

POPULATION - MIGRATION

7 JAN 1981 - 29 DEC 1981

Jobless leave for SA

STARS (H) 236

Own Correspondent

BRISTOL — Several employees of a paper factory which closed three months ago and lost 900 people their jobs, are planning to emigrate to South Africa

"We all love England and are sorry to leave," said 41-year-old Colin Flyng who will emigrate with his wife Heather and two teenage children

"England can offer us nothing at the moment

"I've been offered a job with South African Board Mills and so the closure of St Anne's Board Mills here has worked out all right for me"

South African Board Mills will pay the Flyngs' fare, put them up in a hotel for a month and give them 1200 towards housing costs

Hansard Ques. 7. Col 3

236

Immigrants from Zimbabwe

(112) 756
*6- Mr S. S. VAN DER MERWE asked
the Minister of Internal Affairs †

- (1) How many applications for permanent residence permits were received from prospective immigrants from Zimbabwe by his Department during 1980,
- (2) whether any of these applications have been refused, if so how many
- (3) whether his Department has taken extraordinary steps to be of assistance to prospective immigrants from Zimbabwe, if so, what steps?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

- (1) 14 315 persons
- (2) 183 persons
- (3) All the forms of assistance rendered to immigrants are also available to immigrants from Zimbabwe. The normal legal immigration requirements for admission to the Republic are also applicable to immigrants from Zimbabwe. The processing of applications submitted by immigrants from Zimbabwe are expedited as far as possible.

28/1/81

Hansard

(Ques Col 7

236

30/1/81

Hansard Emigrants (236)
 *2 Mr N B WOOD asked the Minister
 of Statistics 7 30/1/81
 How many persons emigrated from
 South Africa during 1980?

10 JANUARY 1981

8

†The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

10 985—A preliminary figure, because the data for December have not yet been processed

5/2/81

NUMBER OF STATISTICS

The number of statistics are as follows

(1) 227

(2) 24 (separate figures available)

39		THURSDAY 5 FEBRUARY 1971		40	
(2)	(a)	(b)	(c) and (d)		
Medical doctors	58	4			
Dentists	18	1			
Veterinarians	10	—			
Pharmacists	12	1			
Dietitians	2	1			
Professional nurse	96	16			
Nursing personnel not elsewhere classified	1	—			
Optometrists and Opticians	3	—			
Physiotherapists	8	—			
Radiographers	10	1			
Osteopaths	9	—			
Total	227	24			

Immigrants

1892-1900 (sl 46)

Mr D. DALLING asked the

726

IMMIGRANTS - STATISTICS

(1) 1900

January	740
February	777
March	753
April	768
May	1117
June	1293
July	1059
August	1266
September	1216
October	1030
November	1171
December	1235

(2) Contract

DD 13/3/81 (236)

Boom in foreign tourists

PRETORIA — For the first time in five years more than 700 000 foreign tourists had arrived in South Africa last year, the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers, said here yesterday.

There had been record numbers of tourists from seven European countries, he said in a statement.

The number of tourists from Austria had risen by 13 per cent, from Belgium by 10 per cent, from France and West Germany by 20 per cent, from Italy by 15 per cent, from Switzerland by 10 per cent and from Denmark by seven per cent.

The number of tourists from the US had risen by 12 per cent last year to a new record figure of 48 725, compared with 43 588 in 1979.

"Despite this excellent achievement, West Germany overtook the US last year to become South Africa's second best supplier of tourists."

Just under 50 000 West Germans visited South Africa in 1980.

Britain remained the best single country from which tourists came to South Africa, with a total of 123 700 last year.

Tourism from Canada reached record heights for the second successive year, with almost 10 300 Canadians visiting the Republic.

There had also been an increase in tourism from Brazil, the minister said.

Countries from which the increase in tourism was "particularly encouraging" were Japan, Australia, New Zealand, The Netherlands and Portugal.

Although tourism statistics for previous years were not available for all countries, there had been noteworthy increases from countries such as Taiwan, Mauritius, Reunion and Chile.

The drop in tourism from a number of other countries during 1980 could be attributed in most cases to political and/or economic conditions in those countries, Dr De Villiers said.

Examples were. Zimbabwe, Israel, Spain and India. There was no reason why tourism from Argentina, Israel and Spain should not increase again this year. — SAPA.

2m blacks have left 'white' SA

CT 17/3/81 236

Staff Reporter

A NET total of two million Africans had left white South Africa for the "homelands" in the past 20 years according to a University of Cape Town study.

The study was published by the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (Saldru) attached to UCT's School of Economics.

Entitled "The distribution of the African population of South Africa by age, sex and region—type 1960, 1970 and 1980", the study was undertaken by a Saldru staff member, Mr C E W Simkins.

