have been granted permanent residence before commencement of the legislation will not be affected. In other words, the legislation is not retrospective. If my deduction is correct, the provisions of the Bill do not affect persons who at the commencement of the Act will be older than 23 years. If I am not entirely correct on this aspect, I hope the hon. the Minister will correct me. It does not make a difference to the principle, but merely concerns my deduction on the basis of the provisions of the Bill itself. The Bill, as I see it, will only be of reference to those who are younger than 23 and who have been issued with permits for permanent residence after the legislation is promulgated.

The application of the Bill is, in fact, limited while this acquisition of citizenship is not even compulsory. There is an option which can be exercised when the person concerned—or if he is a minor through his father—acquires permanent residence at any time during a two-year period or after the two-year period of permanent residence has elapsed. What is that option? That option is that a person who wishes to come and live here with us in South Africa chooses to take

part at a given moment in the responsibilities of the country and to be part of the people of the country. If he chooses not to do that, he remains here on the basis of being an alien. I believe it is a free decision for him to make.

There is a protection for minors in both directions. In the Bill itself there is a protection for minors. If a parent opts while a child is a minor to reject South African citizenship on behalf of that minor, once the minor attains majority he has a period of three months in which he himself can make a decision as to his citizenship. There is also a protection the other way, in section 16 of the existing Act. If the parents do not opt and allows the youngster to acquire South African citizenship he has the existing rights as set out in section 16 of the Act, when he becomes 21 to renounce his citizenship and revert to the status of an alien.

There is a fourth argument in favour of the Bill, viz. the feeling and the opinion of the people of South Africa, particularly the young people of South Africa, the young citizens of this country. They are the people whose fortunes are committed to those of South Africa, who have to undertake military service as part of their duties on behalf of the country, who suffer disruption of their education and who sometimes suffer the loss of remunerative job opportunities, while others who live here permanently, who have no other home to go to and are, in fact, South Africans in all but name, suffer no such hardships or disabilities and have no such responsibilities. I say that this is not fair and I do not believe it is just.

I would like to quote the answers to two questions I put last year to the hon. the Minister of Statistics and the hon. the Minister of Defence respectively. They make interesting reading. In so far as the hon. the Minister of Statistics was concerned, I asked whether statistics were kept of the ages of immigrants to the Republic, and, if so, how many persons under the age of 30 years immigrated to the Republic during 1976. I was told that in 1976 28 939 people who immigrated to South Africa—out of a total of 46 239—were under the age of 30 years. That is a large number of people. I then asked the hon. the Minister of Defence the following question (Questions, 1 February 1977, col 77)—

(1) How many citizens of foreign countries registered for military service in 1976,

(2) how many of these persons indicated that they did not intend to become naturalized South African citizens?

Those are, in other words, the people who could be exempt from military service. The answer was that 1 765 people registered and that 1 213 people opted not to become South Africans, thus avoiding military service. If one takes into account the many thousands who have come to this country, that means that only an infinitesimal fraction—about 500 people in one year—actually opt of their own accord to do military service and to accept those responsibilities. I do not think that that is fair and that it is a situation which we should perpetuate. The youth of South Africa will by and large be pleased with the principle of this Bill, which will put them on equal terms with newcomers.

Lastly, there is the question of precedents. I am going to ask two questions in this regard. I am very pleased that the hon. the Minister of Sport and Recreation is here tonight, because I wish to have a little sport with him. I want to ask whether this Bill injects an entirely new principle into South African law and custom? This Bill represents a major departure from NP policy. It is a radical and complete *volte-face* on NP policy. If hon. members do not believe me, let me quote from the debate in October 1974, when the hon. the Minister of Sport and Recreation was still the Minister of Immigration.

An HON. MEMBER Piet Sport!

Mr D. J. DALLING He is normally known as "Piet Promise" and not "Piet Sport". In his capacity as Minister of Immigration, the hon. the Minister said (Hansard, 11 October 1974, col. 5245)—

We on this side of the House say that a premium should be placed on South African citizenship. We are proud of South African citizenship and we do not want to force any person this side of the grave to accept South African citizenship.

That is what he said on that occasion. Let me

also quote what he said a little further in the same speech. He was discussing NP, which has so clearly changed tonight, really giving Dr. Jacobs, the then member for Hillbrow, a very hard time.

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION AND OF SPORT AND RECREATION I gave him all the hell in the world. [Interjections.]

Mr D. J. DALLING He said the following—and I quote from col. 5246—

All I want to say is that one should remember that every person who comes to South Africa from another country, comes from a fatherland towards which he reveals love and attachment. If the receiving country were to force such a person, before he was ripe for it, to take out citizenship, that country would be creating more problems than it would be solving. I am speaking from experience now, because I have arranged immigrants' camps for children, etc. I know what I am talking about when I say these things.

He then went further and said—

A decent person does not find it very easy to do something of this nature.

He was referring to taking out citizenship in a new country. He continued—

He finds it hard to do so. Our own people lived in Kenya for years, but they did not want to accept Kenyan citizenship. Our own people lived in the Argentine for years, and they did not want to do this. And now we are to force other people to accept South African citizenship. This simply will not work.

We can smile about it, but the point is that there is quite clearly—and I do not think there is any argument about it—a change in the policy of the Government. However, I was talking about precedent and what I wanted to say was that this measure does not inject a new principle into South African law at all. If one looks back to 1924 one finds that there was an Act relating to South West Africa which was called the South West

Naturalization of Aliens Act, and
(1) reads—

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Naturalization of Aliens Act, 1910, as applied to the Territory, every adult European who, being a subject of any of the late enemy powers, was on the first day of January, 1924, or at any time thereafter before the commencement of this Act, domiciled in the Territory shall, at the expiry of six months after the commencement of this Act, be deemed to have become a British subject

those days they were called British sub-

naturalized under the said Act of 1910, unless within that six months he signs a declaration that he is not desirous of becoming so naturalized

Mr J J LLOYD Why did you say it was a new principle then?

Mr D J DALLING I said it was not a new principle I was trying to explain to the hon. member, who obviously did not hear me that this was not a new principle Let us now look at the Union Nationality and Flags Act, Act No 40 of 1927 Section 1(b) reads—

A British subject whose entry into any part of South Africa included in the Union was in accordance with any law

shall be a South African citizen Later on, he obtains the right to sign a declaration not to be such a citizen and there are even precedents in section 5(4) of this Act in terms of which—

the Minister shall in the month of January in every year publish in the *Gazette* a return of all persons by whom such declarations have been made during the preceding calendar year and that return shall show in respect of each person—

(a) his name in full,

(b) his birthplace,

(c) his present address,

(d) his occupation,

(e) the date of the declaration,

And so on This is not a new principle in South African law In fact, when this law was abolished in 1949 by this Government, I think it was the then Opposition which opposed the abolition of that Act I realize that circumstances are different now, that times are different, and that in those days there was not the question of military call-up, but the principle in so far as citizenship is concerned, remains the same

Mr I F A DE VILLIERS NP policy is changing!

Mr D J DALLING Yes NP policy has changed However, I think that the principles relating to citizenship remain the same

There are two main arguments and a few subsidiary ones why this Bill should be opposed I am now looking at the disadvantages of entering into an amendment of this type The first one relates to immigration I think it is a very serious difficulty which we are coming up against when we consider this South Africa's growth is in many ways dependent upon bringing people into South Africa, people who have built-in skills, expertise and who bring with them talents which are vitally required for the economy and for the growth of our country In 1975 we had 50 464 immigrants and after emigration, we gained 40 000 In 1976 there were 46 000 immigrants, giving us a gain of 30 000 In 1977 there were only 24 822 immigrants and a net loss of 1 178 was involved Therefore on the immigration level at the present moment all is not rosy, not now, and perhaps not in the future I think the hon. the Minister must be warned—because he is also the Minister of Immigration—that this measure will undoubtedly slow even further the immigration rate and, furthermore, that if we continue to sustain further loss by means of emigration, the net annual loss in so far as immigration is concerned, could become very big Let there be no doubt about that Let there also be no doubt that that consideration should be a deterrent in so far as the passing of this Bill is concerned What is the

immigrant psychology? The immigrant's psychology, when he goes to apply to become a citizen, causes him to ask what circumstances are like in the country, what sort of security there is for immigrants—social and economic security—what the employment opportunities are, whether he or his son will have to do military service, etc. We must no doubt, understand that it, i.e. the slowing of immigration is going to be a consequence of this Bill and we must go into it with our eyes wide open if we go into it at all. We must also understand that it will slow down, if not stop completely, immigration to South Africa. I believe this Parliament must weigh up carefully whether it is in the interests of South Africa to do this, whether we can afford it, whether we can afford to compound the manpower and the people drain which South Africa is already experiencing.

There is a second argument which can easily be used against the passage of this Bill in this form. I believe that it is interesting that this Bill should be debated at a time when the issue of Black citizenship is a major issue here and elsewhere. This Bill gives foreigners the right to opt for permanent residence and, within two years, to acquire citizenship and all the benefits flowing from it while the hon. the Minister of Plural Relations and Development is hell-bent on depriving every Black person who was born and bred in South Africa and who knows no other home, of his birthright [Interjections]

Mr P H J KRJNAUW You are quite ridiculous now!

Mr D J DALLING I want to say that an honest man must realize there is nought for the comfort of Black South Africans to be found in this amendment [Interjections]

Dr A L BORAINÉ It is a very typical Bill [Interjections]

Mr D J DALLING This Bill has also other weaknesses. I believe it is overly harsh particularly when one looks at the proposed new section 11A(3)(c) in terms of which, if a person does not opt to become a South African citizen, he is disqualified from acquiring South African citizenship in any manner. I think this is overly harsh.

Mr J J LLOYD Why?

Mr D J DALLING I shall try to change his mind. I think that to force a person to choose now or to remain forever a stranger, is not in keeping with the spirit of citizenship in this country. There are many factors, and may I quote as authority for that the hon. the Minister of Sport and Recreation, who in 1974, had to say about this very issue (Hansard, vol. 5246)—

Finally, I just want to say this. The problem is a complicated one because it is an extensive system of so-called benefits in Britain and Europe. There are pensions and all sorts of benefits which people over there can receive.

The hon. the Minister was referring to social and medical benefits—

There is just one thing which should be borne in mind by hon. members who talk about citizenship so glibly. Most of the new South Africans in South Africa receive pensions from Great Britain or from European countries.

That was the point of view of the hon. the Minister of Sport and Recreation. What I am saying is that it is perhaps too harsh to deprive someone for ever of the right to become a South African citizen if, at the early stages, he has opted not to do so. There should be provision for a change of mind. The love of a country, I believe, grows slowly and not quickly. I believe that to expect newcomers, after two short years, to make a final and irrevocable decision concerning the rest of their lives, to expect them to cut completely their ties with their own homelands—and homelands is an emotive word in this House because often hon. members opposite talk about the love of Black people for their homeland—to expect them to cut completely their ties with their countries of origin from where they have recently come to expect them to be integrated totally in a new society so soon, is in many cases, if not in all cases, asking too much. I do believe that a longer settling-in period should be allowed and that the harsh-

... of the proposed new section 11A(3)(c) should be removed

Finally, I refer to the proposed new section 11A(5) This is the clause in terms of which the Minister shall publish in the *Government Gazette* every three months a list of all persons who opt not to be South African citizens. There is a precedent for this in the 1927 legislation, but what, I ask, is to be gained by having this provision? It involves subjecting people to public pressure. It creates a form of stigma and publicity which will cling to people who have opted not to be South Africans. It could well result in victimization. I think the decision not to be a South African is not an illegal decision. It is not a criminal offence. It is not something to which opprobrium should attach. I think, Sir, that it should be deleted.

Finally, Sir, I ask one question of the Government. Why have we let matters go so far? The years of abundant immigrants are nearly gone. Last year only 1 955 applications for citizenship were made. In the year before there were only 2 505. Despite constant pressure from this side of the House nothing has been done over the years to encourage people who come into this country to become citizens. Now, only when it is expedient, after the flood, are the sluice-gates being closed to duality. Only now, when it is expedient, do we close those gates to duality. As a result, because of the peculiar circumstances in which we find ourselves, we may in fact be closing the door to immigration.

But, Sir, having said all that, we must now decide what we are going to do about this Bill. The argument on the question of immigration cannot be refuted. I believe it is a consequence of passing this Bill, and I believe it is merely for this House to decide whether we are prepared to accept the consequence of a drastically reduced flow of immigrants. The argument on Black citizenship is a very valid one. What is being done in South Africa in so far as Black citizenship is concerned is iniquitous. We believe it is unfair, and we have stated this on numerous occasions. The Black citizenship issue nonetheless relates to a principle separate from the principle of this Bill. The principle of this Bill relates to the best interests of South Africa in so far as immigration laws are concerned. Thus, in the view of my party, is a different issue from the issue of Black

citizenship. So, Sir, in our view the overriding arguments should prevail. There are basically two overriding arguments. Firstly, it is fair to expect newcomers to accept the responsibilities as well as the benefits. It is also fair to young South Africans to expect newcomers to do that. Finally, I believe it is fair to ask a person wishing to come and live here permanently to make a free choice.

Therefore, reserving the right to debate other issues in the Committee Stage, and reserving even the right to raise matters during the Third Reading, we will support the principle of this Bill at this stage.

*Mr F J LE ROUX (Brakpan) Mr Speaker, that party has definitely shown a positive change of heart since this Bill was read for the First Time. At that stage the hon member for Sandton said it was a "shocking measure" and a "drastic measure".

Mr D J DALLING No, that is not correct.

*Mr F J LE ROUX (Brakpan) That is what appeared in the *Citizen*.

Mr D J DALLING Mr Speaker, on a point of personal explanation.

*Mr SPEAKER Order! Is the hon member prepared to allow an explanation?

*Mr F J LE ROUX (Brakpan) No, Sir.

Mr D J DALLING Well, I did not say that.

Mr I F A DE VILLIERS Mr Speaker, on a point of order. With respect, Sir, I do not think it requires the consent of that hon member for the non member for Sandton to make a point of personal explanation. It depends on your consent.

Mr SPEAKER The hon member who is making a speech can give way if he wants to. If not, it is then in the discretion of the Chair, at the end of that speech, to give an hon member an opportunity to make an explanation if he has been misrepresented to a material extent, and that I cannot judge at this stage. The hon member may continue.

*Mr F J LE ROUX (Brakpan) Sir, the hon member for Sandton is reported in the *Citizen* of 25 February

Dr A L BORAINÉ That is your newspaper!

*Mr F J LE ROUX (Brakpan) Yes, it is I would rather not mention that hon member's newspaper here The hon member is reported as saying that this measure "would have a shocking effect on immigration" [Interjections] I do not know why they are so over-sensitive I think the whip cracked there That is what happened I think the hon member for Yeoville made his influence felt there [Interjections]

Mr D J DALLING Mr Speaker, on a point of order I have repeatedly told the hon gentleman that I did not say those words

Mr SPEAKER What is the point of order?

Mr D J DALLING Sir, he is misrepresenting my words

*Mr SPEAKER Order!

*Mr F J LE ROUX (Brakpan) Mr Speaker, I shall accept that, but I just want to add one thing The report appeared on 25 February, but it has not yet been corrected This is just like the case of the report in *The Star* during the election last year It was only during the censure debate in this House that there was an attempt to correct that report [Interjections]

*Mr SPEAKER Order!

*Mr F J LE ROUX (Brakpan) However, then the hon member goes further He says that this measure is contrary to NP policy, and he quotes the then hon the Minister of Immigration The hon the Minister correctly interpreted the policy of the NP as it was then and as it still is now, viz that one has freedom of choice to apply for citizenship It is one's free right and one's own choice and nobody is obliged to do so, not in terms of this measure either. However, the hon member goes further and quotes from Acts in which this principle is in fact included He mentions Acts which contain the principle of

the period of two years and of six months. The Acts which he is quoting from Act No 40 of 1927—a law which was passed under the National Government! It is NP policy! He also quotes from a law which was passed in 1924, Act No 30 of 1924. This is also a law of the NP Government! Then he says the NP Government has changed. What type of logic is this? It is very clear that the whip cracked in that party and that they decided that, since suspicion was thrown on their patriotism, they must make this gesture in favour of South Africa. [Interjections]

After all, the hon member for Sandton says that there were certain considerations which were important to an immigrant when he emigrated to another country He expresses certain ideas with which I cannot find fault. However, he said, *inter alia*, that a prospective immigrant would ask himself what his duties in regard to military service would be in the country to which he was emigrating. In this regard I think it is also relevant to determine what the provisions of international law are. It is interesting that Clive Parry, in his book *Nationality and Citizen Laws of the Commonwealth and Ireland*, says the following on pages 3 and 4—

The introduction of compulsory military service upon a totalitarian scale, and the universalization of national political rights, evoked nationality laws itself

Another writer says that citizenship is related to "citizen" and "citadel". In a certain sense it also seems to be related to security. To its citizen, the ancient citadel was a guarantee of security, order, rest and certainty, from without and within—in the mind of every citizen. The citizen and the idea of citizenship are therefore set apart from everything which is in a state of flux and is always subject to change, insecurity, unrest, disorder and uncertainty.

I think it is important for a prospective immigrant to South Africa to consider what his rights are in the meaning given to the word by international law. If we look at the situation in terms of international law, we see that, as the hon the Minister said, writers on international law differ with one another on the right which the host country has to

compel an immigrant to do military service. That is to say, an immigrant cannot really appeal to international law to exempt him from military service. In actual fact this type of matter is arranged by means of a treaty. In the two world wars the most important powers forced citizens of other States to do military service, so much so that the USA called up 200 000 aliens in the First World War to do military service and received 40 000 letters of protest. In 1918 the USA solved this problem by stipulating in advance that permanently settled so-called "declarant aliens" had to do war service, but with the choice of leaving the country instead.

Then I come to the point which the hon member for Sandton made, viz that when a person decides not to accept citizenship, it becomes impossible for him ever to be granted citizenship of South Africa. This is a principle which is recognized by international law and which has also been recognized since 1940 in the USA. The relevant Act in Britain provides that a British subject in a foreign country is not protected from compulsory military service in the host country in the absence of a treaty. If a prospective immigrant considers going to the host country, there are certain other things which he must take into consideration as well. He knows that his juridic personality and legal status are recognized here in South Africa. He can legally demand respect for his life and protection for his person. International law protects his personal and mental freedom, and we recognize this. Secondly, he may participate in the economic life. In terms of international law, he is not necessarily entitled to private ownership, but in South Africa we give it to him all the same. He also has free access to the courts. He has the right to a free, fair, non-discriminatory and unbiased trial, and to a fair verdict in terms of the laws of the host country within a reasonable time. This holds good for the hon member for Johannesburg North as well, it also holds good for former judges and retired judges because they also have to pass a sentence within a reasonable time.

Furthermore, international law provides that every State has the sovereign right to say which of its non-citizens are entitled to remain in the host country. The Hague Convention of 1930 provides, *inter alia*—

It is for each State to determine under its own law who are its nationals. The law shall be recognized by other States in so far as it is consistent with international conventions, international custom and the principles of law generally recognized with regard to nationality.

In the case of dual nationality, international law provides that the country in which the person is domiciled has the prior claim in compelling him to do military service. To summarize, the World Court declared—

In the present state of international law questions of nationality are in principle solely within the jurisdiction of the State.

Therefore, the immigrant knows what to expect when he comes here.

The hon member for Sandton went on to say that the measure which is before the House at the moment will put off potential immigrants. I just want to tell him that this measure will not be a consideration for a potential immigrant. A potential immigrant looks at the economic circumstances in the country of his birth and weighs them up against the economic circumstances in the host country. This is decisive. I want to refer the Hon Member to a study which Prof John Stone, then professor in sociology at Columbia University in New York, made in 1973, concerning British immigrants in South Africa. He says—

British immigrants were little different from immigrants to Canada, Australia and New Zealand. They knew as little about South Africa as the 1820 Settlers did and their motives for leaving Britain were mainly economic.

By the way, he also discovered that 90% of the immigrants who come to settle in South Africa support the policy of this Government. Just look at the statistics. From 1939 to 1942, 2 210 more people left South Africa than entered it. After the war it was only in 1950, 1951, 1953 and 1960 that this phenomenon repeated itself. Even in 1976 we showed a profit of 30 769 immigrants. What matters is what is said in this regard in the year book for 1977—

The success of an immigration drive is ultimately determined by the extent to which immigrants associate themselves with a new country's traditions and way of life and the established population accept them without reservation

There are also other bodies and other circumstances which may keep immigrants from coming to South Africa. These are bodies like the Christian Institute which discourages immigration to South Africa. They say—

White immigration as such functions to bolster a discriminatory economic and political system

This is the standpoint held by the Christian Institute

*The MINISTER OF DEFENCE Supported by the Progs

*Mr F J LE ROUX (Brakpan) This is an organization which is protected by some members of that party

HON MEMBERS Boraine

*Mr F J LE ROUX (Brakpan) Having said all this, this side of the House is grateful that wiser counsels have prevailed in that party. We are grateful that they support the measure, because it is important that it be supported by all the political parties in South Africa. As far as this side of the House is concerned, we give our unconditional support to the measure as moved by the hon the Minister

Mr SPEAKER Order! Before I see the hon member for Durban Point I want to point out that rule 134(1) provides—

An explanation during debate

That is, a debate in this House, in this case the debate on the Second Reading of this Bill—

is allowed only when a material part of a member's speech has been misquoted or misunderstood

That is not the case in this instance because, as I understand it, it concerns a statement that

was made outside the House and reported in a newspaper. In that case rule 134(2) apply. It provides—

A member may, with the prior consent of Mr Speaker, also explain matters of personal nature but such matters may not be debated

My opinion is that this rule is not intended to be invoked in all the numerous cases where hon members are misquoted in the newspapers. Those are, to my mind, matters which can be thrashed out during debate in the House, and therefore I cannot afford the hon member an opportunity of making a personal explanation now

Mr W V RAW Mr Speaker, I would like to congratulate those who persuaded the Official Opposition—the PFP—to stand up in revolt for the first time against his master's voice [Interjections] Certain newspapers had indicated, virtually given instructions, that they were to oppose the measure and I think it is a very welcome move in the right direction that there are hon members in that party who are strong enough to do the right thing for once—and for a change. What is interesting, however, is the flexibility of the high moral principles of some members. When I wanted to move a motion, I was obliged—because of a debate in another party—to water it down. I moved that this House while welcoming voluntary military service performed by many immigrants, deplored the evasion of service by other young men who enjoy the hospitality of South Africa by repudiating their intention of becoming citizens. I found, to my surprise, that some of my then colleagues did not agree with that point of view and said that it would be a shocking thing if one discouraged immigration by acting, in any way, against these young people. I was therefore obliged to put this forward as a private member's motion. Sir, I am always glad when I make converts [Interjections] I am very glad that some of those who disagreed with me then are now supporting this measure.

The hon the Minister of Defence will remember how, in a Select Committee on the Defence Bill, the matter was raised and strongly argued—I think it was in 1967—by

myself and others. The Defence Act was changed in order to make provision for the taking up of non-South African citizens, but the escape provision still remained. I have, on a number of occasions, raised with former Ministers of the Interior their failure to apply the withdrawal of permanent residence from those who used that escape provision. Therefore I am particularly glad that the matter has now been put before the House in a form that will put an end to that evasion. I believe that anyone who enjoys the hospitality of South Africa, who draws their livelihood out of our wealth, who enjoys the stability that generations of South Africans have created here, owes a responsibility to their new country. I have no patience with and no sympathy for those who come here to get what they can out of South Africa and are not prepared to put anything back. I would, in fact, like to see us go further by having a non-citizens tax for those who do not fall under this provision.

It is therefore unnecessary for me to say that the NRP supports this measure. We do have one query, however, which we shall raise during the Committee Stage and which I shall merely mention now to the hon. Minister. We do not believe that it is right that a person who has opted against citizenship should for ever be debarred from acquiring or re-acquiring citizenship in future. These are young people who can be influenced, perhaps even by political parties, to do the wrong thing. They can also be influenced by newspapers, or churches—I regret to say this—to refuse to do their duty for South Africa. If these people grow up, change their approach, become more responsible and want to change their minds by wanting to become South African citizens, I believe there should be machinery to enable them to do so. We shall therefore move, during the Committee Stage, for the omission of the subsection which excludes, for ever, a person who has once opted against taking up citizenship. I believe that any person can change his mind. After all, how many members in this House have not changed their minds? [Interjections.] We have people here who sat behind barbed wire in Koffiefontein and who have different views today.

We have people who are thinking of buying land in Israel, people who hold different views today. We have people who

by themselves or through others, when South Africa needed their service in times of war, chose not to give that service. Now the days of the Ossewabrandwag have turned into new summer days and now, for the first time—perhaps for the first time in a long time—the whole Parliament is united on a measure which will ensure that every person living in South Africa, enjoying its hospitality, and of an age to do military service will be required to do that service. I think this is a notable advance and I welcome the hon. member for Boksburg, who now agrees that it is a good thing that everyone should serve their country when their country needs them. I welcome his acceptance of this principle as we have been welcoming it all our lives.

To the Official Opposition and the Government I say that here is an occasion which will go down in history as a red letter day. We in this House can say to all those living in South Africa: "South Africa needs you and if you are not prepared to give it, we do not need you here, good day, good-bye to you." If we are to lose people of that calibre, I am quite prepared to lose them because I would rather lose a man than have a man whom I cannot trust to stand by me in time of need. I would rather stand with 10 people I can trust, than with 20 of whom 10 are standing with knives in their hands, ready to stab you in the back. [Interjections.]

We support the measure and I am glad to see this unanimous support.

Mr V A VOLKER: Mr Speaker, it is not necessary for me to say that we wholeheartedly welcome the bold support we received from the NRP. The hon. member who has just spoken, has indicated that some hon. members of the Official Opposition have come out in open revolt against his master's voice. It is probably for that reason that their support for this measure has been a bit pussy-footed. It was support, "but..." It was the kind of support as we have seen so often from people who cannot really make up their minds or who are divided within their own ranks.

The question of citizenship has had a rather interesting history in the South African Parliament. When legislation on citizenship was first introduced in 1949, there were quite heated debates.

Mr W M SUTTON Mr Speaker, may I ask the hon member to give us the Afrikaans translation for "pussy-footed"? [Interjections]

*Mr V A VOLKER Why does the hon member think I am speaking English? [Interjections]

†As I was saying, the question of citizenship has had an interesting history in South Africa. It has led to quite heated debates in the House, e.g. in June 1949, when amendments were introduced on the citizenship legislation. However, as was predicted when South Africa became a Republic, the whole attitude towards citizenship changed drastically and in South Africa at this moment we have a far greater unity on that question than we have ever had before. We welcome this.

On this issue the biggest value is that in the circumstances in which South Africa finds itself at the moment, we must accept that people coming to South Africa today come to South Africa with completely different attitudes from the immigrants who came in the early post-war period. During the post-war period people wanted to get away from a war-ravaged Europe and found an Eldorado in South Africa and in countries like Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the United States of America. However it was more a case of their wanting to get away from a war-ravaged Europe. In the circumstances of today people come to South Africa knowing full well that they come to a country that is not seen with great favour in international forums. They come here in the full knowledge that South Africa is going through a difficult period. Yet they come, and are given the choice to accept permanent residence. This legislation deals with those who have indicated—or if they are minors, through their parents—that they wish to accept permanent residence. Unfortunately we have the situation that those who have not accepted citizenship in terms of previously required citizenship qualifications, have been at an advantage in the economic life of South Africa.

We unfortunately have had the situation where some firms, frequently firms with their head offices overseas, have given preference to employing people who are not South African citizens because they knew that those people could not be called up for military

service. With this legislation that has been rectified and everybody will be on a par as far as employment opportunities are concerned. Those immigrants who accept permanent residence will have the same advantages and disadvantages which ordinary South African citizens have as far as economic participation is concerned. In view of the fact that many people have come here knowing full well what the circumstances, not only of South Africa, but of Southern Africa, are, and they still come here and accept permanent residence, we welcome the provision in terms of which they, before they reach the age of 25, will automatically become South African citizens.

The question is whether exceptions should be made. Mention has been made here of people who might not opt to adopt South African citizenship and that they would not be disqualified. Provided that the circumstances are *bona fide* and the authorities can be convinced that the circumstances are indeed *bona fide*, this Bill makes provision for the hon the Minister to make exceptions for certain persons or even classes of persons. Consequently I do not think it should be necessary for the Official Opposition, or even for the NRP, to move an amendment in the Committee Stage on that particular clause, because the hon the Minister can use his discretion to make exceptions whenever it is deemed necessary.

We in these benches feel that this is a measure which is highly desirable. It will mean that people who accept permanent residence will accept the full responsibilities of permanent residence in South Africa. We appreciate the support, even the half-measure support of the Official Opposition, of that side of the House.

Mr J W E WILEY Mr Speaker, we in these benches may be only a small party, being only three in number, but we believe in quality not in quantity! We do express the views however of many tens of thousands of South Africans who have no political party to represent them at present. We are not a chameleon party. Every instinct that I could sense in the PFP tonight rebelled against the attitude of their spokesman on this particular Bill. They wanted to oppose this Bill, and by supporting it they stand naked here tonight as a party that is a party of expediency. We as individuals in this party and the party to

which we previously belonged have long discussed with the Government to close the loophole whereby young non-South Africans can avoid military service while young South Africans have had to do military service in their place, and very often have even had to lose their lives in doing so.

We welcome and support this Bill which will now remedy this defect. We would not want as young South Africans those others who are not prepared to serve their country through military service and in times of need and of crisis. They remain foreigners. For that reason too we whole-heartedly support the provisions of this Bill.

Dr A. L. BORAINÉ Mr Speaker, the one note which has been sounded by all speakers so far in this debate, apart from the hon member for Sandton and the hon the Minister in his introduction, has been the note of deep disappointment. It has come as a great shock and disappointment to the hon member for Brakpan, the hon member for Durban Point, the hon member for Klip River and the hon member for Simonstown that the Official Opposition is supporting this Bill. It comes as a great shock to me personally that there should be this disappointment. I would have thought that there would have been great rejoicing that there is unanimity about a matter which is so serious for South Africa today. First of all we had the hon member for Brakpan. He began to quote from a newspaper while my colleague the hon member for Sandton made it very clear that he denied that he used those words. Instead of accepting the word of an hon colleague, the hon member for Brakpan went on and gave him no chance to make a point of personal explanation.

The hon member for Durban Point, in typical fashion, naturally had to have a go at the Official Opposition, a position which he would very much like to have right now.

Mr W. V. RAW I congratulated you.

Dr A. L. BORAINÉ There are ways and means of congratulating people! I am only sad that the hon member for Durban Central did not speak instead of the hon member for Durban Point. However, I understand that the hon member for Sandton's speech was so outstanding that they decided to say no more on the subject.

In particular the hon member for Klip River talked about "half measures" and the "Yes, but" support which has come from these benches, when in actual fact it has been made quite clear, crystal clear, that we support this measure without reservation with the proviso that there are serious consequences that flow from it, and if we were not aware of them we would be very stupid. Let alone have little ability to understand what we were doing in this House. That is exactly what the hon member for Sandton, and no one else, has done, i.e. to analyse the Bill both pro and con. I think that is part of the responsibility of any Opposition in this House, and indeed of Parliament itself. I am quite convinced that the hon the Minister himself knows that there are very serious consequences flowing from this measure in terms of immigration, but when one weighs it up against what is happening in terms of the need for military service, then one has to make sacrifices, and that is exactly what we have said tonight. The hon member for Klip River should know better.

We in these benches feel so strongly about the acceptance of responsibility in terms of military service that if we were writing this Bill we would even have gone a lot further. [Interjections] That is right. We have said that anyone who has permanent residence should accept the responsibility of military service. It is not that we want to impose citizenship upon him, but we expect anyone who says that he is going to reside permanently in this country, to accept the responsibilities of military service as well. This goes a lot further than any other hon member has suggested tonight. That is why the tragedy of this debate is that, instead of expressing their joy because there is unanimity in the House tonight, hon members opposite have gone to great lengths to express their disappointment. They have had to rewrite their speeches in order to make it quite clear how disappointed they are that we have adopted the attitude which we have taken up. [Interjections]

The hon member for Simonstown has stated again and again that he represents a small party. That is true. There is only one good reason why his party is so small and will become even smaller over the years. It will in fact become so small one will not be able to see it. That is why it is difficult for

him to be a chameleon. That is why he will perhaps not survive the next five years [Interjections]

We believe that if one is going to accept the consequences of this Bill, there is one matter which needs to be reiterated and underlined. That is against the wide background of South Africa and the conflict which we face today and the need for the resolution of that conflict. We do not merely need to have people in the military service of our country. It is not only necessary to tell those who want to come from outside to live in South Africa that they will have to accept not only the privileges but also the responsibilities. We have to face clearly, and right in the face, what we are doing to the large majority of the people who do not come from Europe, who do not come from outside, but who are born and brought up in this country [Interjections]. That is the one factor, and the only hon member who has mentioned this is the hon member for Sandton. I simply want to underline it. It is at our peril that on the one hand and by deliberate acts, we deprive people of their citizenship, and on the other hand we compel people to accept citizenship after a mere two years in this country [Interjections]. I say we are doing violence to the whole concept of citizenship in this country, and no one outside and no one to the left of me can defend what this Government is doing in that respect [Interjections]. That is why we support this Bill, but we hope

HON MEMBERS But! [Interjections]

Dr A L BORAINÉ that sense will prevail so that the security of this country will be safeguarded not only by the measure taken here, but also by the wider measure which will enable all South Africans to stand for South Africa [Interjections]

*Dr J P GROBLER Mr Speaker, I was under the impression that when hon members support a Bill, they should put their case very clearly and unequivocally. Tonight, I almost imagined that I was sitting in an auditorium where the hon Official Opposition was trying to impress the voters of Springs with a view to the coming by-election. However, the hem of the petticoat of patriotism which they are trying to show, is not as clearly visible as they would like it to be [Interjections]

When we look at this Bill, we note that it deals basically with citizenship. Hon members on this side of the House referred clearly to the letter of the legislation. However, more than the letter only is relevant here. The spirit of the legislation is relevant. It is important for us to pay attention to the spirit of this Bill. Firstly, it is clear that the initiative rests with the alien, the guest in the country concerned to choose whether he or she does not want to remain a mere guest of that specific territory, but in fact wants to accept citizenship. This is the first principle which applies. It applies not only to those who were not born in the territory, but also to those who already live here. Freedom of choice can be exercised. It is a privilege for any alien to become a member or part of a foreign community in a foreign territory if that person can enjoy the privileges, both literal and figurative, which that community offers him.

If we look at this legislation objectively we shall discover that the striking spirit of the legislation is more important than certain far-reaching consequences which will flow from it. Several newspapers have recently referred to these consequences. I say it is striking because in the first place, the initiative rests with the person who lives in the country concerned to apply for citizenship of his own free will. It must also be emphasized that the person who takes the initiative still has freedom of choice. In other words, he can choose to become a citizen, with the countless concomitant rights and privileges but with duties and obligations too. That is why in an orderly, developed, civilized and independent State like the Republic of South Africa, this move on the part of an alien to become a citizen will always be more initiated by the person concerned himself of his own free will.

This, Sir, brings us to the fact that this is a democratic action which is taking place. The person concerned will have a choice, a choice which will be exclusively his, to become a citizen or not. He will be able to exercise this choice after only two years instead of five, the period for which the present Act makes provision. The Bill therefore provides that immigrants under the age of 25 years who are entitled to permanent residence in the Republic, may become citizens after two years by means of naturalization if they choose to

Even a minor whose parent or guardian is opposed against naturalization, will have the right to exercise his choice on attaining the age of 21 years and to decide whether he wants citizenship or not. This democratic process is now taking its normal course, because the provisions of this legislation will now be applied to all juveniles in the Republic on an equal basis. Everyone will, and also have the right and privilege of entering the country.

People for whom the Government has made it possible to make a good livelihood in the Republic are now being afforded an equal opportunity to show that they are prepared to make the necessary sacrifices, such as the right and privilege to defend their country. It is not too much to ask of a guest who wants to become a citizen and who lives here on the soil of the land, to make his contribution here. If we take a look at the spirit of the legislation, it is clear that aliens under the age of 25 years have no more moral or other right than those of young citizens of the Republic to live on the fat of the land unless they are also prepared to safeguard what this country offers them.

I want to make a penultimate point, and that is that there are aliens who have already been living in the country for many years without ever accepting citizenship. However, that specific question is not relevant here. I am mentioning it because the question of loyalty is relevant here, the question of where one's home is. If one is only prepared to enjoy a situation like this grows intolerable in a certain sense. We do not need fair-weather friends now. We do however, need dedicated citizens who are prepared to sacrifice everything. If the Republic of South Africa means so little to young aliens that they get cold feet when it comes to defence and refuse to become citizens by naturalization of their own free will, they may just as well prepare to take their leave.

The acceptance of responsibility is being discussed here. The acceptance of responsibility is one of the basic characteristics of a civilized person. The Bill will not come as a shock to the alien who has warm feelings for the Republic of South Africa, nor will he consider it as such. It will rather be seen as a measure which creates a possibility for the doors being opened more rapidly to those who want to become citizens.

Compulsory military service does not exist for aliens in the Republic of South Africa. We respect existing international agreements. However, the generosity of the State can be exploited too far, and this may not happen. In a certain sense, the spirit of the legislation is just as, if not more important than the letter. Every sensible, sober, objective and patriotic citizen of this country, inside and outside the House, should therefore openly support the South African Citizenship Amendment Bill without any reservation. That is why I consider it a privilege to give this Bill my whole-hearted support tonight.

*The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR

Mr Speaker, this is really a fine evening in the sense that we are so unanimous about the basic principles of the legislation. Therefore, I want to express my sincere thanks to hon members on both sides of the House for their support.

A number of questions were asked by the hon member for Sandton. On the face of it he seems to be correct in saying that someone who is 23 years and one day old when he enters the country will not fall under the legislation.

His first argument against the legislation is that it may discourage immigration. The position is, of course, that my immigration offices all over the world will have to be instructed at a very early stage under the new dispensation not to leave prospective immigrants under any misunderstanding as to the provisions of the legislation, because I do not believe that people should apply for and obtain permanent residence under a misunderstanding. Of course, it is very difficult to say at this stage exactly what the effect of the legislation will be. If we have a splendid revival in the economy, if South Africa is a country which offers a good future to immigrants in all respects, especially in regard to the economy, the effect may be minimal. It may also be that this Bill may have a certain prejudicial effect. However, we considered that aspect very thoroughly and we felt that internal circumstances and the objections of our own people were more important even if the immigration figure were to suffer.

The hon member went on to say that having to take a final choice within two years would make matters very difficult for prospective immigrants who will be covered

by the provisions of this legislation I just want to point out again—I have already said this—that prospective immigrants will be informed of the provisions of this legislation. In other words, parents will come to South Africa knowing that they will have to choose within two years of their arrival in this country. For this reason I think that all things considered, this provision will not be too hard on prospective immigrants.

Furthermore, the hon member objected to the listing of names in the *Government Gazette* in respect of people whose status has changed in that they used to have permanent residence and will henceforth have only a temporary permit or temporary work permit. Unfortunately this is essential, because it must serve as a notice to third parties, in this case the employers.

The hon member for Durban Point also objected to a certain aspect and said that he would take it further in the Committee Stage. I think we should leave this matter at that for tonight and continue our argument about it in the Committee Stage. I should not like to commit myself to one side or another at this stage, we can consider the matter further in the Committee Stage. Since the hon member for Durban Point has done a great deal of constructive work in connection with our defence in the past, I want to tell him that I am grateful for his support and I want to inform him that one of the reasons for the Government's decision to proceed with this legislation was that according to our information, the English-speaking citizens in particular objected to the present state of affairs. It is at their specific request, too, that we have introduced this legislation.

The present position, of course, is that when an alien youth registers today, he must say on that occasion whether or not he wants to become a citizen of South Africa. If he says that he does want to become a citizen, he is called up for military service. If he says that he does not want to become a citizen, he is not called up. Now it is an alarming fact that the tendency among immigrant youths not to accept citizenship is increasing sharply. The figure rose from 66,58% for the period January 1971 to December 1976 to 81% for the period January 1977 to 31 December 1977. From the nature of the case, we have postponed this measure as long as possible. We did not want to introduce it too soon,

thereby forcing the position in one or another, but in the light of this discouraging figure—we have been introduced the legislation at this stage.

I want to conclude by making a statement, Mr Speaker, I hope that you will forgive me for reading it, because I want the statement to be absolutely clear. It reads as follows—

It is clear that the Bill does not include immigrants who are in the country present who are under 25 years of age. Furthermore, immigrants over the age of 25 who have permanent residence after the commencement of this legislation I should like to point out to hon members that the existing South African Citizenship Act, 1949 (Act 44 of 1949), specifically empowers me to grant naturalization to—

(a) a person under the age of 21 years upon application by his responsible parent or guardian as soon as he has completed one day of permanent residence in the Republic (section 10(4) of the South African Citizenship Act of 1949, No 44 of 1949), and

(b) a person of 21 years or older upon his own application as soon as he has completed one year of permanent residence in the Republic (section 10(8) of the same Act)

I shall seriously consider granting earlier naturalization to the above-mentioned persons in terms of the special authority referred to above if they declare themselves to be prepared and if they undertake to perform services, whether full-time or part-time, which in the opinion of either the Minister of Defence or the Minister of Police are essential for or conducive to the defence or security of our country. This concession, if implemented, will be applicable to females as well. It goes without saying, of course, that the Bill under discussion is applicable to females as well.

With that I want to conclude, Mr Speaker, and I thank all hon members once again for their support.

Question agreed to

Bill read a Second Time

ADJOURNMENT OF HOUSE

(Motion)

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Speaker, I move—

That the House do now adjourn

Agreed to

The House adjourned at 21h28

THURSDAY, 2 MARCH 1978

Travers—14h15

ALTERATION OF PROVINCIAL BOUNDARIES BILL

Bill read a First Time

ADMISSION OF PERSONS TO THE REPUBLIC REGULATION AMENDMENT BILL

(Committee Stage)

Clause 1

Mr D J DALLING Mr Chairman, I
move the following amendments—

(1) On page 3, in line 8, to omit "by
birth or descent".

(2) on page 3, in line 9, after "control,"
to insert

and who has been sentenced to a period
of imprisonment of not less than twelve
months or to a fine of not less than R600
or the equivalent thereof

If these amendments are accepted the
proposed new section 44A will read as
follows—

Any person (other than a South African
citizen) who is convicted of contravening
any law relating to exchange control, and
who has been sentenced to a period of
imprisonment of not less than 12 months or
to a fine of not less than R600 or the
equivalent thereof, and who by reason of
the circumstances of such offence

And the rest of it as it stands By deleting the
words "by birth of descent" this legislation
will apply to all aliens—people who are in
possession of temporary or permanent
residence permits—but will not apply to
South African citizens by naturalization The
second amendment brings in the question of
the prison sentence being a prerequisite
before the provisions of this clause come into
being

It is the feeling of this side of the House
that the main intention as stated by the hon
the Minister in his Second Reading speech, is
not properly conveyed in the Bill itself If we
look at the hon the Minister's Second
Reading speech, we see that he said the
following (Hansard 28 February 1978)—

The number of aliens who are found
guilty in our courts on charges of con-
travening our foreign exchange control
regulations is on the increase

That is quite correct The hon the Minister
said further—

It is in the interest of South Africa that
these economic saboteurs shall not be
allowed to remain in South Africa if they
are not prepared to plough back into the
country the benefits they reap therefrom

We do not find any fault with that at all The
hon the Minister then explained the matter
by saying—

To date these offenders were dealt with
under section 45 of the Admission of
Persons to the Republic Regulations Act,
1972, by the Minister of the Interior
ordering their removal from the Republic
as being in the public interest In terms of
this provision the reason for removal is not
made known to the person concerned In
terms of the proposed new provision such a

M J (Rosettenville), Van Vuuren, J J
M J, Van Vuuren, P Z J, Van Wyk,
A C, Van Zyl, J J B, Venter, A A,
Vlok, A J, Vorster, B J, Wentzel, J J
G, Wiley, J W E, Wood, N B,
Worrall, D J

Tellers L J Botha, J P A Reyneke, A
van Breda, W L van der Merwe, J A van
Tonder and V A Volker

NOES—16 Basson, J D du P, Dalling, D
J, De Beer, Z J, De Villiers, I F A
Eglin, C W, Lorimer, R J, Marais, J
F, Myburgh, P A, Schwarz, H H
Slabbert, F van Z, Suzman, H, Swart,
R A F, Van der Merwe, S S,
Widman, A B

Tellers B R Bamford and A L Boraine

Question affirmed and amendment
dropped

Amendment (2) negatived (Official Oppo-
sition dissenting)

Clause agreed to (Official Opposition dis-
senting)

House Resumed:

Bill reported without amendment

SOUTH AFRICAN CITIZENSHIP AMENDMENT BILL

(Committee Stage)

Clause 1

Mr C W EGLIN Mr Chairman, I rise to
move the amendment printed in my name on
the Order Paper, as follows—

On page 3, in line 8, to omit all the
words after "(b)" up to and including
"1978", in line 11 and to substitute

by virtue of a permit issued in terms of
the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act No 1 of
1937), after the commencement of the
South African Citizenship Amendment
Act, 1978, is

These amendments are designed to
more than to bring clarity as to the
and purpose of the subsections con-
the new proposed section 11A. The
a whole contains the principle of the
after what I thought was a very thorough
analysis of the Bill by the hon mem-
Sandton last evening and an indication
support for this principle, there is no
me to add more to that particular aspect.
However, as we understand the hon
Minister's intention, and the intention
Bill if one reads the Afrikaans text, it
the provisions of this clause should
retrospective. They should apply to—

(1) an alien who—

(a) is not older than 25 years,

(c) has for a period of two years
he so became entitled, been ordinarily
resident in the Republic

and he should not have been excluded
(d) The proposed new section 11A(1)
refers to an alien who, by virtue of a permit
in terms of the Aliens Act, after the com-
mencement of the South African Citizenship
Amendment Act, 1978, is entitled to
permanent residence in the Republic. In the
Afrikaans text there is no problem, because
the word "uitgereik"—issued—appears
fairly late in the paragraph, in line 11. It is
quite clear that the question of a permit being
issued under the Aliens Act, and that this
should be after the commencement of the
South African Citizenship Amendment Act,
is adequately stated, because the word
"uitgereik" appears in that paragraph only
after those two conditions have been stated.

*I shall read to the House the Afrikaans
text of the proposed new section 11A(1)(b)—

uit hoofde van 'n permit ingevolge die
Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet No 1
van 1937), en na die inwerkingtreding van
die Wysigingswet op Suid-Afrikaanse
Burgerskap, 1978, uitgereik, geregtig is op
permanente verblyf in die Republiek

In other words those two conditions must be
met before the permit is issued. Therefore it
is not retrospective at all.

However, in the English text—I think
of the translation—it could read—

is by virtue of a permit issued in
terms of the Aliens Act

cutting out the next two lines—

entitled to permanent residence in the
Republic

it could read—

after the commencement of the
South African Citizenship Amendment
Act, entitled to permanent residence in the
Republic

In other words, the rider that the permit must
be issued after the commencement of the
South African Citizenship Amendment Act is
not clear in this instance. The legal advice
that we have received is that there is doubt in
the English text as to the intention of this
particular clause. So, if one looks at the
amendment I have moved, I have suggested
that the word "is" be taken out at the
commencement of line 8 and be put in
immediately after "1978" in line 11, and that
the word "and" in line 9 is deleted. This
clause in its amended form would then
read—

An alien who—

(b) by virtue of a permit issued in
terms of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act No 1
of 1937), after the commencement of the
South African Citizenship Amendment
Act, 1978, is entitled to permanent
residence in the Republic

It is our opinion that the amendment will
make quite clear the intention of the hon the
Minister and the intention of the legislation,
and not leave in the legislation the degree of
ambiguity which it has in its present form

As far as the deletion of the word "en" is
concerned, linguists have told me that the
word is unnecessary and that it could perhaps
be confusing, particularly since the word
"en" appears in the Afrikaans text and is
subsequently translated into English. In order
to clarify the English text I should recom-

mend that the word "en" be deleted. It does
not basically alter the meaning of the text
because without "en" it is quite clear that a
permit should be issued after the commence-
ment of this Bill and not before

†We hope the hon the Minister will agree
to this in the interest of clarity, that he will
see to it that there is no ambiguity, and that
he will remove any doubt with regard to
whether this provision is retrospective or not.
We believe that the hon the Minister's
intention is that it should not be retrospective,
and therefore we urge him to accept this and
to put this beyond all doubt.

*The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR
Mr Chairman, I find myself in a difficult
position. Just before the proceedings com-
menced I was informed by the Chief Law
Adviser that the wording in both the English
and the Afrikaans texts is correct. In other
words, our legal advice differs. But in view
of the fact that the hon member's only
motive is that of textual improvement, I shall
undertake to look at it again. If necessary it
can be changed in the Other Place. Now the
hon. Chief Whip can threaten to keep his eye
on me again, as he did yesterday!

Mr D J DALLING Mr Chairman, if I
may deal with the clause generally, there are
four points I should like to make for the
consideration of the hon the Minister. The
first point relates to paragraph (c) of the
proposed new section 11A(1). This paragraph
refers to "an alien who has for a period of
two years after he so became entitled, been
ordinarily resident in the Republic". I have a
question in this regard. I have not put an
amendment on the Order Paper, but an
amendment can nevertheless be moved if the
hon the Minister reacts favourably to my
suggestion. Does the Minister not feel,
despite his reaction to this point last night
that a two year period is too short a time in
which a person can make up his mind after he
has immigrated to South Africa from abroad
for the first time? I ask this question bearing
in mind the penalty for which provision is
made, in terms of which it becomes impos-
sible for a person who has, for example,
made a wrong decision to acquire citizenship
at a later date. In other words, if the option is
taken perhaps hastily and perhaps wrongly by

a person who later changes his mind, there is no provision in the Bill for that person to be catered for at a later stage

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR I am sorry, I cannot change my mind as far as that is concerned

Mr D J DALLING Sir, the hon the Minister must realize that there are many considerations to bear in mind, such as social benefits, the integration of the person into the community, ties with the fatherland, etc. Identification with a new country takes a certain amount of time I would prefer a period of three years, quite frankly It is an arbitrary period, but I would ask the hon the Minister at least to consider this point If he rejects this suggestion, I shall not place an amendment on the Order Paper but I would like him to consider this point I have made

The second point I should like to mention relates to subsection (2) of the proposed new section 11A Paragraph (a) of this subsection is a paragraph which makes provision for the Minister in his discretion to exclude any person or category of persons from the provisions of subsection (1) In other words, there are people who are excluded from having to satisfy the requirement to take permanent residence and to exercise an option I think there is a case to be made out for a discretion for the hon the Minister I think there is a case to be made out for an escape clause of this type to allow the Minister to deal with special cases All I should like to ask is whether the Minister will elaborate and tell us what he really has in mind in so far as the scope and the application of this exclusion clause is concerned

Now, Sir, I should like to move the second amendment standing in my name on the Order Paper, as follows—

(2) On page 5, in lines 16 to 22, to omit subsection (5)

Subsection (5) makes it obligatory that the names of persons who have opted not to become South African citizens shall every three months be published in the *Gazette* together with such particulars of that person as the Minister may deem fit The Minister last night said that the reason for having this clause was that it was necessary, for the

purposes of the employer, to identify people On reflection, is this House certain that it is necessary that an employer should be notified in this manner, publication in the *Government Gazette*, of a person's name, address, date of birth,

Mr Z P LE ROUX Should he be informed?

Mr D J DALLING Does the member wish to ask me a question? Yes, people stand up when they want to ask questions Sir, I believe that when a person goes to seek employment, any employer wants to ensure that he is going to employ a competitive market makes inquiries as to what the status of that person is, if he is a foreigner, etc He ensures that he employs people who will be able to stay with him on a permanent basis if that is what he requires One places information of this sort in the *Government Gazette*, the possibility exists that the newspapers may also publish it and then it could create a form of stigma

Mr J J LLOYD Why are you concerned about it?

Mr D J DALLING in regard particularly to what is a private and legal decision by a person It is not a criminal offence to opt to retain the citizenship of one's birth It is a private decision based on the person's own conscience, his own seeing of ethnics and the desirabilities in so far as his own family is concerned I do not think that such considerations can be looked upon as a public matter That is the point I am trying to make If it is not a public matter and just a question of the employers, I think there are other ways of getting around it than by publishing the names and particulars of such persons in the *Government Gazette* I think it opens the way to public pressure being brought upon people and quite frankly, I do not even think it is a very effective measure if the idea is to bring these things to the notice of employers I honestly do not believe that employers in South Africa go through *Government Gazettes* to look for the various things that affect them, they wait until they pick it up in the newspapers or they wait for some specific event I do not think people read *Government Gazettes* for light reading

they go to bed at night or in any other [interjections] If it is necessary to such people for the purposes of I do not think this is an effective all

Mr J J LLOYD [Inaudible]

Mr D J DALLING If the hon member a question to ask, he should just stand up and ask it [Interjections] What does the hon Minister of Economic Affairs have to say? If he wants to ask a question, he can stand up as well

The fourth point I should like to make in moving the first amendment which stands in the name on the Order Paper is to say that if the amendment of the hon member for Durban Central is accepted I think mine will be away I shall allow his to be accepted On the other hand, should his amendment not be accepted, I should like my amendment to stand. Therefore I move—

(1) On page 5, in line 7, to omit "is" and to substitute

may in the discretion of the Minister be if a person opts not to be a South African citizen, the provision applicable to him stipulates that he is disqualified from acquiring South African citizenship in any manner. This is an absolute disqualification as I understand the Bill. I do not think there is any other provision which can alleviate his position and I believe the Bill does not make provision for the person who may legitimately and bona fide change his mind after a period of time. I think that people who have made a decision but after a year or so come to a different decision and find that they would like to change their mind, are good citizens and they should be given the opportunity in the discretion of the Minister to change their mind. That is why I include the words "may in the discretion of the Minister". The clause would then read—

he may in the discretion of the Minister be disqualified from acquiring South African citizenship in any manner

Since I am now arguing for the granting of a discretion to the Minister, I may well be asked why I have argued against it before. In

the entire legislation the question of citizenship is in the end resort in the discretion of the Minister. Therefore it is quite consistent to allow, in the discretion of the Minister, a person who would wish to acquire citizenship and who has been disqualified by virtue of an option he had taken some time previously the opportunity to apply. The amendment does not in any way take away strength from the Bill, in fact, all it does is that it merely allows the Minister a discretion. Where the position is now that, if one opts to stay away from South African citizenship, one may never become a South African, the purpose of the amendment is not to say that one may now at any stage become a South African whether one opted to do so previously or not, it is to say that, if a person opts to stay a foreigner but changes his mind at a future date, the Minister will then have a discretion in that regard. That is all the amendment means and it is an improvement on closing the door altogether. I do not believe this amendment would create any greater right for a prospective citizen at all. What it does is that it allows the Minister to decide.

Mr P A PYPER Mr Chairman, yesterday the hon member for Durban Point indicated in his speech that, whilst we would be supporting the Second Reading of the Bill, we did not agree with the harsh punishment meted out in terms of the proposed subsection (3)(c) to the effect that a person can be disqualified from acquiring South African citizenship in any manner. We feel that that is tantamount to banning a person completely and forever from South Africa. One must take into consideration that we are dealing here with a particular age group. We are dealing with young people who have to decide on this issue by the age of 21 or whose parents have to decide for them. Such a person can have a sudden rush of blood to the brain and being upset, decide not to do something and then later on feel very sorry for that. Where such a person is never to be allowed to come back on his decision, this is contrary to common practice in many fields. One should at least be in a position to forgive a person and to adopt a more compassionate attitude at a later stage. As the provision is worded now, a decision is for ever. Even when a person reaches 60 or 70 years of age, he will find that he can still not acquire citizenship.

For that reason I move the amendment printed in my name on the Order Paper as follows—

On page 5, in lines 7 and 8, to omit paragraph (c)

I know that it could be argued that if the provision were omitted altogether this could lead to the creation of a loophole but in any case it should be possible for it to be taken into consideration when a person applies through the normal channels

Let me say that, while the hon member for Sandton is quite keen that my amendment should be put first, I would not mind if his amendment were put first. As he said, it is quite an achievement for his party all of a sudden to become adherents of the belief that the Minister should be allowed some discretion. In any event, I must ask the hon the Minister to give serious consideration to my amendment because I think that in this respect the relevant provision of the Bill goes far too far.

*Mr F J LE ROUX (Brakpan) Mr Chairman, when the Committee considers the arguments of the hon members for Sandton and Durban Central, I think it is important that consideration also be given to what is going on in the mind of the prospective immigrant. He must have certainty about the position in South Africa. When he considers coming to South Africa I think it is essential that he should know precisely where he stands. Therefore I want to suggest that it makes for vagueness if there is any question of the discretion of the Minister in this regard. It will lead to the immigrant then being able to argue that the Minister may under certain circumstances reconsider certain decisions of his and give him the benefit of the doubt. When the immigrant comes to South Africa he must know what the law in South Africa stipulates. He must know that it is inexorable and that he must make provision for that.

In replying to the arguments of the hon member for Sandton point by point, I want to refer in the first place to his argument that a period of two years is too short. I think it is typical of the profession to which he belongs that he should try to arrive at a compromise and make the period three years instead of

two. I do not think we are in a position to reply to that. If a prospective immigrant cannot decide after two years whether he wants to remain in South Africa, he will not be able to decide after three years. But he knows what the legal position is when he comes to South Africa.

In the second place the hon member Sandton argued that there should be a creation on the question of whether or not he should lose his permanent permit. I have already said that the immigrant must know that there is no such thing as a discretion in the interests of immigration that he should know this.

Mr D J DALLING That is not the point. It only concerns citizenship.

*Mr F J LE ROUX (Brakpan) As far as section 11A(5) is concerned, the hon member argued, in the third place, that the provision should be deleted entirely. The hon the Minister said yesterday evening that the subsection was being included in the Act for the sake of third persons such as employers. I want to suggest that this provision is not relevant in so far as creditors are concerned for they want to know whether a person is going to lose his permanent permit or not. I think it is very important that creditors should take cognizance of this. He also said that it was a private and domestic matter and that it should not be given publicity. However, the entire process of naturalization is a public matter. When one declares one's intention to apply for naturalization, a notice is published in the *Gazette*. After naturalization is granted another notice is published in the *Gazette*. The entire matter is therefore a public matter and one asks oneself how any stigma can attach to it. Surely the hon member knows that naturalization matters are dealt with in public. Therefore there should not be any stigma attaching to it. In fact it should instead be an encouragement to prospective immigrants to make use of this option.

In the fourth place, the hon member for Sandton argued that section 11A(3)(c) should be substituted in order, once again, to give the hon the Minister a discretion.

This will mean that when a prospective immigrant is no longer eligible for registration in terms of the Defence Act, he may advance a good reason as to why he would

to accept South African citizenship. It therefore affords him a loophole, for in spite of the fact that he does not want to render military service, he may subsequently advance a very sound reason as to why he wishes to accept South African citizenship. I do not think that that is a sound argument, for once again it creates a measure of uncertainty, for he promises to apply for citizenship at a later stage. Above all, this provision is in line with and reconcilable with similar legislation in a country such as America. In 1940 the American Government told a person who refused to render military service and who had a permanent residence permit, to leave the country immediately. After 1940, however, they realized that it was a little harsh to treat an immigrant in this way, and they then amended the law so that it was exactly the same as what is stated in this Bill, i.e. that if he did not indicate in this way that he wanted to become a citizen, he could never obtain citizenship of the country. Exactly the same statutory provision is recorded in the Statute Book of the United States.

The argument advanced by the hon member for Durban Central can be replied to in the same way. As far as I am concerned, I do not think that we can accept these amendments.

Mr W V RAW: Mr Chairman, I merely wish to put on record that we do not support the second amendment moved by the hon member for Sandton, who himself admits that a stigma would attach to having your name published in the *Gazette* as a person who has refused and continues to refuse to serve his country in its own defence. I agree entirely with the hon member for Sandton that it is a stigma. It is a stigma which that person asks for by the deliberate act of coming to this country and refusing to serve in its own defence. We do not support any attempt to hide that fact by its non-publication in the *Gazette* where the other person, he who becomes a South African citizen, has his name published for all to see and for him to be proud of. I see no point in trying in this way to protect the man who is prepared to live in South Africa, to share and benefit from its wealth, to enjoy what it offers, but who is prepared to give nothing back to it. Therefore the NRP does not support that amendment.

In regard to the amendment moved by the hon member for Durban Central, I believe we must look at this matter very carefully. The hon the Minister is here applying a penalty to a young person of 18 years of age who only has the option when he becomes 21 to decide for himself. This penalty will be a life sentence, and this is one of the problems we have in regard to the Bill. One cannot get over the legal distinction of a minor. At the date when a young man is called up to serve, he is still a minor as he is 18 years of age. He can fight, vote and marry, but legally he is a minor and therefore the citizenship decision must be taken by his parents. He might want to go and fight and his parents may say "No". He might say that he is prepared to serve, but his parents might refuse permission. He remains under parental authority until he becomes 21 and he may then be faced with facing a direct conflict with his parents by saying that he repudiates the decision they have taken for him and that he opts to become a citizen. At that age most young people do not want to take a decision of that nature, i.e. to go against their parents' wishes. But if he fails to take that decision within two months, he is denied, for the rest of his natural life, the opportunity to become a South African. I think that is wrong, because such a person is under heavy parental influence at that stage. He might be at university, his father might be paying for his fees and he will not stand up against his family and say "I am sorry, I am going to go my own way now."

Therefore, if he is not given more than two months in which to decide, the hon the Minister has to take a permanent decision affecting that person's life. If the proposed new paragraph (c) is deleted, the hon the Minister then has an option at any time, to reconsider. He will then have the same option that was proposed by the hon member for Sandton as a specific option in the Act. But that discretion rests with the hon the Minister in any case. By including the proposed new paragraph (c)—a lifetime disqualification—there remains no discretion to the hon the Minister. By deleting it the hon the Minister can, at any time, reconsider a future application. I would therefore plead with the hon the Minister to accept the deletion of this proposed paragraph. If he cannot do that for any reason which I cannot foresee, he should

at least place a time limit on the disqualification. No penal sentence—even a life sentence—is for life. Even a sentence of life imprisonment is usually limited to 15 years and does not run the entire natural lifetime of a person. Here the hon. the Minister is imposing a life sentence which does not even qualify for the remissions which a prisoner will get who was sentenced to gaol for life. This is now applicable for the total natural span of life of a person. I think it is wrong that a sentence which will be perpetual should be imposed by administrative action. I would ask the hon. the Minister to reconsider and either to omit the proposed new subsection 5 or, at the least, to place a limitation period of, say five years, on it.

I shall leave it to the lawyers to argue about the terminology of the other amendment. As I read English, the Bill as it stands means what it is intended to mean, but if the hon. member for Sea Point has legal advice that it does not, it will be interesting to see how that measures up to the hon. the Minister's own legal advice. My experience is that if one gets two lawyers, they will argue for a week and if one brings in more opinions, they will argue for the rest of the month. Therefore I shall not get involved in that argument. I do not, however, accept the other arguments which were submitted and the other suggestions made by the hon. member for Sandton. I plead only that the proposed paragraph (c) be omitted from the Bill.

*Mr Z P LE ROUX: Mr Chairman, the hon. member for Durban Point speaks of a penalty provision. There is absolutely no question here of a penalty provision. The point here is that a person who has been in South Africa for two years with the intention of staying here permanently, a person who has chosen to be domiciled here

*Mr W V RAW: His parents may have chosen it for him.

*Mr Z P LE ROUX: The fact is that he lives here. After he has been living here for a considerable time, we tell him that we have no desire to penalize anyone, but that we are prepared to grant him the privilege of South African citizenship on certain conditions. I want to make it very clear. We dare not

cheapen South African citizenship. I do not allow a person to say that he holds African citizenship cheap in comparison with the other benefits he will have if he accepts it, this is an indirect insult, it is to be an insult to South Africa. I do not allow that. In my opinion we proceed from the point of view that a person is of age and able to take his own decision when he is 21. We may argue that a person is not mature at 18. We could also argue that a person will not be mature at 21 or even at 65. There are hon. members sitting on that side of the House, for example, who are not yet mature. Our common law accepts 21 as the age of majority, and I believe that it is fair that a person should consider his own position at that age.

The second aspect concerns the question of not publishing the names in the *Gazette*. This is the second objection raised to this by hon. members. I do not agree with the hon. member for Durban Point that the publication of the names is meant to be a stigma.

*Mr W V RAW: I said that if it was a stigma, let it be one.

*Mr Z P LE ROUX: Very well. However, I do not see it in that light at all. I simply see it as a change of status, a change from a person who has had permanent residence in South Africa and who has been able to become a citizen into a person who can no longer become a citizen. This is merely a change of status. The hon. member for Brakpan is quite correct in saying that matters relating to naturalization involve a change of status and are always published in the *Gazette*. For this reason, I believe, this information should also be published in the *Gazette*, for the information of creditors and other people with whom these persons have entered into contracts, because there are certain legal consequences when someone is no longer a citizen of the country. Certain legal processes then become applicable, so there are many reasons why it is necessary in practice for people to know that someone has undergone a change of status. The hon. member for Sandton argued that no one reads the *Gazette*. That is no argument. Public notice is being given, and those who are interested know exactly where they can find it.

For this reason I agree with the hon member for Brakpan that the two amendments are not acceptable.

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR Mr Chairman in the first place I want to discuss the remarks made by the hon member for Sandton concerning the period of two years, in respect of which he wants a discretionary extension to three years. I made it quite clear last night that we should remember that the legislation will be applicable to people who obtain permanent residence after its commencement. I have made it quite clear that the immigration offices everywhere will be informed of the legislation and that it will be put to prospective immigrants that this is now the law of the land. So I argue once again, as I did last night, that two years is a reasonable period because when someone signs the application for permanent residence—in the case of a minor his parents will sign on his behalf—he is already acquainted with the provisions of the legislation. The hon member asked me why I had had the discretion written into section 11(2)(a). I had that discretion written into the legislation to serve as a safety valve. I cannot give any specific reason for it. I simply had it written in to serve as a safety valve because—and I must admit this—strong provisions are contained in the preceding clauses. I had this written in because I had to be able, for humanitarian reasons, to exercise a discretion.

I am dealing with these two amendments in a rather mixed-up way, because the hon member for Sandton was inclined to mix them up too. I want to refer to the question of the publication of names in the *Gazette*. I cannot do away with this requirement. At the moment there is the precedent that the names of people who have been deprived of their citizenship are published in the *Gazette*. This in-itself is an example of how publication in a *Gazette* causes a stigma to attach to people. The same applies to people who are naturalized. There is a very good reason why I cannot do away with that in this case. The reason lies in section 5ter of the Aliens Act, No 1 of 1937, which provides that no person may employ or continue to employ an alien who is not in possession of a permanent or temporary residence permit, that no one may conduct a business with any such an alien or

harbour any such alien. There are other prohibitions as well in respect of such an alien. For this reason the public must be notified, by means of three monthly notices in the *Gazette*, of aliens who have lost their right of residence in South Africa, whether permanent or temporary. If they are not notified of this, they may unwittingly employ, conduct a business with or harbour an alien who is not in possession of a residence permit. This is the whole motivation for the provision.

I am afraid, therefore, that I cannot accept the amendments of the hon members for Sandton and Durban Central, because we have argued this matter over and over again and in great detail. If I were to allow the proposed section 11A(1)(c) to be deleted, as has been proposed, I should be allowing someone who enters the country after he has attained the age of 21 years, someone who is between 21 and 25 years old, to decide about his citizenship at will, and it may happen that he first wants to become a citizen and then finds that he no longer wants to be one. This I cannot allow. Consequently I am afraid that I cannot accept either of the two amendments.

Mr C W EGLIN Mr Chairman, I have a very brief question which I wish to put in view of the hon the Minister's explanation with regard to subparagraph (b). The mere fact that there appears to be a difference in opinion at legal level would indicate a rush of ambiguity and we are anxious that the question of retrospectivity should not be ambiguous. Perhaps this could be achieved by the mere deletion of the word "and" in line 9, because that would clearly link the question of the issuing of the permit to a point after the commencement of the South African Citizenship Amendment Act.

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR
Where is that?

Mr C W EGLIN In line 9, page 3, subparagraph (b) We suggest that it should read—

by virtue of a permit issued in terms of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act No 1 of 1937), after the commencement of the South African Citizenship Amendment Act

We believe that this would clarify the matter. However, the hon. the Minister has indicated that he will examine it before the Bill goes to the Other Place and he has also acknowledged that the Chief Whip, to use his phrase, "hom gaan dophou". In these circumstances we shall accept this assurance from the hon. the Minister and with the leave of the House I withdraw the amendments I have moved.

Amendment moved by Mr C W Eglin, with leave, withdrawn

Amendment moved by Mr P A Pyper negated (Official Opposition and New Republic Party dissenting)

Amendment (1) moved by Mr D J Dalling negated (Official Opposition and New Republic Party dissenting)

Amendment (2) moved by Mr D J Dalling negated (Official Opposition dissenting)

Clause agreed to

House Resumed

Bill reported without amendment

RURAL COLOURED AREAS AMENDMENT BILL

(Second Reading)

*The MINISTER OF COLOURED RELATIONS Mr Speaker, I move—

That the Bill be now read a Second Time

In terms of the provisions of section 21(1) of the Coloured Persons Representative Council Act, 1964, this council has the same power to make laws in respect of any subject falling within any matter referred to in section 17(6)(a) of the Act as is invested in Parliament. One of these matters is "rural areas and settlements for Coloureds".

Rural areas and settlements for Coloureds are presently administered by the Minister of Coloured Relations in terms of an Act of Parliament, the Rural Coloured Areas Act. The great majority of powers vested in the

Minister in terms of this Act have already in terms of section 17(6)(c) of the Coloured Persons Representative Council Act, 1964, been delegated to the member of the Executive Council charged with rural areas and settlements.

During discussions held last year with a member of the Executive of the CRC charged with rural areas and settlements, who personally acquainted himself with the circumstances and problems in virtually all existing rural areas, as I had also done, the desirability was discussed of having the CRC pass its own legislation to replace the existing Act of this Parliament, which would give a member concerned a final say in respect of these areas. I believe that such a step would enhance the authority of the boards of management of the rural areas, and will promote economic farming and other activities in those areas.

Since then, the Executive of the CRC has recommended accordingly by formal resolution, and an Act, based on the Rural Coloured Areas Act, 1963, but omitting the authority to decide about the establishment of new rural Coloured areas—a matter which according to the Government law advisors does not fall within the authority of the Executive—was passed during the 1977 session of the CRC.

The passing of that legislation by the CRC served to prove, I believe, that even within the structure of the present CRC, with all its shortcomings which are often over-emphasized, there is room for the passing of positive legislation which will promote the right to self-determination of the community concerned.

Appropriate legislation is therefore necessary to repeal the existing Act of Parliament, retaining, however, the relevant section, section 4, dealing with the establishment of new rural Coloured areas, which will continue to rest with the State President for the present. This is contained in this amending Bill.

The new Act of the CRC will come into operation on a date fixed by the State President by proclamation in the *Government Gazette*, and this date will correspond with the date on which certain provisions of the existing Act will be repealed, as proposed in the Bill.

Dr F VAN Z SLABBERT Mr Speaker, as the hon. the Minister has said, this Bill is

MIGRATION (236)
The people drain

It is not only Rhodesians who are taking the "chicken run" In 1977, for the first time in 17 years, more people left SA than came to settle here (see graph).

More than 26 000 people left SA last year (15 600 in 1976) while 24 800 (46 250) settled here This net outflow of nearly 1 200 is a huge loss when compared with the net inflows of 40 200 in 1975, and 30 600 in 1976

While immigrants to SA dropped by half between 1975 and 1977, emigrants increased by a whopping 250%.

The most dramatic turnaround was in the numbers of people coming from and going to the UK In 1976 there was a net inflow of 14 300 from there while in 1977 there was a net outflow of 2 500 to the UK.

What do South Africans think about the increasing flood of emigrants? Many whites see the quitters as cowardly traitors who have made their money and are now abandoning a sinking ship; others regard them as wise readers of a hopeless situation who do not wish to be associated with SA's struggle against the inevitable.

Bishop Manas Buthelezi believes growing emigration to be an expression of white frustration. "When whites do not see any meaningful changes, emigration is one way in which they express such frustration But black people can't leave"

Government has now chosen to make matters much worse with its SA Citizen-

ship Amendment Bill, compelling new immigrants under the age of 25 to become SA citizens after two years or lose their permanent residence right This means that young men will then become liable for national service — and not surprisingly, be less keen to come to SA

SA could well be facing a serious brain drain Thus 3 000 professional and technical people entered SA in the first 11 months of 1977, while 3 350 left

236
★

Don't disqualify immigrants — call by opposition

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Opposition members yesterday called on the Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, to refrain from permanently disqualifying immigrants from becoming South African citizens merely because they did not state their intention of acquiring citizenship within the prescribed two-year period.

Speaking during the committee stage of the South African Citizenship Amendment Bill, Mr Dave Dalling (PFP, Sandton), Mr Andrew Pyper (NRP, Durban Central) and Mr Vause Raw (NRP, Durban Point) said that in permanently debarring such immigrants from acquiring citizenship the minister would virtually be giving these people a "life sentence" for something which did not constitute a crime

In his call for a "more compassionate" approach Mr Raw said 18-year-olds were quite capable of defending the country, but in terms of the law they were still minors. Immigrants between the ages of 18 and 21 could, therefore, be in the disadvantageous position that their parents or guardians could refrain from stating the required intention, on their behalf, and thereby permanently

disqualifying them to become citizens

Even upon reaching the age of 21 it would in some circumstances be difficult for them to go against their parents' wishes, since their financial dependence on parents, especially if they were students, could weigh heavily against doing so

He called on the minister to put a time restriction on the provision disqualifying people from acquiring citizenship should they refrain from stating their intention within the prescribed period

Mr Dalling also proposed an amendment asking for the deletion of the provision that the names of people disqualified from ever attaining citizenship be published in the Government Gazette at three-monthly intervals

It could create a stigma and bring pressure to bear on people who have committed no offence, he said

Mr Raw, opposing this amendment, said that his party had no intention of protecting people against such a stigma, since these people were prepared to share in the benefits South Africa afforded them but declined to defend the country

Replying, Mr Schlebusch said he had already made the position quite clear and he could, therefore, not accept Mr Dalling's amendment

His department's immigration offices would explain the new set-up to prospective immigrants. The two-year period as provided for in the bill was sufficient for a person to decide whether he wished to take out permanent residence or not

The bill was adopted in committee — Sapa

WORLD NEWS

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1978

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WHY DISCRIMINATE?

WE CERTAINLY have no sympathy for currency smugglers. And as there has been ample evidence of money being spirited out of the country, to the obvious detriment of the economy, we fully support the Government in its determination to stamp out the practice.

However we have strong reservations about punishment that involves the selective deprivation of citizenship. In terms of a Bill before Parliament, provision is made for the Minister of the Interior to order the deportation of people who are convicted of contravening the exchange control regulations, if they are not South African citizens by birth or descent. Quite naturally the provision has been interpreted as blatant discrimination against naturalised citizens.

Equality before the law should be the fundamental right of all South Africans, whether they acquired their citizenship by birth, descent or naturalisation. To embody forfeiture of citizenship into the penal code for use against one class of citizen only is indefensible.

We wonder whether the Government has studied sufficiently the likely consequences of this provision. In its determination to deal firmly with currency smugglers, is it necessary to bring the whole status of naturalised

citizenship into question — to the point where potential new South Africans might be deterred from taking the plunge?

During the debate on the Bill an Opposition spokesman found it deplorable that so few immigrants to South Africa applied for South African citizenship. We expressed much the same sentiment in a recent editorial. However, if all we have to offer immigrants is a second-grade citizenship, then we don't foresee a rush of applicants.

In terms of the South African Citizenship Amendment Bill, immigrants under 25 years of age who are granted permanent residence permits after the Bill becomes law will, two years later, automatically become South African citizens by naturalisation — thus making them eligible for military service. It is conceivable, therefore, that a young naturalised citizen who took up his rifle in defence of the nation could be stripped of citizenship and deported if he contravened another law by sending money out of the country.

Thankfully we can rely on the Courts to use their discretion. But the fact remains that principles involving basic rights and privileges of citizenship are being dragged far too much into areas where they simply don't belong.

139 7/3/78
invited to SA (236)

THE ASSEMBLY — The Department of Information spent R433 423 bringing 139 foreigners from 16 countries to South Africa last year, according to the Minister of Information, Dr Mulder

He gave a written reply yesterday to a question by Mr Japie Basson (PFP Bezuidenhout).

Altogether the department invited 119 people from 18 countries and 41 international judges to visit South Africa. For various reasons, 21 of the 160 people invited, cancelled or postponed their visits.

The visitors were from Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Britain, Canada, Chile, France, West Germany, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland, United States and Uruguay. —
SAPA

225 doctors left SA last year

Star 15/3/78
236

1. Name (f
2. Age.
3. Race
4. Home (t
5. Work ty
6. School.
7. Team
8. Number
9. How lon

About 225 doctors left South Africa last year, according to the records of the Medical Association of South Africa.

10. How did you learn to do it?
11. Have you ever done any other work?
If yes, brief employment record:

Place	Period	Type of work
-------	--------	--------------

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

12. Have you ever thought of doing differen
If yes, why don't you?

13. How much of the year do you spend doing
14. How many farms do you visit each year?
15. When you are not doing this work, do y
do other work?

What?

But as all doctors are not members of the association, the true figure may be about 250, says Professor Guy de Klerk, chairman of the association's federal council, in his annual report.

"This is certainly not a mass exodus as some newspapers have implied, but it is undoubtedly many more than in previous years," he writes.

"South Africa cannot afford such a loss of its medical manpower."

Professor de Klerk says the ratio of doctors to population in South Africa is about one to 2 000, with the ideal set at one to 750 or 800. At the moment about 700 doctors qualify every year.

IMPLICATIONS

Most doctors who are leaving are academics or specialists.

"Seen in the light of the fact that it takes about 13 years and costs between R30 000 and R50 000 to train such a doctor, the implications of the situation are clear to us all.

"South Africa desperately needs every doctor in the service of the country," writes Professor de Klerk.

He appeals to the authorities to remove points of friction, and to his colleagues to think carefully before deciding to settle overseas.

Among these friction points, he mentions salaries and conditions of service of fulltime doctors in State or provincial employ.

Other reasons why doctors are leaving include political considerations

asons
or
aving

posed legislation which tends towards socialism — in the view of the Medical Association

(Professor de Klerk apparently refers here to a proposal to remove the right of doctors to contract out under the Medical Schemes Act. This has now been dropped.)

● Doctors welcome new fee ruling — Page 23.

TOURISM FM 24/3/78

Cheap and lovely (236)

Tourists from the Argentine are finding SA cheap and lovely and are coming in droves on package tours

Last year 6 173 (1 533) tourists came from the Argentine "In the three months from December we have had to arrange 21 special flights in addition to our normal flight once a week," says Ian Ker of Aerolineas Argentinas

"The boom started after a tour operator visited SA in December 1976 He liked what he saw and put the packaged tours together An average 21-day tour costs about R1 000, which to them is a bargain

"One of the things Argentines go for is electrical appliances which cost about half what they would in Buenos Aires. Portable TV sets and hi-fi equipment are popular buys, and there's often a problem of overweight baggage on the return journey"

Negotiations are currently in progress to add hypermarkets to the tour itineraries.

Other travel operators point out that while SA is much the same distance from south America as north America it is nearer than Europe Hotels are cheaper and in its wildlife and scenery it offers something new Most south Americans have been to north America or Europe and want something different

In relative terms Argentina is still fairly small beer It produces nowhere near the number of tourists coming from SA's main traditional sources, but in a period where numbers have been declining all round, it goes spectacularly against the trend

Britain remains SA's best tourist customer with north America and West Germany the runners-up in the tourist stakes. Numbers last year of tourists from the main areas were UK 95 905 (123 268); US 38 348 (44 090), West Germany 32 691 (35 789), and the Netherlands 11 518 (15 211) Strangely, there was also a 23% fall-off in tourism from Argentine's neighbour Brazil

1 2 3 4 5 6

15. Aantal athenklikes (gestinsede op plaas of erens anders vir wie werker nog sorg)

Werkwoordende (4)

- (a) Name (eerste name) alleenlik)
- (b) Verantwoord aan werker
- (c) Ouderdom
- (d) Geslag
- (e) Woonplek
- (f) Skooljare v
- (g) Nou op skool
- (h) Skool (naam) distrik e van plaas
- (i) Werk wat vt gedoon wo gedurende vakansies
- (j) Taallike e gewerk (c)
- (k) Taallike e kontant
- ander

925

(m)

Answers to Mr. WOOD. APRIL 1978
 Question 393 Col 598 & 599.
 Unemployed classworkers (2)

236

Persons in health service professions who emigrated

in the problems of the loss?

393 Mr N B WOOD asked the Minister of Statistics

- (1) How many (a) Whites, (b) Coloured, (c) Indians and (d) Bantu in the different professions associated with health services emigrated from South Africa during the last 12 months for which figures are available,
- (2) what is the number of each race group in each such profession

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

	(1) Emigrants 1977
Doctor	213
Dentist	25
Veterinarian	5
Pharmacist	39
Pharmaceutical Assistant	10
Dietitian	3
Professional Nurse	215
Nursing personnel not elsewhere classified	26
Optometrist/Optician	7
Physiotherapist	46
Radiographer	16
Health worker not elsewhere classified	15

Figures in respect of (1)(b) Coloureds (1)(c) Asians and (1)(d) Bantu not available

- (2) Figures for the last 12 months are not available. The latest figures available are those compiled according to the 1970 Population Census.

WEDNESDAY, 12 APRIL 1978

Population Census 1970

	(a) Whites	(b) Coloureds	(c) Asians	(d) Bantu
Doctor	7 929	139	514	175
Dentist	1 202	2	10	5
Veterinarian	502	2	—	1
Pharmacist	2 557	6	32	5
Pharmaceutical Assistant	579	71	34	119
Dietitian	227	4	1	23
Professional Nurse	20 512	3 573	527	17 127
Nursing personnel not elsewhere classified	6 210	2 314	444	9 367
Optometrist/Optician	502	21	11	22
Physiotherapist	1 054	13	13	41
Radiographer	1 106	54	45	57
Health worker not elsewhere classified	2 505	151	108	8 111

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OF 13

HANSARD 10. WED APRIL 1978
Question 523 Col. 592 & 593

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TUESDAY, 11 APRIL 1978

† Indicates translated version

For written reply

Emigration allowances X

523 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance

What amount was taken out of the Republic by way of emigration allowances in each month of 1976 and 1977, respectively

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

The amounts, which are based on data

593

TUESDAY, 11

furnished by authorized dealers in foreign exchange, are estimated as follows

	1976 R million	1977 R million
January	2,7	7,5
February	3,0	7,3
March	3,4	10,8
April	3,3	9,5
May	3,8	12,0
June	5,1	8,1
July	5,7	8,3
August	5,2	} 26,5
September	5,1	
October	4,5	
November	4,8	
December	6,0	
Total	52,6	90,0

The total estimated amount of R26,5 million for the last five months of 1977 is based on the number of emigrants. Separate statistics in respect of each of those months are not yet available

Emigrants take out R90m

THE ASSEMBLY. — Last year emigrants took an estimated R90-million in allowances out of the country, the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, said this week

This compared with R56 200 000 taken out in emigration allowances in 1976.

Sen Horwood said in a written reply

B. 1978 R. D. M.
to a question by Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP, Yeoville), that R63 500 000 was taken out between January and July 1977. Exact statistics were not yet available for the remaining five months but an estimated R26 500 000, based on the number of emigrants, was taken out. — Sapa.

ARGUS 13/4/78
 236 5

One in 40 doctors emigrated

The Argus Political Staff

ALMOST one in 40 of South Africa's doctors emigrated last year — a figure described by Mr Nigel Wood, New Republic Party MP for Berea as 'frightening'.

Slightly more than one in 50 dentists left the country as well.

The figures are contained in a written reply by the Minister of Statistics, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, to a parliamentary question by Mr Wood, and show that 213 white doctors and 25 white dentists emigrated last year.

EXPERTISE

These figures are quite horrifying. We are losing some of the most needed people in the health services.

A lot of those leaving are our top specialists. They are needed for the physical work they do as well as for the expertise they can hand on. We simply cannot afford this drain.

- 6. References.
- 5. Addresses.

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52
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EDA Aquaculture project

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Exodus from SA spirals — up 87 pc

Own Correspondent

The number of people leaving South Africa permanently increased by 10 482 — an 87,4 percent increase — between January and October last year, the Department of Statistics has disclosed in Pretoria.

Between these months 22 463 people emigrated from SA while 11 981 left during the same period in 1976. The 1977 figure exceeds the total for the previous year (15 641) and more than doubles the 1975 figure of 10 255.

The emigration figure remains highest among professional men and women of which 3 182 left SA between January and October last year.

This is more than double the number for the same time the previous year — an increase of 1 088.

PROFESSIONAL

This figure also exceeds the immigration of professional people last year by 461. Only 2 721 professional people immigrated to SA between January and October last year.

The second highest emigration rate is among production workers — 2 272 men and women left SA last year.

While the emigration rate spiralled, the rate at which people were entering the country plummeted by 471,1 percent on the 1976 figure.