It set out to estimate the distribution of the African population by age and sex in four main types of region — metropolitan areas, "other towns" in "white" areas, "white" rural areas and "homelands".

"Metropolitan areas" included Cape Town, East London, Kimberley, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Maritzburg, the Witwatersrand, Pretoria, the Vaal Triangle, Bloemfontein and the Free State goldfields.

Lower proportion

Mr Simkins found that the proportions of African men and women in the metropolitan areas had dropped over the period 1960 to 1980.

"The proportion of men and women in the other urban areas remained stable. The proportion of men and women in "white" rural areas dropped sharply, with a corresponding increase in the "homelands".

"In 1960, 40 percent of the African population was resident in

the homelands. By 1980 this figure has risen to 54 percent," Mr Simkins said.

Contract and illegal worker patterns showed up quite clearly in figures showing net emigration and immigration by blacks from "white" urban areas generally.

This could be seen in a net emigration of old people and young people of below working age from these areas, and a net immigration by young people of working age, which was more marked in the case of men than that of women.

Except for children, there had been emigration in all age groups and of both sex groups from "white" rural areas.

"The net exodus of 1.4 million from "white" rural areas has been considerably larger than the 3 million from the metropolitan and other areas combined."

Except for women and men aged between 15 and 24, there was a corresponding net immigration into the homelands. The system of population distribution was tending towards stability, Mr Simkins said.

"All this suggests that the combination of incentives and disincentives and administrative controls facing Africans is having the desired effect, from the State's point of view, on the location of population."

Political comment by A H Heard, G E Shaw, R A Norval, J V Scott, W P Harris and M P Acott. Headlines and sub-editing by A J Moth, L Raubenheimer, W Odendaal and F Stefano. Cartoons by A Grogan. All of 77 Burg Street, Cape Town.

RDM
18/3/81
236

Study shows a 2m black exodus

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A net total of 2 000 000 blacks have left white-designated South Africa for the homelands in the past 20 years, according to a University of Cape Town study

And the author concludes that the exhaustive survey "suggests that the combination of incentives and disincentives and administrative controls facing Africans is having the desired effect, from the State's point of view, on the location of population"

It was published by the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (Saldru) attached to UCT's school of economics

Titled "The distribution of the African population of South Africa by age, sex and region-type 1960, 1970 and 1980", it was undertaken by a Saldru member, Mr C E W Simkins

It set out to estimate the distribution of the black population by age and sex in four main types of region — metropolitan areas, "other towns" in "white" areas, "white" rural areas and homelands

Mr Simkins found that the proportion of blacks living in the metropolitan areas dropped between 1960 and 1980

The proportion of blacks in the other urban areas remained stable. The proportion in "white" rural areas dropped sharply, with a corresponding population increase in the homelands

"In 1960, 40% of the African population was resident in the homelands. By 1980 this figure had risen to 54%," Mr Simkins said

Contract and illegal worker patterns showed up quite clearly

This could be seen in a net emigration from "white" rural areas of old people and young people below working age, and a net immigration result for young people of working age

In "white" rural areas, there had been emigration in all age groups — except children — and of both sexes

The net exodus of 1 250 000 from "white" rural areas has been considerably larger than the 750 000 from the metropolitan and other areas combined

Except for women and men aged between 15 and 24, there was a corresponding net immigration into the homelands

Map shuffles move 2m to homelands

RDM
19/3/81
236
10
17

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

THE redrawing of boundaries had helped to account for the "emigration" of nearly two million blacks from white-designated areas to the homelands, Mr Charles Simkins, of the Southern Africa Labour Research and Development Unit (Saldru), said yesterday.

In a recent paper on the distribution of blacks, Mr Simkins found that about two million emigrated to the homelands between 1960 and 1980.

Asked in an interview to what extent the "emigration" was because of the redrawing of boundaries to include in the homelands black townships situated near white-controlled cities, Mr Simkins said it was appreciable.

He cited, for example, the inclusion into KwaZulu of Kwa-Mashu, which some observers regard as a dormitory township for Durban. It has a population of 115 000.

Other townships brought within homeland frontiers by the shifting of boundaries

include Kwa-Mashu's sister township of Umlazi, and Mdantsane, near East London.

But, Mr Simkins said, the movement of blacks from white-owned rural areas made a bigger contribution to the "emigration" of blacks to the homelands.

Of the two-million people who emigrated to the homelands, about 1 250 000 came from "white" rural areas, compared with about 750 000 from metropolitan areas and smaller urban centres.

He identified three processes involved in the movement of blacks to the homelands:

• Forced resettlement, where blacks were removed from white rural areas to settlement centres in the homelands.

• Eviction of black labourers by white farmers, without forcing them to go to the homelands.

• Voluntary movement by black labourers from white-owned farms to the homelands.

Mr Simkins said Hansard evidence pointed to the forced

removal of about 600 000 blacks from white-owned rural areas in the 70s.