SA staff

STAR 17/4/28

braced for Kei exodus

South African Embassy officials are experiencing "no problems" in Umtata and decisions on when they will start moving out will be taken this week

A fortnight before Chief Kaiser Matanzima's deadline for them to be out expires, South African Ambassador Mr D H Potgieter said at the weekend "We are in no hurry, there is no danger and no panic."

In a telephone interview from Umtata he said none of the staff had left and decisions on who would go first, who would stay until the end of the month, would be taken this week.

On April 30 all would be out.

FRIENDS

No antagonism was experienced from the man in the street, it was rather the opposite, Mr Potgieter said "There is also no ill feeling between me and the Prime Minister (of Transkei) and we remain intimate friends."

Among South African Government department officials seconded to the Transkei there was a feeling of uneasiness, as could be expected from people in a country where there will be no links with their own country.

But it was a Government promise that these people could return to South Africa on request. Those who wanted to remain could do so and others would immediately be accommodated in their various departments, Mr Potgieter said.

The development corporation alone employed more than 400 South Africans, apart from South Africans in hospitals, the railways and other depart-

WORRIED

Other South Africans in Umtata were worried today about daily administration, such as the registration of births and deaths, once the embassy has closed.

It was pointed out that people, including South African coloured people and non-Transkeian blacks, were daily forming queues at the embassy to have these matters attended to.

There is no indication yet of how they will be handled after the end of the month, other than having to resort to correspondence with Pretoria.

Answers 11 17 April 1978
Col 630

Refugees from Mozambique

494 Mr D J DALLING asked the
Minister of the Interior

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APRIL 1978

630

- (1) Whether any refugees from Mozambique entered the Republic during 1977, if so, how many;
- (2) whether any of them were repatriated; if so, how many,
- (3) whether any refugees were still in the Republic at the end of 1977, if so, how many,
- (4) what was the total cost during 1977 of providing for refugees from Mozambique,
- (5) whether any part of this cost has been recovered, if so, (a) what amount and (b) from what source

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

(1) to (5) Statistics of refugees who entered South Africa from Mozambique during 1977 are not available. The small number of refugees who entered South Africa were repatriated at the expense of the Portuguese authorities.

Economy

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NM 20/4/78

deters settlers

Mercury Reporter

TOP officials in the 1820 Settlers' Association said yesterday that the economic, not the political situation was the cause of the drop in immigration figures.

Mr. G. Kemsley, general manager, and Mr B. C. Le May, national chairman, were in Durban yesterday to meet members of the Natal branch of the association.

Mr. Kemsley said about 5 000 families had been discouraged from immigrating last year because of the economic situation here.

A former immigration official in London, Mr. Kemsley said it followed an up-and-down pattern.

Since he had studied the Citizenship Amendment Act, effective from yesterday, he felt it was not such a bad thing.

He did not know at this stage what effect it would have on immigration

Total figures have dropped from 40 000 in 1975 to a net loss of 1 178 last year.

The balance of the... 21/4/77

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More should be spent on getting more visitors to SA — and on encouraging local holidays

Last year 230m people worldwide went abroad for their holidays. Only 589 025 (1976: 638 479) came to SA. However they brought with them an estimated R278m (R279m) in badly needed foreign exchange.

On balance, tourism is a drain on our reserves simply because more South Africans travel abroad than foreigners visit. Reserve Bank figures show that in 1976 travel brought in R251m exclusive of R81m in fares, against outgoings of R337m and R88m in fares. The R93m deficit would be substantially greater if account was taken of the supplies — whisky, luxury coaches, chandeliers for hotels, etc. — required to cater for tourists.

The problem needs to be tackled on

two fronts by boosting the inflow while discouraging the outflow.

On the inflow side a lot more could be done if the means could be made available. Last year SA lavished R6.5m on its Department of Tourism (DoT) and this year it proposes to lash out with R6.8m. Such parsimony is surely short-sighted underinvestment. Compare it, for example, with the Department of Information budget of R15m to sell the world's most unwanted product.

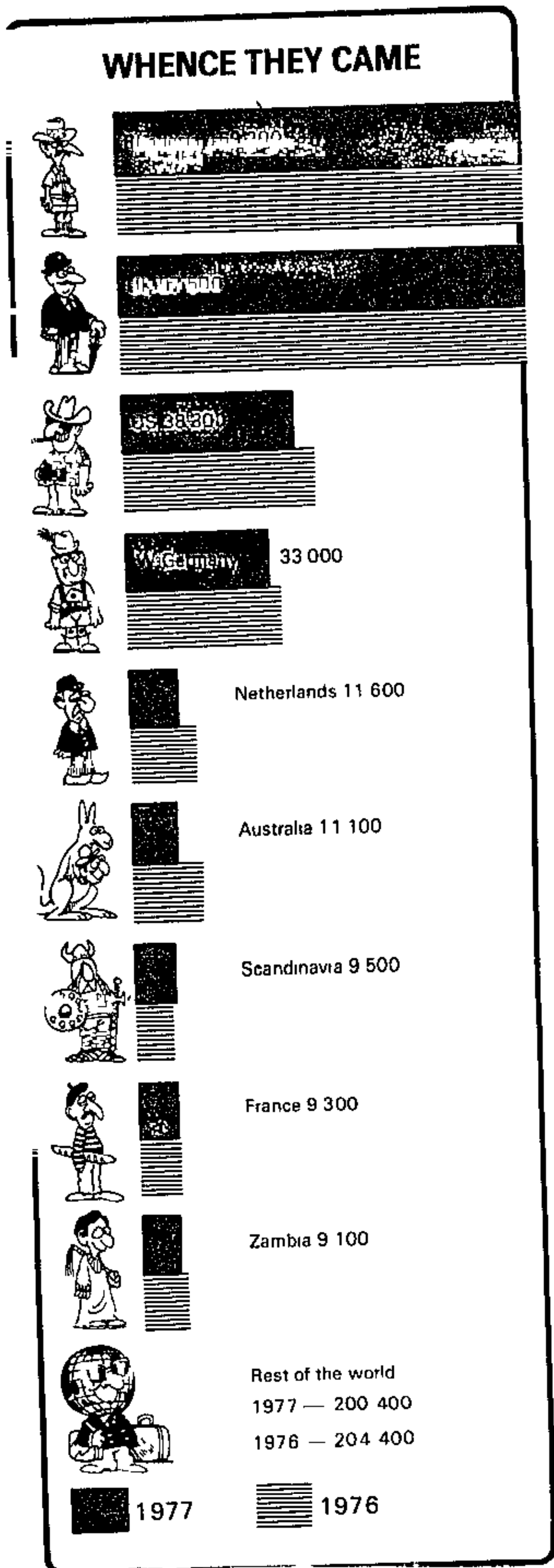
What businessman would send a mere 10 people to capture the huge North American tourist market or propose a shoestring budget allowing for a 28-spot TV campaign in Britain but nothing for the rest of Europe? But, given such limitations, DoT and its foreign marketing

arm, Satour, appear to be doing a good job. Hoteliers acknowledged this. Recently Southern Sun's Sol Kerzner paid tribute to what was being done by DoT and SAA in North America.

It is arguable whether last year's 8% drop in the number of foreign visitors was due to political factors or was a result of worldwide economic depression. The truth probably lies in a combination of factors.

Among those countries which sent more visitors to SA last year were Scandinavia, Kenya, Belgium, Mauritius and the Argentine, a list which hardly includes SA's best friends. Moreover, the seasonal pattern of the previous year — no dip evident after Soweto — was duplicated, though at a lower level.

Financial Mail April 21 1977



Is the much-publicised target of a million tourists by 1980 attainable? "I'll tell you in six months but at the moment things are looking good," replies Secretary for Tourism Theo Behrens. "In the first quarter of last year the figures were down 18% but in the last quarter we were up 6%."

A survey done four years ago indicates where the marketing effort should be directed. Average spending per head by visitors was UK R335, Europe R514, North America R447, Rhodesia R178 and rest of Africa R225. The figures are due for updating this year but it seems improbable that Europe and North America will be supplanted as the areas to go for.

Behrens, who brought his marketing skills from the Rembrandt Group to Tourism, says "Last year, we brought out a group of over 200 Elks from North Dakota. They are only one of the hundreds of organisations one finds all over the world. In the US alone one is talking of a 500 000 people market."

Special interest groups are aimed at with publications on such diverse subjects as Jewish heritage, Cape vintage, rock hunting in SA, stone age art, trains, diamonds and golf. From Canada alone 3 000 golfers a year are sent to hack their way around the world's courses. Another field to be mined is the international congress business. SA's share of the 6 000 international jamborees held worldwide each year is a pitiful average of three.

Eighteen months ago the Department of Tourism formed an appendage known as the SA Congress Bureau, which has turned out an illustrated brochure setting out what is on offer, where and at what price. This has been sent to 2 300 congress organisers and will be followed up.

At one time SA used to offer a fairly crude package nicknamed "flora, fauna and bantu" but times have changed. "We are selling hard on variety," says Behrens. "Our slogan is the world in one

country. Other countries have various attractions but we plug the line that SA has them all."

He sees an annual growth of 15% in tourism as possible and healthy. "Beyond that I think we would run into trouble and strain the facilities which need time to grow," Behrens dismisses the idea that only the upper income groups are sought after. "Anyone who has the fare is welcome. In West Germany, for example, an increasing number of blue collar workers can afford travel."

Not all visitors are in the same class as the 80 Americans who arrived in SA earlier this year and spent an average of R400 a day each during their three day stay.

Lower airfares would undoubtedly boost tourism, the only danger being a higher proportion of "outs" over "ins". Some moves have been made recently to bring fares down. From June 1 a new Apex fare between New York / Boston / Miami and Johannesburg will be 13% cheaper. Negotiations are in progress to reduce rates between Australia/New Zealand and SA. If successful, the return fare between Auckland and Johannesburg could drop by as much as R800.

There can, however, be no reductions sufficient to induce mass tourism until the cosy IATA clique is broken up. Let the Jim Laker in and fares will take care of themselves. The masses just love what an SAA executive priggishly referred to recently as "slum travel". It's the remotest of possibilities, but the day a Laker jet lands at Jan Smuts, travel will really take off.

The other side of the coin is encouraging the locals to take their holidays at home. Last year 524 597 (604 881) South Africans went abroad on holiday and another 180 013 (134 180) went on business. The number of those who stayed at home is unknown but it is estimated that their holiday spending was a huge R575m (R500m).

South African Jews Do Not Look For a Solution

2/14/55
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South Africa's high emigration figures are causing concern. But one form of emigration has been actively encouraged since 1890.

This is aliyah, or the return of Jews throughout the world to their homeland of Israel, formerly Palestine.

For the past two or three years, South African Jews, have been leaving for Israel at the rate of about 1,000 a year. There are now believed to be about 12,000 South African Jews in Israel.

Aliyah, which means 'ascent,' is supported by the SA Zionist Federation, and one of its functions is to encourage local Jews to settle in Israel.

Some South African Jews regard this as a form of disloyalty to South Africa.

One Johannesburg Jew, who does not wish to be named, says in a letter that it is wrong to encourage emigration at a time when our country needs as many people as possible.

'Why is it that other countries don't go in for this form of luring immigrants from South Africa?'

He added that while Israel needed more people, 'surely our duty is to South Africa first, where we earn a good living with all the accompanying luxuries? Why tap South Africa's resources to feed other countries' needs?'

Professor Marcus Aron, director-general of the SA Zionist Federation, said there was nothing new in this, as the federation had been encouraging aliyah since its formation in 1890.

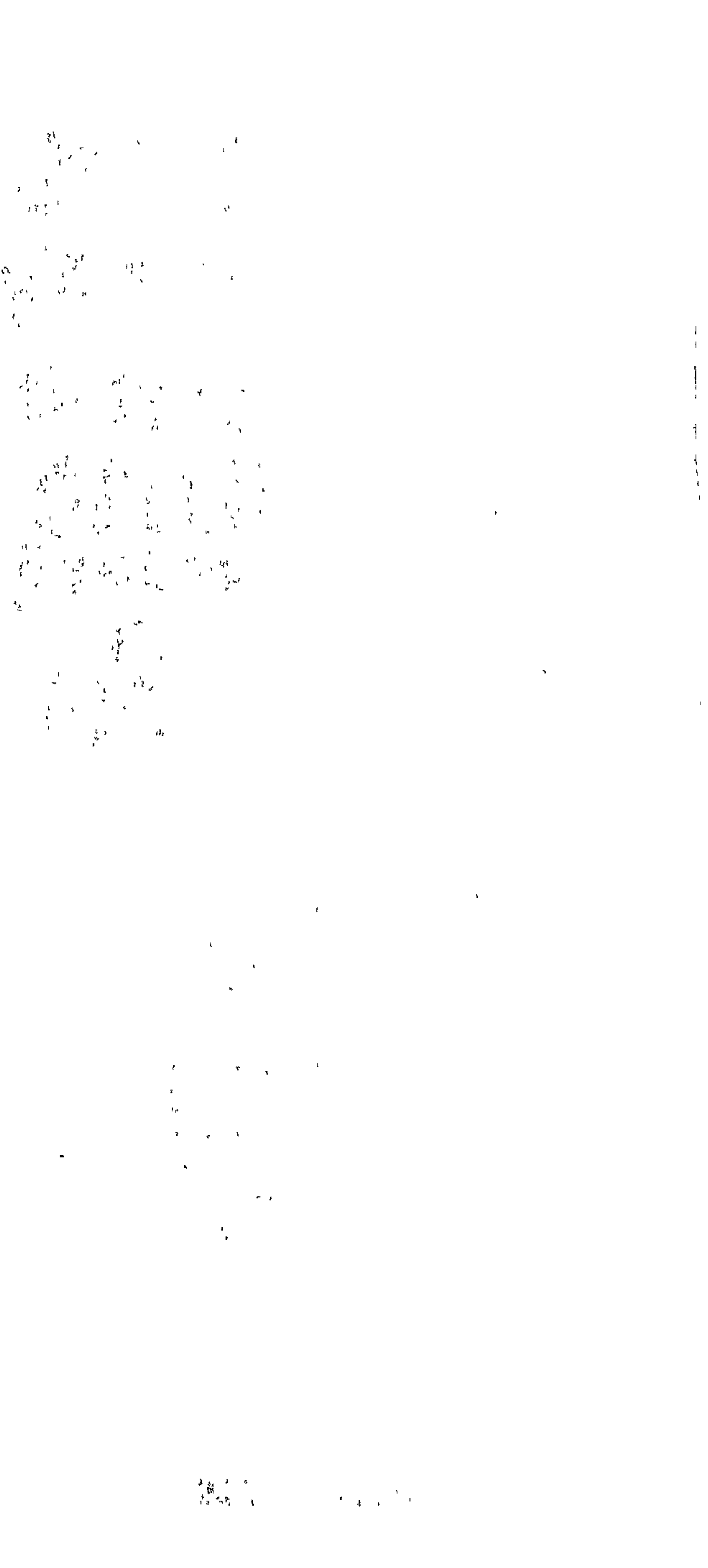
This policy was to encourage Jews to live in Israel to 'fulfill the Zionist condition.'

He said Israel especially

needed western Jews, had a demographic situation just over half Israeli immigrants come from oriental Arab states.

The country has had successive waves of Jewish immigration since 1948.

Mostly escaping persecution in Eastern Europe, Germany, Arab states, more recently, the Soviet Union.



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Mystery settler kept in cells

A COLOURED man, believed to be from Somalia, has been held as a prohibited immigrant in a cell at Pretoria Central police station for 19 months.

He calls himself Alexander Andy, but his name is thought to be Abdullahi Abedi Yussuf. According to the last of several statements made to the Department of the Interior, he claims to have been born in Somalia.

POLICE HOLD MAN 19 MONTHS

His plight was disclosed when he managed to telephone the Sunday Times to plead for help, saying he was born in South Africa and that there was nowhere to deport him to. He had a strong South African accent.

Not known

A spokesman for the Department of the Interior said this week that because of the lengthy delay in efforts to repatriate Mr. Andy, checks were at present being made to establish whether he could be released as a temporary resident, pending deportation.

The checks included establishing whether or not he was a security risk.

The spokesman told me that the Department of the

Interior was working through the International Red Cross to establish whether Mr. Andy could be repatriated to Somalia.

Not known

He said that, according to Mr. Andy's latest statement to the department, he was born in Somalia, but that his father was in Saudi Arabia and the whereabouts of his mother were not known. He is said to be between 20 and 25 years old.

The spokesman said he was unable to state how long Mr. Andy had been in South Africa before being picked up or how he had entered South Africa. He said that Mr. Andy had made several conflicting

in cells

BY TONY STIRLING

statements about his origins.

The Pretoria Central police station commander, Colonel D. H. Boshoff, said that in one version Mr. Andy claimed to have been born in Vrededorp, Johannesburg.

Mr. Andy apparently had friends or relatives on the outside, because someone was supplying him with money for necessities.

He said he was against holding prohibited immigrants in police cells for lengthy periods because, although they were given individual cells, the police stations could not offer the

same facilities as prisons.

Although there was provision for prohibited immigrants to be held in prisons, he had been unable to get them admitted.

Lies

Col. Boshoff said that Mr. Andy was not the only prohibited immigrant to have been held at Pretoria Central for a lengthy period.

A Portuguese man had been held for about a year at the station. "But it was partly his fault because of all the lies he told about his origins," he said.

Mr. Andy was technically not a prisoner but was merely being held on the instructions of the Department of the Interior.

"He is their baby," said Col. Boshoff. "But I do hope they will be able to make some arrangement for him because I do not believe that it is right for him to be held here for so long."

In his phone call to the Sunday Times last weekend, Mr. Andy described himself as a "permanent client of the Sunday Times" and said he was making application to be admitted to Pretoria Central Prison because the facilities there were better.

Police this week refused permission for the Sunday Times to interview Mr. Andy.

Prejudice lingers in some areas . . .

... but blacks are moving in on the 'white' fields

Evelyn Vosloo
With a minimum of fuss and fanfare several major South African companies have been setting a trend which could have far-reaching consequences.

Acting from a growing conviction that South African jobs should be filled by South Africans, they have been upgrading blacks into careers which have previously been the almost exclusive preserve of whites.

Jobs like quantity surveying, draughting, computer programming and land surveying are being opened to blacks in growing numbers.

Conviction is not the only motivation, however. Big business is not run on the lines of pie-in-the-sky idealism.

Employers, whose duty to shareholders is making money, have found that the white population can no longer supply the talent required for certain fields in sufficient numbers.

This situation has been accelerated by the dramatic slowing down of immigration to South Africa after the June 1976 riots.

As Mr John Starkey, managing director of International Computers (ICL), a company taking the lead in this trend in the computer field, puts it:

"The major problem which the country is facing and which we as a supplying company face is a shortage of skilled personnel."

"It was recently estimated that 1 600 trained people were at present needed on the Reef alone in the computer field. From our experience it became clear that we were not going to get the required people from the white population group and, anyway, we wanted to give opportunities in this field to the Black

Prejudice has caused changes in companies promoting blacks into previously all-white fields.

Roberts Construction operates within the often conservative

building industry. "Our policy is discriminatory," says managing director E D Bramwell.

"But there are a lot of hang-ups, while our policy is carried out in many places there are areas within the group where the prejudices of the past

are still felt. We have not been successful in every area," he says.

"One of the men in the hot seat as far as problems of this kind are concerned is Mr Wilby Baqwa, group labour relations manager.

"We have liaison committees on every

contract site and a coordinating liaison committee in every area," he says.

"They deal with all racial problems, and have had some spectacular failures.

"We still find prejudices in the working

environment." Another problem is the almost total lack of adequate training facilities like trade schools and technical institutions, for blacks.

Because of this the company has to do much of its own training.

Experiences of two companies indicate there are vast areas not reserved for whites by law where trained personnel are urgently needed.

Blacks are more than ready and able to fill them, and economic as well as social

trends indicate they will be doing so in future in growing numbers.

Problems there may be, but they are not insurmountable, as these companies and others following the same trend in other fields, have found.

Quantity schedules

Computer programmers



Black quantity schedulers at work at Roberts Construction. From left, Mr Danial Mooti, Mr John Masilela, Mr Steve Mojaki and Mr Joshua Thelelo.

ICL therefore decided last year to go ahead with an all-out effort to train Indian, Africans and coloured programmers.

Between November and December last year the company advertised for applicants. The response was startling.

"We received 1 200 applications," says Mr Starkey. "These were whittled down to 400 who were put through stringent intelligence and aptitude tests. From these results 40 people were chosen and started training in February."

The training involves not only programming in the computer language, but general education, sociological orientation and business training, according to Mr John

Brett, ICL's manpower development manager. There is heavy emphasis on communication and business training.

The former, he says, is designed to "wink" students out of their cultural shells and teach them the necessary approach and jargon to function effectively in a business environment."

One of the innovations in this field was a "getting to know you" session right at the beginning in which all the students lectured each other on their cultures, beliefs, religious, dress and tradition.

"The business training involves bookkeeping, accounting, stocktaking and control and business routine, and is designed to enable students to understand and cope with the

profit-orientated world they will be entering."

General education is another facet of training. This includes history, geography and language classes and is designed to expand students' general knowledge horizons and make up for disparities in

personal experience caused by vastly differing backgrounds and cultural variations in educational systems.

The training has been practical and not a little creative and geared towards making the students' entry into a predominantly white working environment as smooth as

possible. The results have caused quite a stir.

The average aggregate mark on the first course is 68.8 percent. Eight of the students achieved aggregate scores of more than 80 percent, more than a dozen between 70 and 80

percent, and the rest between 50 and 70 percent. The papers were marked by outside examiners, mostly from the United Kingdom, to avoid an bias on our part," says Mr Brett.

Mr Starkey said the company was very pleased with the results, which it had no way of predicting,

and he was confident that there would be no problems of acceptance when the new programmers went out into the employment field.

There have been problems of another kind, however. According to Mr Brett, the main one was that there were no precedents for multiracial and cultural training set-ups in the United States or the UK in the computer field," he said.

"We had to plan from scratch, including the battery of aptitude and IQ tests from which we chose our trainees."

"Building on experience in other fields combined with help from the Human Sciences Research Council and the Institute of Personnel Research, we

believe we have come up with a battery that is valid," he said.

The first programmes to pass through the training course start work later this month.

Another company, which has been moving in the same direction for some time but in a completely different field, is Roberts Construction.

Mr J E D Bramwell, group managing director, says Robert's activities in the field of upgrading are three-pronged. On the first level the company teaches skills aimed at raising competence from unskilled to semi-skilled workers through its own training centres and government centres.

On the next level the company puts employees

through courses to train them as artisans in all construction areas, including the electrical, mechanical and building fields.

It also trains and sends people to technical schools like Madkhe where they can gain technicians' diplomas or qualify as land or quantity surveyors and draughtsmen, and provides courses and finance for universities to individual students and to upgrade technicians.

We employ Indian engineers and an African training artisans for many years, says Mr Bramwell.

A more recent development has been to train nightmen and quality supervisors, be it the shortage of trained people in these fields has become more acute recently.

Black Indian and coloured computer programming trainees relaxing at ICL's training centre with Mr John Brett (centre). From left, Mr David Lucas, Mr Godfrey Frank, Mr Fusi Mokoena, Mr Uncoos Adam, Miss Rashida Patel and Mr Joseph Moshime.

COLORAC ROOFING SLATES
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EVERITE

Star 15/5/78 (230)

Migrant amnesty 'was vague'

Hundreds of illegal Portuguese immigrants in South Africa did not take advantage of the Government's amnesty offer for fear of deportation because they knew nothing about the conditions of the offer.

This was revealed by a source close to the Portuguese community who added that the offer failed to reassure immigrants who had come to the country illegally.

The offer should have received more publicity than it did and the conditions of the amnesty had not been revealed.

Students approaching consular staff in Johannesburg for further details about the offer could only be told that each case would be "treated on merit".

Illegal immigrants were anxious to know what fac-

tors — such as marital status, level of education or income — would affect their application for residence in South Africa.

Instead they were offered only a general outline.

No sort of guarantee was offered by consular staff and this resulted in illegal migrants always having a doubt about their future," said the source.

About 900 people answered the amnesty call.

He estimated that there were between 400 and 500 illegal immigrants still in the country.

A spokesman of the Department of the Interior in Johannesburg confirmed earlier this month that the amnesty offer was now at an end.

He added, however, that each case, when brought to the Department's attention, would be treated on merit.

Prejudice lingers in some areas . . .

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Prejudice from whites has caused "hangups" for companies promoting blacks into previously all-white fields.

Roberts Construction operates within the often conservative building industry. "Our policy is non-discriminatory," says managing director Mr J E D Bramwell.

But there are still a lot of hang-ups. While our policy is carried out in many places there are areas within the group where the prejudices of the past are still felt and we have not been as successful as we would have liked."

One of the men in the hot seat as far as problems of this kind are concerned is Mr Wilby Baqwa, group labour relations manager. "We have liaison committees on every contract site and a coordinating liaison committee in every area," he says.

"They deal with all problems, including racial problems, and work quite well, but we have had some spectacular failures. "We still find prejudices in the working environment."

Another problem is the almost total lack of adequate training facilities like trade schools and technical institutions, for blacks.

Because of this the company has to do much of its own training. Experiences of two companies indicate that there are vast areas not reserved for whites by law where trained personnel are urgently needed. Blacks are more than ready and able to fill them, and economic as well as social trends indicate that they will be doing so in future in growing numbers. Problems there may be, but they are not insurmountable, as these companies and others following the same trend in other fields, have found.

Quantity schedules Computer programmers

blacks are moving in on the 'white' fields

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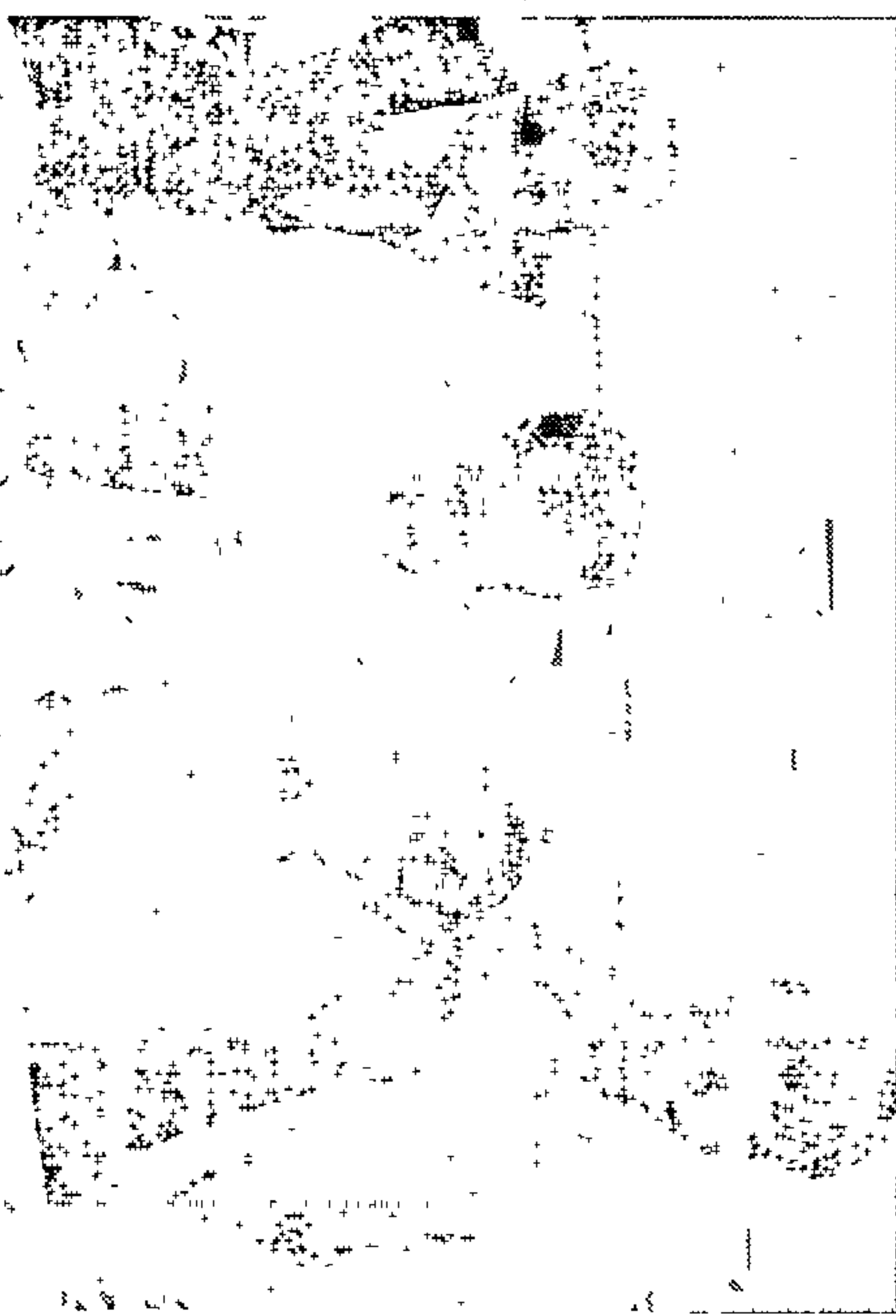
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Black Indian and coloured computer trainees relaxing at ICL's training centre with Mr John Brett (centre). From left, Mr David Lucas, Mr Godfrey Frank, Mr Fusi Mokoena, Mr Unnos Adam, Miss Rashida Patel and Mr Joseph Moshime.

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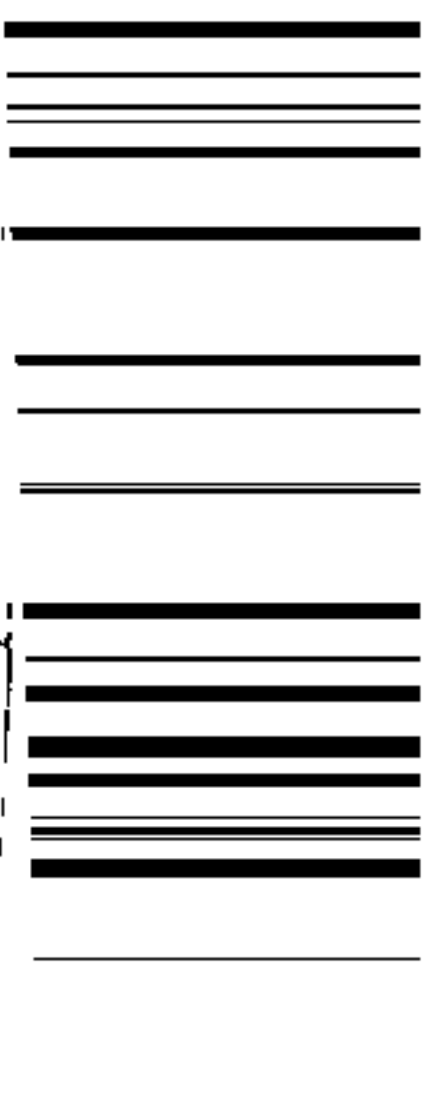
We employ Indian engineers and an African engineer and have been training artisans for many years," says Mr Bramwell. "A more recent development has been to train draughtsmen and quantity surveyors, because the shortage of trained people in these fields has become more acute recently."

COLORAC ROOFING SLATES

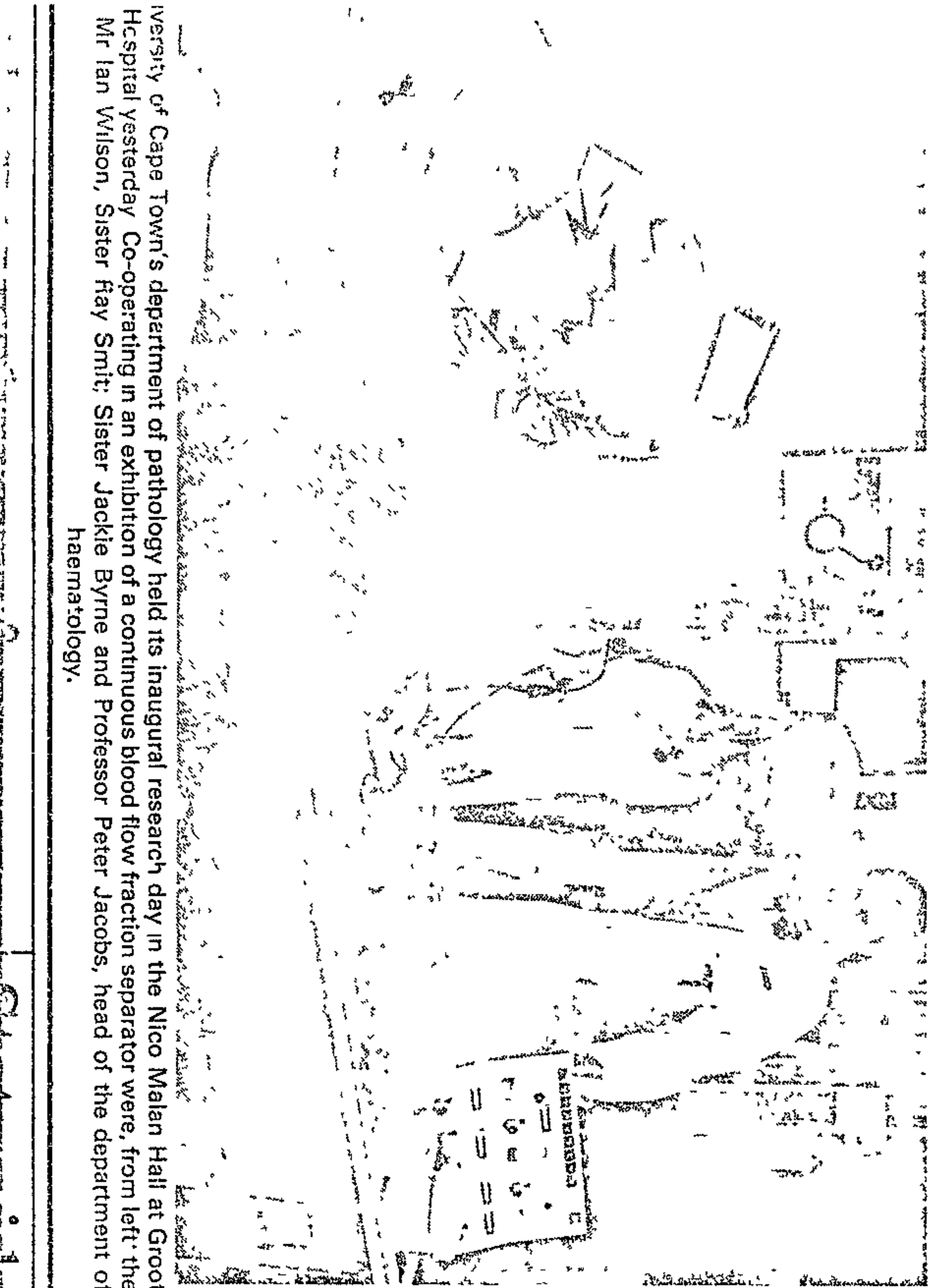
Bill Drite's helpful building hints:

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Cape Times 18/5/78 (2) 236



University of Cape Town's department of pathology held its inaugural research day in the Nico Malan Hall at Groot Hospital yesterday. Co-operating in an exhibition of a continuous blood flow fraction separator were, from left: the Mr Ian Wilson, Sister Fay Smit; Sister Jackie Byrne and Professor Peter Jacobs, head of the department of haematology.

UCT losing its best staff — prof

PROFESSOR M C BERMAN, head of the division of pathology at the University of Cape Town, said yesterday that his department was faced with the loss of some of its best academic staff to overseas institutions.

Speaking at the inaugural research day in pathology, held in the Nico Malan Hall at Groot Schuur Hospital, Professor Berman said loss of staff had always been a problem in the Republic, "but there can be little doubt that recent political events have had a deleterious effect

"Even in the present climate, encouragement and availability of adequate research facilities, along with a satisfying commitment to patient care, would be a potent counter to what could otherwise lead to a serious crisis," said Professor Berman.

The exhibition of research, which was opened by the dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Professor David McKenzie, included a number of papers and poster displays by the departments of anatomical pathology, bacteriology, chemical pathology, clinical science and immunology, and the department of haematology.

Two special displays showed the action of a continuous blood flow separator in use by a patient with a blood disorder, and a chemical pathology laboratory computer system developed by the department and operated at one-fifth of the cost of a commercial system.

No sympathy for emigrants

THE ASSEMBLY — Many people leaving South Africa were on the "chicken run" and he had no sympathy for them, Mr Brian Page (IFP, Umhlanga), said in the Immigration Vote yesterday.

Speaking as the son of immigrants, he said he believed it was the duty of South Africans to stay in the land of their birth.

Mr Page said people on temporary permits should

be encouraged and assisted to stay. They should not be required to return to their country of origin to apply for permanent residence.

Mr B. Widman (REP, Hillbrow) drew attention to the fact that for the first time there was a loss of people to South Africa. Last year 1,178 people left the country, over and above those who came in.

Mr Widman said immigrants should be made to feel at home and it was important to recognise that they were entitled to use their own language and guard their cultural heritage. Natural assimilation would follow.

Mr Dave Dalling (PFP, Sandton) said in the Interior Vote the Government should see to it that immigrants became full citizens and shared responsibilities with all South Africans. — PC.

R58 m on homes

THE ASSEMBLY — A R17-million private sector contribution brought the amount spent on black housing last year to nearly R58 million, the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr Mulder, said yesterday.

He said 37,199 homes for blacks had been built between 1972 and 1977.

SAPA

NA 201578

516 more

PRETORIA -- Migration figures released here yesterday by the Department of Statistics showed that during January this year 1 840 immigrants settled in South Africa while 1 324 people left the country. -- (Sapa.)

Eight top doctors to quit SA

By NIC VAN OUDTSHOORN

AT LEAST eight medical professors and top specialists attached to Groote Schuur Hospital — including some members of the famous cardiac unit — are quitting South Africa to settle overseas.

The shock move could be the beginning of another brain drain.

The doctors are all involved in teaching at the University of Cape Town's medical school, which uses Groote Schuur as a training hospital.

It is understood from very reliable medical sources that the main reasons for their decision to leave are:

- Poor salaries which have not kept pace with the cost of living.
- The abolition of many financial rewards, like travelling expenses for doctors who have to visit patients after hours.

"Doctors received a so-called overtime allowance some years ago but this, in fact, gave the authorities the excuse to start cutting other allowances," one source told me.

"The result was that doc-

‘Those who have chosen an academic career have become steadily poorer’

tors who have chosen an academic career at a teaching hospital such as Groote Schuur have become progressively poorer."

- It is felt that doctors who are doing such top-level research that they are invited to read papers at conferences abroad are penalised because they lose about 25 per cent of their salaries when they are away.

"The only other way is to use regular vacation times for such conferences, but

that is not fair because that is really part of an academic's job," one doctor told me this week.

- The disparity in salaries received by white and black doctors at provincial hospitals.

"Doctors in private practice are not nearly as closely involved with the harsh realities of this wage gap as are those in academic positions

"Black and white students pay the same fees,

attend the same lectures, write the same examinations — and yet the day after they qualify those with black skins earn less than their white colleagues," said one source.

The South African Medical Association has also taken a strong stand against this disparity over the years, but has received only promises that the wage gap is to be eliminated when money is available.

"Many doctors have given up believing these promises. They just cannot stand this irrational discrimination based on race any longer. That's why they are leaving," said one senior doctor

- The freezing of posts for economic reasons which has prevented natural growth of departments and cut back promotional opportunities.

● Lack of more and better equipment at the hospital due to a shortage of money allocated by the Cape Provincial Administration

"One of the advantages of an academic career in medicine is the opportunities for research and the first-rate equipment which should be available," one source told me.

"But, because of financial constraints, new and better equipment is being bought on only a very limited scale. Most of the time doctors are told just to make do with what they have."

- Some of the doctors are also understood to be concerned about the political situation in South Africa.

The doctors who are leaving have apparently all obtained academic posts in the United States, New Zealand and Australia.

The medical superintendent at Groote Schuur, Dr. Reeve Sanders, referred the Sunday Times to the Director of Hospital Services for comment. But the director, Dr. L. M. Kotze, was not available.

Cape Times 236
3/15/78

Loubser attacks doctor exodus

THE sooner emigrating doctors left South Africa "the better", Mr P J Loubser, MEC in charge of hospitals, said in the Provincial Council yesterday.

Speaking in the budget debate on the hospitals vote, Mr Loubser accused the doctors who were leaving of being unpatriotic to their country.

"If these doctors want to leave, then I will give them a golden handshake and will challenge them to find a better place in the world where conditions for them would be better," Mr Loubser said.

"I say on behalf of all right thinking people that the sooner these people leave South Africa, the better.

Mr Loubser dismissed as invalid the reasons given in a Sunday newspaper for the exodus of the doctors. He said they were leaving because they feared the future of South Africa. "The reasons are political."

Dr J T Sonnenberg (PFP Green Point), who strongly attacked Mr Loubser, said many snide references were made about the reasons for the exodus, which increased in the past few years.

"Total rubbish"

"Accusations such as greed, selfishness, unpatriotism have been made against these doctors.

"These reasons are absolute nonsense and total rubbish — the professional status of doctors is being infringed upon by calling them unpatriotic when they leave the country."

Dr Sonnenberg referred to a report yesterday which said doctors leaving the Cape Provincial Administration were doing so because they were politically frustrated — "like rats leaving a sinking ship".

"What ship? What is sinking?" Dr Sonnenberg

----- "I, hone, this, was
DIES ALL 'PROG I

Dr Sonnenberg said there was a great deal of unhappiness among doctors. "The standard of medicine here is as good if not better than in any other country

"Salaries to full-time staff are unrealistically low and these doctors receive a non-pensionable and taxable overtime allowance."

When Mr Loubser replied he said he did not mean to cast anything on the medical profession

Mr P Oosthuizen (Nat Griqualand) said politics was not the reason why these doctors were leaving. "They leave for their own personal gain and nothing else," he said

Le Grange thanks SA's 600 000 immigrants

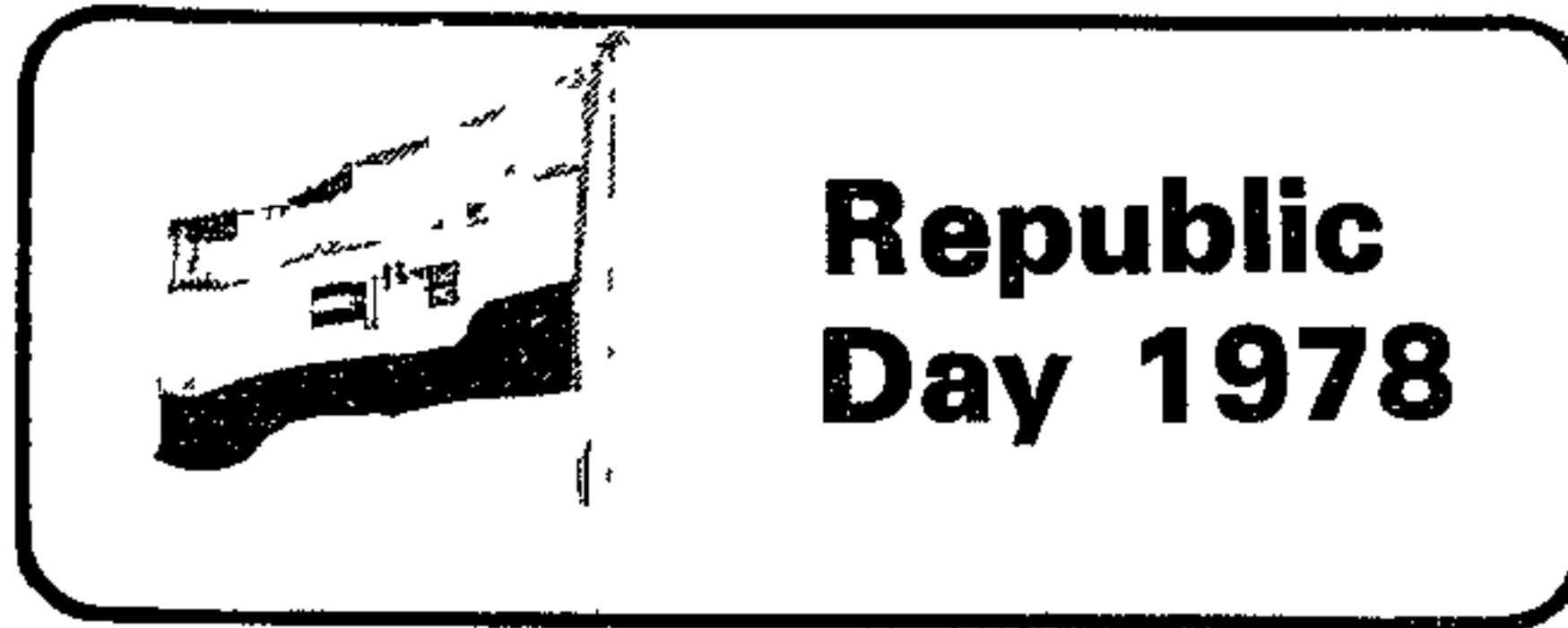
Cape Times
1/6/78

(236)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The skills and know-how brought to South Africa during the past decade-and-a-half by more than 600 000 immigrants who have settled here and helped to build the country has strengthened the foundation necessary for the Republic to become the industrial giant of Africa, the Deputy Minister of Public Works and Immigration, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday.

Addressing a Republic Day celebration at Brakpan, Mr Le Grange said the immigrants' contribution to this country had greatly helped to establish its present-



day industrial independence

Paying tribute to the immigrants who settled here in spite of "clouds on the horizon", Mr Le Grange said "We still need our immigrants in future — those who are already here and will become South African citizens, as well as those who will still come to settle in South Africa

"In a century where no country can afford to live in isolation — no matter how hostile the so-called international opinion — and no matter how negative the international mass media, I am glad to say that we had still succeeded in reaching the record immigration figures of more than 50 000 in 1975 and

40 000 in 1976

"To these men and women who had decided to make this beautiful and prosperous country their fatherland — not withstanding what the world at large say about us, and even sometimes threaten to do to us — I say 'thank you'."

Mr Le Grange admitted an emigration loss in 1977.

He referred to the 26 000 emigrants who maintained that they left as a result of growing insecurity.

"How do we explain the fact that during the same period more than 24 800 people came to South Africa? While other people are fleeing, they are coming to South Africa to settle."

The Cape Times, Saturday, June 3, 1978

2286

Doctors aren't the onl



Professor Barnard

DOCTORS are not the only professional people leaving South Africa. A Cape Times investigation showed yesterday that the brain-drain includes lawyers, architects, civil engineers and accountants.

A Cape Town attorney has described the exodus of lawyers from the city alone as a "rivulet" compared with the "dribble" before the Soweto riots.

He said former Cape Town attorneys were working in the United States, Britain and Australia.

Most favoured California which, like South Africa, practised Roman Dutch law and where a South African attorney had to write only one examination to qualify there.

He said he knew of a former senior partner in a local law firm who was working as a clerk in New York, and a young man with an Llb degree who had to leave South Africa because he could not find legal work.

"In the reasons for lawyers going, the political and economic situations are inter-



Dr R L M Kotze

twined. The recession has hit the legal profession as much as any other. And there are certainly no new jobs in law for youngsters wanting to enter the profession."

The president of the Law Society of the Cape of Good Hope, Mr S J Levin, said although some attorneys left the country he did not consider the numbers significant.

Mr Ian Cruikshank, president of the Cape Institute of Architects, said the profession was losing people to countries overseas because of the slump in the building industry.

New graduates, who cost the state between R12 000 and R20 000 to train, were leaving the country — and because South African architectural training was of such a high standard, they were being snapped up all over the world.

He said the profession had lost many immigrants from Europe who came to South Africa during the economic boom. The civil engineering profession had also been hit by immigrant engineers returning home, Mr Hans Bliersch of the SA Institute of Civil

Barnard: Doctors should contribute

PROFESSOR CHRIS BARNARD said yesterday doctors who gave the political situation in the Republic as their reason for leaving should "stay behind and join those who are trying to do something about changing things".

Speaking at his University of Cape Town medical school office yesterday on the eve of his departure for a medical symposium in London, Professor Barnard said he knew of a number of top-ranking medical men about to leave South Africa but could not confirm that at least 12 were leaving the Groote Schuur complex of teaching hospitals.

"If they genuinely feel they cannot stay here but are concerned about the underprivileged then why do they move to privileged positions

overseas? Logically, they should move to an African state, they can choose any one they like, Africa is crying out for doctors," Professor Barnard said.

He knew of no South African medical emigrant who was going to a lower status post. "Many have even abused travel and leave privileges to look for jobs — a case of biting the hand that feeds you.

"After the first transplant I was offered a quarter-million-dollar annual salary and unlimited private practice to work in America. That was 10 years ago so the money was quite considerable. I turned it down because this is where I was given the facilities and scope — I could not have done the transplant anywhere else in the world.

"My advice to them is stay — and plough back a little bit of what they took out," he said.

CAVT-F

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The Cape Times, Saturday, June 3, 1978

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professionals leaving

Engineers said. Immigrants propped up the local profession for some time.

There were probably as many foreigners as local graduates entering the profession, Mr Blersch said.

"We are finding that they are now returning home. If they find jobs in Europe they accept them — in case the economic situation here gets worse."

The president of the Cape Society of Chartered Accountants, Mr A P Jenner, said he couldn't say no accountants were leaving the country — but he did not think the movement was large.

Emigrating doctors — 205 left the country between January and November last year compared with 79 in 1976 — have been the target of considerable criticism recently. The Cape Director of Hospital Services, Dr R L M Kotze, described them this week as "rats leaving a sinking ship".

In a radio discussion programme yesterday, Professor Guy de Klerk, chairman of the Cape Western branch of the



Mr A P Jenner

Medical Association of South Africa, said one of the solutions to the drain of medical academics was to remove doctors from the control of the public service.

"A doctor, in his training, is trained to think for himself, to be independent. He does not take kindly to regulations, organization or bureaucracy.

"We should take a leaf out of the book of Israel," Prof De Klerk said. "They have taken the medical and teaching professions out of their so-called civil service commission and have them on a completely separate basis."

He said another very serious objection of doctors was salary discrimination. The people who had left the country were by-and-large top quality doctors who had been grabbed by other Western countries, particularly America.

"They are sitting on the sidelines waiting to take these people who have been well-trained by world standards."

Harvard 18 9 June 1978.
Question 735 Col. 897-898.

236

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... the amount

The MINISTER OF IMMIGRATION

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the ... of 196 of 9 February
1978.

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(b) 18 710

Many medical students hope to leave SA — survey

236

Science Reporter

ONE-THIRD of the final-year medical students at the University of Cape Town who answered a questionnaire want to emigrate after graduation and more than half are unsettled, according to a survey by a new medical student publication on the campus.

The findings, which appear today in the first issue of Pulse, have been queried by the Dean of the Medical Faculty, Dr David McKenzie, as statistically suspect because not all students completed the survey forms.

Students at all stages of their training were asked to complete the questionnaire. The percentage response varied from 78 percent in the first year to 52 percent in the sixth year. Those who wanted to emigrate rose from 18,7 percent in the first year to 33 percent in the final year with a further 21 percent undecided.

Students who said they would stay in South Africa after graduation decreased from 58,2 percent in the first year to 46,3 percent in the sixth year.

"These figures represent the feelings of the classes now and could change either way depending on changes both in South Africa and abroad," the survey said.

More women students

Two-thirds of those intending to leave wanted to go immediately after graduation while the remainder said they would spend up to five years in practice here. More women students than men wanted to leave.

In the final-year physiotherapy class, 42 percent wanted to leave immediately after graduation.

Dr McKenzie, quoted in the same issue, said he knew of suggestions to restrict medical emigration but felt this was "out of character" in a free-enterprise society and could result in a "backlash detrimental to the South African image".

Emigration of doctors from numerous countries in the Western world was commonplace and usually balanced by immigration. With the passage of time the problem would solve itself, he said.

In the same issue Professor Harry Seftel, Professor of African Medicine at the University of the Witwatersrand, called for a six- to 10-year compulsory post-graduate practice for new doctors, to be served in homeland or rural areas where the country's health needs were greatest.

He also asked for student selection on the basis of commitment to post-graduate service.

MERCURY

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1978

TOWARDS 2000

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THE R4 000-MILLION development plan for taking KwaZulu to the threshold of the 21st Century is a challenging, even daunting, document — yet full of exciting possibilities for a renaissance of the 5 000 000 people who comprise South Africa's biggest population group.

The team of economists who undertook the study at the request of the KwaZulu Cabinet present a picture of a largely undeveloped territory that is under heavy pressure from population growth but has a rich potential for the development of industry, agriculture, mining, water resources, hydro-electric power and tourism.

The amounts of capital required during the planning period up to 1990 are substantial, as the report elsewhere in this issue of the Mercury shows, but they are not unrealistic in domestic terms or indeed very large on the scale by which the Western democracies grant loans and aid to developing countries.

If the stability and inherent dynamism of the South African socio-economic fabric can be maintained during a difficult period of political change and adaptation, investment in KwaZulu could be an attractive proposition. The outlook of its vigorous and disciplined people should, under the present wise leadership, remain basically oriented towards free enterprise, unlike many of the bottomless socialist pits of the Third World into which vast amounts of aid have been poured without much visible result.

The planners, wisely perhaps, have not dwelt on political difficulties or the present fragmented state of the Zulu homeland. Their proper frame of reference is the stark mechanics of human survival.

Whatever political dispensation is eventually worked out in southern Africa, peoples and nations will still have to grow where they have been planted. The KwaZulu Government presumably recognises this, or it would not have commissioned the survey.

The report does, however, touch pertinently on the impact that rapid economic development will have on the conservative socio-cultural patterns of a tribal people, particularly in traditional systems of land tenure and agricultural practice.

The ability or inability to control population growth will also drastically affect the quality of life and the prospects of attaining reasonable goals in education and other services.

Priorities in education will have to be extensively revised, as they have been in many other developing countries.

And as in other developing countries, the necessary reforms could probably be enforced only by a fairly authoritarian government — which in terms of practical politics means that the Zulu domain would have to be under Black rather than White rule.

KDM 14/6/78

Drop in birth ^{Population} rate _{Regulation}

— survey

Pretoria Bureau

SOUTH Africa's population growth rate for all groups dropped by 0,24% annually between 1970 and 1977 compared with the 10 years ending 1970

This finding is included in the latest report of Unisa's Bureau of Market Research on South Africa's population last year.

Total population growth fell from 2,75% a year in the past decade to 2,51% a year during the seven-year period ending 1977.

The sharpest decrease was among the coloureds where the growth rate fell from 3,29% to 2,35% a year.

Between 1970 and 1977 the annual growth rate for whites was 1,91%, for Asians 2,54% and for blacks 3,67%.

The Cape Province was the area with the fastest growing black population in the seven-year period.

In 1970 the total black population living in "white areas" was 52,4%, but this fell to 50,3% in 1977.

The economic region with the biggest total population was Johannesburg,

including Randburg, with a total of 1 600 000, follow-

ed by the Cape Peninsula with 1 300 000, and the

Durban-Pinetown area with 1-million.

Household 18 8 June 1978.
Question 734 Col. 897

236

Financial assistance to immigrants to pay passages

734 Mr B W B PAGE asked the Minister of Immigration

(a) How many immigrants who came to South Africa during 1977 received financial assistance to pay their passages and (b) what was the total cost of this assistance

The MINISTER OF IMMIGRATION

(a) 8 294

(b) R1 948 257,47

22/6/78 R.D.M.
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SA's migrant exodus grows

Pretoria Bureau

SOUTH Africa's persistent migration drain continued in March

Figures released by the Department of Statistics in Pretoria yesterday show that in eight of the 12 months to the end of March this year net losses were suffered when the number of emigrants exceeded the total of new immigrants

In March, the loss was 849 — 2276 emigrants to 1427 immigrants. This was the biggest monthly loss in the past 12 months. From January 1977

the end of March the net loss amounted to 2112

This contrasts with 46 239 immigrants during 1976, when 15 641 emigrated — a gain of 30 598

Opposition politicians said yesterday the steep decline in migration and the rising numbers of emigrants was a reflection of the climate of uncertainty, and even fear, about future developments in Southern Africa

To some extent, too, the four-year recession was responsible for families seeking greater economic

Youth's letters for terror'

Staff Reporter

A 17-YEAR-OLD Soweto youth appeared in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday on charges that he had sent letters to unknown people requesting them to go to Botswana and Zambia for military training

He pleaded guilty before Mr G Steyn to two charges under the Terrorism Act

According to the charge sheet sending the letter constituted acts which could endanger law and order in South Africa

The hearing was postponed to June 22

SUN. TIMES 2/7/78

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Durban coloureds keen to quit SA

By SUZANNE VOS

A SURVEY of Durban's coloured people has revealed that 52 per cent would like to leave South Africa to settle overseas

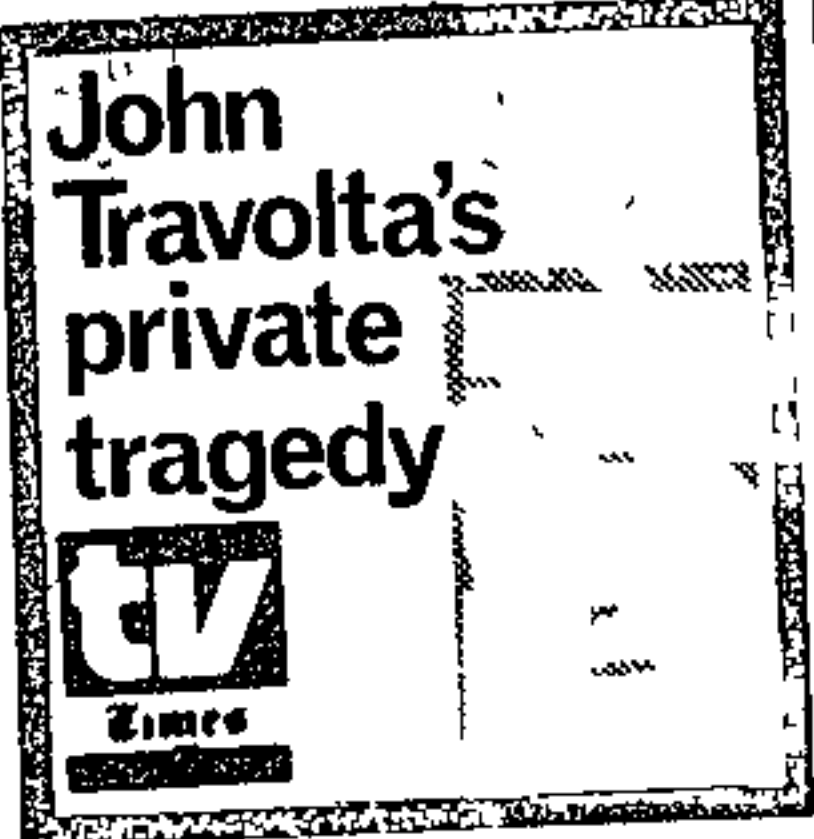
Of the rest, 40 per cent said that even if they could leave they would choose to remain. The rest were undecided

The survey was conducted by Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, director of the Centre for Applied Social Science at the University of Natal, Miss Margaret Victor and coloured people in Spark's Estate, a Durban township

Prof Schlemmer said that Spark's Estate was a "fairly typical" Natal coloured area

A community worker and Federal Party member, Mrs Gertie Stock, said that lack of housing caused frustration. This forced people to look at the possibility of settling in other countries

Lack of housing was seen by 85 per cent of those surveyed as a major problem



Colour-bar lovers wed legally in SWA

236 Sunday Times 9/7/78

BY RAYMOND HILL

THE hide-and-seeK life of a middle-aged British immigrant and his coloured lover ended happily this week when they were married more than 1 000 km from Cape Town, where they fell in love.

Mr Stephen Ince and Mrs Eileen Lindeboom met three years ago at the Bellville South factory where they worked.

Happy ending

Mrs Lindeboom, a divorcee, of Heathfield, worked as a bookkeeper, and Mr Ince, who came to South Africa from Birmingham six years ago, was a quality assurance inspector.

He is a member of the London Institute of Quality Assurance (Engineering) and was in the Royal Navy during World War II.

Mr Ince, 56, was di-

Luderitz and were married in the magistrate's court this week.

The wedding reception was attended by white and coloured guests.

Mr and Mrs Ince told me afterwards that their marriage was a happy ending to a life of "hide-and-seeK". They had never thought that it would be possible to live together legally without having to go overseas.

They said it was "wonderful" that the Mixed Marriages Act had been repealed in South West Africa.

Mrs Ince said she had been reluctant to go to England for the wedding because of the cold climate.

"I was born in Cape Town and am so used to the place I wish it had been possible for us to get married there instead," she said

"Luderitz is so different from Cape Town. It is much too quiet here. I'd go back to my hometown in a hurry if it was possible for my husband and I to live together."

Nightmare

Mrs Ince described her courtship as "nervous racking". She said they would want to be alone, but would have to move in a crowd so as not to arouse police suspicion.

Mr Ince described his courtship as "frustrat-

ing" and said there were times when he wondered if it was worth going on with it.

"We were forced to keep our love affair a secret. The thought of getting into trouble was always present. It was not easy for us to meet.

"But here in Luderitz things are different. People have accepted us. They are very friendly and we are so happy.

"But if it was possible for us to live together in South Africa we would gladly do so," he said

The couple are job hunting and will probably settle in Windhoek, where there are more opportunities.

Impatient doctors plan to join brain drain

AT LEAST 50 doctors and dentists are planning to quit South Africa for good because of delay in recognising their foreign qualifications.

They are South African-born Indians, most of whom have qualified within the past two years — some very recently — at the medical schools of the Universities of Cairo and Alexandria, in Egypt.

Many are working in shops or

ANOTHER SUNDAY EXPRESS EXCLUSIVE BY JEAN LE MAY

are being supported by their families

Another 28 are already practising in Swaziland, Botswana, Rhodesia, and Zambia, while 30 final-year students still in Egypt will qualify shortly

Most say they have no intention of returning to South Africa because of the difficulties their colleagues are having

And this comes at a time when the "brain drain" from South Africa included 249 doctors in the previous 18 months, the Minister of Health, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, said in February

The SA Medical and Dental Council withdrew recognition of Egyptian qualifications in 1975 — without warning or explanation

At the time there were 185

South African Indians at Egyptian medical schools — including the 70 who have since qualified

In April this year the council reversed its decision and once more decided to accept Egyptian-trained doctors and dentists, provided they wrote a special examination

At a meeting in Pretoria this week the council decided on the

form the examination should take, but it will be months before the regulations are gazetted, says council chairman Professor H W Snyman

None of the doctors to whom I spoke was prepared to be named, fearing publicity could prejudice their final acceptance by the Medical and Dental Council

Middle East countries are prepared to accept immigrants from South Africa, I was told, provided they relinquished their South African citizenship

- multiplier lags.

- (f) The Public Debt: Its significance.
The Persistence of the Balanced-Budget Philosophy.
- (g) The Phillip's Curve (A general discussion).

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Ch. 19: "Fiscal Policy and Full Employment without Inflation".

Samuelson is the least adequate of these three references.

LECTURES 6 & 7 : ON SOUTH AFRICAN FISCAL POLICY
(to follow)

236 A. 17/7/78

Immigration on move

Staff Reporter

OFFICIALS from the old Department of Immigration in Johannesburg will start their move to the Department of the Interior this week

The two departments have merged to form the Department of the Interior and Immigration

Mr Louis le Gange, Deputy Minister of the Interior, yesterday said staff from the Immigration Department would be integrated into the Department of the Interior

"No official will lose his

job because of the integration of the two departments. It is a fact that the work done by the Immigration Department has become less than in previous years but if work is not available for any official in the new set-up he will be accommodated elsewhere in the civil service"

Immigration Department officials in Johannesburg will begin moving from their offices in De Villiers Street to the Department of the Interior's offices in Harrison Street this week.

Droves of SA migrants head for Australia

Own Correspondent
BRISBANE — White South Africans and Rhodesians are arriving in Australia for permanent settlement at the rate of 4 000 a year. Most of them are said to have changed countries because of racial tension.

Figures released by the Bureau of Statistics show

that South Africans and Rhodesians are now the third largest group arriving in Australia as immigrants.

Britain and New Zealand are still Australia's main suppliers of migrants. In March this year 1 876 settlers arrived from the United Kingdom and 778 from New Zealand.

In the same month 368 South Africans and Rhodesian migrants arrived compared with 79 in March last year.

Although the figures do not give a breakdown of race, almost all the settlers arriving from southern Africa were white.

At the same time, the number of Australians travelling to South Africa on holiday or business is expected to double in the next 12 months as a result of the new concession fares.

South African travel authorities in Australia estimate that these new, low fares have expanded the market for South African travel from 15 to 40 per cent of the total Australian overseas tourists.

Before June 1, the return flight between Sydney and Johannesburg was one of the dearest in the world — about R1 576. This has now been slashed to one of the cheapest long-distance flights per kilometre from Australia — about R900.

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Cover-up alleged in transfers

25/7/78
136

JOHANNESBURG — Immigration officers at the Willow Park border post between South Africa and Bophuthatswana claimed yesterday the transfer of senior personnel from the post, was a cover-up for irregularities involving some immigration officials in Pretoria.

"They claimed the transfer had nothing to do with the suicide in May of the chief immigration officer at the post, Mr Schalk Brummer.

Mr Brummer died the day before a Department of Immigration team arrived to investigate allegations of smuggling at the post.

One of the officers at the post said it was

probable Mr Brummer had committed suicide because he was going slowly blind.

Another officer who was involved, Mr Louis Langeveld, had decided to resign rather than accept a transfer.

He said it was clear to him the decision to initiate the investigation had come after Mr Brummer's death had been reported to Pretoria.

"I know an audit of the border post had been carried out and, to my knowledge, no irregularities were uncovered," he said. However, the audit report had never been made known — DDC

After the braai was over...

NM
118178

(237)

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG - A northern Natal miner packed his bags and left home with a family friend with whom he was currently committing adultery, the Divorce Court heard yesterday.

Mrs. Cavell Robberts (29) told Mr. Justice Thirion in the Supreme Court her husband, Mr. Petrus Robberts (29), had, booked into a Paulpietersburg hotel with the woman soon afterwards as man and wife.

They were now sharing a flat at the town.

Mrs. Robberts said her husband left home on June 25 this year after a braaivleis.

The woman with whom he was now living had attended the function with her own husband.

Shortly after they left, Mr. Robberts walked out and fetched the other woman from her home.

Mrs. Robberts said she and her husband were married in the Transvaal in June 1970 and had three children.

She asked for a divorce, custody of the children and maintenance of R45 per month for each child.

Cause must be shown by September 5 why a final order should be granted on September 18.

No mass exodus says Le Grange

(236)

Pretoria Bureau

THE Deputy Minister of Immigration, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday rejected suggestions that migration statistics showed South Africans were on the run and that the immigration situation was disastrous.

Critics — including the media — of the latest migration figures lost sight of what had been achieved over the years, he told a citizenship ceremony in

Springs.

They used the figures to try to show that people left the country for political reasons, while ignoring other reasons

They wanted to give the impression that people were running away, while failing to emphasise that thousands were entering the country.

It was true that there was an emigration loss, but to claim that this was unusual and political was

wrong, he said.

Since 1975 the Department of Immigration had begun to adjust its recruitment of immigrants to the changed economic conditions

Limitations were placed on immigrants who could not readily be found jobs

During 1977 the total emigration figure was 25 519 — representing a loss of 795. Of this total 5 525 or 21.7% were South African citizens

During the year, however, 2 515 South African citizens had returned to South Africa after emigrating.

The 507 professional people who left South Africa in 1977, included architects, quantity surveyors and engineers

A total of 152 doctors left, but there was a net gain of 76 doctors in 1976.

Only 1.2% of immigrants had accepted South African citizenship between 1961 and 1977, but between 1972 and 1977 the percentage had ranged between 6.86 and 9.11 he said.

Minister hits

NM 5/8/76

(93)

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at 'quitters'

NEWCASTLE — The Minister of Health, Dr. Schalk van der Merwe, told doctors here last night it was possible the main reason for the outflow of medical practitioners "could simply be plain materialism."

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Northern Natal branch of the Medical Association, he said if that were the case, such aspects as service to the peoples of South Africa, or of duty to the country which bred them and trained them, would be of minor consideration to a prospective emigrant.

It could follow that, rather than admit to base materialism, an emigrant would be tempted to place the blame elsewhere and to join those who find it fashionable to criticise South Africa, Dr. van der Merwe said.

Reasons

A variety of reasons were given why doctors opted to emigrate. One often heard was that the emigrant did not agree with the Government.

"I do not deny that this may be so, but it does seem strange that the vast majority of doctors leaving the country emigrate to affluent Western countries such as Australia, Britain and the United States.

"Clearly their concern for the welfare of the Black people of Africa does not extend to offering much needed medical services to these people either here or elsewhere in Africa."

Equal pay

Another reason mentioned was that the financial remuneration and conditions of service were unacceptable.

Some doctors had claimed that they left because of the differences in salaries of the different race groups.

"To colleagues of all races who feel strongly about this I repeat here what I have stated in the past. As soon as the economic position improves satisfactorily, I see no reason why the salaries and remuneration of qualified practitioners in the service of the State cannot be equalised. I regard this as a high priority" — (Sapa.)

STAR 30/8/78

Le Grange lightens gloom on migration

(236)

Political Correspondent

The number of emigrants from South Africa exceeded immigrants last year, but the immigration situation was not nearly so dark as some prophets of doom would have it, the Deputy Minister of the Interior and Immigration, Mr L E A le Grange, said in Johannesburg last night.

Addressing Elsburg Rapportryers in the Carlton Hotel, Johannesburg the deputy minister said political reasons were given for the painting of an untrue "running away from South Africa" picture

"In fact there are thousands who want to come here and still do," he said

Since 1960, South Africa had gained about half-a-million people. The Portuguese community in Johannesburg was, for instance, the third largest Portuguese community outside Lisbon.

RETURNS TOO

Last year the number of emigrants was 25 519 of whom 5 525 or 22 percent were South Africans and 19 994 or 78 percent were of other nationalities

Of the South Africans who left, 2 515 returned in the same year. In addition, 2 264 people of other nationalities returned.

"The situation is therefore not nearly as dark as it is sketched," said Mr le Grange.

A drastic reduction in immigrants resulted from a total ban on new build-

ing and construction workers, architects, quantity surveyors, town planners and civil engineers

This aspect accounted for a 50 percent reduction in immigrant recruitment overseas.

There were limitations too on television technicians, printers, shop assistants, clerks, typists, butchers and motor mechanics

In spite of this 24 822 came in during 1977

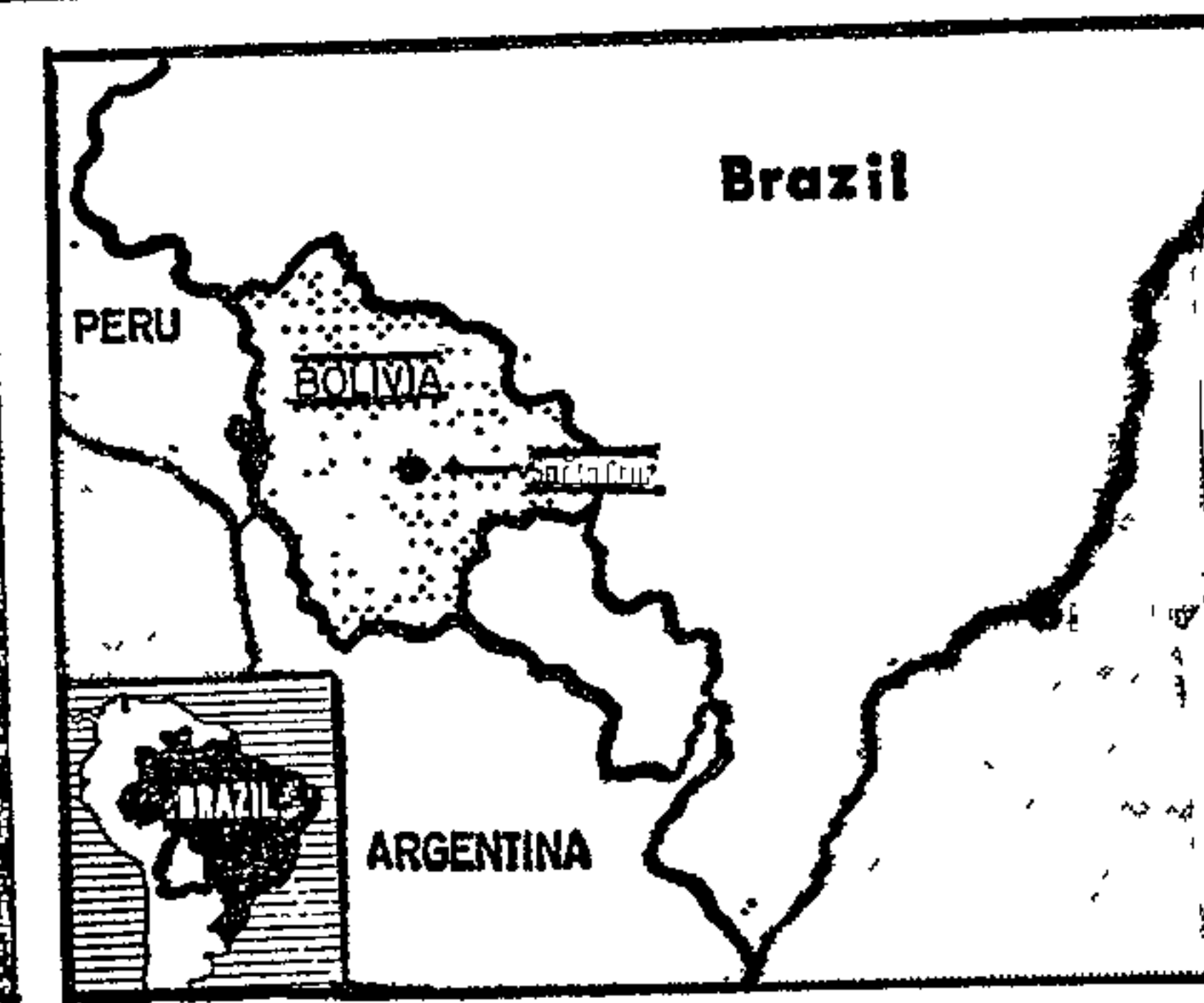
● A total of 1 308 immigrants came to South Africa during June while 2 076 emigrants left to settle elsewhere, reports Sapa

Rhodesia's figures for July were 231 in and 1 341 out

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Hundreds of white farmers queue up for Bolivia as the generals make them an offer they can't refuse

THE GREAT TREK



FARMERS have been offered land in the north-eastern region near the Brazilian frontier and south of Santa Cruz

IS ON AGAIN

Bolivia would provide about 800 000 hectares of land and chip in R218 million for new roads — some of which are now being built — and other essential facilities.

A new immigration law has also been recently passed to encourage new settlers. It states that the government will encourage the immigration of "settlers with experience in farming — especially those of white origin."

Several peasant groups have objected, fearing they will lose their identity.

Bolivia's attempt to attract white settlers has been noticed by its neighbours. Brazil is also interested and land developers in Argentina have been offering land to Rhodesians.

HUNDREDS of South Africans and Rhodesians are queuing up for the Great Trek to Bolivia but they are reluctant to talk about it in case neighbours and friends accuse them of being on the 'chicken run.'

Bolivian Government plans to settle up to 150 000 South African and Rhodesian white farmers in their under-populated and under-developed country were temporarily shelved because of political unrest.

Bloodless

But following a bloodless coup last month by the Bolivian armed forces — hard on the heels of a rigged election — the generals are believed to be dusting off the plans.

In the run up to the election, the military played down the settlement scheme in the face of criticism from opposition groups. The Catholic

By EVELYN HOLTZHAUSEN

Church said it feared the white immigrants would import apartheid into a country which already discriminates heavily against its Indian population.

There are also fears that right-wing whites might link up with fugitive Nazis dotted about Bolivia. They have received strong backing from the military rulers.

Dr Romano Caputi, honorary consul of Bolivia, said in Johannesburg this week that about 50 South African families were on the waiting list and he had received hundreds of applications from Rhodesians.

"But I can do nothing until I have instructions from my government," he said.

Eastern Cape farmer Llewellyn Alberts, who is on the waiting list, said he had visited Bolivia in December last year.

"I intend to go again

this year," he said, "just to see how things are."

He said the Bolivian Government planned to give selected farmers land in the fertile tropical lowlands in the north-east of the country.

"The land is ideal for farming," he said.

Climate

He knew several South African families who were waiting for the political climate in Bolivia to settle before emigrating.

"I cannot give you any names because they are scared their neighbours and friends will accuse them of running away from South Africa.

"There are also problems about getting money out of the country," he added.

According to the Sunday Tribune correspondent in La Paz, about 40 Rhodesian families have

already settled this year in the lowlands around Santa Cruz. Several South African groups have also visited Santa Cruz and the remote Beni jungle area in recent months on reconnaissance missions.

"I cannot say how many immigrants have already gone to Bolivia from South Africa or Rhodesia," said Mr Caputi, "but those that are there obviously went on their own without the help of my embassy."

He said they would probably also receive special benefits such as free housing and land from the Bolivian Government at a later stage.

According to plans announced by the Bolivian Ministry of Immigration last year — and since denied and confirmed alternately — Bolivia wants to settle 150 000 whites from Rhodesia, Namibia and South Africa.

Provide

is

TABLE 16 Distribution of Cattle Ownership	
Number of Cattle	Percentage owning up to and including this number of cattle
0	53



A WEEK AGO they were Greek, Rhodesian and British . . . now they are South African. On Thursday night 36 foreigners took up South African citizenship at a European Immigration Society ceremony in the Durban City Hall. And the snacks afterwards? Koeksisters

and donkeys are used in combination with cattle, but this is rare. Like-
wise 2 oxen are usually employed for scoffling. This means that at most
34% of the families had sufficient cattle for scoffling.

Thus most families had very little wealth stored in cattle while very few
families had sufficient cattle for scoffling and ploughing. Westcott also
found that the lack of cattle was a bottleneck in maize production.³⁹ The
result was that the overwhelming majority of families ploughed with hired
tractors.⁴⁰

38. Personal communication from cultivator in Elujecweni village, Tsolo.

39. Westcott (op.cit.), pp. 13, 15 and Table 5.

40. Ibid., Table 2.

New doctor drain tops flow of immigrants

24/9/78
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MORE doctors left South Africa last year than arrived — the first recorded loss to emigration.

The Minister of Health, Dr S W Van der Merwe, commented on this in the South African Medical Journal this week.

South Africa lost 250 doctors last year, only 98 came to the country — a net loss of 152.

Dr Van der Merwe contrasted this with the net gain of 111 doctors in 1975 and 78 in 1976. Similarly, the number of doctors emigrating to South Africa had fallen from 228 in 1976 to 98 in 1977.

“Many of the incoming doctors are returning South Africans,” he added, “who found that the apparent greener grass overseas can sometimes be of little nutritional value.”

What emerged as a clear tendency was an increase in emigration and a corresponding decline in immigration of doctors, he added, and warned that the loss of highly trained people was serious for any country.

Figures given by Dr Van der Merwe showed that 1.9% of all doctors had emigrated, compared with 6% of all advocates, 4% of all architects, and 1.6% of all dentists.

By **JENNIFER HYMAN**

Teachers had the lowest emigration rate, with only 0.2% leaving the country, said Dr Van der Merwe.

Many emigrating doctors gave politics as their reason, and while he did not dispute that they might not agree with the policy of the Government, he found it “strange” that the vast majority emigrated to “affluent Western countries” such as Australia, Britain and America.

“Clearly their concern for the welfare of the Black people of Africa does not extend to offering much needed medical services to these people, either here or elsewhere in Africa.”

In view of the financial recession gripping the country, he said it was possible one of the main reasons for the outflow “could simply be plain materialism.”

Then it would follow that, rather than admit to “base materialism”, emigrating doctors would be tempted to “put the blame elsewhere and to join those who find it fashionable to criticise South Africa.”

Few for the OFS

FM 6/10/78

While it is no surprise that Johannesburg is the biggest magnet for immigrants to SA, a Department of Statistics survey suggests that the popular notion that 90% of all immigrants end up in Hillbrow is way off the mark.

As a side-effect of a 1973 sample survey of home languages of whites, the department was able to establish the place of settlement of 879 families (individuals are regarded as one-unit families) who entered SA since 1970

In fact, only 18,8% settled in Johannesburg, closely followed by 15,2% in the Cape Peninsula and 13,8% in Durban/Pinetown/Inanda. These centres alone thus accounted for 47,8% of all immigrant settlement.

The Transvaal as a whole collected 52,4% of all new immigrants, of which all except 6,7% were in the PWV area; the Cape, 27,0%; Natal, 16,7%; the OFS, 3,5%, and so-called black states, a minuscule 0,4% Foreigners, it seems, understandably prefer urban areas to the outback, whether in nominally white or black-controlled areas.

The preference for the two big provinces parallels closely the existing distribution of the white population; the 1970 census showed that 50,4% of all whites live in the Transvaal, 29,4% in the Cape. But of the smaller provinces, Natal has 11,8% of the white population, the OFS 7,9%.

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Where have all the boffins gone?

Without lashings of foreign capital, the economy's growth potential looks unappetising, say the economic planners. No doubt they are right.

But what if enough capital were to be generated locally? What would our growth potential be then?

Presumably, it depends on the availability of another key factor of production — skilled labour. The planners have estimated that the economy can belt along at 5%-6% a year, provided more and more blacks are trained for work previously done by whites, and provided white immigration exceeds white emigration by about 30 000 a year.

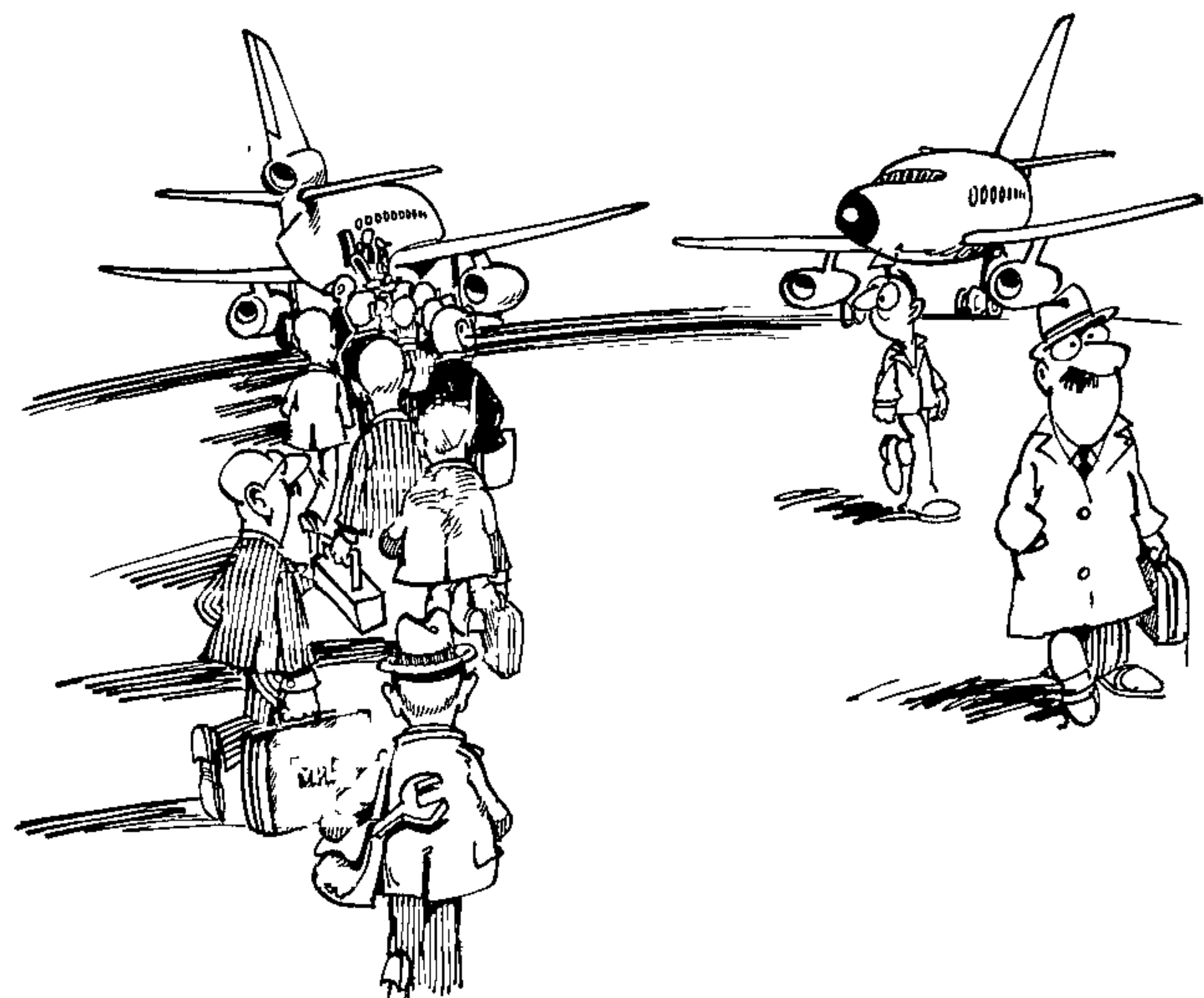
Sadly, prospects on the immigration front are even less rosy than on the foreign capital front. In the seven months to July 1978, far from enjoying a net immigration gain, SA experienced a net emigration loss of nearly 3 000. In July net emigration was 595.