He did not specifically cite the situation in QwaQwa in his study. The population there rose nearly fourfold between 1970 and 1980 — from about 25 000 to 100 000.

Previous studies have shown that many of QwaQwa "immigrants" were farm workers who went there voluntarily in search of land, and with plans to join the stream of migrant workers to the cities and mines.

Mr Simkins' study highlighted an apparent anomaly in the "emigration" figures from the metropolitan centres.

While the proportion of black men and women declined generally by nearly a fifth between 1960 and 1980, there was a small increase in the proportion in the economically active 15-29 age group.

He said "All this accords with a policy of minimising the number of not economically active Africans in the (white) urban areas."

Hansard

7(422)

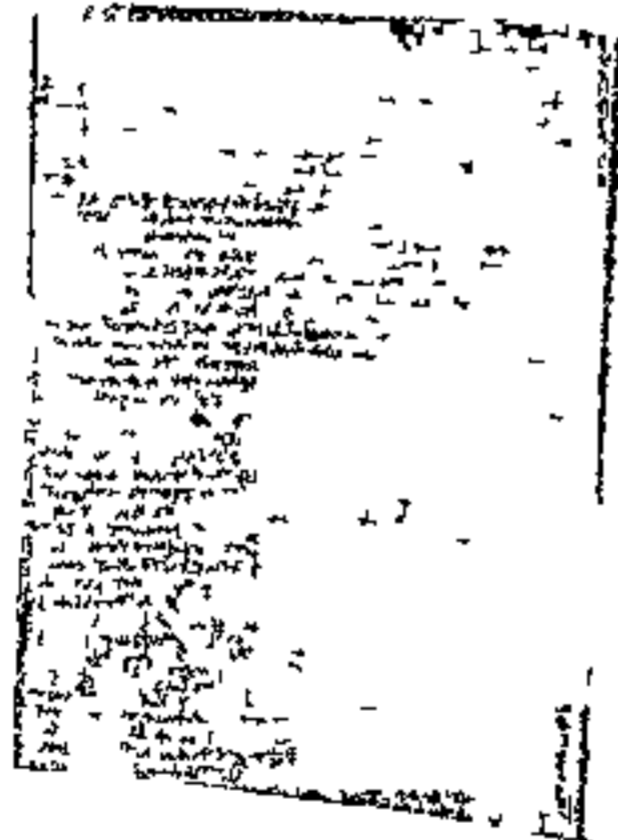
21/3/80

236

Admission of aged parents to Republic:
refusal

21/3/80 236
2 Mr D. J DALLING asked the Minister of the Interior.

What were the grounds for refusal in respect of each of the four applications for the admission of aged parents to the Republic, referred to on page 35 of the Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for 1978-'79?



423

FRIDAY, 21

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR

All applications for the admission of aged parents are considered on merit and reasons for refusal are not divulged

Hansard 8/3/80

Col. 440

236

25/3/80

MARCH 1980

Medical doctors who left the Republic permanently

8(440) 502 Dr A. L. BORAINÉ as Minister of Statistics

How many medical doctors left the Republic permanently during 1978?

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS:

217

**151 SA citizens
now Transkeians**

UMTATA — A total of 151 South African citizens were naturalised in Transkei in the period January to March last year — ~~DDR 31/3/81~~

~~DD 236~~

Farm Labour in South Africa. Francis Wilson, Alide Kooy and Delta Hendrie (eds.).
David Phillip, Cape Town, 1977. (R9,00)

Economics of Health in South Africa Volume I: Perspectives on the Health System.
Gill Westcott and Francis Wilson (eds.). Ravan Press, Johannesburg and David Phillip,
Cape Town, 1979. (R4,00)

Economics of Health in South Africa Volume II: Hunger, Work and Health. Francis
Wilson and Gill Westcott (eds.). Ravan Press, Johannesburg and David Phillip, Cape
Town, 1980. (R4,00)

BOOKS

26	L.C.G. DouwesDekker	The Process of Collective Bargaining and its implications for Industrial Relations Policies. (R0,75)
27	Marc Best	The Scarcity of Domestic Energy: A Study in Three Villages (R1,00)
28	Jonathan Myers	Asbestos and Asbestos-Related Disease in South Africa (R1,00)
29	Dudley Horner/ Alide Kooy	Conflict on South African Mines: 1972-1979 (R0,75)
30	George Ellis	The 'Quality of Life' Concept: An overall framework for assessment schemes (R2,00)
31	Don Pinnock	Telona: Some reflections on the work of a private labour recruiter (R4,00)

~~125~~ 236
That the 120 000 employee garment industry in SA with a 95% coloured staff is losing some of its most highly skilled people because of apartheid? The shortage of skilled workers in the garment industry overseas particularly Australia, is attracting people from the local industry who are fed up with being second class citizens in their own country Result they re sewing new seeds in new plants

FM 10/4/81

pragmatic concessions may finally amount to a mutation in the society of a substantive qualitative nature? The same point applies to Adam's conjecture about the possibility of 'deracialising' the system. Cannot pragmatic racial domination reach a point where the consequences of pragmatism obviate the need for domination by Whites? The major question here is whether or not such processes point to the ultimate dominance of an elite which is not necessarily racially defined (but which will be mainly White).