After last year's net loss of 1 178, this means only one thing: come the next proper economic upswing and SA is once again going to be short of skilled labour.

Of course, net immigration has slumped partly because the economy has been stagnant; in other words, because there has been little demand for skilled labour.

Most sectors have scrapped their previously active overseas recruitment campaigns. Errol Drummond, director of Seifsa, tells the *FM* that during the 40-month slump in the steel industry, only very specialised technicians and artisans have been imported. In the building industry, says Bifsa's Johan Grotius, recruitment has completely fizzled out.

Meanwhile, with the economic squeeze has come a tightening up of immigration



The great South African skills exodus

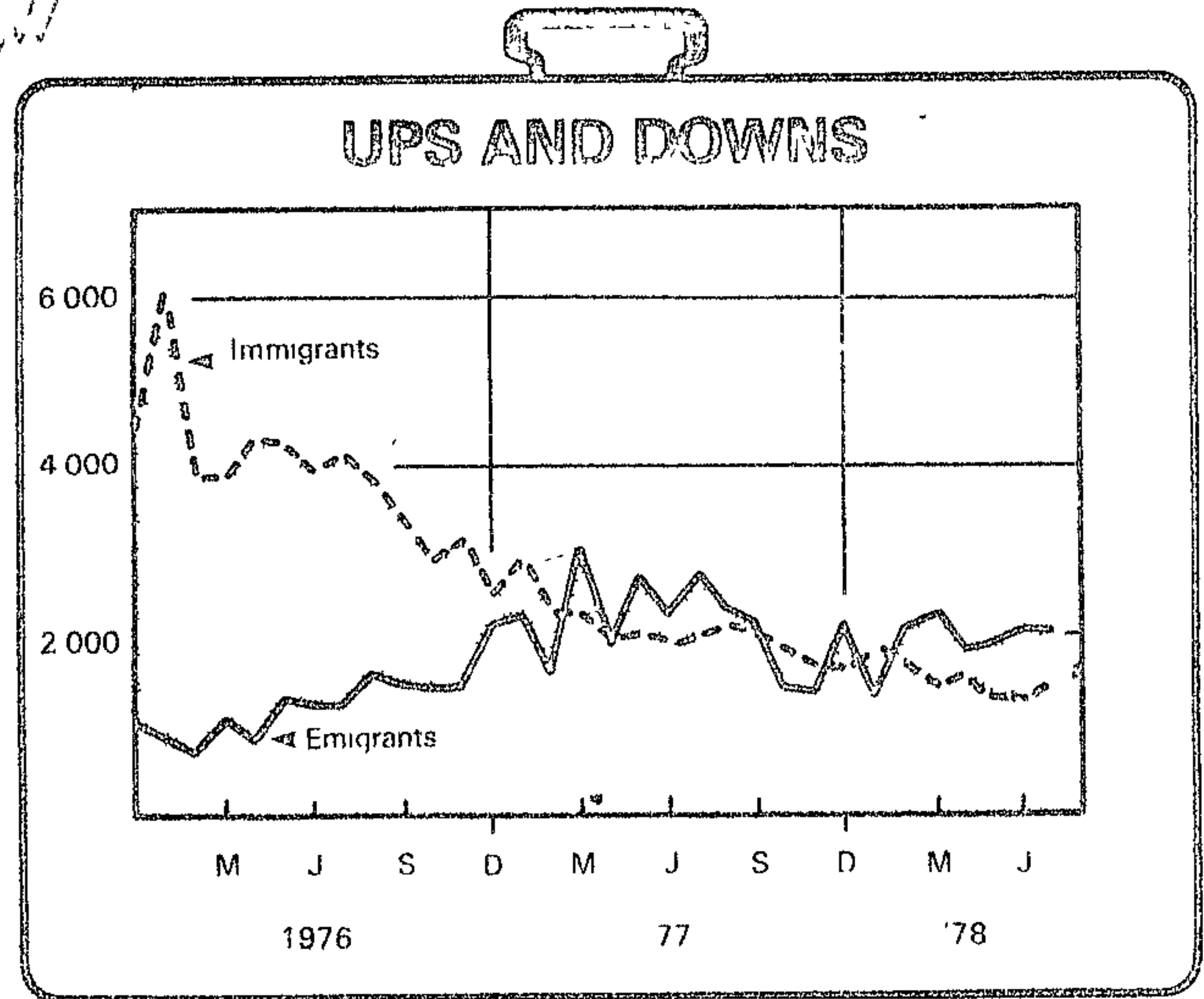
policy. Government gives priority to SA's workers and, accordingly, the Department of Immigration has only been admitting people whose skills are in demand.

Louis le Grange, until recently Deputy Minister for Immigration, told Parliament that about 10 000 of the 25 000 immigrants in 1977 were economically active, and all were placed in employment without difficulty.

But even active recruitment campaigns are encountering dwindling enthusiasm.

A spokesman for Wits University tells the *FM* that, despite attempts to attract foreign academics, the flow of applicants has sharply diminished, especially since June 1976. Also a contributing factor is the decline in the competitiveness of SA academic salaries.

SA residents are also seeking greener pastures abroad. Between 1975 and 1977 emigration increased by 250% and it scarcely seems set to decline in 1978. More than 2 000 people left in July alone, while only about 1 500 immigrated.



Emigrants are taking both skills and money with them. The first seven months of this year witnessed a net loss of 825 technical and professional people, as well as 113 administrative and managerial personnel. And while 822 clerks and 1132 production workers settled, 973 and 1 415 of their colleagues departed.

In 1977, 152 doctors (whose training cost taxpayers R13 000 each) joined the exodus. And 6% of advocates, 1.6% of dentists, and 4% of architects followed suit. The 1977 outflow carried R80m with it.

The crucial question is: will a brighter economic horizon attract enough people back to sustain the recovery? Le Grange insists that the drain is purely due to economic factors. "There is every confidence that people who are emigrating from SA will return as soon as the economy is back to normal," he told Parlia-

ment. But political fears cannot be ignored. June 1976 marked a definite watershed in immigration figures, with the net gains of 40 200 in 1975 and 30 600 in 1976 diving dramatically to a net loss of 1 178 in 1977.

By April 1977, the monthly tally of ins and outs (which had peaked at plus 5 200 in January 1976) showed a net loss for the first time in 20 years.

If immigrants stay away, and South Africans continue to emigrate, will an economic recovery be impossible? SA's past reliance on immigrants has been substantial — since 1961 they have contributed 38% of all accessions to the white labour force. Without immigrants, SA's population growth of 2.2% among whites would have been only 1.39%.

According to some estimates, our dependence on foreign professionals has

been growing between 1963 and 1969, professional men constituted 19% of all male immigrants, in the 1970-77 period, the figure was 35%.

Stellenbosch professor Jan Sadie argues that a drop in the immigration over emigration figure from 27 000 a year (the 1970-77 average) to today's minus quantity will cut the expansion of SA's white male labour force by 40% (see *Current affairs*).

Grotius believes that a sharp upturn in the building industry would be severely hampered by a lack of skills. "We could only sustain a moderate recovery," he tells the *FM*. Likewise in the steel industry.

But Simon Brand, economic adviser to Prime Minister Pieter Botha, tells the *FM* that, although there would be a serious bottleneck, the barrier is unlikely to be absolute. "Employers faced with a shortage of skills will always improvise," he says.

Of course, the utilisation of black skills is the long term answer. Drummond says the recent removal of job bars in the steel industry has greatly lessened the need to attract immigrants. The building industry is awaiting the results of the Wichahn Commission.

But SA has been slow in shifting its dependence from foreign white skills to local black potential. It takes four to seven years to train an average artisan or technician, and immigrants are often needed to do the training.

Brand says attempts to train blacks have slowed down appreciably because of the recession. If a real recovery were to materialise in the near future, it is unlikely that there would be enough adequately trained blacks to fill the immigration gap.

"It is a vicious circle," Brand concludes. "Because of the recession we have not built up a stock of skills. But the lack of skills could slow down the recovery."

and while Xhosa miners may still ridicule Basotho miners as 'hill-billies' with Basotho taunting Xhosa with their lack of freedom the question of ethnic tension requires closer examination.

In the past what were called 'faction-fights' were regarded by many, not least management, as natural phenomena.

However, disputes of this nature, erupting as they often did into rather limited violent confrontation, were neither as frequent nor as severe as they have been over the last 34 months. Of the three incidents which occurred in 1973 compound confrontation of this kind accounted for two, one of them between Xhosa and Basotho while our information is too scanty to enable us to identify the antagonists in the other. At least 16 of the 30 incidents in 1974 could be attributed to this cause and five of these involved Xhosa/Basotho clashes while both Basotho and Xhosa miners were involved in a further two clashes each with other miners. Mozambicans were involved in four clashes in that year. There were some 19 clashes in 1975 although some of these had initially been triggered off by the Lesotho deferred pay issue but developed into compound confrontation later. Fight of these involved Xhosa and Basotho workers while one occurred between Xhosa miners and Rhodesian miners who had become a new source of labour to replace the Majawians.

Of eight incidents in 1975 they involved Rhodesian and Rhodesian frontation. They involved the bloody events at Mafikeng as their major frustration as their major in the Thabong townships ensnared in the deprivation similar opportunities followed and these provided James H. Cobbe.

The loss in August was 554 - 1358 immigrants and 1912 emigrants. A steady stream of Rhodesians has entered South Africa to settle this year. The marginal economic recovery of the past few months, however, has apparently had no impact on the numbers deciding to leave South Africa. This, according to political observers, reflects the uncertainty and instability of the southern African region. It is also partly a reaction to the country's nearly four-year-old recession.

During the January-August period this year 11932 immigrants arrived in South Africa and 15476 South Africans left to settle elsewhere - a loss of 3544 people. This year 11932 immigrants arrived in South Africa and 15476 South Africans left to settle elsewhere - a loss of 3544 people. This year 11932 immigrants arrived in South Africa and 15476 South Africans left to settle elsewhere - a loss of 3544 people.

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S.A. loses 3,544 people this year

Mercury Correspondent

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3/ Ibid.

2/ Financial Mail, 8

1/ James H. Cobbe.

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ay: A Good Host Country for Labour Migration and Measurement

Basotho men and their women, resented the lack of

orkers had access to women seem to have had sexual

tributed to compound confrontation/Mozambican, Xhosa/

More leave SA than arrive this year

CAPE TIMES 20/10/78

(236)

SOUTH AFRICA's population drain continues, according to figures released in Pretoria yesterday by the Department of Statistics

During the January to August period 11 932 immigrants arrived in South Africa, and 15 476 South Africans left to settle elsewhere — a loss of 3 544

This, according to political observers, reflects the uncertainty and instability of the Southern African region. It is also partly a reaction to the country's nearly four year old recession.

The marginal recovery of the past few months, however, has apparently had no impact on the numbers deciding to leave South Africa

The loss in August was 554 — 1 358 immigrants and 1 912 emigrants

A breakdown of the immigration figures shows that a steady stream of Rhodesians has entered South Africa to settle this year

During the eight month period 5 007 — nearly half of the total number of immigrants — came from Rhodesia. The figure for August was 625.

EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY ON THE CHROME MINES:
1946-1977

**More live
in SA**

PRETORIA — The number of immigrants who settled in South Africa during September totalled 1 522 while the number of emigrants came to 1 366, resulting in a net gain of 156 people.

In September last year there was a net loss for South Africa of 163 people.

The number of immigrants who settled in South Africa from January to September totalled 13 454.

SAPA, 6

	(1000 tons)	Employment	Output (tons) per worker
		2 391	89
		3 680	101
		3 603	115
		3 954	102
		3 514	141
		4 017	136
1951	545	4 017	136
1952	580	4 151	140
1953	725	5 437	133
1954	641	5 234	123
1955	542	3 735	145
1956	627	3 730	168
1957	666	4 153	160
1958	632	3 738	169
1959	680	2 215	307
1960	772	3 255	237
1961	898	3 189	282
1962	913	3 324	275
1963	792	2 917	272
1964	849	2 823	301
1965	942	2 956	319
1966	1 060	3 673	289
1967	1 149	3 926	293
1968	1 153	4 001	288
1969	1 197	4 461	268
1970	1 427	5 078	281
1971	1 644	5 907	278
1972	1 483	5 738	258
1973	1 650	5 874	281
1974	1 877	6 398	293
1975	2 075	7 443	279
1976	2 409	8 960	269
1977	3 319	12 556	264

Kennis-uitvoer

Rapport 3/12/78

afgeskeep

in SA

236

UITVOERDERS van Suid-Afrikaanse goedere ontvang ruim belastings- en ander voordele, maar geen voorsiening word gemaak vir die uitvoer van konsult-dienste of kennis nie.

Gevolgtlik verloor Suid-Afrika jaarliks miljoene rande aan buitelandse valuta omdat konsultante, argitekte en konstruksiefirmas in die buiteland op eie onkoste moet meeding.

Só praat mnr. Roelf van Herwerden, 'n vennoot in 'n Suid-Afrikaanse firma van konsult-ingenieurs. Hy het aan Sake-Rapport gesê: „Afgesien van die valuta-aspek sal buitelandse kontrakte 'n geweldige inspuiting wees vir Suid-Afrikaanse kontrakteurs en vervaardigers. Oorsese werk vir dié firmas sal ook 'n regstreekse uitwerking op werkloosheid hê

Die Suid-Afrikaanse firmas moet kwaai meeding teen veral firmas in Kanada en Denemarke, wat die totale geldelike steun van hul regerings geniet. Brittanje, Frankryk, Nederland, Duitsland (Oos sowel as Wes) en Switserland bied ook aansienlike steun vir hul konsultante.

Firmas in Kanada en Denemarke kan tenders op 'n groot skaal voorberei en aan hul voornemende kliënte lewer, en dit kos hulle niks. Hulle regerings betaal vir alles.

Nie alleen word duur lewensvatbaarheidstudies deur die regerings gefinansier nie. Selfs die reiskoste, verblyfkoste en salarisse van die top-manne wat oorsese gestuur word om die kontrakte te verkry, word deur hul regerings betaal.

firmas beskik eenvoudig nie oor die nodige kontant nie. Die regerings in die buiteland beskou hierdie soort geld as 'n belegging

Die waardes van die kontrakte wissel, maar daar is byvoorbeeld een van 4,5 miljard dollar in die Midde-Ooste. Uit 'n Suid-Afrikaanse oogpunt is die Midde-Ooste en Suid-Amerika die vernaamste

Indien oorsese kontrakte deur 'n Suid-Afrikaanse kontrakteur verkry kan word, beteken dit ook groot voordeel vir plaaslike fabriek. Indien byvoorbeeld 'n kontrak verkry word vir die ontwerp en oprigting van groot staal-bergtenks, sal die Suid-Afrikaanse staalbedryf ook baat vind, want die tenks sal heel

ontwikkelingsbiede.

Daar bestaan 'n geweldige potensiaal vir Suid-Afrikaanse firmas. Met 'n bietjie steun van die Regering kan plaaslike firmas hierby baat vind waarskynlik hier vervaardig word.

Mnr. Van Herwerden sê dat Suid-Afrikaanse konsult-ingenieurs reeds 'n

mate van internasionale sukses behaal het in hul mededinging om oorsese kontrakte. „Maar dit beloop slegs miljoene en nie honderde miljoene nie.”

Die Regering behoort die konsult-ingenieurs daadwerklik te ondersteun. Dit sal die ekonomie stimuleer en deur ons kennis uit te voer, sal ons Suid-Afrika se beeld in die buiteland heelwat verbeter, sê hy.

Kort kontant

Daar bestaan absoluut geen aansporing wat Suid-Afrikaners aanmoedig om oorsese te probeer meeding nie. Die teenoorgestelde geld vir hul kollegas in Kanada en Denemarke. In Suid-Afrika is die professionele groep nie eens op die aftrekkings ten opsigte van reiskoste en promosie geregtig nie.

Volgens mnr. Van Herwerden is daar groot getalle kontrakte op die wêreldmarkte beskikbaar. Die kontrakte wissel van hotelle, slagplase, sementfabrieke, paaie, spoorlyne, pypleidings, waterwerke en damme tot massabehuising.

Suid-Afrika beskik oor die nodige kennis en vernuf om om hierdie werk mee te ding, maar die plaaslike

POPULATION - $\frac{100!}{0}$

236

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IX

26/11/79 DS
**SA gains 477
immigrants** (236)

PRETORIA — South Africa had a net gain of 477 immigrants over emigrants for November 1978 compared with a net gain of 285 in November 1977, according to figures released by the Department of Statistics.

The number of immigrants for November was 1 651 and emigrants 1 174. The corresponding figures for November 1977 were 1 673 immigrants and 1 388 emigrants. — SAPA.

Hansard 1(3) 72177 (236)
Emigrants

*3 Mr N B WOOD asked the Minister of Statistics.

How many persons emigrated from South Africa during 1978

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

20 613—A preliminary figure.

the whole force was suddenly ordered off. We were kept waiting about till midday and then 9.30 a.m. We were kept waiting about till midday and then our camp at 7.30 a.m. and got across to Barton's camp about V.C., R.A.M.C., who had to go to see a dentist. We left wounded Boers and two sick soldiers and also Captain Inkson, On the strength of

Emigrants to set
 Hansard 4 (193) 26/2/78
 98 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Statistics

(a) How many persons with professional qualifications emigrated from the Republic during 1978 and (b) how many in each profession

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

(a) January 1978 to November 1978	3 032
The figure for December 1978 not yet available	
(b) January to November	
Chemists	26
Physicists	5
Physical scientists n e c	55
Architects	44
Quantity surveyors	33
Civil engineers	140
Electrical and electronic engineers	347
Mechanical engineers	60
Chemical engineers	3
Metallurgists	17
Mining engineers	17
Engineers n e c	16
Surveyors	23
Biologists, Botanists	3
Bacteriologists, Pathologists	10
Agonomists, Horticulturists	7
Medical doctors	205
Dentists	26
Veterinarians	8

Pharmacists	32
Dieticians, Health nutritionists	6
Statisticians, Mathematicians	23
Economists	8
Lawyers	42
Other ¹	1 767
Total	3 032

¹ Include technical and related workers

does not affect ploughing and sowing. We the country the young crops are growing up, showing that war huge field of young crops growing under irrigation. All over

Boers coming to the edge to shoot and I have no doubt Kekewich's
 65 minutes and were not fired on. The shells prevented the
 sent up the hill on the west side of the Hoek. They did it in
 Damhoek. After heavy shelling, a company of the Fusiliers were

until the convoy passed.
 to climb the hills (26/2/79) Hansard 4 (194)
 so two companies of
 We expect
 9th August

and an orderly in the
 ago. The latter we
 in an attack on the st
 on the 26th June. Th
 done shattered in the
 containing two wounded
 defeat, on the way. A

near Hekpoort. We passed Nootgedacht, the scene of Clement's
 as far as Damhoek, while our baggage and convoy went to a camp
 "9th August We marched east along the foot of the Magaliesberg

with stone or rock packed in between.
 an inner and an outer shell of corrugated iron
 Others were of a simpler construction, made of
 made of stone, such as those around Pretoria.
 Some of the block-houses built at this time were

Boer nurses
 le of months
 gn received
 f Fusiliers
 thigh
 Boer hospital

99 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Statistics
 (a) How many persons with professional qualifications immigrated into the Republic in 1978 and (b) how many in each profession

(a) January 1978 to November 1978	2 125
The figure for December 1978 not yet available	
(b) January to November 1978	
Chemists	2
Physicists	3
Physical scientists n e c	32
Architects	16
Quantity surveyors	8
Civil engineers	57
Electrical and electronic engineers	135
Mechanical engineers	56
Chemical engineers	19

Hansard 2
13/2/79 Emigrants/immigrants 236
105 Mr D J DALLING asked the
Minister of Statistics

How many persons (a) emigrated from
and (b) immigrated into South Africa in
each month of 1978

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

	(a)	(b)
January	1 324	1 840
February	2 121	1 700
March	2 276	1 427
April	1 898	1 517
May	1 895	1 313
June	2 076	1 308
July	2 554	1 469

13/2/1978
Hansard 2 Immigrants from Rhodesia 236
13/2/1978 Mr D J DALLING asked the
Minister of Statistics

How many persons immigrated into South Africa from Rhodesia in each month of 1978

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

January	648
February	743
March	512
April	650
May	609
June	564
July	656
August	625
September	760
October	919
November	934
December (Preliminary)	975

35

TUESDAY, 13 F

August	1 912	1 358
September	1 366	1 522
October	1 169	1 819
November	1 174	1 651
December (Preliminary)	1 428	1 180

State assistance to immigrants
Hanson (3) 162 20/2/79 (236)
186 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the
Minister of the Interior and Immigration

(a) What amount was paid by way of
State assistance to immigrants during
1977-'78 and (b) in respect of how many
immigrants

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR
AND IMMIGRATION

(a) R1 718 958.15

(b) 6 048

into the Republic during the last period of six months or which figures are available

(2) what are the figures according to age groups for (a) immigrants and (b) emigrants in respect of (i) males and (ii) females.

(3)(a) to which countries did they emigrate (b) what are the countries of origin of the immigrants and (c) how many emigrated to each country

(4)(a) what were the professions of the emigrants and (b) how many in each profession emigrated

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

JUNE 1978 to NOVEMBER 1978

Emigrants/immigrants
Hansard 4 (245) 28/2/79
 156 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Statistics
 (1) How many (a) males and (b) females (i) emigrated from and (ii) immigrated

	(i)	(ii)
(1) (a)	5 008	4 630
(b)	4 753	4 497
Total	9 761	9 127

(2)	(i)		(ii)	
	Emigrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Immigrants
Under 20	1 378	1 405	1 881	1 699
20—24	453	460	150	272
25—34	1 147	1 045	1 335	1 306
35—44	656	503	882	692
45—54	346	314	359	326
55—64	332	387	229	252
65+	318	383	172	206
Total . . .	4 630	4 497	5 008	4 753

(3)(a) and (b)

	Emigrants	Immigrants
AFRICA		
Algeria	2	132
Botswana	45	57
Kenya	2	33
Lesotho	2	11
Malawi	42	25
Mauritius	3	17
Madagascar	3	217
Mozambique	259	4 458

	Emigrants	Immigrants
ASIA		
India	1	21
Israel	413	65
Japan	4	1
Other	42	69

	Emigrants	Immigrants
AMERICAS		
Argentina	14	10
Brazil	5	24
Canada	483	78
Uruguay	3	13
United States of America	529	95
Other	—	—
OCEANIA		
Australia	958	103
New Zealand	131	52
Other	1	—
EUROPE		
Belgium	74	73
Denmark	65	16
Germany	542	237
Finland	3	5
France	53	29
Greece	112	65
Ireland	—	5
Italy	182	109
The Netherlands	376	179
Norway	10	7
Austria	129	63
Portugal	176	215
Spain	47	11
Sweden	19	31
Switzerland	210	78
United Kingdom	4 734	2 080
Other	38	73
Total	9 761	9 127

(4)(a)

	(b)
Professional, Technical and related works	1 523
Administrative	342
Clerical	668
Sales workers	253
Service workers	128
Agricultural workers	36
Production workers	972
Unspecified	330
Not economically active	5 509
Total	9 761

Medical doctors who left the Republic

per month 28/2/79

has said 4 (253)
204 Dr A. L. EGRAINE and the
Minister of Statistics

230/83

the number of medical doctors who left the Republic
in the period 1977-1978 was 253
of these 253 doctors 204 were Dr A. L. EGRAINE
and the Minister of Statistics

The MINISTER OF HEALTH

10/6

11/7

Letter of 10/6/78
Letter for December 1978

Hansard 4 (28/2/79)

Col 253 Emigrants

263 Mr A B VIVIAN asked the
Minister of Statistics

236

How many South African citizens of
each race group emigrated from the Republic
in 1978

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

January to November 1978 (Data for
December 1978 not yet available)

Whites	5 191
Non-Whites	435

Data in respect of Non-Whites are not
available for population groups separately

Dundee, and was finally abandoned there as the Colonel saw that it was hopeless to get it along when he was not allowed to make use of spare mules.

25th October We had to
 entrain at 5 a.m. When
 some hours for our train
 about the wounded men
 Umfolosi River. The
 were in bed in Dundee
 11th instant. This
 which probably meant
 gunshot fracture of

Hansard 4 Col 281
 Emigrants: persons in professions
 associated with health services
 236
 232 Mr N B WOOD asked the Minister
 of Statistics

- (1) How many (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds,
 (c) Indians and (d) Blacks in the
 different professions associated with
 health services emigrated from South
 Africa during the last 12 months for
 which figures are available.
- (2) what is the number of each race group
 in each such profession

ere told to
 e had to wait
 y to find out
 rom the White
 id the patients
 ll a.m. on the
 ight trekking
 with the

MINISTER OF STATISTICS
 DECEMBER 1977 TO NOVEMBER 1978

(1) (a)	557
(b) (c) and (d)	22
(2)	
Medical doctors	204
Dentists	28
Veterinarians	9
Pharmacists	4
Dietitians	6
Professional nurses	68
Nursing personnel	5
Optometrists, etc	4
Physiotherapists	31
Radiographers	22
Osteopaths	16

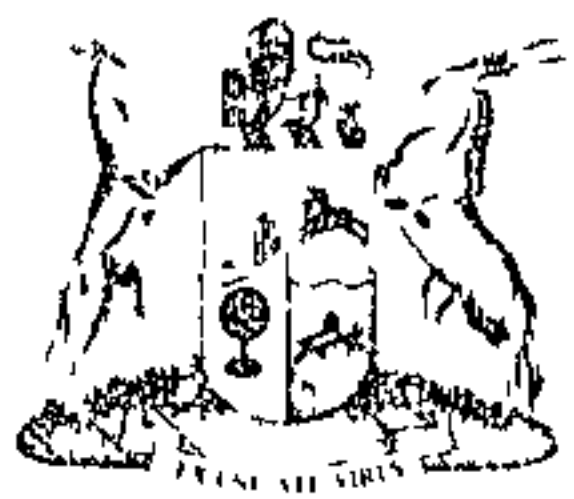
It was a big job get
 horse and mule were
 before they would en
 the two days in the
 us Officers and the
 had no windows but t
 openings could be co
 arrangement, but we

ucks. My
 lot of shoving
 ey remembered
 oria. Nine of
 uggage van. It
 id. The
 s a primitive
 of ventilation!

Data in respect of Coloureds, Indians
 and Blacks are not available separately

A narrow wooden bench ran right round the van. We were not allowed to wait for breakfast at Glencoe but we waited for quite an hour at a station a little way up the line where, alas,

230
236



STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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VOL 165]

KAAPSTAD, 14 MAART 1979
CAPE TOWN, 14 MARCH 1979

[No 6339

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No 496 14 Maart 1979

No 496. 14 March 1979

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring gegee het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word —

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information —

No 6 van 1979 Wysigingswet op die Reëling van die Toelating van Persone tot die Republiek, 1979

No 6 of 1979. Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Amendment Act, 1979

Act No 6, 1979

ADMISSION OF PERSONS TO THE REPUBLIC REGULATION
AMENDMENT ACT, 1979

- “(g) any **idiot or epileptic, or any person who is insane or mentally deficient** mentally ill person, or any person who is deaf and dumb, or deaf and blind, or dumb and blind, or is otherwise physically afflicted, unless in any such case the person concerned or the person accompanying him or another person gives security, to the satisfaction of the Minister, for his permanent support in the Republic or for his removal therefrom when required by the Minister,”
- (c) by the substitution for paragraph (h) of subsection (1) of the following paragraph
- “(h) any person who is afflicted with **leprosy or with any such infectious** contagious, **loathsome** communicable or other disease (other than tuberculosis) as **is defined by regulation** the Minister from time to time may determine, and any person who is afflicted with tuberculosis unless he is in possession of a permit to enter the Republic, issued upon such conditions as may be prescribed,”

Substitution of section 43 of Act 59 of 1972, as substituted by section 5 of Act 40 of 1973

4. The following section is hereby substituted for section 43 of the principal Act

43. Any person (other than a South African citizen by birth or descent) who, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, has been **sentenced to imprisonment** convicted **(a)** of any offence referred to in section 51 or **mentioned in** Schedule 1 or 1A, **or**

(b) for any offence committed by the sale, supply or delivery of any intoxicating liquor to a person who is not a European, in contravention of any law; or

(c) for any offence committed by the sale of, dealing in or being in possession of unwrought precious metal or rough or uncut precious stones in contravention of any law; or

(d) for any offence referred to in section 51; or

(e) for any offence under the Immorality Act, 1957 (Act No. 23 of 1957)

and who by reason of the circumstances of such offence is deemed by the Minister to be an undesirable inhabitant of the Republic, may be removed from the Republic under a warrant and, pending his removal, may be detained in the prescribed manner

Substitution of Schedule 1 of Act 59 of 1972, as amended by section 6 of Act 40 of 1973

5. The following Schedule is hereby substituted for Schedule 1 of the principal Act

“Schedule 1

OFFENCES REFERRED TO IN SECTIONS 13 AND 43

High treason	50
Sedition	
Public violence	
Murder	
<u>Culpable homicide</u>	55
Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm	
Robbery	
Theft	
Receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen	
Housebreaking with intent to commit an offence	
Extortion or the obtaining of property by means of a threat.	60
Fraud	

Act No 6, 1979

ADMISSION OF PERSONS TO THE REPUBLIC REGULATION
AMENDMENT ACT, 1979

Arson	
Malicious injury to property	
Dealing in, selling, supplying or being in possession of any substance from time to time referred to in Part I, II or III of the Schedule to the Abuse of Dependence-producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Act, 1971 (Act No 41 of 1971)	5
Counterfeiting coin or the uttering of counterfeit coin knowing it to be counterfeit	
Forgery or the uttering of a forged document knowing it to be forged	10
Bribery	
<i>[Crimen injuria]</i>	
Rape	
Indecent assault	15
Unlawful carnal intercourse or the commission of any immoral or indecent act with a girl under the prescribed age or with a female idiot or imbecile or soliciting or enticing any such girl or idiot or imbecile to the commission of any such act	20
Indecent exposure	
Incest	
Sodomy	
<u>Kidnapping</u>	
<u>Childstealing</u>	25
<u>Abduction</u>	
<u>Defeating or obstructing the course of justice</u>	
<u>Perjury</u>	
Any attempt or incitement to commit any such offence "	

Insertion of
Schedule 1A in
Act 59 of 1972

6. The following Schedule is hereby inserted in the principal Act after Schedule 1

Schedule 1A

OFFENCES REFERRED TO IN SECTION 43

Dealing in, selling or being in possession of unwrought precious metal or rough or uncut precious stones in contravention of any law	35
Contravention of section 11 of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act No 44 of 1950)	
Contravention of section 319 (3) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1955 (Act No 56 of 1955)	40
Contravention of section 36 or 37 of the General Law Amendment Act, 1955 (Act No 62 of 1955)	
Contravention of any provision of the Immorality Act, 1957 (Act No 23 of 1957), which constitutes an offence under that Act	45
Contravention of section 21 (1) of the General Law Amendment Act, 1962 (Act No 76 of 1962)	
Contravention of section 18 of the Price Control Act, 1964 (Act No 25 of 1964)	
Contravention of section 2 (1) of the Indecent or Obscene Photographic Matter Act, 1967 (Act No 37 of 1967)	50
Contravention of section 2 (1) of the Terrorism Act, 1967 (Act No 83 of 1967) "	

Short title

7. This Act shall be called the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Amendment Act, 1979

336

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STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol 165]

KAAPSTAD, 14 MAART 1979
CAPE TOWN, 14 MARCH 1979

[No 6340

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No 497

14 Maart 1979

No 497

14 March 1979.

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word —

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information.—

No 7 van 1979 Wysigingswet op Reeling van Vertrek uit die Unie, 1979

No 7 of 1979 Departure from the Union Regulation Amendment Act, 1979

Act No 7, 1979

DEPARTURE FROM THE UNION REGULATION
AMENDMENT ACT, 1979

Substitution of section 4 of Act 34 of 1955, as substituted by section 11 of Act 61 of 1967

3. The following section is hereby substituted for section 4 of the principal Act

“Prohibition of rendering of assistance to persons to leave Union without passports or permits or at places other than ports 4. No person shall in any manner whatsoever assist any other person to leave the Union for the purpose of proceeding to **any place outside the Union** ⁵ another country in contravention of the provisions of section 2”

Substitution of section 6 of Act 34 of 1955, as substituted by section 8 of Act 23 of 1964

4. The following section is hereby substituted for section 6 of the principal Act

“Return by person who has a permit to leave the Union permanently 6. Any person to whom a permit endorsed as 10 provided in section 5 (6) has been issued and who has left the Union for the purpose of proceeding to **a place outside the Union** another country, shall—
(a) if he thereafter returns to the Union, be deemed, for the purposes of section 2, to have left the ¹⁵ Union without a valid passport or a permit;
(b) for all purposes become a prohibited person, within the meaning of the Admission of Persons to the **Union** Republic Regulation Act, **[1913]** 1972 (Act No **[22]** 59 of **[1913]** 20 1972), in the Union with effect from the time he so left the Union”

Substitution of section 7 of Act 34 of 1955, as amended by section 65 of Act 69 of 1962

5. The following section is hereby substituted for section 7 of the principal Act

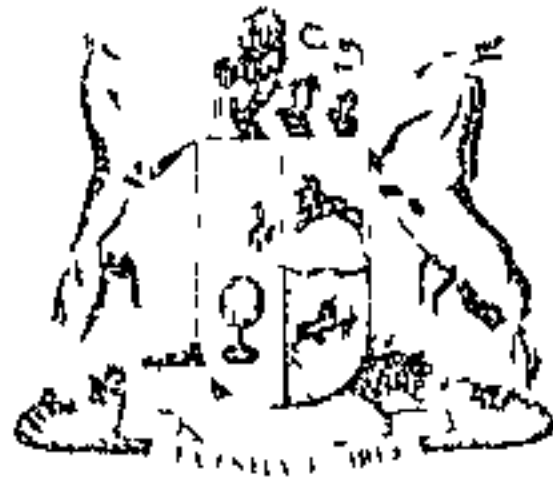
“Presumptions 7. If in any prosecution for a contravention of 25 section 2 it is proved that the accused left the Union, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that he left the Union for the purpose of proceeding to **a place outside the Union** another country”

Short title

6. This Act shall be called the Departure from the Union 30 Regulation Amendment Act, 1979

330

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STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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[No 6339

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No 496

14 Maart 1979

No 496

14 March 1979

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word —

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information —

No 6 van 1979 Wysigingswet op die Reeling van die Toelating van Persone tot die Republiek, 1979

No 6 of 1979 Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Amendment Act, 1979.

Act No 6, 1979

ADMISSION OF PERSONS TO THE REPUBLIC REGULATION
AMENDMENT ACT 1, 1979

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE

[] Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments

 Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments

ACT

To amend the provisions of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972, relating to the definition of "police officer"; to provide for members of the South African Railway Police to be appointed as passport control officers; relating to persons who are prohibited persons; and to the offences which refer to prohibited persons and persons who may be removed from the Republic; and to provide for incidental matters.

*(English text signed by the State President)
(Assented to 6 March 1979)*

BE IT ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows —

Amendment of
section 1 of
Act 59 of 1972

1. Section 1 of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), is hereby amended by the substitution in subsection (1) for the definition of "police officer" of the following definition

"police officer" means any "member of the Force" as defined in section 1 of the Police Act, 1958 (Act No 7 of 1958), or any member of "the Force" referred to in section 57 (1) of the Railways and Harbours Control and Management (Consolidation) Act, 1957 (Act No 70 of 1957),"

Amendment of
section 4 of
Act 59 of 1972

2. Section 4 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for paragraph (a) of the following paragraph

"(a) appoint any officer in the public service or any member of a category of officers in the public service or any person or category of persons in the service of the Administration, as defined in section 1 of the Railways and Harbours Control and Management (Consolidation) Act, 1957, as a passport control officer, and"

Amendment of
section 13 of
Act 59 of 1972

3. Section 13 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for paragraph (f) of subsection (1) of the following paragraph

"(f) any person who has (whether before or after the commencement of this Act) been convicted in any country of any contravention of any law relating to exchange control or any offence referred to in Schedule 1 (unless he has received a free pardon in respect thereof) and is deemed by the Minister or a passport control officer, acting upon directions issued by the Minister, to be an undesirable inhabitant of or visitor to the Republic,"

(b) by the substitution for paragraph (g) of subsection (1) of the following paragraph

Act No 6, 1979

ADMISSION OF PERSONS TO THE REPUBLIC REGULATION
AMENDMENT ACT, 1979

- “(g) any **[idiot or epileptic, or any person who is insane or mentally deficient]** mentally ill person, or any person who is deaf and dumb, or deaf and blind, or dumb and blind, or is otherwise physically afflicted, unless in any such case the person concerned or the person accompanying him or another person gives security, to the satisfaction of the Minister, for his permanent support in the Republic or for his removal therefrom when required by the Minister.” 10
- (c) by the substitution for paragraph (h) of subsection (1) of the following paragraph
- “(h) any person who is afflicted with **[leprosy or with any such [infectious] contagious, [loathsome] communicable or other disease (other than tuberculosis) as [is defined by regulation] the Minister from time to time may determine,** and any person who is afflicted with tuberculosis unless he is in possession of a permit to enter the Republic, issued upon such conditions as may be prescribed.” 20

Substitution of section 43 of Act 59 of 1972, as substituted by section 5 of Act 40 of 1973

4. The following section is hereby substituted for section 43 of the principal Act

“Removal of certain persons from Republic for certain offences” 43. Any person (other than a South African citizen by birth or descent) who, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, has been **[sentenced to imprisonment] convicted [(a)]** of any offence referred to in section 51 or **[mentioned in] Schedule 1 or 1A, [or**

- (b) for any offence committed by the sale, supply or delivery of any intoxicating liquor to a person who is not a European, in contravention of any law; or
- (c) for any offence committed by the sale of, dealing in or being in possession of unwrought precious metal or rough or uncut precious stones in contravention of any law; or
- (d) for any offence referred to in section 51; or
- (e) for any offence under the Immorality Act, 1957 (Act No. 23 of 1957)]

and who by reason of the circumstances of such offence is deemed by the Minister to be an undesirable inhabitant of the Republic, may be removed from the Republic under a warrant and, pending his removal, may be detained in the prescribed manner.” 45

Substitution of Schedule 1 of Act 59 of 1972 as amended by section 6 of Act 40 of 1973

5. The following Schedule is hereby substituted for Schedule 1 of the principal Act

“Schedule 1

OFFENCES REFERRED TO IN SECTIONS 13 AND 43

High treason	50
Sedition	
Public violence	
Murder	
<u>Culpable homicide</u>	
Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm	55
Robbery	
Theft	
Receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen	
Housebreaking with intent to commit an offence	
Extortion or the obtaining of property by means of a threat.	60
Fraud	

Act No 6, 1979

ADMISSION OF PERSONS TO THE REPUBLIC REGULATION
AMENDMENT ACT, 1979

Arson	
Malicious injury to property	
Dealing in, selling, supplying or being in possession of any substance from time to time referred to in Part I, II or III of the Schedule to the Abuse of Dependence-producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Act, 1971 (Act No 41 of 1971)	5
Counterfeiting coin or the uttering of counterfeit coin knowing it to be counterfeit	
Forgery or the uttering of a forged document knowing it to be forged	10
Bribery	
<i>[Crimes in jura]</i>	
Rape	
Indecent assault	15
Unlawful carnal intercourse or the commission of any immoral or indecent act with a girl under the prescribed age or with a female idiot or imbecile or soliciting or enticing any such girl or idiot or imbecile to the commission of any such act	20
Indecent exposure	
Incest	
Sodomy	
<u>Kidnapping</u>	
<u>Childstealing</u>	25
<u>Abduction</u>	
<u>Defeating or obstructing the course of justice</u>	
<u>Perjury</u>	
Any attempt or incitement to commit any such offence "	

Insertion of
Schedule 1A in
Act 59 of 1972

6. The following Schedule is hereby inserted in the principal Act after Schedule 1

"Schedule 1A

OFFENCES REFERRED TO IN SECTION 43

Dealing in, selling or being in possession of unwrought precious metal or rough or uncut precious stones in contravention of any law	35
Contravention of section 11 of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act No 44 of 1950)	
Contravention of section 319 (3) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1955 (Act No 56 of 1955)	40
Contravention of section 36 or 37 of the General Law Amendment Act, 1955 (Act No 62 of 1955).	
Contravention of any provision of the Immorality Act, 1957 (Act No 23 of 1957), which constitutes an offence under that Act	45
Contravention of section 21 (1) of the General Law Amendment Act, 1962 (Act No 76 of 1962)	
Contravention of section 18 of the Price Control Act, 1964 (Act No 25 of 1964)	
Contravention of section 2 (1) of the Indecent or Obscene Photographic Matter Act, 1967 (Act No 37 of 1967).	50
Contravention of section 2 (1) of the Terrorism Act, 1967 (Act No 83 of 1967) "	

Short title

7. This Act shall be called the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Amendment Act, 1979

Immigrant flow to SA still slower

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The flow of immigrants into South Africa had continued to decrease through 1978, according to the annual report of the Department of the Interior and Immigration

However, the noticeable drop in emigration is an encouraging sign, says the report, which was tabled yesterday

"The moderate recovery in the economy of the country had some slight effect on immigration in certain sectors. In general the flow of immigrants unfortunately continued to decrease"

From January to September last year South Africa experienced a net loss of 2 936 people, with 13 377 immigrants and 16 313 emigrants, the report says

The report of the Department of Immigration for the period July 1, 1976 to June 30, 1978, also tabled yesterday, says indications are that economic conditions were mainly responsible

for the decrease in immigration and the increase in emigration during that time

The reports are separate because of the merging in July last year of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Immigration

The favourable conditions which led to the record immigrations figure in 1975 of more than 50 000 people, were of short duration, the latter report says

The slow-down in the economy asserted itself and from September 1976, immigration figures reflected a sharp decline. In June last year they were still on the decline

"For the first six months of 1978 there were 9 058 immigrants compared with 13 295 for the same period in 1977," the report says

"There was, however, also a drop in emigration figures. Against 11 107 emigrants in the first six months of 1978, there had been 13 523 in the corresponding period in 1977"

The demand for manpower declined in virtually all sectors

and unemployment developed in some. The department's recruitment and intake of immigrants virtually came to a standstill in some sectors

"In 1977 the emigration figure, which had begun to increase in 1976, rose sharply and for the first time since the establishment of the department in 1961, the outflow exceeded the inflow," the report says

"There are various other factors which influence immigration and emigration. Events in and around the country have an effect. The hostile attitude towards South Africa at international level plays a role. There is the unfavourable exchange rate between the rand and certain monetary units in Western Europe

"The indications are, however, that economic conditions were mainly responsible for the decrease in immigration and the increase in emigration", Sapa reports

● The Cape Times Political

Staff reports that a new system of allowing universities and other libraries to keep banned books, even if possession has been prohibited, has been accepted by the government

According to the annual report of the Department of Interior and Immigration, this is a direct result of a little known government investigation in 1976

The investigation was ordered after complaints by universities about the conditions under which the books could be kept previously and how staff could use them for reference

The previous system was that all books could be kept except if they were of a "communistic nature", said the report

The old system had been dropped and replaced by an "open exemption allowing university libraries to keep, subject to certain conditions, all publications declared undesirable, possession of which has not been prohibited"

16/12/77
2,5 million
cross
borders

CAPE TOWN — More than 2,5 million people passed the two controlled border posts between South Africa and Transkei last year.