As social scientists we may be able to reach some consensus on which of these scenarios is the most likely. As political actors we also have to choose which one we prefer - which one we regard as significantly different to the present order - and to work out strategies which might improve the possibility of its coming about.

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FOOTNOTES

1. This chapter was initially prepared as a background paper for the Workshop. We acknowledge with gratitude the helpful comments and criticisms received from participants which, as far as possible, were taken into account in revising the paper. In particular, we would like to thank Prof Sheila van der Horst, Dr Francis Wilson and Mrs Jill Natrass for their responses, although comments of others have been most valuable as well.

Immigrants to South Africa on increase

NM 30/4/81
236

Mercury Reporter

IMMIGRATION to South Africa is on the increase and fewer people are leaving the country

This was revealed by the general manager of the 1820 South African Settlers' Association, Mr G Kemsley, who said in Johannesburg yesterday statistics had rocketed in the past year with an influx of immigrants, particularly from Zimbabwe and the United Kingdom

Mr Kemsley said over the past year from January 1980, a total of 29 365 immigrants had arrived in South Africa. He said 22 258 of these had settled with legal immigration permits, while 7 107 had visited the country and then applied for permanent residence

In comparison, a total of 18 680 immigrants came to South Africa in 1979. In 1980 1 478 emigrants were recorded to have left South Africa, while only 589 have emigrated so far this year

SA is headed for its ^{RDM} ^{15/5/81} ⁽²³⁸⁾ best immigration year

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

SOUTH Africa is heading for one of the biggest immigrant intakes for the past 25 years, according to officials of the Department of Interior

If current trends are maintained, up to 35 000, mainly from recession-hit Europe, could arrive to settle in South Africa this year

The nett figure, taking into account emigrants, could be between 25 000 and 30 000, it was stated

Major reason for the big immigrant inflow is the lively SA economy, and the sagging economies of most European countries, especially the UK

South Africa's acute shortage of skilled workers, relatively high salary and wage structure,

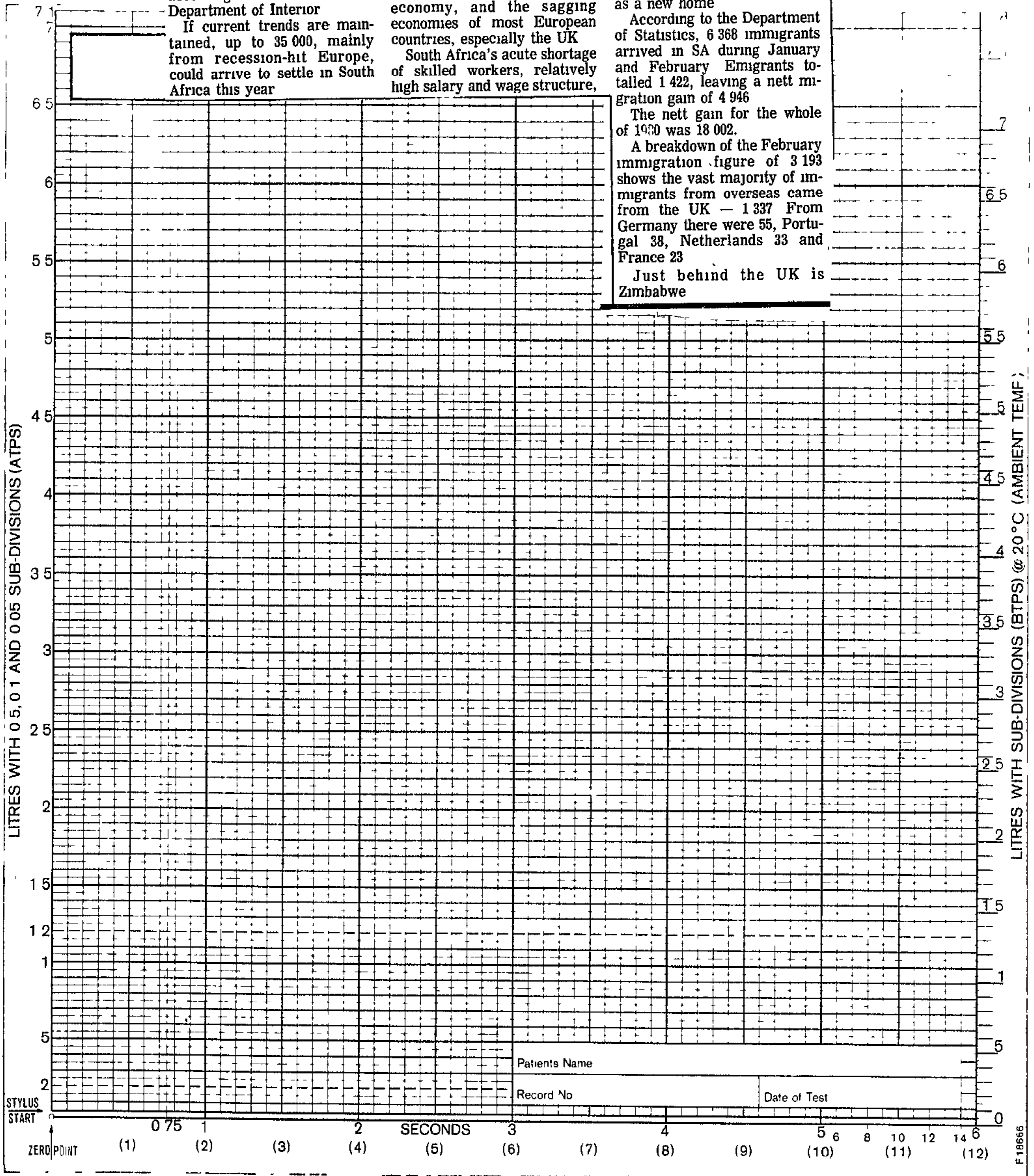
relatively favourable tax rates, and the opportunities for long term employment make SA, against a background of the grey economic prospects in Europe, an attractive proposition as a new home

According to the Department of Statistics, 6 368 immigrants arrived in SA during January and February. Emigrants totalled 1 422, leaving a nett migration gain of 4 946

The nett gain for the whole of 1980 was 18 002.

A breakdown of the February immigration figure of 3 193 shows the vast majority of immigrants from overseas came from the UK — 1 337. From Germany there were 55, Portugal 38, Netherlands 33 and France 23

Just behind the UK is Zimbabwe



Cape Provincial Institute
of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

Sixth Year

P F Dunkley

Helen Gardner Travel Prize

For a student who has

satisfactorily completed

1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P A Rappoport

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

For the best woman student

in third year.

Miss C Tredgold

David Haddon Prize

For the best student of

Architecture (or Quantity

Surveying) in the subject

of Professional Practice.

D H Pryce Lewis

purposes. — Sapa.

and 1 822 came for study

11 256 came on business

number in transit),

holiday (including a

came to the country on

April. Of these, 53 825

South Africa during

66 903 people visited

Statistics also showed

South Africa

Last April 1 723 people im-

migrated to South

Africa

A total of 533 people left

South Africa during the

month.

The number of immi-

grants totalled 2 664, in-

cluding 499 people who

had initially arrived as

visitors and had since

become approved immi-

grants.

2 664 new
immigrants
during April

South Africa showed a gain
of 2 131 immigrants in
April this year, according
to figures released by
the Department of Statis-
tics in Pretoria today.

The number of immi-
grants totalled 2 664, in-
cluding 499 people who
had initially arrived as
visitors and had since
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holiday (including a
number in transit),
11 256 came on business
and 1 822 came for study
purposes. — Sapa.

Hertzog Prize
Final year student.

Prize in fourth

Prize in

Prize

Boom-time

SA draws

Star 23/7/81

flood of

Britons

236

The Star Bureau

CHEMICAL

LONDON — British emigration to South Africa is expected to more than double this year over last year's record figures.

Between 18 000 and 20 000 Britons — their country hard hit by unemployment and recession — will be landing in South Africa to seek a new future before the end of the year.

And these figures, according to South African immigration officials, do not include about 4 500 British subjects who return to South Africa having lived there before and liked it.

It also does not include another category of potential immigrant — short-term contract workers — who are pouring into the country at a rate of 600 or more every month.

Figures show that up to a third of these contract workers like the country so much at the end of their term of work that they apply for permanent residence.

This may mean that as many as 30 000 new British immigrants will have put down roots in South Africa this year — a figure which equals annual British emigration to Australia, which is regarded as the emigrants' best bet.

South African officials believe the "fantastic interest" in settling in South Africa stems from the booming economy, the shortage of skilled workers and the seemingly endless job opportunities being offered.