Although the two countries have broken off diplomatic relations, most of the access roads between the two countries are not controlled, but at the two main border posts — Kei Bridge and Umzimkulu — both governments have border control posts.

In the annual report of the Department of the Interior, tabled in Parliament yesterday, it was disclosed that 1 275 420 had entered South Africa through the two posts in 1978 and that 1 279 840 had left.

Both these were an increase on the 1977 figures.

PC

More emigrants than settlers new

Political Staff and Sapa

THE ASSEMBLY — The number of people leaving South Africa again increased last year, according to a report of the Department of the Interior

From January to September 1978 the loss of

emigrants over immigrants was 2 936 For the whole of 1976 it was 795

In 1975 South Africa's gain in immigrants was 30 769 and in 1976 it reached a record 40 492

The report, which has been tabled in the assembly, says economic conditions were mainly responsible for the decrease in immigration and the increase in emigration

IDLE CAPACITY

The hostile international attitude towards South Africa also played a role.

The report also mentions the unfavourable exchange rate between the rand and certain monetary units in Europe

An upward trend in the economy was being predicted, but the improvement would have to be much more pronounced before it would have

a marked effect on immigration.

There was still idle economic capacity in the country which would have to be absorbed.

The immigration pattern had also been changed by developments in the labour field and this pattern would change still further in the future

In recruiting immigrants the accent had shifted from workers in the lower echelons, through training people from the country's own resources The immigration drive would concentrate in future on the higher occupational groups.

The flow of immigrants into South Africa had continued to decrease through 1978, according to the report, reports Sapa.

"However the noticeable drop in emigration is an encouraging sign," says the report

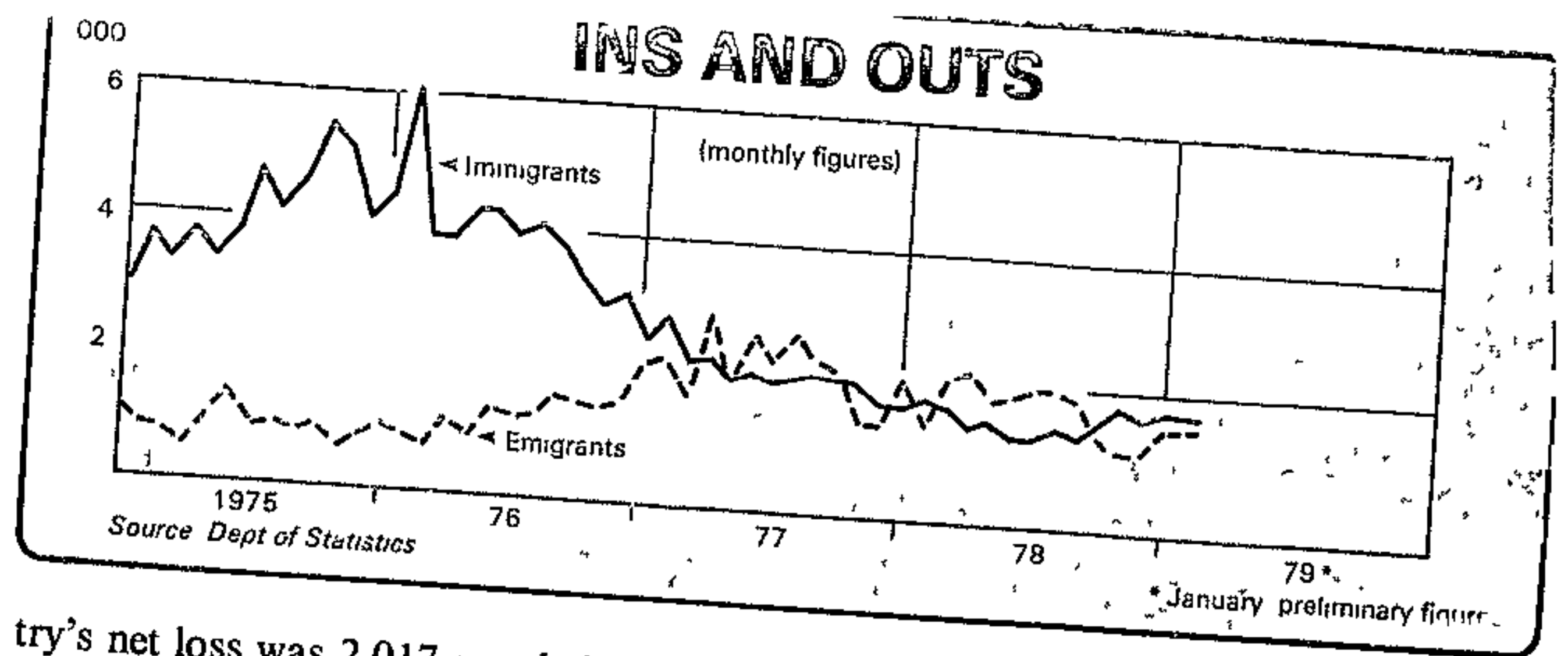
"The moderate recovery in the economy of the country had some slight effects on immigration in certain sectors. In general the flow of immigrants unfortunately continued to decrease."

SHARP DECLINE

Statistics for July, August and September show the bulk of emigrants go to Britain and Europe, reports Sapa

The slow-down in the economy asserted itself, after 1976 and from September 1976, immigration figures reflected a sharp decline In June last year they were still on the decline

The demand for manpower declined in virtually all sectors and unemployment developed in some The department's recruitment and intake of immigrants virtually came to a standstill in some sectors



try's net loss was 2 017 people last year, compared with 1 178 in 1977

The number of immigrants has plummeted from over 50 000 in 1975 to 18 669 in 1978, a third down on the 1977 figure. Immigrants from Britain accounted for the sharpest decline — only 4 550 entered SA last year, against over 7 000 in 1977 and nearly 20 500 in 1976. Australian and German immigrants dropped by 59% and 42% respectively, while the number of Rhodesian settlers rose by only 7% to 8 650, a monthly average of over 700.

According to an official of the Department of the Interior and Immigration, the sharp fall in new settlers since 1976 is a result mainly of the economic downturn, not of political uncertainties. "The pro-

motion drive for immigrants is geared to the demand for manpower," he says. "Applications are not accepted when there are not vacancies available." Further, because the economy is still slack, the department does not plan a large promotion campaign this year.

Official emigration last year fell by almost 6 000 to 20 686, but there are undoubtedly others who left SA without emigrating formally.

The brain drain continued in 1978. The loss of professional and technical people nearly doubled. Engineers and accountants were the biggest loss mainly because of fewer immigrants. The outflow of doctors also rose slightly. There was a net loss of almost 200 administrative workers and managers compared

IMMIGRATION

Sunny skies don't help

The flow of immigrants to SA last year fell to its lowest level since 1961. Despite the large influx of Rhodesians and a drop in emigration of almost 26%, the coun-

with a small net gain in 1977. The net outflow of production workers, on the other hand, dropped. In all other job categories identified by the Department of Statistics, including clerical, sales and service workers, SA gained more than it lost.

Barred

Angry

Mr Hill's anti-Semitic stand led to severe differences between himself and Mr Noble, who was angry because his home and family were bearing the brunt of Mr Hill's statements

Before Mr Noble left the two argued constantly about this

I also learnt from a reliable source that Mr Hill had been asked to stand down as NF chairman several months ago by the movement directorate, but had refused to do so

"He told us he would be leaving South Africa in March this year 'as soon as the money came through'"

Mr Hill's rented home in Malvern East, Johannesburg, has been abandoned and nearly all the furniture left behind

The press, used by the NF for printing their magazine "Hitback" and newsletters, has also been abandoned

Last month two organisations the Sons of England Patriotic Society and the Sons of England King George V Lodge brought an urgent application in the Supreme Court against Mr Hill and Lewis, claiming that the men had deposited R30 000 in six building societies and banks without their knowledge

Large amounts had then been withdrawn by them



National Front boss faces visa curb

By RAY JOSEPH

JACK NOBLE, former secretary of the South African National Front, has been banned from re-entering South Africa without first applying for a visa.

Mr Noble left South Africa in secret last month for Britain and is living in his hometown of Grimsby, Lincolnshire.

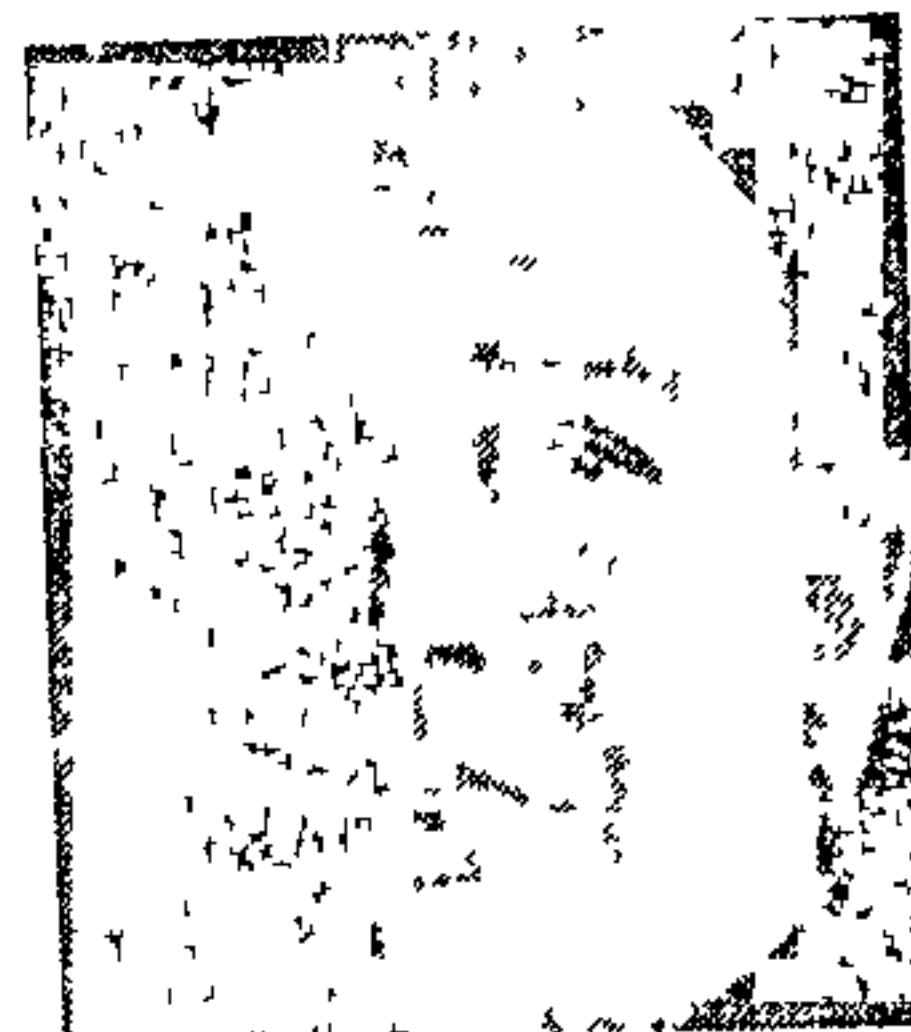
The order barring Mr Noble, a British subject, from re-entering South Africa was served on his wife at her sister's home in Troyeville, Johannesburg, on Friday morning, by an official of the Department of the Interior and Immigration

British subjects do not usually require a visa to enter the Republic

The order, signed by the Secretary for the Interior and Immigration, says that Mr Noble is required to apply to the nearest South African diplomat, consular representative abroad or the Secretary for Interior and Immigration in Pretoria, if he wishes to return to this country

The order warns that "should you arrive at a South African port of entry without a visa you will not be permitted to enter"

Shortly before the Easter long weekend the former chairman of the National Front, Mr Ray Hill, who is



RAY HILL
Fled to Swaziland

facing fraud charges involving R40 000, skipped bail and fled to Swaziland

I understand that Mr Hill did not leave South Africa through a regular border or, if he did, was not travelling on his own passport.

Police confiscated two passports, both British, from Hill shortly after his arrest last month

A senior police spokesman confirmed that Mr Hill had been planning to leave the country at the time of his arrest and "had made

all the travel arrangements"

On March 27 Mr Hill appeared in court and was allowed bail of R2 500, which was paid for in cash by his wife Glynne.

Another NF member, Mr Stephen Wade, appeared with Mr Hill and was allowed bail of R500.

Both are alleged to have committed fraud with a Standard Bank credit card. Both are British subjects.

A police spokesman said Mr Hill had probably skipped to Swaziland last Thursday

Mr Hill's wife and three children, aged 12, nine and 14 months, left South Africa for Leicester, their home town, late last month.

According to one source, Mr Hill had bragged that his wife had taken a large quantity of money and gold coins with her when she left

Both Mr Hill and his wife had worked at the St George's Home for Boys in Johannesburg until December last year

Mr Hill held the position of housemaster, while his wife did general supervisory jobs at the home.

Versauid 14 (893) 17/5/79

235

MAY 1979

694

Whether non-South African passport holders

800 Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Statistics

Whether non-South African passport holders are included in the statistics published of emigrants from South Africa during each year from 1975 to 1978, if so, what was the number in this category who emigrated in each of those years, if not, what is the estimated number of people in this category who emigrated in each of those years

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

Yes	
1975	7 963
1976	13 136
1977	20 483
1978	17 592 (estimate)

THURSDAY, 17 MAY 1979

236 Star
January 4/6/79

brain drain was 266

In January 1 812 people, including 266 professional workers, left South Africa to settle in other countries — 488 fewer than in January last year.

Israel, Canada and the United States were the most popular countries chosen by emigrants this year, according to figures released by the Department of Statistics.

Of the 266 professional people who left the country 50 were educationists, 41 were engineers, 21 were doctors or dentists, 33 were accountants and there were 121 other professionally or technically qualified emigrants.

The majority of the emigrants were "not economically active"

Other figures show that 2 104 people came to settle permanently in South Africa — a gain of 292 people

Govt lifts money limits for emigrants

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — New financial concessions for people emigrating from South Africa were announced yesterday by the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood.

From July 3, each emigrant family would be permitted to take up to R100 000 out of the country in the form of financial assets, he said, introducing the third reading debate on the Budget.

"In terms of existing ar-

rangements, emigrant families are permitted to take with them, at the commercial rand rate, up to one half of their net assets in cash, with a minimum of R10 000 if their assets are not greater than R20 000 and with a maximum of R30 000 otherwise," he said.

"The other half of their assets, to a maximum of R30 000, can be invested in special non-resident bonds payable in any foreign currency after five years, also

at the commercial rand rate.

"In an effort to simplify the procedures considerably and to give relief to emigrants without a greater cost to the country of foreign currency, I want to announce the following changes.

"Any emigrant wishing to leave the country will be entitled to the normal travel allowance at the commercial rand rate — presently R3 000 per adult and R1 200 per child under 12

"Besides this, emigrant families will be permitted to take out up to R100 000 per family in the form of financial assets.

"The remainder of their local assets will, as at present, remain blocked, but they will naturally retain the use thereof inside South Africa, subject to certain limitations and their income from these assets will still, as in the past, be transferable abroad at the commercial rand rate up to

R100 000 per unit per year.

"Emigrants who previously left the country will also be permitted to transfer up to R100 000 in the form of financial assets."

He said they would also be allowed to export personal belongings — excluding motor vehicles — to the value of R10 000 per family, instead of the present R4 000.

The new regulations come into effect on July 3 — Sapa

Immigration and Property

JUNE 24, 1979

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GOVERNMENT EASES RESTRICTIONS ON FR FLOW

Finance Reporter

THE INCREASE in emigrants' allowances to 100 000 financial rand (FR) is a significant step to achieving the De Kock commission's aim of unitary money system and removal of exchange control restrictions on non-residents.

From July 3 emigrant families will be able to take out a maximum of 100 000 FR which are at a discount at present of about 20 percent on the commercial rand.

This means they lose about R20 000 when converting to a foreign currency. The transaction involves the purchase of shares in Johannesburg and the simultaneous sale in London to be credited in sterling. A lot depends on the amount of money leaving the country but bankers feel the new concession could help stabilise prices on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange and lower prices

in London. The move to freer market conditions should increase investor confidence in South Africa.

It should also create more balance in the Johannesburg share market where prices have been depressed by sales of shares to create financial rand for investment in the country. Barclays economist

Syd Sharp says the concession is proof the Government has accepted the De Kock commission proposals. The move may encourage investment although it is not known how much investment money is waiting in the wings.

Although there are many imponderables such as the price of

gold, platinum, uranium and spot oil, the increased confidence arising from the move to freer market conditions, against a backdrop of strengthening foreign currency reserves, could see the financial and commercial rates gap narrowing.

A large-scale movement of funds from the country by emigrants could widen the financial rand discount but on balance, the more likely trend is an in-

crease in immigration and more investor confidence in a country where exchange controls are being dismantled.

Indeed there is a possibility the closing of the gap could trigger off a boom in South Africa

An interesting development this week is the adjustment downwards of the partly Government rate, from R1,1845/65 last week to R1,1820/40, a US dollar on Friday.

France cuts immigration by 200 000 a year

236
29/6/79

By Paul Webster
in Paris

Measures proposed by the French Government will reduce French immigration by about 200 000 a year by instituting a two-tier work permit system.

The project confirms what human rights and trade union organisations have been claiming for months — that the French Government has been deliberately developing a policy connecting immigration and unemployment which it has tried to disguise by introducing bit by bit.

The new policy approved by the cabinet for debate by parliament said that a new statute for the 4-million foreign residents

would be linked "to the employment prospects for the years to come."

Despite persistent reassurances from the government and particularly Immigration Minister, Mr Stoleru, immigrants have expected an enforced cut-back since new immigration was blocked five years ago.

One of the government's first moves was to offer about R2 000 to any unemployed immigrant ready to go home, an offer accepted by about 30 000 people a year.

An attempt to restrict the foreign population by refusing entry to workers' families was thrown out by the constitutional council.

Meanwhile, the immigrant flow has dropped from 100 000 a year to about 10 000, mostly Asian refugees.

The new proposals come soon after national assembly approval of a law giving police the power to expel summarily any immigrant whose papers are not in order, a move which already affects 300 000 aliens.

The law is now seen as giving an eventual legal basis for enforcing the new restrictions, as immigrant's work permits would be renewed for a period of between one and three years, except for residents of 20 years who will receive 10-year privileged permits.

About 900 000 residents have privilege status already, most are from the EEC countries or Algeria. The Portuguese with 850 000 immigrants are the biggest foreign population followed by Algerians, Italians, Spaniards, and Moroccans.

Despite warnings of economic difficulties caused by a lack of workers for low-paid jobs, the measures fall largely in line with demands by employers who want the immigrant population reduced by half within five years. They claim this would absorb most of the 1.3-million unemployed particularly school leavers.

The Immigration Minister described his policies as "liberal and realistic."

If French people were not prepared to take on low paid jobs left by immigrants then "employers should introduce decent wages and provide proper work conditions."

"If automatic garbage trucks were provided for instance, the French would accept these ungrateful tasks." — The Guardian News Service

Group could have lived off, and, each group had the potential to act as a nucleus for further expansion, the present model can account for divergent

236 10/17/59 N.M.
UK takes new tough line on immigrants

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — The British Government has started to implement its election promise of tightening immigration controls by giving extra powers to police in dealing with overstayers

This confirms the worst fears of immigrant groups which are now anxiously waiting for other changes in the immigration rules believed to be imminent

The police will now personally serve notices of

refusal of applications for an extension to stay. Their directive from the Home Office makes it clear this will apply for the moment only to those immigrants who have applied after their original leave to enter Britain has expired, and where they have automatically forfeited their right of appeal

the present study, it was found from two different processes: (1) increased mortality and (2) increased mortality of a particular resource. This association with social conflict (see also, 1954). This association cannot provide an accurate biological test between the

URGENT MEETING

The Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants (JCWI) has asked for an urgent meeting with Home Office officials to express their alarm and to seek clarification

The directive says the police will not normally prosecute for a period of 14 days, apart from undefined 'exceptional cases'

CONCESSION

Other changes expected are an end to the concession to foreign husbands and fiancés of British women of the right to settle in Britain, to stop the entry of parents, grandparents and children over 18 and possibly to introduce a register of dependants of people already settled here

on the numerous drafts of the paper. Miss C.S. Harcourt helped edit the manuscript and Mrs J. Howard-Tripp typed the final drafts. I would like to express my special thanks to Dr D.S. Wilson who introduced me to evolutionary ecology and helped to debug the programmes.

bevelled Complex dispersal rapidly through narrow channels showed a slower rate of spread. A number of problems are associated with the analysis and

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study were derived from only one tradition, had therefore the analysis would seem to be of culture-historical reconstruction. spread associated with the simulation of the am to indicate that this is the most

Money trap that faces emigrants

15/7/79 236

By DONALD ANDREW
and
STEPHEN ORPEN

A GENERAL public hurrah followed this month's so-called "relaxation" of the controls on the amount of money which those leaving South Africa may take with them

It now seems that much of the joy has been misplaced. According to bankers and financial consultants in Johannesburg and Cape Town, the new measures are very much a two-edged sword

They will benefit the relatively wealthy — at a cost which could nevertheless be acceptably punitive. But in many cases, the average family will actually be worse off than under the old system.

The new "settling-in" allowances, applicable from July 3, will mean that emigrants with up to about R80 000 in capital will be able to remit less over a five-year period than before.

Also, as a Johannesburg specialist in foreign exchange controls points out "The many more variables which the new system has, by its nature, introduced will make it more difficult for ordinary folk to know what they should do and how to get the best out of the options open to them.

Taxing comparisons

"It also makes straight comparisons between the old and new systems more taxing. Every case now needs to be closely examined on its own merits."

The key variable is the discount on the financial rand, through which most of the remittances must now be made. As the difference between the commercial and financial rand rates widens, so the amount forfeited by emigrants to get their capital out grows — although the opposite also applies.

Another important variable lies in the size of the family. The bigger the family, the more can be remitted at the commercial rate.

Single people with up to R10 000 capital end up decidedly worse off under the new deal, as the commercial rands they can take out are limited to the R3 000 travelling allowance which applies to themselves. There are no additional members of the family to swell this allowance

In financial rands they may take out a total of only R50 000, compared with the R100 000 for

families, minus the commercial rand allowance

The increase in the value of household and personal effects (excluding motor cars) which can be taken out by a family without Reserve Bank approval (from R4 000 to R10 000) in practice means little, as approval for sums in excess of R4 000 were in any case virtually automatic in the past

An "average" family of husband and wife (R3 000 travel allowance each) and two children under 12 (R1 200 each), will be able to remit R8 400 at the commercial rate plus more than R90 000 in financial rands

Before, they could take out up to R30 000 in commercial rands, or half their total capital, up to a maximum for this total of R60 000. The remaining R30 000 in capital could be invested in special non-resident bonds redeemable in foreign currency after five years at the commercial rate.

These bonds were bought at 85% of value and redeemed at 100%, between 3% and 4% interest a year

Capital over the R60 000 limit was frozen in South Africa. It remained the property of the emigrants and interest or dividends flowing from it could be remitted subject to a withholding tax

But the capital itself could not be taken out. This still applies to capital in excess of the new R100 000 limit.

The following comparisons illustrate the positions of seven "average" emigrant families five years after any of their funds blocked in South Africa are released.

After allowing for R8 400 at the commercial rate, the comparisons assume (1) A financial rand discount of 25%. (2) Simple interest of 8% on funds remitted to the new country at the time of emigrating (3) The more than 15% premium realised on any non-resident bonds which mature after five years

Family suffers

Earnings on remitted capital naturally depend on the amount invested after laying out settling in costs. It is assumed for these illustrations that the full amounts are invested.

The family which before had R10 000 in capital assets and could remit the lot, can now get out only R9 600, making them R400 worse off

Previously, R10 000 was the comparable limit for single people who, with this amount of

capital, are now able to take R8 250 of it, losing R1 750 in the process of buying financial rands — after prior deduction of the R3 000 travelling allowance remitted at the commercial rate

With R20 000, the family was R1 825 better off under the old controls. With R30 000, R4 207 more could be taken

With R60 000, the previous advantage was R11 354 but with R70 000, it was only R854.

Working in units of R10 000, the position quickly reverses before the total of capital assets reaches R80 000

At this level, R9 646 more can be realised under the new system of controls — but at a cost of R17 900

At a maximum of R100 000 capital, the new system yields R30 646 more than could be realised under the old arrangements. But the penalty paid because of the financial rand discount is a whopping R22 900.

Quicker cash

One advantage of the new system for most of those with more than R10 000 in capital assets is that more cash is immediately available in the immigrant country — but at a cost equal to the FR discount.

With R20 000, R7 100 more can be remitted at the time of emigrating under the new controls, but at a cost of R2 900

With R30 000 the improvement is R9 600, costing R5 400. With R60 000 it is R17 100, costing R12 900. At R70 000 it is R24 600, and the 25% loss by way of the financial rand is R15 400

Officials implementing the new system say emigrants are happy to pay the price to get more money out sooner because the most critical time for them financially is when they arrive in the new country.

From South Africa's point of view, it must be said that the new system protects the country's reserves. And for the wealthier, whose applications for special treatment might not have been approved, the temptation to contravene exchange controls is diminished.

From the point of view of the emigrating individual or family, the position can be summarised by saying that the new system favours the rich and generally allows more capital to be remitted sooner

But the total that can be taken out by Mr Average and his family — the broad mainstream of those affected — has suffered

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra dr Sheila T van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U K, en professor J L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde

LIDMAATSKAAP

soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergrasie-studies geregistreer as 'n maatskappy in die Memorandum en Statute van die Unie. Vanjaar sal dit word voorsiening gemaak vir die

Mennonite Central Committee se konferensie oor. 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana Verhandelings voorgelê oor 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

UK to tighten influx control

LONDON — A Home Office computer designed to tighten control on illegal immigrants and monitor overseas visitors is now being programmed ready for use. Many South Africans — mainly young people — could be affected by this

It should start operating next year, a Home Office spokesman said. It will register all arrivals and provide immediate notice of over-stayers one of the principal forms of illegal entry at the moment

This will put a stop to the practice, now prevalent, of young people — many of them South Africans — coming into the UK on holiday and then staying on. A large number of young South Africans even get illegal employment with understanding bosses, who do not record their presence

The computer will come into use in three stages. The first will be based at the Home Office detention centre at Harmondsworth and is being programmed with all known details of illegal immigrants

Immigration officials at all ports of entry will have direct access to this computer by next July.

The second stage computer will be the main computer, capable of absorbing details of all of the 12 500 000 foreigners who visit Britain each year

This computer will use existing Home Office "data storage" facilities as far as possible

The third stage of the computer development is scheduled to start operating in 1982. It would use the "machine readable passport"

It is a credit-card type piece of plastic which would replace the traditional cardboard and paper passport. Details of visas would be kept on the computer, rather than on the traditional well-travelled pages

The basic Home Office computer for storing details of foreign visitors has support on both sides of the House of Commons

Conservative MPs see it as an essential part of their proposals to tighten

Professor J. P. Brock

Mrs C. S. Corder

Professor W. H. B. Dean

Dr J. P. Duminy

Professor G. F. R. Ellis

Biskop A. W. Habelgaard

Mrs E. V. E. Howes

Professor M. F. Kaplan

Dr W. A. Landman

Mrs G. K. Lindsay

Sir Richard Luyt

Professor S. J. Saunders

Professor H. W. van der Merwe

Mede-professor D. J. Welsh

Professor Monica Wilson

ook 'n lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Sosiologiese Vereniging en van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging. Hy is aangestel as die Suid-Afrikaanse afgevaardigde in die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging vir die tydperk 1978-1982.

WAARDERING EN DANK

Ek is altyd dankbaar vir die geleentheid wat die Jaarverslag bied om my waardering te betuig aan lede van die Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad vir hulle leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleenthede van die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benevens 'n bydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoorruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

most Labour MPs also favour it as it would have no direct bearing on legal immigration DDC.

~~236~~ 13/9/79
(236)

Australia takes ²³⁶ more migrants ^{STA} from Republic ^{13/9/79}

Own Correspondent

CANBERRA — Australia is more willing to take immigrants from South Africa and Zimbabwe Rhodesia than most other countries

This is revealed in the latest immigration figures of the Australian Department of Immigration

They show that about two thirds of all applications for residence in Australia are rejected

But nearly half the applications by Zimbabwe Rhodesians are approved For South Africans the approval rate is 51 percent.

The acceptance rate is much higher than for Britons seeking to live in Australia — only 21 percent are successful.

The figures show that so far this year South Africa has been the second largest source of immigration to Australia Of 2 146 people who applied, 1 098 were approved

Of 347 Zimbabwe Rhodesians who applied, 166 were approved

Government immigration figures show that in the past three years there has been a big increase in the number of Rhodesians seeking residence in Australia — from 507 in 1976 to 1 679 last year

There has also been a big increase in the number of visas granted to Zimbabwe Rhodesians — from 77 in 1976 to 435 last year.

Applications from South Africa in the same period fluctuated In 1976, 6 163 applied for residence. This rose by 1 528 to 7 691. But last year the number slumped to 4 165

The South African interest in Australia was also reflected in the number of visas issued They increased from 1 738 to 3 331 between 1976 and 1977, but dropped last year to 2 506

Brain drain must be stopped — Bozzoli

KMM 10/6/74

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STICE

Staff Reporter

PROFESSOR G R Bozzoli, former vice-chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand, said last night South Africa's needs were too urgent to permit the ongoing "brain drain" of qualified people to carry on unchecked

Opening the conference on "Education and the future development of South Africa" at Wits University, which is being attended by educationists from South Africa, Rhodesia and Britain, Prof Bozzoli said that today there was a very substantial imbalance in the flow of persons of high intellectual quality into and out of the Republic

"This is due, as we all know, to the increased outflow of professionally qualified men and women in almost every sphere who leave South Africa for political and economic reasons, and to the decreased inflow of

their counterparts for precisely the same reasons

"If either the political or the economic factors were to exist alone, the problem would be reduced to manageable proportions, but with both operating simultaneously, the grim fact must be faced that the traffic is predominantly one-way."

It was folly, he said, to offer high-level courses and sophisticated research in areas which had no relevance to this country. This virtually prepared students for a career in some other country

"It is the duty of any academic to teach and propagate his special skills, but he should do so in such a way that those he is teaching and guiding will not be forced to go abroad in order to earn a living

"Our own needs are too urgent to permit this to happen," Prof Bozzoli said. The onus of repairing the situation lay equally on the shoulders of the educator and of the authorities,

who would be in a position to keep competent people from leaving the country by offering attractive salaries.

Prof Bozzoli said few would argue that "education with satisfaction" was the basis of the well-being of any state, in that education should go hand in hand with the recognition of that education and with satisfying and fruitful employment.

"South Africa's track record in this regard is anything but admirable, as far as the education of black children is concerned

"Apart from the meagre facilities which existed until recently, one has had grave reason to doubt the quality of education received in state schools for blacks, so much so that employers make a practice of discounting the school-leaving qualifications submitted by black youths

This, he said, was one of the most unfortunate consequences of segregated schooling

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and R50 000
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ount in respect

b) liability method?

2. Show how the tax charge will be disclosed in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 19.7, assuming

a) deferral method

b) liability method

(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)

3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?

4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.

5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgworth

1 fresh green medium size
cabbage
onions
carrots

tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

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GERMAN POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise

chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

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EGG SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgworth

hard boiled eggs
salsanase

salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salsanase.

S. Drury, East London

cup cucumber, peeled and diced
cup cooked green peas

and peas with French dressing.
Cover with greaseproof paper
use.

2 T lemon juice.

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C.T. 17110-79
Immigrants increase (236)
PRETORIA — South Africa gained 143 new residents in July according to the Department of Statistics
Immigrants totalled 1 169 and emigrants 1 026
During the period January to July this year South Africa gained 505 immigrants compared with a loss of 2 990 emigrants in the corresponding period last year — Sapa

SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley

1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

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CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions

1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder

1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

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APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks

1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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236
 PM 16/11/79

Down the drain

STATUTES OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
 Companies Act 1973
 ss. 364-368

(ii) nominating a person as liquidator, unless the company in general meeting for in section 349, has already passed paragraphs (i) and (ii).

(2) Meetings of creditors under this section as may be in the manner provided by the law relating to contributories in the manner prescribed for a meeting of creditors, the Master may direct the liquidator to send a notice of such meeting to each contributory.

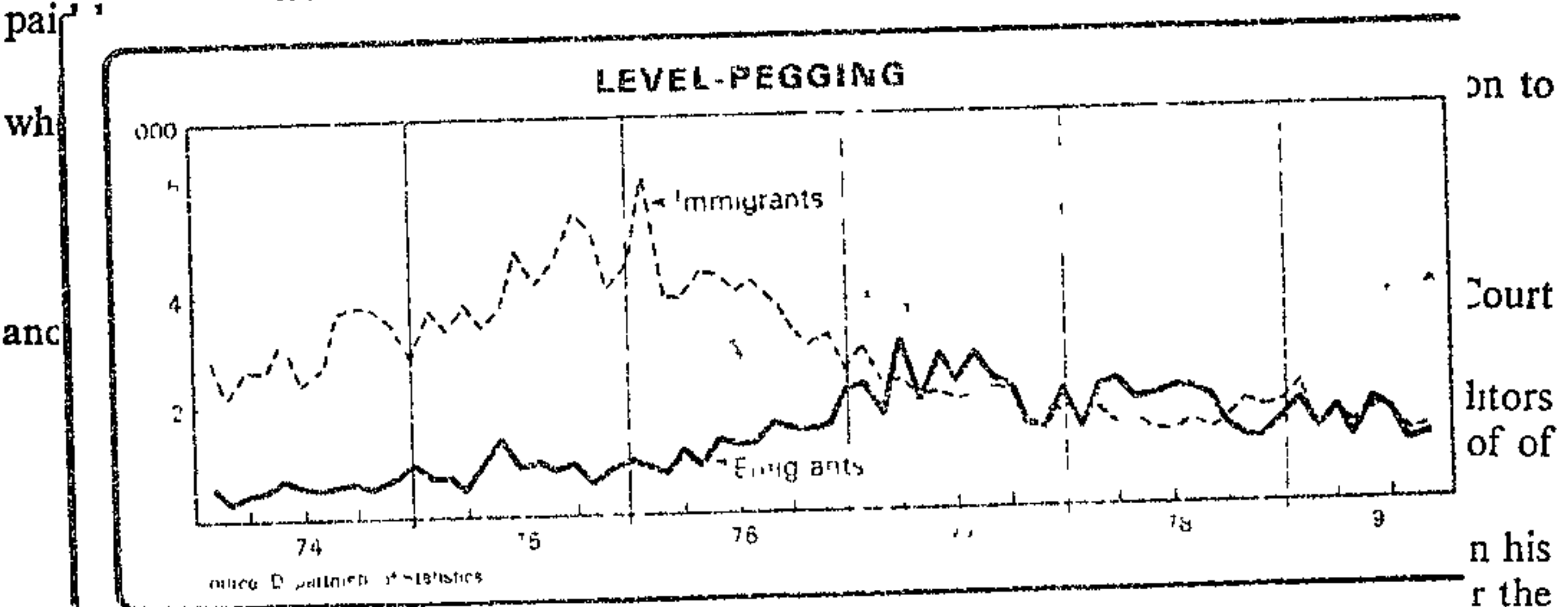
365. Offences in securing nomination as liquidator.
 (1) Any person who gives or agrees or offers to give or agrees to offer to give any reward with a view to securing or preventing the nomination of a person as liquidator, shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) (a) The provisions of the law relating to meetings of contributories in the manner prescribed by the court for a director or former director of a company in connection with the nomination of a liquidator on the grounds of arrears of salary, travelling expenses or other claims payable to him shall apply to any meeting referred to in section 365(1) as if it were a meeting of contributories.

The overall migration trend is downwards. Figures for the first eight months of the year issued by the Department of Statistics show net emigration in August totalled only 1,001 people. Movements were 2,197 or in July, 3,171 in June and 3,342 in May. Total emigration in 1978 was 20,686 and immigration 18,689. The January-August period this year saw 12,041 enter SA and 11,525 leave, both much lower levels than in the previous year, and moving this year towards a small net gain.

A Department of the Interior spokesman says the authorities are quite happy with the position and of returning South African residents are included. SA's net gain so far this year is just over 900. The department has no plans to add to an special recruitment campaigns overseas and will continue to seek immigrants on a case-by-case basis.

The major sources of new residents remain the UK and Zimbabwe Rhodesia. Up to August, there were 6,400 newcomers from Zimbabwe Rhodesia, a rate of 800 a month, compared with 720 a month in 1978. There were 2,799 new residents from the UK in the first eight months of 1979, against 4,350 last year, or 380 a month.



the same manner as is prescribed under that law;

(c) a secured creditor and the liquidator shall, where the company is unable to pay its debts, have the same right respectively to take over the security as a secured creditor and a trustee would have under the law relating to insolvency.

(2) The Master may, on the application of the liquidator, fix a time or times within which creditors of the company are to prove their claims or otherwise be excluded from the benefit of any distribution under any account lodged with the Master before those debts are proved.

Liquidators

367. Appointment of liquidator.—For the purpose of conducting the proceedings in a winding-up of a company the Master shall appoint a liquidator or liquidators as hereinafter provided.

368. Appointment of provisional liquidator.—As soon as a winding-up order has been made in relation to a company, or a resolution for a creditors' winding-up of a company has been lodged with the Master, he may appoint any suitable person as provisional liquidator of the company concerned who shall give security to the satisfaction of the Master for the proper performance of his duties as provisional liquidator and shall hold office until the appointment of a liquidator.

SA emigration figures double

Argus
4/12/79
236

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The number of people choosing to settle in South Africa decreased by more than 50 percent over the four-year period ending in 1978. During the same period emigration figures doubled.

Last year was the first time in 18 years that emigrants outnumbered new South Africans. This phenomenon was recorded in the 1941 to 1945 period and again in 1950, 1960 and in 1978.

In a report on the 1978 migration figures, published by the Department of Statistics, tables indi-

cated that immigration had fallen off from 50 464 in 1975 to 18 669 last year.

Emigration, on the other hand, rocketed from 10 255 in 1975 to 20 686 in 1978.

This meant a net loss of more than 2 000 people to the country, and the brain drain continues.

Of the total number of people who left South Africa to settle elsewhere, 9 167 were economically active, of which a total of 3 254 were people with professional skills.

England attracted most of the emigrants, claiming 9 343 last year. Next on the list was Australia.

GARLIC. A "clove" is a small section of the bulb, is used crushed between foil, and rubbed round a salad bowl, to give the salad a tang. Juice used to flavour steaks and sauces and with seafood, mixed with butter for savoury bread.

ALLSPICE. Not to be confused with fennel - rice, which is a mixture of spice and mostly used in cakes, biscuits, etc. Allspice is so named because it resembles the aroma of mixed spice. It is used ground in preserves, meat dishes and seasonings.

PEPPERCORNS. Used in pickles, and for boiling in brawns, tongue, salt beef and pork.

a bunch of herbs
used, removed

170

K.U.V., P A A R L, T E L L S U S

That skilfully chosen wine turns a meal into a banquet. Taken regularly in moderation, as it should be, wine is everywhere considered a most pleasurable aid to health. It brings good digestion, good humour, and an air of gracious living.

Learn to choose wines well, so that they blend with each occasion, every course. Learn to add the zest of wine to your cooking. It tickles up the delicate flavour of almost any dish.

For storing wines, use a cupboard in a quiet, cool corner of the house, or under the stairs. Corked bottles must lie flat so that the cork remains moist; screw capped bottles may stand upright. Place the sparkling wines in the lowest, coolest racks, then the white, then the red, and finally the dessert wines at the top.

Cool down white wines in the refrigerator but do not over chill them. This would ruin their delicate flavour and bouquet. About an hour in the refrigerator is enough. Rosé, the same treatment. Red wines should be served at room temperature, that is at about 60 degrees, overseas. In South Africa however, it is no sin to cool them in the hot summer. White wines should be uncorked just before serving, and the red wines an hour before serving.

Wine glasses should always have a stem; and should be held by the base or stem when drinking in order that the colour may not be obscured nor the temperature affected (unless that is deliberately intended in the process of wine-tasting). When serving wines at table or elsewhere never fill the glass more than two-thirds full so that the vacant space can gather and hold the fragrance.

In hot weather, do not hesitate to mix soda water with ordinary wine for a refreshing outdoor drink. It's an age old custom in Europe. In really hot weather, try chilling sherry before serving it as an 'appertizer' muscatel.

To tenderise any meat - and add flavour - soak for an hour or two before cooking. Always warm before adding to hot food. Curry tends to kill any table wine; but a sweet muscatel wine can be sipped with it. Do not blunt your palate before meals by taking spirits.

Preserve left-over wine in a bottle with a thin film of fresh oil and use for cooking.

To remove ring stains left on polished wood by bottles and glasses, rub well with a damp cloth dipped in cigarette ash and oil. Then repolish.

Rinse glassware in warm water with a little ammonia added to it. This will make the glass sparkling bright.

Wine is Harmony. What melody there is for the Connoisseur in a glass of brilliant wine

André L. Simon.

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SA immigration dropped 50 pc over four years

4/12/79 star 236

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Pretoria Bureau
The number of people choosing to settle in South Africa decreased by more than 50 percent over the four-year period ended last year. During the same period emigration figures doubled.

Last year was the first time for 18 years that emigrants outnumbered new South Africans. This was recorded in the 1941-1945 period and in 1950 and 1960.

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ACTIVE

This means a net loss of more than 2 000 people, and the brain drain continues.

Of the people who left South Africa to settle elsewhere, 9 167 were economically active, of which a total of 3 254 were people

with professional skills.

Another aspect of the report is that 5 534 of the emigrants were in the 25-to-34 age bracket

Britain continues to attract most of the emigrants, claiming 9 343 last year. Next on the list was Australia, which offered a new home to 2 310 people, Germany 1 228, America 1 099 and Canada 1 045.

The problems of Zimbabwe Rhodesia were emphasised by the number of its citizens who flocked to this country last year— 8 652.

(3) If any such approval is given in the form of a general authority to directors, it shall be valid only until the next annual general meeting of the company but it may be varied or revoked by any general meeting of the company prior to such annual general meeting.