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Diakonia slams big influx of immigrants

NM 20/7/81
236

Mercury Reporter

OPPORTUNITIES awaiting the 30 000 immigrants expected to stream into South Africa by the end of the year were condemned by Diakonia director Paddy Kearney yesterday, as 'a grave injustice'

He said 'Immigrants will be entitled to participate fully in South African society while people who have been born here and lived here all their lives are condemned to poverty and unemployment'

Within a few years they will even be able to vote while the black people of South Africa are denied political rights in the country of their birth

Mr Kearney was reacting to an announcement by Mr George Kemsley, the managing director of the 1820 Settlers Association that an estimated 30 000 immigrants were expected by the end of the year

The importation of 30 000 skilled white people from overseas is a distraction from an urgent need to

train local black people to fill vacant posts in commerce and industry,' Mr Kearney added

Mrs Jillian Nicholson, supervisor for the Black Sash Advice Office in Durban, said 'The Government sanctioning the immigration of 30 000 foreigners can only be detrimental to the people of South Africa'

'The recent massive pass raids sent hundreds of black South Africans, so called foreigners, back to their homelands, prohibiting them from seeking work in South Africa,' she said

So on one hand, the Government is sending foreigners back to their homelands and on the other they are encouraging foreign immigration

Whereas it may be cheaper to import skilled labour she said, it is not solving South Africa's unemployment problem

The Government's first responsibility should be to the 2 500 000 unemployed in South Africa

Persons from Zimbabwe: work permits
 Hans 2 14/6/81 01 51-52
 *14 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister
 of Co-operation and Development

production fac
 manufacture c
 post-war dem
 iforms, convic
 built up sound
 bodies respons

(1) Whether instruction has been

of these articles. He continued
 operating on these lines, well into the 1950s. A 1956 financial state-
 ment of Mendelsohn's Company is reproduced in Exhibit 1

Mendelsohn's only child, a son
 Textile Polytechnic in Haifa, Israel
 ogy and graduated in 1971. He
 Programme at the University of
 Business.

On November 11, 1973, Mark
 titude of decisions that faced the A

given to officials to refuse extensions
 of permits to work in the Republic
 persons from Zimbabwe; if so, to
 what are the terms of such instructions
 and (b) how many persons are
 affected by it.

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
 AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes.

(a) As the Government of Zimbabwe decided that it was not prepared to renew the licence of the Employment Bureau of Africa Ltd to recruit labour in Zimbabwe instructions had been given that those workers from Zimbabwe whose repatriation had not been suspended must be repatriated as and when authorizations appearing in their Zimbabwe employment records expire.

(b) The information is not available.

(2) No.

EXHIBIT 1	
STATISTICAL AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT	
Annual sales	
No. of employees	
Average wage/hour for machinery	
Wages as a % of manufacturing	
Annual profit before tax and interest	
BALANCE SHEET	
ASSETS	
Fixed Assets	62 500
Buildings and land (at cost)	16 500
Machinery and equipment (net)	46 000
Short-term Assets	34 250
Debtors	14 250
Stock	20 000
	96 750
	96 750

Note:
 1. All figures in rands
 2. Bank overdraft secured by means of personal guarantee made by Mr A. Mendelsohn to bank
 3. The land and buildings are freehold with no form of mortgage.

Because of their religious Muslims, especially, re and the handling of bod concerned the right to of the dead to the ceme representatives of the Malay and Malay 'priests' were provision was made for t community in resistance on the issue. It seems within the community as Street mosque, following Imam Abdrukeep in the cha ment, and Imam Talaap [Ma leading the resistance ag supporters, however, for Keerom Street, and presid that the purpose of the m who were dissatisfied wit them by waiting on His Ex community. These were e hospital and praised the the government. A loyal resolution suggested that

4 more officials to cope with UK settlers

By IVOR WILKINS
Political Correspondent

THE increased number of would-be immigrants to South Africa has forced the Department of Internal Affairs to increase its staff in London and Glasgow

According to a statement from the Minister, Mr Chris Heunis, four immigration officers will soon be sent to the two centres to help process the applications

The announcement comes at a time when South Africa is desperately short of skilled manpower.

There have been reports that South African industry is becoming impatient at the delays by the department in getting badly needed immigrants.

Reacting to a report in the Sunday Times two weeks ago, Mr Heunis said allegations that nothing was being done to streamline procedures was "devoid of all truth"

Unnecessary

The department was conscious of the need to eliminate unnecessary bottlenecks, and delays, he said

Greater use was being made of telephone and telex facilities to speed up the process.

Last year a new procedure was introduced to enable employers to play a bigger role in the selection of immigrants, particularly in assessing training, experience and their general acceptability

Unfortunately, some firms only made contact very late — when their needs were already critical, causing inevitable delays because of the pressure on immigration officers in the United Kingdom

Processing applications with the new procedures could take from a few days to six weeks. Mr Heunis said immigration officials in London had approved 6 417 applications by the end of June and had referred 1 707 to Pretoria for consideration.

The figures for Glasgow were 1 069 directly approved and 432 referred to Pretoria.

"The undersigned beg h Secretary that they h in the careless and r enter and take away s and shops without pro and respectfully req community is concern recognised as their Government officials any case that may oc

The government did make : corps, inoculated and isc Town to the morgue, and and accompany them to the

the dying and the dead, the plague victims and contacts, The main point of contention plague victims and the bearing nial Secretary had met repre o gain their co-operation, itland plague camp, no special s, and when one group led the Muslims became deeply divided nces reflected other divisions 29th March, at the Chiappini the Colonial Secretary, with to co-operate with the govern- municated for his part in als. 95 The latter had his eting was held, this time in omed. Mr Gool explained Colonial Secretary that those ments and desired to upset nt the majority of the Muslim he arrangements at the plague mam Talieb was working with ct was passed, but a second s for discontent.

e Hon. the Colonial stantial grievance the plague officials from their houses n in many instances, here the Moslem Cape Town, be esent with the n their behalf in

n feelings. Special bearer rry the bodies from Cape eated, could wash the dead quently Dr Abdurahman,

Zimbabweans flood in

CT 21/8/87 Political Staff (236) (200)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:— South Africa is being flooded with immigrants from Zimbabwe — 12 326 immigrated in the 12 months up to December 31 last year

The figure, part of the annual report of the Department of Internal Affairs tabled yesterday, represents 42,2 percent of the total immigration for last year. The United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland was next, providing South Africa with 10 158 or 34,7 percent of the total. The report showed that South Africa gained 19 099 immigrants last year.

(2) The FORTRAN memory (main s
computers

(1) The source program is keypunched onto cards to produce the source program deck.
The complete compilation process follows the steps below

1.4. COMPILATION AND EXECUTION

A source program must be translated to machine language for a particular data processing system. Translating the FORTRAN source program to machine language is generally accomplished by a prewritten program, the FORTRAN compiler. (The compiler is furnished with the data processing system and is not the responsibility of the programmer.) The output of this translation process (compilation) is the object program.

A FORTRAN program written by the programmer represents a series of logical steps for the solution of a particular problem. This program is the source program.

1.3. SOURCE AND OBJECT PROGRAMS

Figure 1-1. FORTRAN-Assembler-Machine Coding

FORTRAN	ASSEMBLER	MACHINE
Z = ((R+S-T)*X)/Y	ENT*R	772110002
	ADD*S	770110010
	SUB*T	770210020
	MUL*X	770310030
	DIV*Y	770510040
	STR*Z	772510050

Offsetting this relative complexity (and consequent increased overall computer time), FORTRAN is a self-documenting language that cuts down the cost and time required for learning, writing, debugging, and maintenance. In standard FORTRAN there are approximately 30 statements to be remembered by the programmer, whereas, in assembly language there may be from 50 to 350 mnemonics. The compactness and self-documentation of FORTRAN are apparent in Figure 1-1. For instance, a program that requires from 10 to 20 pages of assembly coding may require only one page of FORTRAN coding.

1.2.3. FORTRAN Language

FORTRAN is one of many higher level languages than have evolved from assembly language. It is considered a higher level language because the translation of a FORTRAN statement may result in many machine language instructions. This conversion is performed by a program called the FORTRAN compiler. The design of a FORTRAN compiler is definitely machine-oriented and is not part of the FORTRAN language.

Big rise in immigrants

Political Correspondent

THE number of immigrants rose sharply last year, while emigration figures dropped, according to the 1980 report of the Department of Internal Affairs tabled in Parliament.

In 1980 there were 29 228 immigrants compared with 18 568 in 1979.

Emigrants dropped from 15 171 to 10 129.

There was an immigration gain of 19 099 compared with 3 397 in 1979.

Britons (12 920) topped the list of immigrants with 7 089 from Zimbabwe.

The report states that if the demand for labour continues this year, it will be necessary to maintain selective immigration.

As had been stated in the past immigration should largely be regarded as a short-term solution — training of local population groups should not suffer because of immigration.

regular supply of labour. Sprigg, while agreeing that the wage rates were abnormal, was against the idea of establishing a Native Labour Bureau under the control of the government since he felt that labour could best be supplied by the employment of private agents. Moreover, he was afraid of crippling the labour supply altogether.⁶³

Attempts to control labour were not confined to its procurement. Of equal importance was the control of labour at the workplace. The Native Location at the harbour was, by all reports, cheap, hygienic and unregimented by the standards of the time. The fact that the location was not a 'compound' in the conventional sense is noted by Robb who wrote "the natives are not confined to a compound, and no supervision has hitherto been exercised as the Board was advised that if these points were insisted upon (i.e. more stringent control in the location) the natives would not make use of the location at all".⁶⁴ Similar sentiments were expressed by Cumming who said that if a compound "something like what they have in Kimberley" was wanted, "that would be a very elaborate business" in terms of regulations, legislation, and inspectors to see that the controls were being faithfully carried out. "Of course" — at these people compounded but I doubt if they could be entitled to a : perhaps rations as attempts to control labour successful. The idea of contracts showing by whom n, both because of cause of the general com- Thus except for the in 1902) there were few Africans.