(4) Any director of a company who knowingly takes part in the allotment or issue of any shares in contravention of subsection (1), shall be liable to compensate the company for any loss, damages or costs which the company may have sustained or incurred thereby, but no proceedings to recover any such loss, damages or costs shall be commenced after the expiration of two years from the date of the allotment or issue

222. Restriction on issue of shares and debentures to directors.—(1) No provision in any memorandum or articles or in any resolution of a company authorizing the directors to allot or issue any shares or debentures convertible into shares of the company at the discretion of the directors, shall authorize the allotment or issue of any such shares or debentures to any director of the company or his nominee, or to any body corporate which is or the directors of which are accustomed to act in accordance with the directions or instructions of such director or nominee, or at a general meeting of which such director or his nominee is entitled to exercise or control the exercise of one-fifth or more of the voting power, or to any subsidiary of such body corporate unless—

(a) the particular allotment or issue has prior to the allotment or issue been specifically approved by the company in general meeting, or

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POPUL. - Migration
1-1-80 - 31412-80

	W		A		C	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31
45-64	0,44	0,18	1,73	1,04	1,73	1,02
65+	1,84	1,95	8,32	6,56	8,55	5,71
ALL	0,22	0,23	0,56	0,38	0,83	0,65
NO.	463	485	199	134	943	761
					0,72	0,78
					3,80	3,64
					14,69	14,84
					1,80	1,96
					3765	3145

Van JOHAN VOSLOO
MET die ekonomiese opbloei voor die deur, maak Suid-Afrika hom gereed om getalle oorsese immigrante te ontvang om die verwagte leemtes in die arbeidsveld te vul. Die Departement van Immigrasie is reeds besig om sy ratte in die lig hiervan te olie.

Immigrasie word gereed te van 'n immigrantewerker deur vraag en aanbod Val gaan verhoog n Verklaring a-ture-advertensies in koerante in die verband deur die Minis- teur van Immigrasie, mnr Alwin Schlabusch word binnekort verwag.

Vanuit regeringsk inge word gesê Hoewel werkte-stande 'n groter vraag tot gevolg het, bly dit steeds beleid dat die land se mense die voorkeur moet geniet Alleen in gevalle waar daar nie geskikte aansoekers is nie, sal immigrante toegelaat word om die leemte te vul

Terwyl daar tot onlangs baie vertragsings voorgekom het om na Suid-Afrika te kon immigrer, word dit nou met bekwame spoed uitgeskakel, is aan RAPPORT gesê

Een baie belangrike toe- wing wat verwag word, is dat die Regering die huidige by- drae van R275 tot die reiskos-

	W	
	M	F
0-1	21,76	16
1-4	1,17	0,1
5-24	1,05	0,1
25-44	3,02	1,1
45-64	17,46	9,1
65+	73,62	54,1
ALL	9,44	7,4
NO.	19600	1537

XVII ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSE)

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
1-4	0,49	0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

SA olie ratte vir immigrante

Warnings on plan for immigrants

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Plans to ease restrictions on overseas immigration to South Africa evoked warnings yesterday on the need to proceed carefully to avoid black resentment and with it a consequent deterioration in race relations.

Details of the plans were published in a Sunday Times report quoting the Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch. A similar report was published in Rapport under the heading 'SA oils gears for immigrants'.

The shortage of skilled workers and the rising tempo of economic growth were given as two reasons for the decisions to

facilitate speedier overseas immigration.

Mr Schlebusch was not available for comment yesterday but according to both reports he is expected to announce soon an increase in the present travel grant of R275 to immigrants, as well as waiving a requirement that overseas artisans have firm employment offers before being allowed into the country.

Warning of the danger of black resentment at a sudden inflow of white immigrants, Mrs Helen Suzman Progressive Federal Party MP said it must be made absolutely clear that the move is to relieve the present shortage of

skilled workers and not to delay permanently black advance.

She suggested two steps to avoid misunderstanding — an immediate advance in the training of black workers and a publicity campaign to explain the motive as economic growth in the interests of all.

She said that even with accelerated training of blacks for skilled work there would be an interim shortage of skilled workers, which would have to be made good through overseas immigration.

"But immigration of overseas skilled workers should be in addition to, not instead of, of training of black workers," she said.

The Prime Minister's economic adviser, Dr Simon Brand, said "Past experience has shown that when the growth rate reaches about five percent there are severe difficulties in the supply of skilled labour."

Projections of future economic growth, he said, identified skilled labour shortages as one of the constraints that had to be overcome.

Even if the highest priority were given to the training of black workers, it would take some time before the supply would match the demand in an expanding economy.

Dr Brand, who has repeatedly recorded his concern about rising black unemployment, emphasized that to reduce unemployment, a higher rate of economic growth was needed and to get faster economic growth, the shortfall in skilled labour had to be made good.

Dr Francis Wilson of the University of Cape Town had a different perspective — that importation of skilled workers from overseas was a stop gap measure to avoid a fundamental restructuring of South Africa in the direction of a non-racial society.

"As long as South Africa relies on overseas skilled workers, for so long are we going to avoid restructuring of our education and training system to provide our own skilled workers," he said.

South Africa should be aware of the political dimension to any programme to encourage overseas or white immigration.

This was that the new, white immigrants would be eligible to qualify for South African citizenship at a time when South African-born blacks were being stripped of theirs in terms of

One of the fundamental problems was the industrial colour bar, which restricted the levels to which blacks could rise and therefore put a ceiling on the number of skilled black workers, Dr Wilson said.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary general of the South African Council of Churches, said of the prospect of accelerated overseas immigration "It will exacerbate already tense race relations. The new whites will soon enjoy rights which indigenous people are denied."

He agreed with Dr Wilson that increased immigration should not be viewed as a temporary measure to solve a problem, but as a means of avoiding the real problem of training blacks and removing the colour bar.

A 1978 amendment to the Citizenship Act reduced the period of residence for an immigrant to become a South African citizen from five to two years.

Any male immigrant under the age of 21 automatically becomes a citizen by naturalization after two years unless he specifically declares his wish not to become a citizen (in which case he loses his permanent residence permit).

Citizens by naturalization after two years become liable for military service in terms of an amendment to the Defence Act made at the same time as the Citizenship Act amendment.

The Cape Times

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1980

(234)
(234)

South Africans first

THE government would be advised to move with great circumspection in stepping up the rate of immigration. It would be unfortunate in the extreme if a new immigration policy was seen to be filling jobs with men and women from abroad while born-and-bred South Africans, because of the colour of their skin, were not being offered the opportunity to do the jobs in question. The priority should remain the scrapping of racial restrictions and the rapid expansion of training of young black and brown South Africans in the requisite skills. If there is still a shortfall as the economy revives there will be a good case for selective and tightly controlled immigration of people equipped with the specialist skills the country needs in an expanding economy. There are certain categories of skilled worker, no doubt, in which there is simply no prospect of the demand being filled locally. Some skilled workers, such as those engaged in the manufacture of machine tools, are indispensable in an expanding economy. And they create new jobs. In such instances, there can be no objection to selective recruitment abroad.

But any thought of a policy of mass immigration — a new wave of 1980 settlers as some have gushing suggested — should not be entertained. In the Western Cape particularly, it is difficult to convey how much bitterness and resentment would be generated by such a policy.

In the Cape Peninsula, for all the talk of an economic boom, the rate of growth remains modest. Coloured school-leavers, holders of matriculation certificates, are having great difficulty in finding good jobs in the Peninsula. Coloured school-leavers generally, have a very limited choice available to them. If these young people had easy access to roles which have hitherto been barred to them, by customary or statutory apartheid, and if there was always access to the appropriate technical and tertiary education, the situation would be rather better. But it takes little imagination to gauge the effect on inter-group relations of workers being imported from abroad to jobs which could be done as well by born South Africans if it were not for racial discrimination.

Immigration policy, like all other matters of importance to all sections of the population, should be executed in consultation with community leaders, including black community leaders, so that any policy which is embarked upon rests on a broad basis of consent — and will not undermine the inter-racial atmosphere. Those immigrants who do come to these shores should be received with appropriate warmth by all communities and made to feel at home as soon as possible. If they are seen to be taking the bread out of the mouths of blacks however, their value to South Africa will be dubious indeed.

at

236

Assurance by govt on immigrants

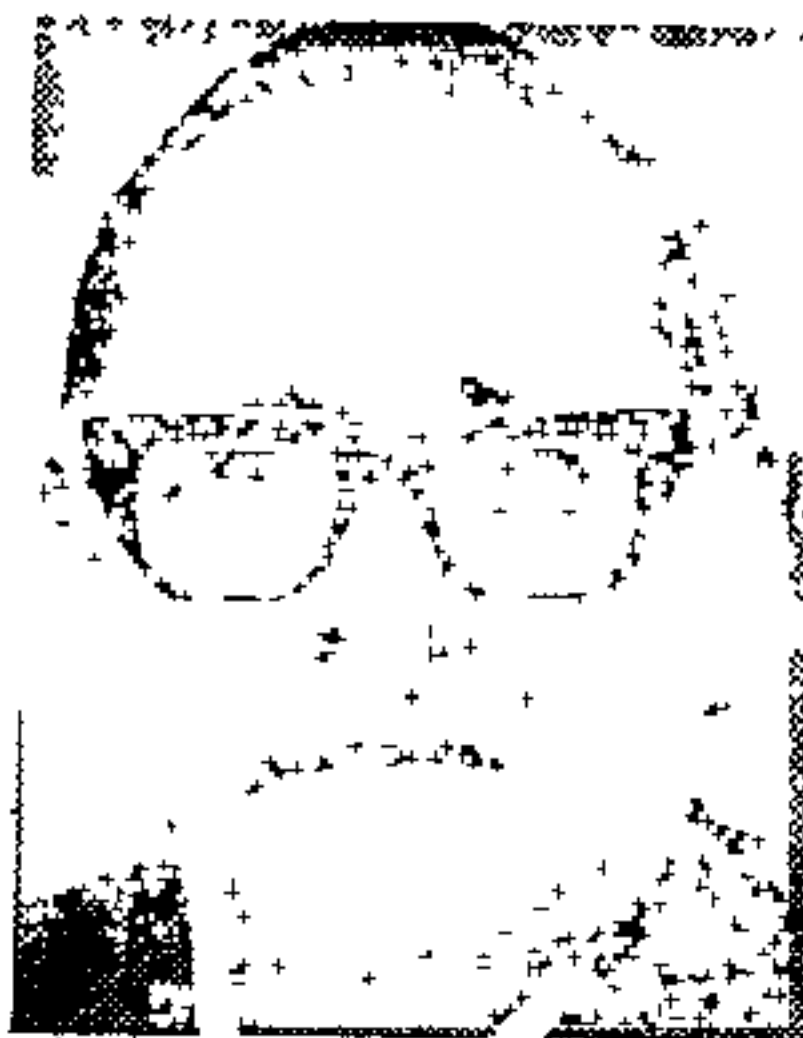
Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Secretary for the Interior and Immigration, Mr T J Booyens, yesterday gave the assurance that recruitment of skilled immigrant workers would be allowed only for jobs where there were no South Africans to do the work

Mr Booyens was commenting on reports at the weekend that South Africa was about to embark on a "new immigration policy" by easing restrictions on the entry into the country of skilled immigrant workers

Mr. Booyens said "There is no change in policy. We are merely taking the bugs out of the system. We are streamlining the whole process."

Due to the upswing of the economy, the local supply of



Mr T J Booyens

skilled labour had diminished relatively and the demand for skilled workers had gone up accordingly

"But we will not allow immigrant workers to fill jobs where there are South Africans available to do the work," Mr Booyens said

A firm or company applying to recruit immigrant workers would have to satisfy the relevant South African authorities that the Department of Manpower Utilization could not supply it with the required workers, he said

A representative of the Department of Manpower Utilization sat on the Immigrant Se-

lection Committee and he would have to verify that South African workers were not available

He confirmed that under present administrative arrangements

● Skilled overseas workers would no longer have to have firm job offers if they fell into work categories where there was a shortage

● The Minister of Interior and Immigration, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, was giving consideration to raising the assistance granted to immigrants above the existing level of R275, which had been in force for some time

Mr Booyens said "selective immigration" would remain the policy of his department, with immigrants being selected according to criteria laid down by the Aliens Act

The act stipulates that permanent residence should only be granted to aliens who are of "good character" who are likely to become "readily assimilated with the European inhabitants" — but not likely to fill jobs for which, "in the opinion of the Immigrants Selection Board," there are sufficient South Africans

The prospect of a renewed inflow of white immigrants has evoked fears of a backlash of anger and resentment among black South Africans

But, according to Professor Philip Hattingh, of the University of North, its impact on overall demographic or population trends — in contrast to its effect on political mood — will be minimal

"If 30 000 white immigrants were to enter the Republic annually, any effect they have would be neutralized by the daily black increment (of 1 250) within 24 days," he said

In 1976, annual white immigration was running at 30 000, but it dropped severely afterwards as the consequences of the unrest of 1976-77 set in and the economic recession of about the same time took root

Hansard No 1 col 2 6/2/80

236

Emigrants
Hansard No 1 col 2 6/2/80
*3 Mr N B WOOD asked the Minister
of Statistics

How many persons emigrated from
South Africa during 1979?

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

13 553—A preliminary figure which
does not include the December figure

but those experiencing particular kinds of life situations. The programmes, or objectives for which we would have to consider the most effective approach, would be groups of people (the young unemployed and without reasonable aspirations, migrant labourers, children with single parents), perhaps defined on a regional basis since this division captures a configuration of socio-economic and environmental forces which is often unique.

If regional groups were the elements of a health policy, it would open the way for a much greater role for community participation in the definition of their needs, and involvement in the means for solving them. It may be possible to carry out an immunisation campaign without conscious collective decision and support by the community, but it is much more difficult to carry out a campaign against alcoholism or poor agricultural practices without this precondition.

5. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

This paper considers the scope which economics as a discipline offers for the analysis of health problems and the choice of health programmes. The techniques described are not 'objective' in that the programmes chosen always depend on the guiding values which inform the analysis. The validity of the techniques depends on the validity of values fed into them. Prices, as a method of valuing inputs, have many defects, and still more in valuing outputs ("health"). Thus, an epidemiological or problem-solving approach is preferred. More data is thus required to enable rational choices to be made, though the collection of disease statistics is not necessarily the most urgent. ³³ More fundamental requirements are:

- (1) "Process" data - the alteration in health status to be expected from various types of programmes;
- (11) adequate recording of costs by programme so that expenditure can be linked to outcome in terms of health status.

More important, it is suggested that the analysis of health problems be extended to incorporate consideration of particular social groups suffering from like health problems and that the entire socioeconomic situation and the felt needs and opinions of these groups be considered before approaching the choice of health programme.

FOOTNOTES:

1. V.R. Fuchs, 'Who Shall Live? Health Economics and Social Choice', Basic Books, New York 1974.
2. S.F. Archer, 'Health Financing Systems. An International Comparison', paper presented to conference on 'The Economics of Health Care in Southern Africa' Saldru/SAMST, University of Cape Town, Sept. 1978.
3. Jill Nattrass, 'Decision-Making and Optimality in the Provision of Health Care', *ibid.*
4. Dr Lucy Wagstaff, personal communication.
5. Figures for Day Hospitals and outpatients departments from actual costs given in 'The Impact of Day Hospitals on the cost of treatment', G. Raine, and updated by the price index for medical services. The estimated cost of building and equipping a rural clinic was R12 000 (from D. Selvan), and attendances assumed to be between 25 and 100 per week.
6. See, e.g., S. Ross, M. Maswago and M. Moja, 'Evaluation of a Community Obstetric Programme in the Durban Area', paper presented to conference Saldru/SAMST, Sept. 1978.
7. The assumption behind using prevailing wage or salary rates to represent social cost of hiring personnel is that the rate to be paid reflects the value of the person in their occupation, which has to be replaced or is lost. This assumption is questionable, doubly so when salaries are determined by market means (such as and non-market means (such as Sapa) overcome these.
8. *Op cit.*
9. J.D. Pole, (Department of Health Programme Priorities and Budget and Social Medicine (1974), vol 10. Pole, (*ibid.*, p.191), relates how entered its third phase. From 1 expenditure - salaries, wages, h of what these expenditures were available by cost centre, e.g. for hospitals this meant for the pharmacy, wards, laundries, etc., allowing the comparison of departmental costs between institutions. Some hospital statistics are also presented this way in Southern African countries. The system then on trial (in 1974) was a three-fold analysis: (1) into cost centres; (11) within each department category between inpatients, outpatients and day patients, (111) within the inpatient category into groups of specialities to arrive at the costs of providing certain kinds of patient care, starting with relatively few groups (e.g. medical, surgical and maternity).
11. Figure given by the Secretary of Health, Dr J. de Beer, in a speech published in 'World Hospitals', August 1976. This estimate may, however, be excessively pessimistic. Calculation based on the Department of Health Annual Report for 1977 suggests that preventive spending may be in the region of 4-6% of all public and private health expenditure for 1976-77.
12. Report of the Annual Meeting of the Christian Medical Commission, Geneva, 1970. (Unpublished), p.75.

Emigrants total 13 000
 THE ASSEMBLY
 primary figures showed that 13 533 people emigrated from South Africa last year, the Minister of Statistics, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said in the Assembly yesterday in reply to a question by Mr Nigel Wood (NRP Berea).

Hansard

No 1 Col 23

8/2/80

Immigrants

91 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Statistics

What percentage of the total number of persons who immigrated into the Republic in 1979 came from Rhodesia?

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

49 per cent.

Immigrants

97 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Statistics

How many persons immigrated into South Africa from Rhodesia in each month of 1979?

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

January	1 291
February	612

March	834
April	735
May	982
June	909
July	523
August	514
September	493
October	462
November	392
December	Not yet available

236

~~272~~

Handard No 2 Quest Col 34

A/2650

236

South African citizenship

99 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of the Interior

- (1) How many persons became South African Citizens by naturalization during 1979
- (2) whether any applications for South African citizenship were refused during 1979, if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR

- (1) 2 433
- (2) Yes, 89

Hansard 2 Quest Col

707 13/26/80
236

Emigrants

210 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Statistics

How many people (a) immigrated into and (b) emigrated from South Africa in each month of 1979?

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

	(a)	(b)
January	2 104	1 812
February	1 267	1 189
March	1 551	1 661
April	1 341	1 078
May	1 584	1 758
June	1 592	1 579
July	1 169	1 026
August	1 258	1 133
September	1 271	655
October	1 241	516
November	1 286	503
December	not available yet	

236

Hansard 2 Quest Col .66

13/2/80

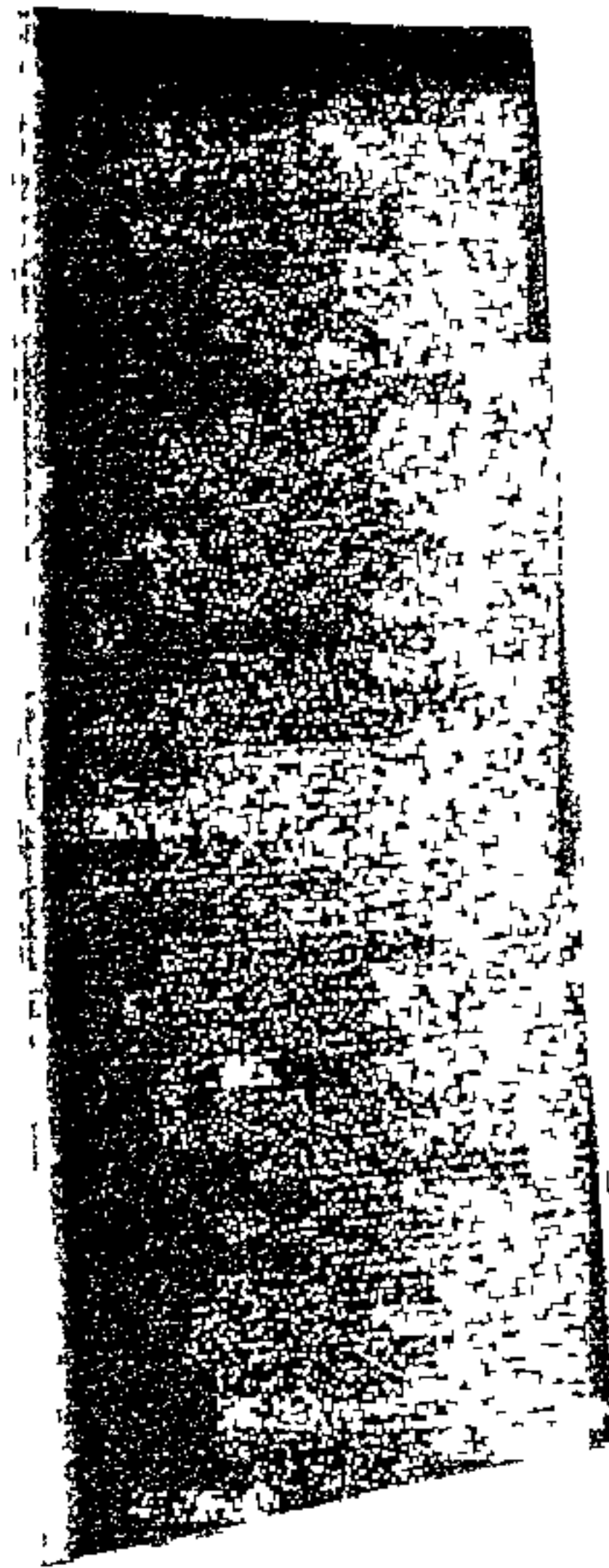
- (1) How many (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks in the different professions associated with health services emigrated from South Africa during the last 12 months for which figures are available,
- (2) what is the number of each race group in each such profession?

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

(1) (a) 358
 (b), (c) and (d) 15 (separate figures not available)
 Figures are for the period December 1978 to November 1979

Emigrants: persons in professions associated with health services
 Mr N B WOOD asked the Minister

	(a)	(b), (c) and (d)
Medical doctors	103	3
Dentists	14	—
Pharmacists	30	1
Professional nurses	150	9
Other nursing personnel	1	—
Podiatrists and opticians	6	—
Physiotherapists, etc	30	—
Radiographers	16	1
Physiotherapists, chiropractors, etc	8	1
Total	358	15



Hansard 2 Q Col

76

14/2/80

236

Foreign tourists

165 Mr T ARONSON asked the Minister of Tourism

- (a) How many foreign tourists visited the Republic during the last period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) what was the amount earned from foreign tourists during that period?

The MINISTER OF TOURISM

- (a) 672 487 Tourists visited South Africa during the period November 1978 to October 1979
- (b) Earnings from foreign tourists provisionally calculated at R360 million

Hansard 2 Quis Col 75
1

14/2/80

2 36

Permanent residence/work permits

96 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of the Interior

- (1) How many applications were received during 1977, 1978 and 1979, respectively, from foreign clergymen and nuns for (a) permanent residence and (b) work permits,
- (2) how many applications were (a) granted and (b) refused in each case?

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR

Such statistics are not available

Hansard 3(110)

18/2/80

Immigrants 3(110)
274 Mr D J DALLING asked the
Minister of Statistics

(a) How many persons with professional qualifications immigrated into the Republic in 1979 and (b) how many in respect of each profession?

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

(a) January 1979 to November 1979-1968
The figure for December 1979 not yet available

(b) January to November 1979

Chemists	15
Physicists	—
Physical scientists	23
Architects	8
Quantity surveyors	13
Civil engineers	69
Electrical and electronic engineers	142
Mechanical engineers	51

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Chemical engineers	15
Metallurgists	40
Mining engineers	41
Engineers not elsewhere classified	80
Surveyors	16
Biologists, botanists, etc	6
Bacteriologists and pathologists	7
Agronomists, horticulturists	5
Medical doctors	78
Dentists	14
Veterinarians	3
Pharmacists	17
Dieticians and nutritionists	3
Professional nurses	153
Other nursing personnel	5
Optometrists and opticians	3
Physiotherapists	11
Statisticians and mathematicians	3
Economists	12
Lawyers	8
Other ¹	1 127
Total	1 968

¹Includes technical and related workers

Hansard

3 (109)

18/2/80

Emigrants

273 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Statistics

- (a) How many persons with professional qualifications emigrated from the Republic during 1979 and (b) how many in respect of each profession?

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

- (a) January 1979 to November 1979—
2 074

The figure for December 1979 not yet available

- (b) January to November 1979

Chemists	14
Physicists	2
Physical scientists	28
Architects	26
Quantity surveyors	21
Civil engineers	86
Electrical and electronic engineers	258
Mechanical engineers	38

FEBRUARY 1980

110

Chemical engineers	16
Metallurgists	33
Mining engineers	17
Engineers not elsewhere classified	82
Surveyors	8
Biologists, botanists, etc	15
Bacteriologists, pathologists	4
Agronomists, horticulturists	6
Medical doctors	93
Dentists	14
Veterinarians	7
Pharmacists	30
Dieticians, health nutritionists	6
Professional nurses	151
Other nursing personnel	1
Optometrists and opticians	1
Physiotherapists	31
Statisticians, mathematicians	6
Economists	7
Lawyers	31
Other ¹	1 042
Total	2 074

¹Includes technical and related workers

236

Fanie left in dark about immigrants

(234)
~~171~~

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — Neither the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, nor his department, nor the newly-formed Manpower Commission were consulted about the proposed incentives to encourage the immigration of workers to SA

This was disclosed yesterday by Mr Botha when he replied to a question which had been tabled in the House by Dr Alex Boraine (PFP, Pinelands)

Dr Boraine later described the Minister's reply as showing a singular lack of awareness of the feelings of black workers on the issue particularly on the fact that foreigners were taking jobs with all the attendant benefits which blacks believed should be theirs as South African workers

"I urge the Government to adopt a policy of South Africans first," Dr Boraine said

Asked whether he or his department, or the Manpower Commission had approved of the proposed incentives for immigrant workers, Mr Botha said this fell away, after saying they had not been consulted about the incentives

Dr Boraine then asked whether he did not think that "in view of the overall planning by the Manpower Commission when so serious a step as making it easier for workers to come from overseas is envisaged and planned that his own department, and the Manpower Commission in particular, ought to be consulted?"

Mr Botha "The department

concerned has nothing which is in conflict with the viewpoint of my department"

Dr Boraine "With great respect to the Minister, that does not answer the question I put to him. Arising out of his reply I asked him whether he did not think that consultation between the two departments ought to have taken place in view of the outcry by black and white workers in South Africa"

Mr Botha "The member knows, or ought to know, that departments normally discuss all sensitive matters thoroughly with each other"

That is why I say that the department concerned has nothing which is in conflict with my department's view"

Afterwards, Dr Boraine said it was remarkable that so important a step as making it easier for overseas workers to work in SA could have been made without consultation with the Minister, the department, or the Manpower Commission

"This does not augur well for the future policy of the Manpower Commission"

"Nobody would want to deny the shortage of skilled workers in SA, which is largely due to the Government's reluctance to let black workers move up the skills ladder"

"I call on the Minister of Manpower to insist that his colleagues in Interior actually consult him, his department and the Manpower Commission, before embarking on any further easing of the regulations for immigrants," Dr Boraine said

W.F. W.S.V. JCDM 23 July 80

State smooths the way for more immigrants

THE ASSEMBLY — The State's contribution to passage costs of approved immigrants will be 80% of the adult air fare from April 1, 1980

The Deputy Minister of the Interior Mr Pen Kotze — replying to a question by Mr Ron Miller (NRP Durban North) — said the present R275 per person ceiling on air fares would

disappear. This could mean a saving of up to R200 to approved immigrants, depending on their country of residence

In the case of a family the State's contribution was calculated on the basis of 80% or the actual passage costs, whichever was the lesser

As children also received the

benefit of the adult fare it meant that the contribution to a family of four would be 80% of four times the adult fare, but if the actual passage costs amounted to less the family would travel to South Africa at no personal expense

Steps had already been taken to lift a number of restrictions imposed on certain occupation-

al groups since 1976, Mr Kotze said

They covered fields like the steel and engineering industry where the demand for both qualified tradesmen and higher professional personnel now outstripped local supply

Except for the fact that it would now be possible to place advertisements more regularly

in overseas countries, no other activities were envisaged, he said

Immigration would continue on a selective basis. It would be encouraged according to South Africa's needs and doors would not be opened or problems created merely for the sake of numbers — Sapa

Jewels flow over Limpopo

By GAVIN ROBSON
Pretoria Bureau

Rhodesian emigrants are selling emeralds, diamonds and precious metals to Pretoria jewellers to raise money to buy houses and land in the capital. A Pretoria estate agent, Mr Drie Van Heyde, said yesterday:

This was the case of a Jewellery in the city.

The influx is compounding the property and accommodation scarcity in Pretoria with record prices for houses and stands now being realised.

According to figures released by the Department of Statistics, an average of 1 000 white Rhodesians a month are settling in South Africa — of which 90 have flocked to Pretoria.

One of the Pretoria jewellers interviewed by the Daily Mail, Mr Marcus Du Plessis, said he had been approached by many Rhodesian emigrants to sell their jewellery.

One Rhodesian whom he would only identify as a millionaire with extensive mining rights and the owner of a gold mine in Rhodesia, had approached his company with an uncut emerald weighing more than 120 carats and valued at nearly R500 000 on the retail market.

'This client had a very big emerald but it was uncut and was paid R50 000.

'I don't know how many

Rhodesian customers we have had, but there have been many of them over the past three months — all wanting to sell emeralds and jewellery. Mr Du Plessis said.

Mr Du Plessis said most transactions done by his company with individual Rhodesians in the region of R10 000.

Mrs Evelyn Shoros, said: 'We have had a lot of Rhodesian approaches, particularly over the last 10 days.

Most of them come with cut and uncut emeralds while there are also a lot of Rhodesians now coming with diamonds for sale.

Another jeweller, Mr Steve Horwitz, said: 'They are coming to us with rough emeralds and diamonds. All they want to do is sell. Since we opened our business in 1971 January we have averaged between three and four Rhodesians a week.

Asked how he knew they were Rhodesians, Mr Horwitz said: 'When we buy we have to get their addresses, but a lot just say straight out they are Rhodesians.

Mr Al Pienaar said he had been approached by a number of Rhodesians who wanted to establish jewellery trade links with South Africa.

One farmer told me he had lost two farms because of cattle thefts and what was going on in the country.

'He wanted to establish a regular market so he could get his money out of Rhodesia through selling emeralds, he said.

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, 11 A.M. FEB. 25, 1966

SOUTH AFRICANS LOOK TO PARAGUAY FOR A NEW

It's a new Great Trek

COUPLES SAY TOISIENS SOUTH AFRICA WE'VE PARAGUAY

BY ROD JACKSON-SMITH
THE 'youthful spirit' has been kindled in the heart of Philip Snyman as he...

The story the SUNDAY TRIBUNE carried on March 2, describing Philip Snyman's planned trek to Paraguay. Since then he says he has been inundated with inquiries about how to get there

A STEADY trickle of emigrants to South America looks set to become a tidal wave as an increasing number of South Africans prepare themselves for another Great Trek

Events which saw the change from Rhodesia to Zimbabwe and dissatisfaction by lifelong Nationalists with the course now being steered by Prime Minister P. W.

Botha, are apparently the two main reasons for the allure of South America. Argentina, for years a haven for hundreds of South African families wanting to find a new place in the sun, has now been replaced by Paraguay as the number one choice for those looking for a home from home

A spokesman for the Argentinian Consulate in Cape Town confirmed that in recent months there had been no significant in-

crease in the size of the already established South African "colony" there

"There are very few South Africans going there permanently now," he said

Confirming the popularity of Paraguay, a spokesman for that country's Embassy in Pretoria said hundreds of enquiries were flowing in

"There are lots of people wanting information

By ROD JACKSON-SMITH

on how to go about emigrating to Paraguay I wouldn't say the actual emigration has started yet, but judging by the number of letters and telephone calls we have had a lot of people are apparently thinking of emigrating there," the spokesman said

"The increase in the proposition as there are

PLACE IN THE SUN

TREK

still vast tracts of government-owned land available for agricultural development

"This land is made available to immigrants at a very low cost," the spokesman said

Last month the Sunday Tribune published a report spelling out a Bulwer farmer's reasons for quitting South Africa and his decision to settle in Paraguay

This week, the farmer

Philip Snyman, said he had been inundated with calls from people in all parts of the country wanting to know how to go about settling in Paraguay

"It was unbelievable the telephone never stopped ringing. Many of them want to leave for the very same reasons that made me decide to clear out," said Mr Snyman

Mr Snyman, a lifelong Nationalist, said he was

disillusioned about the new policy direction of the National Party under Mr Botha, saying that South Africa on its present course was destined to be another Zimbabwe where the white man's future could never be secure

At the time Mr Snyman said a number of South Africans had already settled in Paraguay, but he decided there was a move afoot to establish a South African colony there



Philip Snyman

Argus 14/1/50
Drop in (236)
emigrants
to Israel

Argus Correspondent

JERUSALEM. — Jewish emigration from South Africa to Israel is declining because of difficulty in employment and housing in this country, according to an executive of the Jewish Agency.

The department responsible for encouraging world Jewry to Israel, said that economic prosperity in South Africa was causing the potential emigrants to Israel to stay put. Of those who come here as immigrants, the executive said 10 percent return.

According to one report here, more than 37 000 Israelis have emigrated to South Africa during the past 10 years.

In a parallel period, 13 000 Jewish South Africans have come to Israel.

The report said 3 000 of the Israeli emigrants were diamond polishers.

FEWER SA EMIGRANTS LAST YEAR

2015/80
236
Argwa
Arqwa

STATISTICS released by the Government in replies to questions tabled in Parliament and from other State sources are among the most fascinating snippets from the session

December 31 1979 R163-million. The number of cases of oil pollution on the South African coastline during 1979 36

Deaths due to the disease 1 697. Deaths due to lung cancer during the last 12 months for which figures are available 1 632 deaths

work as a result of these accidents 2 278 292 days. The number of cases of suicide among whites, coloured and Indians in the most recent year for

for the latest year for which figures are available R38 112-million for the 1978 calendar year. The total number of new companies registered in the Republic in 1979 7 440 (5 050)

By TOM DUFF of the Political Staff

Following is a recent and final selection of some of the statistics where it has been possible to obtain comparable figures for the previous year, these are given in brackets

The cost of combating this pollution. R41 660 The amount recovered from the owners of the vessels concerned R6 031

among whites, coloured and Indians. Figures for blacks are not available. The number of industrial accidents in South Africa in 1979 188 755

which statistics are available 829 in 1977. Figures for blacks are not available. The natural increase rate per 1 000 of population for each race group in 1979. Blacks 28.0, whites 8.7, coloured 15.7, Indians 18.2 (The figures for the previous year were almost the same)

The total amount of the Republic's public debt as at December 31 1979 R18 010 546 984.52 (R15 954 182 449.78) Starting salary of a police constable who has a matric White R3 000 a year, Coloured and Indian R2 520 a year, Black R1 842 a year

Families moved from their homes in terms of the Group Areas Act during 1979 2 317 coloured families, 819 Indian families and nine white families

Cases of malaria reported in South Africa in the last 12 months for which figures are available 1 771 (7 109) Reported cases of tuberculosis in South Africa last year 44 998.

The amount paid out by the Workmen's Compensation Fund as a result of these accidents: R35 644 476 The total period that injured people were off

The South African Product Gross National

The authorised nominal capital of such companies R153-million (R130-million) The total amount of the Republic's public debt as at December 31 1979 R18 010 546 984.52 (R15 954 182 449.78)

Families moved from their homes in terms of the Group Areas Act since the commencement of the Act to December 31 1979 74 909 Coloured families, 35 113 Indian families and 2 234 white families

Applications received from hotels in the past year for international status 75 Applications approved 59

Applications received from hotels in the past year for international status 75 Applications approved 59

Applications received from hotels in the past year for international status 75 Applications approved 59

Applications received from hotels in the past year for international status 75 Applications approved 59

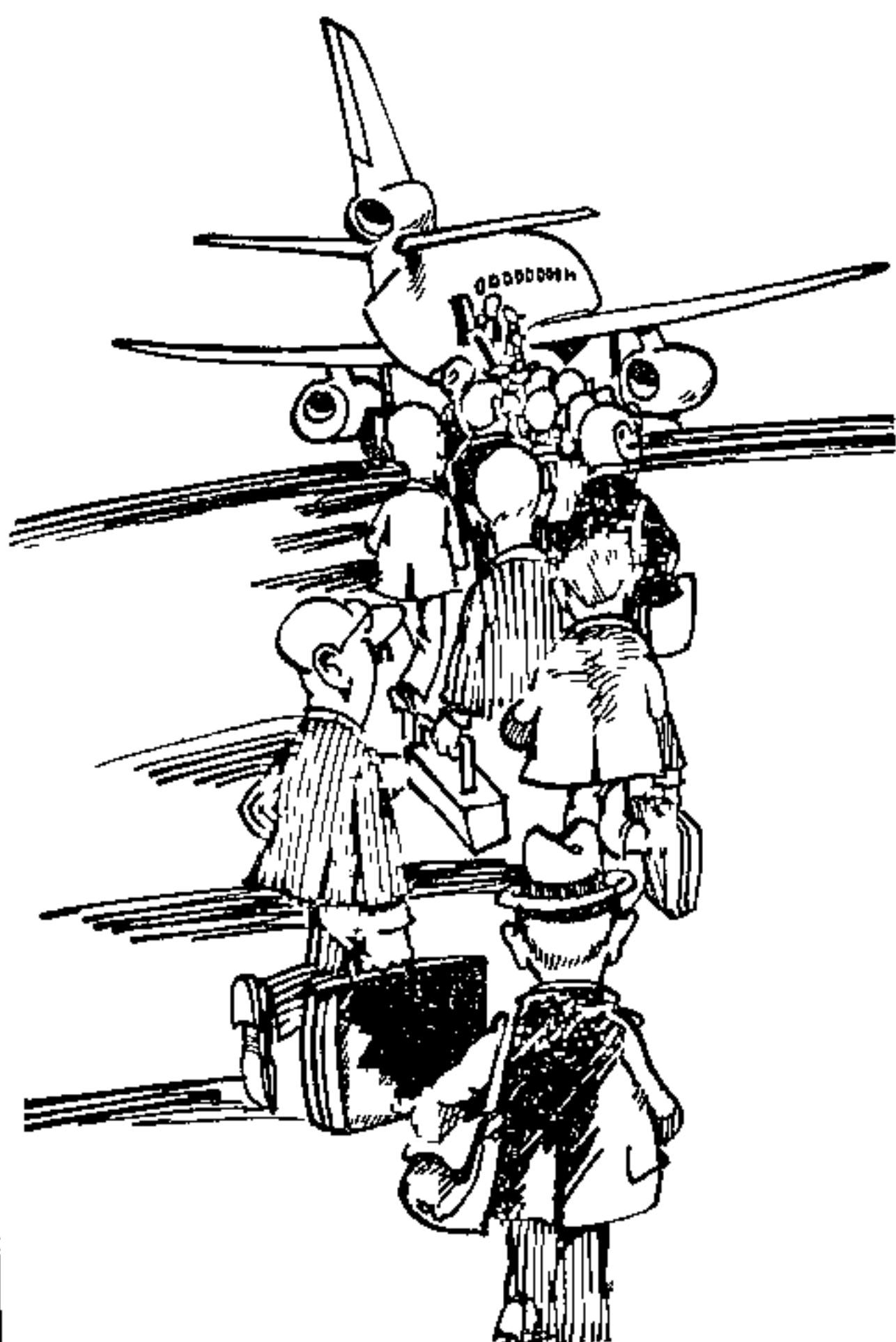
THE TIDE TURNS

236 FM 23/5/80

Immigration to SA during 1979 showed a net gain of 3 476 (mainly white) persons. This follows two years of net outflow with a 2 017 net loss in 1978, and 1 178 the previous year, due probably to uncertainty after the Soweto riots.

But in 1976 SA gained 30 598 new citizens from other countries — many from Rhodesia, and before the riots made their impact on overseas thinking.

These figures, a useful barometer of the level of anxiety about the country, are contained in the latest statistical release on tourism and migration for last year, supplied by the Department of Statistics.



December showed the third highest monthly gain — 722 new South Africans — for the year, with 1 640 coming in and 918 leaving. For the year as a whole there were 17 304 immigrants and 13 828 emigrants — an overall gain.

Just over 32% of immigrants were approved as such after arriving on visitor's permits, which is roughly the same rate for recent years.

Only in March (110) and May (174) last year did more people emigrate from SA than made it their home, 68% of emigrants go to Europe, mostly the UK (47%) which also accounts for 23.7% of immigrants to this country.

By far the largest single group of immigrants, 8 316 or 48%, came from Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, a pattern in recent years that saw a white exodus due to the civil war and the prospect of a black government.

Most emigrants tend to come from the professional, technical, and related professions, comprising engineers, doctors, accountants, and educationists. SA experienced a net loss of 40 in this category last year, considerably down on the two previous years' losses — 945 in 1978 and 507 previously — reflecting not only the relative post-Soweto calm, but SA's relatively attractive economic prospects.

December last year also saw the most visitors to these parts (90 903) and the largest number of South Africans visiting other countries (98 196). Totals for the year in these categories are 682 198 and 855 176, respectively.

During 1979, foreign arrivals on business numbered 129 814, compared with 278 334 SA businessmen's trips abroad. Similar figures for 1970 were 59 953 and 80 948, respectively.

Argus 28/1/80
SA gains ⁽²³⁶⁾
470 people

PRETORIA. — A total of 1 948 immigrants arrived in South Africa in January this year while 1 478 people emigrated, resulting in a net gain for the country of 470 people, according to the Department of Statistics

The corresponding figures for January 1979 were 2 104 immigrants and 1 812 emigrants resulting in a gain of 292 people. — Sapa.

PIC X(24) •
PIC X •
PIC X(5) •
PIC X(8) •

PIC X(10) •
PIC X(24) •
PIC X(8) •

PIC X(100) •
PIC X(6) •

PIC X(2) •



Whites still quit Rhodesia, most for SA

CDM 30/5/80
272
236

Pretoria Bureau

WHITE Rhodesians are still emigrating at a rate of about 1 000 a month — and most are coming to settle in South Africa, according to the latest official statistics.

Last year an average of about 700 Rhodesians a month came to settle in South Africa. For the twelve months the total was 8 316.

And, according to the Central Office of Statistics in Salisbury, so far this year nearly 3 000 Rhodesians have emigrated.

In January the figure was 1 075, in February 872, and in March — the month after Mr Mugabe's election victory — 997.

The fact that the white population drain is continuing at about the same rate now as before the Mugabe government took over is an indication, observers claim that there is

still great uncertainty among white Rhodesians about their future under a black government.

The head of the Strategic Studies Department at the University of South Africa, Mr Deon Fourie, said that though there had been a slight dip in the emigration figures for the first three months of the year — 2 944 compared with the same period in 1979 (3 632) — the rate reflected the great uncertainty and anxiety among whites.

Whites were aware of the pressure on Mr Mugabe to fulfil the expectations of blacks. Too little time had passed since the election to assess whether his moderate utterances after the election would be honoured.

Other observers pointed out that the Mugabe government appeared to be Africanising

many government jobs, and the speed with which this was happening was another cause of unease.

According to the latest migration figures issued in Pretoria this week by the Department of Statistics, 700 Rhodesians came to settle in South Africa during January, while 78 South Africans left to settle in Rhodesia.

Overall in January, the South African migration figures showed a gain of 470 — 1 948 immigrants and 1 478 emigrants.

Among the emigrants were 36 engineers, 18 medical doctors and dentists, 26 accountants, 36 educationists, and 110 other professional and technical workers.

With the immigrants came 56 engineers, 15 medical doctors or dentists, 17 accountants, 31 educationists and 118 "others".

BACKGROUND

JIMMY ATKINS is a former deputy editor of The Cape Herald, largest newspaper, circulating among coloured communities in South Africa, and is emigrating to Canada today, like most of his family have done before him. Here, **JAAP BOEKKOOI** reports his last poignant speech before going into exile, a telescoped version of what he told a meeting of the Institute of Directors in Johannesburg

Now I am leaving SA to

STAR 16/6/80

257 276

"I am leaving South Africa because I can no longer play a part in my own country. The situation has become such that whatever I write I will be labelled in one camp or another. The Cape Town I leave behind will see much trouble in the future. Think of this alone there are 50 000 children out of school and 50 000 unemployed."

These kids think they can easily go another six months without education.

for what does it matter if it will result in some political party?"

In the school boycott, it is now the tail that is wagging the dog. The children are indoctrinated but who can blame them when they think it is far better to be sheep than to be slaves?"

MODERATE

For myself, I am a moderate. As a journalist, I probably strike you as arrogant and extreme. But I have been discredited after recent events so discredited that it is now

Coloured brain drain 'a tragedy'

One of South Africa's greatest tragedies was "the flow of some of the best and brightest coloured minds to other countries, which often do not even have the same economic potential as this one," according to Mr Mike Pentz, general manager of the Coloured Development Corporation.

impossible for me to work in South Africa. The situation for the writer in South Africa is impossible if he does not want to be banned. He can no longer be creative, expand upward, only ne-

come bleated sidewards until he bursts like a pricked balloon. Lots of whites criticise certain of our laws, but never really find out what those laws really mean to others. They drive me to a hotel with them. Down with Apartheid stickers on their car windows, but never know I need a permit to go there and the carnot even join their dance. The higher a darky lie

the militants'

236

Speaking to about 120 top coloured businessmen in Cape Town he said the kind of people who left South Africa permanently, especially coloured people, belonged to a group of younger, well educated and highly motivated young entrepreneurs.

me gets, the more difficult it gets. If I became a director here in Johannesburg, I could not join the same country of sports clubs. I might do all that when I reach a doddering

55 but at my age, and as long as I am able, I want to do all the things you can do.

Outside South Africa I'm simply going to live the type of existence you whites have taught us

And remember that the Nationalists are not primarily responsible for this situation today. It is true they made it legal, but only what the great white mass wanted.

White attitudes drove my father, who has a white sister here, out of Africa and other suburbs after they were made white. Both he and my mother are now naturalised Canadians.

I am an agitator, and have realised that things were not right in South

Africa since my people danced and celebrated when Malan or Strijdom died.

Now there is a new generation of youngsters so tight-lipped that they won't speak to me, and so incredibly organised that we can no longer call them teenagers, but instant adults.

As I have said I can no longer play a part. You people had a chance with the moderates. You are now welcome to the militants.

Immigrants ^{6/18/60}

PRETORIA — A total of 2 365 immigrants came to South Africa during May, while 1 090 people emigrated — a net gain of 1 275 people (236) C.T.

BY BEVIS FAIRBROTHER

THOUSANDS of Portuguese are living in South Africa illegally, say police

It is estimated there are at least 400 000 Portuguese immigrants in the country. The Witwatersrand is already believed to have the largest Portuguese population outside Lisbon

But, says the Department of Statistics, only a few hundred are allowed into the country each year

In the 1970 census, 41 520 people, registered Portuguese as their home language. But in the mid-1970's, there was a flood of Portuguese to South Africa from Angola and Mozambique

This swelled the population by about 50 000 leaving thousands unaccounted for

An official, up-to-date record of the number of Portuguese in South Africa will not be available until the results of the recent census are announced next year

A spokesman for the aliens branch at John Vorster Square said many people were living illegally in South Africa, especially Portuguese

THEIR IMMIGRANTS

SA immigrants who have no rights

10/18/80 SUN 11M (236)

"There are thousands living here illegally. It is impossible to say how many cases the branch has handled."

Misery

Mr Koos van der Merwe, MP for Jeppe and president of the Directorate of Portuguese Affairs, confirmed there were thousands of Portuguese living illegally in South Africa

Most of them were forced out of Mozambique and Angola and, mainly because of communication problems and the fear that South Africa would deport them, they lived "a life of misery."

Employers knew they lived in the country illegally and paid them next to nothing.

There was little the Portuguese could do. Being illegal citizens they had no rights

"It's a terrible life for them and something must be done about it," Mr van der Merwe said

"The Government is sympathetic and we appeal to these people to come forward so we can get their papers in order

"We understand they were forced out of their countries. There was nothing they could do about it

"If they come to us we can help them build a new home"

Seculo De Joanesburgo, the Portuguese weekly newspaper has estimated there are now about 400 000 Portuguese in South Africa

Concentrated

About 75 per cent of the Portuguese population was concentrated in the Witwatersrand, the Vaal Triangle and Pretoria

Between 200 000 and 250 000 Portuguese lived in the Witwatersrand

Most were in Alberton, Boksburg, Springs

Some southern suburbs, such as La Rochelle and Turfontein, had been virtually taken over by Portuguese

According to the newspaper, the Portuguese population started to boom in the 1960s because of favourable economic conditions here

The Portuguese Consulate in Johannesburg could not confirm the figures and a spokesman said it was impossible to keep a register

There was a rush of Portuguese from Angola and Mozambique, but it has slackened off now, the spokesman said

Mrs Eulalia Salgado, a prominent member in the Por-

tuguese community, said she had no figures but there had been talk of many illegally living in South Africa

"I think most are scared to apply for papers because they don't understand the procedures

Difficulty

"Others are having difficulty getting their papers in order after leaving Mozambique

"They left them behind and I don't think Samora Machel's government is too eager to please us"

She also believed a number of Portuguese had fled Rhode-

MR VAN DER MERWE
Something must be done

sia to settle in South Africa. But I must stress, although I have no figures, I think the number of illegal immigrants is exaggerated. I don't think there are that many," she said

A spokesman for Seculo De Joanesburgo also felt the number was exaggerated. "There were many more about a year ago. I don't think the situation is as bad now," he said

Emigrant doctors ^{SIAM} are returning to ~~SA~~ SA - colleagues ^{2/9/80} (236)

Medical Correspondent

South African doctors who emigrated to Israel, the United States and elsewhere, are starting to return home, according to Johannesburg medical men

Dr Jonathan Gluckman, spokesman for the Southern Transvaal branch of the Medical Association, said "Far fewer doctors are leaving the country, the emigration has stopped"

He said a glut of medical doctors in the United States was predicted and Australia had sufficient

"It is difficult to find positions in all medical fields in America, but of course there will always be room for people at the top of their profession"

Dr Gluckman and a spokesman for the SA Medical and Dental Council agreed it was difficult to discover how many doctors had left South

Africa and how many had returned

Johannesburg doctors said a leading surgeon and a physician who had emigrated to Israel had returned home. There are also reports of South African-born doctors leaving America

Said a city doctor "There is a definite return of doctors. More and more coming home than we thought"

FACILITIES

Commented another doctor "Some of the returning doctors did not get what they were promised and others did not have the medical facilities they expected"

Earlier this year Professor P E Cleaton-Jones, a council member of the Medical Research Council, said many more young medical graduates would leave South Africa unless more money was set aside for medical research

SIAF 12/11/79 (23)

The wheel turns, and South Africans come home

By Richard Paris

South Africans and former immigrants who left the Republic during the 1970s are returning in increasing numbers. There is also a marked rise in new immigrants.

According to the Department of Statistics, the number of officially approved immigrants rose from 1 370 in January to 2 015 for the month of June. However, a further 800, who had entered the country as visitors previously, were also designated "official immigrants" during that month.

A total of 1 478 South Africans and permanent South African residents left the Republic in January, but the monthly figure has been dropping steadily — to 1 158 in June, the latest month

statistics were available.

In June 1979 only 1 069 people arrived as immigrants compared with the 1 579 who left the country.

Spokesmen for clubs and professional bodies in Johannesburg said yesterday that the statistics confirm widely held views that the trend has reversed in the past year with immigrants and returning South Africans far exceeding the "brain drain" of the previous two years.

A typical comment was that of the secretary of the SA Institute of Civil Engineering, Mrs J A Nel.

"There is a definite flow of South Africans returning home — from Britain and Australia mainly.

"Many of them lived abroad for two or three years but are pulled back

here by the booming economy and the acute shortage of engineers," she said.

Spokesmen in other branches of engineering said the world-wide recession was in direct contrast to the buoyant economy in South Africa which had created a demand for engineers that could not be filled locally.

Applications had been received not only from returning South Africans, but also from many Zimbabweans, Australians, Canadians, Britons and Austrians, among other nationalities.

Although not all European university degrees were recognised in South Africa, Mr M Kruger, registrar for the Council of Professional Engineers, said "Unlike the United

States authorities we do try to judge every case on its own merit and previous experience is a key factor."

The Chief Executive for the SA Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators, Mr David Price, said that 1979 was the first year in the history of the profession which saw a net outflow that was higher than those chartered secretaries and administrators coming into South Africa.

"But this seems to have halted this year and those returning are mostly South Africans," explained Mr Price.

"We now have three times the number of employers looking for chartered secretaries as there are members available," he added.

One SA passport plan for all races

STAR 19/9/80

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Political Staff

The Government is planning a single South African nationality for all races and a single multiracial Parliament which excludes blacks.

The new South Africa will be the "Confederation of Southern African States" in which blacks will have their own governments in their own homelands.

High-level National Party sources confirmed this today after it was leaked to the Afrikaans newspaper, Beeld. But they stressed it was still only a plan and was subject to whatever constitutional ideas emerged from the new President's Council to be installed next month.

The proposed Confederation of Southern African States would provide a single form of passport for all people within it irrespective of race and including blacks belonging to independent homelands.

But the separate states within the confederation would retain a form of separate citizenship relevant only to their own national states. At present there are only three independent homelands — Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

The effect of the system would be to create something like the European Common Market with a single nationality and passport but including fully independent as well as self-ruling states.

Framework

Constitutional thinkers in the Government envisage a loose overall body called the Confederation Chamber for Consultation which would control all factors of the confederal framework. This would include representatives of black homelands.

This chamber should not be confused with Parliament, according to spokesmen. Parliament itself could be extended to include coloured, Indian and Chinese people but not blacks.

This does not mean a return of coloured people

as the Government is thinking in terms of separate voters rolls for these races.

One stumbling block to the scheme is the refusal of the non-independent homelands such as KwaZulu, Ciskei, Gazankulu and Lebowa to accept independence.

The Cabinet is known to be anxious for these states to accept independence in order to help round off the proposed confederal system.

This proposed system makes provision for urban blacks who could be represented in the confederal chamber.

The Rev Alan Hendrickse, leader of the coloured Labour Party, slammed the proposals as providing no real shift in political power.

"The main principle of objection is the exclusion of the majority of the population — namely blacks from the joint le-

To Page 3, Col 7

One SA passport for all

EXTRA

gislature. Even within the joint white-Asian-coloured Parliament, he added, separate voter representation would ensure whites kept control.

"The concept is still a white National Party concept," Mr Hendrickse said. "It makes a mockery of the President's Council as an instrument for constitutional development when the outlines of constitutional development are pre-determined."

Mr George Wauchope, publicity secretary of the Azanian Peoples' Organisation, said "Our stand has been that we reject all Government-created institutions. Nothing short of one-man-one-vote will satisfy us."

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, said the exclusion of blacks from a central legislature made the new proposal "totally unacceptable."

He also objected to it on the grounds that "it's decided unilaterally, and it still works on the basis of the dismemberment of South Africa."

Boycott parents look to schools in 'Kei

PARENTS of many of the black pupils now locked out of Cape schools want to send their children to boarding schools in Transkei next year. There are indications, however, that the pupils will boycott the move and that the Transkei Education Department may be unable to accept them.

"The Transkei Government is ridiculous and its education system is the same as the one we hate here. We will not go," one pupil said this week. A spokesman for the Transkei Education Department said his school facilities were not adequate to cope with a massive influx of Cape pupils.

But the parents are adamant. Frantic with worry about their children roaming the streets "looking for trouble because they are bored" and about the rising pregnancy rate among their daughters, they see the Transkei as their only choice.

"We must do something," a mother said this week. "Many parents I know are sure the Government will not reopen the Cape schools, and even if they do the children will not attend. Some are prepared to attend, but are frightened that they will be beaten up by the boycotters."

The woman who asked not to be named, works as a domestic. Her husband is a packer. Together they earn R60 a week, but are prepared to face financial hardship if they can get their children back to school.

"Recently my daughter disappeared for a week. We were mad with worry, but she reappeared a week later, quite unconcerned. She had been to Paarl."

The rift between parents and children has widen-

Some parents feared repercussions from their own children if their names were used.

"We have worked hard to get what we have. We don't want to lose everything by having our house burned down," said a Guguletu father of six.

A Nyanga father has already sent his six children and his wife to the Ciskei.

"I saw the trouble coming at the beginning of this year," he said, "so I sent two of my children to boarding school because I can only afford the R70 a year fees for two. The others must go to day school in the Ciskei."

Children interviewed in the Golden Acre complex this week said they would refuse to go to schools in Transkei.

"Our parents have been talking about it, but we will not go," one matric pupil said. "This is exactly what the Government would love. They give us a third class education system, and we refuse it. Their policy is also to get all the black people out of the white cities, but we won't do that either."

Many parents are hoping the Government will reopen the schools next year — SUNDAY POST Correspondent

Waiting for God

FM 10/10/80

A prospective British immigrant to SA has to wait an average of seven months for his application to be processed by the embassy in London. But he is held up only 3,5 months by the Australians. Other emigrant destinations, like Canada and New Zealand, also beat SA hands down.

"No wonder we're having such difficulty in finding skilled manpower," says Stuart Cherry, recruitment specialist with London-based head-hunters Charles Barker Coulthard.

"Most emigrants fire off applications to a number of different countries. There's a backlog of 17 000 applications in London, and long before the SA authorities get around to granting them work permits, many of them will have got tired of waiting and gone to Australia or Canada instead."

The main reason for the delay, says Cherry, is that the immigration department at the embassy is under-staffed. "Before Soweto, there were 45 people processing applications in London," says Cherry. "Now there are 15."

Bureaucracy also causes problems. If a question on the application form is not answered, or incorrectly filled in, it could add another three months to the applicant's waiting time, taking it up to 10 or 11 months. Writing "atheist" as your religion is another time-waster.

The delays affect not only the numbers of immigrants to SA, but also the quality, as the people with the best skills tend to be snapped up by other nations.

The immigration department of the embassy in London is also a pretty bad shop window for the country, says Cherry.

"The countries we are competing with for immigrants have specialist staff trained in handling people as they come through the door. So there is no communication problem. They don't have to sit down (as at the SA Embassy) in rows of hard chairs which give the appearance of

a hospital waiting room.

"The whole presentation at the SA Embassy worked very well 10 years ago, but today is really antiquated. Many of the staff are SA girls who have gone overseas on holiday and run out of money. They are employed in the immigration department because no security clearance is required."

Charles Barker Coulthard has recently formed a working association with De Villiers and Company, the Johannesburg-based advertising agency which is now also one of the leading recruitment agencies in SA.

Cherry sees the process of recruiting abroad as a sensitive exercise in communication.

"Little things matter," he says. "At the first interview, where a person is considering a major change in his way of life, he does not like to be interviewed by a casually dressed person in shirtsleeves — though it's perfectly acceptable for the interviewing officer to invite the emigrant to join him in removing his jacket."

It is essential to get the man to bring his wife to the first interview. Plenty of time (at least 90 minutes) should be allowed for the interview.

At the first interview, discussion centres on the country, not the job. Applicants need to be warned about the violence of SA thunderstorms, the distances between main centres (one man thought he would be able to make day trips from Port Elizabeth to Durban to visit relatives).

Then the man should return alone for a second interview to discuss the job.

Cherry advises employers to build a return air fare for the family after two years in SA into the package.

After about two years, people start to get homesick and have forgotten the negative things which prompted them to emigrate in the first place, he says. They need to go back and see how things are — to be reminded about soaring prices, increasing unemployment, the weather.

Many people without this opportunity return to Britain only to come back to SA later. Three to four out of every 10 prospective immigrants are people who have lived in SA before.

Wrapped up in red tape

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FM 17/10/80

South Africa is short of skills. At this stage it is futile to rely on the swift training of blacks (and whites) to make up the backlog — as the adage goes “When times are bad there is no money for training, when times are good there is no time”

So right now we need the right kind of immigrant. In which case, why is immigration being hobbled by elaborate, neurotically cautious recruitment and clearance procedures? Frustrated employers are nagging Pretoria over the delays, and, under strong prodding from organised industry, the authorities are at last beginning to wake up to the fact. But the glacial pace of the bureaucracy could vet delay effective remedies.

Chairman of the Manpower Commission, Dr Hennie Reynders, tells the *FM* the problem is being examined “at staff level”. The staff, however, have not yet reached any conclusions. It is possible, Reynders adds, that the need for streamlined immigration procedures will be considered “at commission level” when the full commission meets in November. In addition, the director of immigration, Hercules de Wet, says the Department of the Interior (which now controls immigration) is doing everything possible to cooperate with recruiters and to expedite immigration applications.

But in the meantime, disgruntled employers have been making their own plans. According to Errol Drummond, director of the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation (Seifsa), many companies bypass immigration delays by bringing out skilled workers on fixed-term contracts.

In the short term this helps alleviate the shortage. But it does little to satisfy the country's long-term need for trained workers.

Also, contract workers are expensive and risky for employers. Although temporary work permits can be obtained relatively quickly (from six to eight weeks) the workers do not qualify for State-assisted passages and employers have to guarantee to repatriate them if at any stage Interior discovers a reason why they should not have been allowed into the country.

Such reasons can range from health or matrimonial problems to membership of, or sympathy with, communist or subversive organisations.

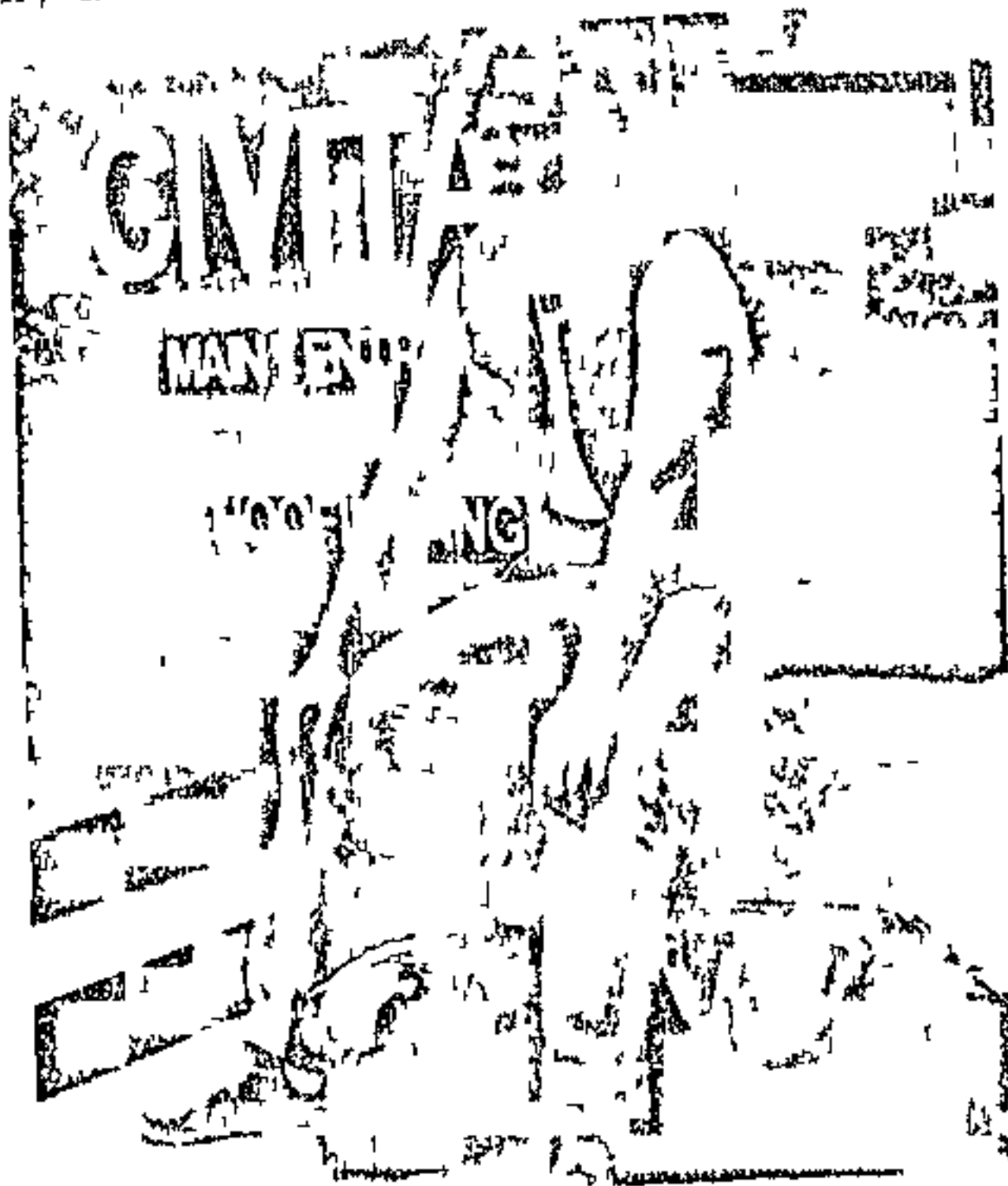
The creaking state of SA's immigration programme cannot only be blamed on the civil servants responsible for clearing immigrants and for administering the state-assisted scheme. They have to conform with the set procedures, and are victims of the fluctuations in demand for, and availability of, skilled immigrants.

From the heights of 1975 when 50 000 immigrants entered the country, both demand and availability plunged to practically nil during the recession and political unrest of the late Seventies. As a result, immigration offices were closed in many world centres and staffing levels were slashed at those (all in Europe) kept open.

De Wet admits to serious understaffing, particularly in the UK where the majority of SA's overseas immigrants originate. Every effort, he says, is being made to increase the staff — both by transferring personnel overseas and by recruiting local workers.

De Wet also points out, with some justice, that many delays are caused by employers and potential immigrants not complying fully with the set procedures. If forms are not properly filled in, he says, applications are delayed.

Employers and recruiting agents agree this is so, but point to the immense amount of information (not all of it readily available) required in the seven differ-



Waiting on the bureaucracy?

ent forms that have to be completed. In particular, says Drummond, delays are caused by the need for security clearance of all applicants.

De Wet agrees that “we make our enquiries” but denies security is a major reason for turning down immigrants. Refusals of permits usually relate to health or to criminal convictions, he says.

But form BI 757E (IM 418) which seems to relate to security does indeed require a great deal of information — ranging from the maiden name and date of birth of an applicant's mother, together with a full list of every address at which he has lived since he was 18, and the precise periods for each address.

Again, some of SA's social peculiarities cause delays. A ministerial policy statement of a few years back barred atheists

as immigrants though De Wet says, if an applicant lists his religion as “atheist” he will not necessarily be turned down. The department will, instead, go back to him and find out if he really means he is an atheist — “they often really mean agnostic,” says De Wet. Which hardly saves anyone's soul job or time.

Officials do point out with pride that immigration is increasing and could reach 30 000 this year. At this rate, they say, we are working our way back to our best-ever figures of 50 000 (in 1975). Unfortunately, the global figures tend to be misleading and, properly interpreted, show that overseas recruiting is still abysmally below that of the early Seventies.

Of the 2 589 officially approved immigrants in July, no fewer than 1 212 came from elsewhere in Africa and of these 1 059 came from Zimbabwe. De Wet implies that the department practically has to beat off Zimbabwean applicants with a club (Job recruitment posters for “Rhodesians” in some northern Transvaal towns tell their own story).

Europe supplied a total of 1 223 immigrants (the UK 937) while in the same month 568 South Africans emigrated to Europe and another 372 went elsewhere.

Certainly this is a great improvement on July 1979 when SA had a net loss of 93 people. But with the local economy booming and recession elsewhere (particularly in the UK) it should be possible to do better.

In the first six months of this year SA received a total of 15 219 immigrants for a net gain of 7 691.

This, of course, does not mean a net gain of 7 691 skilled workers. Of the 15 219 immigrants, 8 548 were “not economically active” which gives a gain of 6 671 skilled people from which must be subtracted 3 190 economically active people who emigrated. A net gain of 3 481.

This is a drop in the ocean of SA's needs. The Stellenbosch University's Unit for Futures Research has forecast a shortage of 705 000 skilled workers by next year rising to 1 330 000 by 1990.

This is where training of blacks for future needs comes in. But clearly this is going to take a long time. The need for many more immigrants remains.

Recruitment agencies are convinced more are available and blame antiquated and irritating immigration procedures for turning off many potential recruits.

The government has shown willingness by increasing its contribution to the assisted passage scheme to 80% and by permitting certain categories of worker into the country without guaranteed employment. It now also allows people who arrived as visitors to apply for immigrant status.

from within the country

These measures have eliminated some bottlenecks and others, such as staffing shortages at overseas offices, can be overcome in fairly short order

If the Department of the Interior won't take the necessary action and streamline procedures so that delays are measured in weeks rather than months, there is no way employers can completely benefit from prevailing boom conditions. Training benefits — even at crash level — will pay off in years to come. The real need is to take up the slack now, and SA already has far too many image problems without giving potential immigrants the impression we are a society wrapped in red tape, paralysed by bureaucratic delays



Queue to unravel immigration problems

YOU ARE REQUIRED:

To pass the necessary journal entries for the above transactions, including closing entries for the year ended 31 December 1979.

Tax:	Basic	40%
	Surcharge	7½% of basic
	Loan Levy	15% of basic

You may assume there are no other permanent and timing differences. Where entries recur, you need only make one entry, but indicate when it is to be made.

Use the "Rule of 78" (Sum of Digits) to apportion interest.

(U.C.T. - 1979)

(40 marks - 48 minutes)

STAR 9/13/80

Big increase in immigrant gain

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Pretoria Bureau

South Africa registered a net immigration gain in September this year which nearly equalled the entire gain for 1979

Last year 18 680 people settled in South Africa while 15 694 emigrated resulting in a net gain of 2 986 people, according to figures released by the Department of Statistics in Pretoria yesterday

In September 3 012 people immigrated to South Africa while 641 emigrated bringing the number of new settlers up to 2 371.

Between January and September this year

11 852 people settled in South Africa compared with the 708 for the corresponding period in 1979

There was also a larger influx of professional people into the country.

In September there were 98 engineers (47 in 1979) 15 medical doctors and dentists (8 in 1979) and 29 accountants (12 in 1979) The number of educationists arriving dropped to 23 from 26 in 1979

There was also a significant drop in the number of professional people who emigrated in September

In 1979 40 engineers left (19 in 1980) and six medical doctors and dentists (5 in 1980).

AM343: First half of year, 3 lectures a week. Project.
The approximate solution of non-linear equations.
Interpolation and approximation.
Numerical differentiation and integration.
Numerical solution of ordinary differential equations.
Numerical solution of simultaneous linear equations.
Approximation functions.
Eigenvalue methods.
Prerequisite: as for NAC.

NUMERICAL ANALYSIS (AM 343)

South Africans flock to skill-hungry Australia

Star

11/12/80

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Own Correspondent
CANBERRA — As Australia prepares for the biggest resources investment boom in its history the number of South Africans entering the country is increasing appreciably. Australia does not have enough skilled workers to cope with the huge labour demands new development projects will generate.

Regarded here by industry as the best source of skilled workers for such projects, South Africa is now the fifth most important source of settler arrivals. Excluding refugees, it is ranked third, with nearly 3100 South Africans being approved as settlers in the year to the end of June. There has also been a three fold increase in the

number of South Africans granted temporary work permits over the past five years. In 1975 the number of South Africans permitted temporary residence in Australia was 3700. Last year it was more than 9300. Nearly all the South Africans coming to Australia are white. Of the South Africans

coming to Australia, nearly 80 per cent were approved on occupational grounds — by far the largest percentage for any immigration source. The big increase in South African immigration, as well as being a symptom of the problem of labour shortages, is a potentially serious problem in itself. There is a strong view

among liberals in Australia that a large influx of white South Africans is undesirable because of the likelihood that they will include an element of extremist racial views. They believe that Australian racial harmony, already under strain because of strong anti-aboriginal and anti-Asian immigrant attitudes, could be seriously damaged by increasing numbers of white South Africans immigrating here.

SHORTFALL

Evidence that this view is held at the most senior levels of Government emerged recently in an interview given to a major Australian newspaper by the head of the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, Mr John Menedue.

Mr Menedue indicated that he did not regard whites from southern Africa as the sort of people Australia should be looking for to fill the shortfall of skilled workers.

His reported remarks brought a strong reaction from some people, including some of the Government's own MPs who demanded that Mr Menedue be reprimanded for making such comments.

Mr Menedue was called before the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, Mr MacPhee, and asked to explain his comments.

He reportedly told the Minister that his comments had been misinterpreted. But there has been no statement from either Mr Menedue or the Minister correcting the report.

Australian snub Too many for Rhodesians doctors in Australia

Own Correspondent

SYDNEY — Former Rhodesians have come under attack as immigrants to Australia by a top Australian official

The criticism was made in a general discussion on Australian immigration policy by Mr John Menadue, the new head of the Department of Immigration

Mr Menadue, a former Australian Ambassador to Japan, was asked in an interview with the Sydney Morning Herald newspaper whether many immigrants had come to Australia because it was predominantly a white country. He replied "Australia does not want that type of immigrant — that applies particularly to Rhodesians"

Mr Menadue made it clear that he was determined to put an end to any impression that there was still a "white" Australia policy. He said the annu-

al intake of 15,000 Indo-Chinese refugees had contributed to Australia's increased standing in South-East Asia

More than 100,000 immigrants are expected to enter Australia this financial year, the highest number in seven years

Mr Menadue says Australia is eager to attract "the best possible immigrant" in terms of skills and trade qualifications. But he has indicated that traditional source countries such as Great Britain could gradually be edged out in favour of areas such as Asia and North America

Mr Derrick Volker, an assistant secretary of the Department of Immigration, says there is no shortage of people who want to come to Australia. Australian migration offices in Europe, the United States and Canada were being swamped by applications for migrant visas

Too many
doctors in
Australia

Own Correspondent

SYDNEY — South African and Zimbabwean doctors considering immigrating to, or registering in, Australia should heed a warning from the Australian Medical Association

It reports a growing surplus of doctors and has called for an immediate 20% cut in medical student intakes in universities

AMA president Dr Lionel Wilson says Australia has at least 28,500 doctors with signs of oversupply in many cities

The number of South African and Zimbabwean doctors immigrating to Australia has increased, but is still comparatively small — about 70 a year

Many more, however, have made flying visits to Australia to register for medical practice. They pay an annual roll fee and can practise in Australia whenever they choose

Tekere verdict: rush unlikely

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5702
19/12/80

By Andrew Walker

The acquittal of Cabinet Minister Mr Edgar Tekere on a charge of murder will not result in a rush to the Beitbridge border by disillusioned whites emigrating to South Africa from Zimbabwe.

For even if many whites do decide to head south because of the controversial court verdict it will be months before any "exodus" will be seen.

In the past it has taken up to a year for whites to get South African residence permits, but the good news for those planning to "defect to the West" as former Rhodesians term emigrating, is that the system of processing applications has been speeding up, according to Internal Affairs officials in Pretoria.

But the bad news is that applications may still take from three to four months to be approved.

And before white Zimbabweans can apply for initial application forms they must get an undertaking from a South African firm that employment will be available when they arrive in the Republic.

To get such a written undertaking often means a "holiday" trip to South Africa to be interviewed by the prospective employers.

And whatever is spent on holiday is deducted from the R1 200 which each family is allowed to take out when emigrating.

So, while sudden moves to South Africa are just not possible, the situation has at least improved to some extent, says a spokesman for the Department of Internal Affairs.

"We have streamlined the processes from both Salisbury and London."

Many applications were received from Britain apparently as a result of the booming SA economy.

All the backlogs at these offices had been cleared and the spokesman expected it would take a minimum of four months for a white to get a residence permit after he had applied to the Salisbury Diplomatic Mission.

"When a person applies for permanent residence in a country he must realise that there are certain legal procedures which must be followed."

He said the "extremely busy" Salisbury Diplomat-

The Mission staff had not noticed any marked increase in applications since the acquittal of Mr Tekere. More than 1 000 whites emigrate from Zimbabwe to South Africa each month.

Farmers are welcome

By Dirk Nel
Northern Transvaal
Bureau

PIETERSBURG — Farmers from Zimbabwe could stem the depopulation of South Africa's border areas, and will receive financial and other aid if they settle on isolated farms in the northern Transvaal

The President of the Transvaal Agricultural Union, Mr Nico Kotze, says his union would welcome Zimbabwean farmers with open arms and make every effort to assist them

"If they choose to occu-

py farms in the depopulated border areas, we would double our efforts to help them get started," said Mr Kotze at his farm at Crecy near Naboomspruit

He emphasised he was not aware of a major exodus.

A number of young South African farmers who have received State subsidies have settled in the border area during the past 12 months, but the situation there is still critical, especially between Ellisras and Pont Drift along the Botswana border

It has been established that the 7000 cars reported to have crossed from Zimbabwe into South Africa via Beit Bridge during the past week represents a normal flow of holiday traffic

Some Zimbabweans camped in caravan parks said they were here to find employment

A large number of ex-Zimbabweans have been appointed to technical and agricultural posts in Lebowa, Venda and Gazankulu.

Pietersburg's town clerk, Mr Jack Botes, said many Zimbabweans had

settled in the town during the past year but he was not aware of a sudden new exodus.

"Small industrialists from Zimbabwe are particularly welcome here because they are resourceful and progressive," he added This view was echoed by other town clerks in the area

But Pietersburg, Louis Trichardt and Tzaneen are facing an unprecedented housing shortage. The influx of Zimbabweans is seen as one of several factors in the crisis

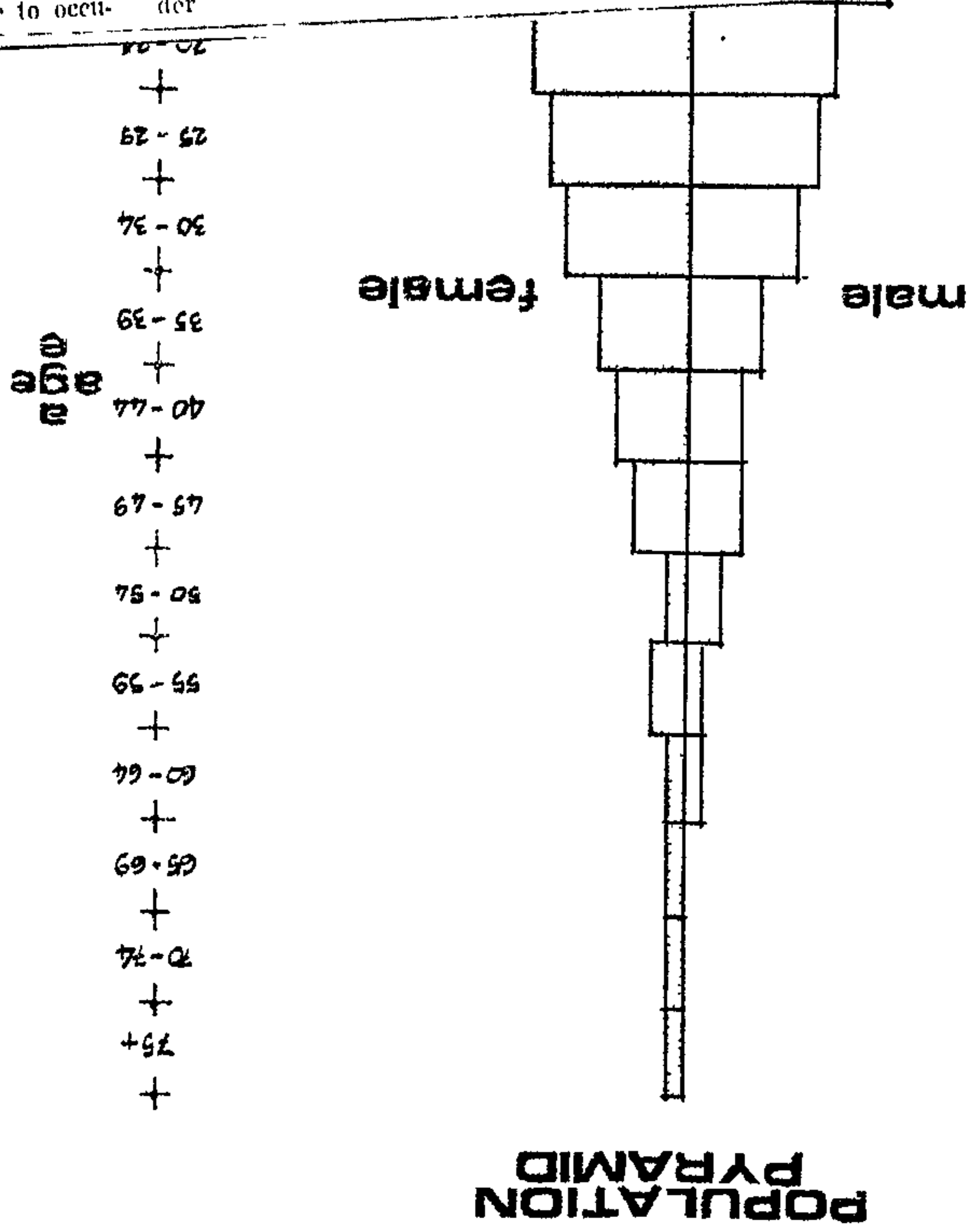


TABLE 4

'Exodus to SA' reports denied

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Argus

Argus Correspondent

PIETERSBURG. — Farmers from Zimbabwe could stem the depopulation of South Africa's border areas and will receive financial and other aid if they settle on remote farms in the Northern Transvaal.

But Press reports about a 'mass exodus' of white Zimbabweans have been described here as 'exaggerated' and 'unfounded'.

The claim has also been denied by both South African and Zimbabwean authorities.

The president of the Transvaal Agricultural Union, Mr Nico Kotze, said his union would welcome Zimbabwean farmers with open arms and would make every effort to help them.

'If they chose to occupy farms in the depopulated border areas, we would double our efforts to help them get started,' said Mr Kotze.

NO EXODUS

He emphasised that he was not aware of a major exodus of farmers, though an increasing number had come to the Northern Transvaal in the past six months.

This was, in any case, not a good time of the year to start a new farming venture.

A number of young South African farmers who have received State subsidies have settled in the border area during the past 12 months, but the situation there is still critical, especially between Ellisras and Pontdrift, along the Botswana border.

It has been established that the 7 000 cars reported to have crossed from Zimbabwe into South

Africa via Beit Bridge during the past week represents a normal flow of holiday traffic.

Zimbabweans camped in caravan parks said they were here to find employment.

An increasing number of 'holidaymakers' apparently do not return to Zimbabwe once they have found jobs here.

A large number of former Zimbabweans have been appointed in technical and agricultural posts in Lebowa, Venda and Zanakulu.

Pietersburg's Town Clerk, Mr Jack Botes, conceded that many Zimbabweans had settled in the town during the past year but said he was not aware of a sudden new exodus.

'Small industrialists from Zimbabwe are particularly welcome here, because they are resourceful and progressive,' he added.

HOUSING

This view was echoed by other town clerks.

But Pietersburg, Louis Trichardt and Tzaneen are facing an unprecedented housing shortage.

The influx of Zimbabweans is seen as one of several factors which have caused the crisis.

A shortage of bricks, builders' preoccupation with industrial and business construction and the resettlement of white government employees from the homelands, have also complicated the situation.

A large get-together of former Zimbabweans, organised by the Rhodesia Club in Pietersburg, is to be held early in the new year and should give a clear indication of the extent of recent immigration.

A similar gathering 12 months ago was attended by 159 people.

Zimbabwe settlers take low paid jobs

By Dirk Nel
Northern Transvaal
Bureau

PIETERSBURG — Many highly qualified Zimbabweans are settling for lowly jobs with modest salaries to find their feet in South Africa, says a private employment agency in Pietersburg.

Mr Danie Oosthuizen, an ex-Zimbabwean who helps immigrants to find work, says most job seekers accept any employment "just to get started".

He praised business concerns throughout the Northern Transvaal for their outstanding co-operation.

Mr Oosthuizen noted that Zimbabweans were allowed to take R1 200 when leaving Zimbabwe, so they welcomed any immediate income.

He said he had only R20 in his pocket when he started work in Pietersburg just over a year ago.

BOOM LIKELY

An unprecedented boom is expected in Pietersburg says a municipal spokesman, if an influx of manpower from Zimbabwe coincides with Government plans to develop the town as a major growth point in the new year.

The town clerk, Mr Jack Botes, says Pietersburg could accommodate a population increase of 10 000 soon, if builders could meet the demand. There was a housing shortage now.

"However, we have 3 000 residential stands available and will consider emergency building schemes if necessary," he said.

A R3-million shopping centre is being built, and other future developments include the electrification of the Pretoria-Pietersburg railway line, and the construction of a network of bypass roads.

A survey has shown that housing is readily available in Messina and Potgietersrus, but jobs there are, at a premium. People connected with the

timber and fruit canning industries are needed in the Louis Trichardt area, but housing is a problem.

Several mines near Pietersburg and in Lebowa need tradesmen and administrative staff.

A spokesman for the Phalaborwa Town Council said the housing shortage there was probably more serious than in any other towns in the region, and jobs were limited. A similar situation exists in Tzaneen.

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STOK
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STAR 3/1 1/80

SA tops Zimbabwe immigration list

72
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The Star's Africa News Service
SALISBURY — South African residents topped the list of immigrants to Zimbabwe between January and October this year, the monthly digest of statistics shows

The digest also shows that Zimbabwe lost 1432 people through emigration and gained 733

Between January and October Zimbabwe lost 14 029 people but gained only 5 341

During the correspond-

ing period last year it lost 11 443 and welcomed 3 068 immigrants

The digest shows that 1 632 people from South Africa settled in Zimbabwe between January and October, followed by 1 437 from Britain.

● Statistical sources said Zimbabwe's white population stood at about 218 000 at the end of October and there were no indications of a dramatic exodus in the next few months