at as far as labour employers of African la- were in a state of about action at the docks cial composition of the letarianised nature. But

labour force itself - was in many ways a re great flux. The natu bour at the Cape and recruitment and contr The foregoing discuss legal restrictions on plague restrictions (petition for labour a resistance by blacks or where they are emp enforcing natives to in Cape Town but the well as their pay".⁶⁵ higher wage for givin would. They would col voluntarily there wou carried out. "Of coun

currently executing program or operation system c processing. Transparent control statements are id presence of @@ in columns 1 and 2.

Not all operating system control statements transparent control statements; only those shown in addition there are special transparent control

- @@ASG @@QUAL
- @@BRKPT @@START
- @@FREE @@SYM
- @@HDG @@USE
- @@MSG

The following rules apply to transparent control s

1. They may be entered only in a demand run, not
2. They may not be entered from any device terminal keyboard. They may not be entered fr or from output generated by an executing addition they may not be added to the control the @ADD statement.
3. Processing of any previous transparent control be completed; if a second transparent control input before processing of the previous tran statement is completed, the following diagnost

*@@IMAGE IGNORED - TRANSP. CTL IN PRO

If the terminal is printing at the time you transparent control statement, pressing the <BREAK> printing to stop and the message:

OUTPUT INTERRUPT

to be printed. The transparent control stateme entered, after which printing continues as before pressed.

When processing of the transparent control statement the message:

-@@COMPLETE

is printed.

However, if bits of the facility status word transparent control command the following message wi

-@@ERROR - XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

where XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX is the facility status word. If t set only as a warning, the command will be processed

-@@ERROR - 000200000000

for a file that has been assigned using @@ASG witho

Contact made with 100 Overseas Nursing Personnel
 Dr. Latsky said they had been recruited in Britain...
 He gave no indication...
 Dr. Latsky said they had...
 once they had completed...
 raised about his portfolio...
 Dr. Latsky said there...
 He said he had asked...
 Administration's inquiry...
 into the professional stat-...
 us of nurses be...
 Many hospitals had for...
 up...
 years' suffered from staff...
 problems, mainly because...
 of the sting of the hospi-...
 tal - and he was aware...
 that staff had to work...
 overtime to provide the...
 necessary services...

Council to discuss recruitment of skilled staff overseas

Star 25/8/81

(266) (175)
(236)

Municipal Reporter

Johannesburg's severe shortage of skilled staff will be discussed at today's council meeting when a recommendation to fill vacant artisan positions with overseas applicants is considered.

Efforts to recruit diesel mechanics and auto electricians in the country have failed and the artisan staff position in the transport department continues to deteriorate, councillors will hear.

Officials find it difficult to maintain the bus passenger fleet at an acceptable standard. The loss of staff is lowering the morale of other employees.

A number of suitable artisans have been recruited overseas and referred by the city engineer's department to the transport department.

Permission is sought to recruit them on the same conditions as other persons recruited for council service overseas.

CLASHES

At previous council meetings this year there have been sharp clashes between the PFP Opposition and the management committee over staff shortages and overseas recruitment.

Opposition councillors have strongly opposed the recruitment of firemen and

ambulance drivers overseas and have argued more blacks should be trained to do these jobs.

Another recommendation is that the surcharge on the supply of electricity to all premises outside the municipal area be increased from 12.5 percent to 18 percent from October 15.

This will give the council additional revenue of about R145 000 for this financial year.

Rand Airport is to receive a facelift costing about R94 000. The money is for a new taxi route for aircraft and the construction of a new control

tower.

Aircraft based at the airfield's northern end will have long taxi routes because of certain proposed security measures unless a link taxi track costing about R44 000 is built, an item in the agenda says.

R50 000 is set aside for the construction and completion of a new tower this year.

Rand Airport's landing charges are to be amended and the monthly charge will be R15 for aircraft with a certified mass of 500 kg and R52.50 for an aircraft of 2 500 kg.

Record SA influx from Zimbabwe

29/8/81 20m

236

Mall Reporter

A RECORD total of more than 1 500 white Zimbabweans emigrated to South Africa in May, according to latest immigration figures issued by the Department of Statistics — and it means Zimbabwe's white population has fallen below 200 000.

The May figures strengthen the forecast of more than 40 000 new settlers by the end of the year if present trends continue

The total from Britain alone could exceed 20 000 this year

Of 3 995 immigrants in May, 1 599 came from Zimbabwe and 1 804 from Britain

The strong inflow from Britain is expected to continue as long as the British economy remains bogged down by the Conservative government's tough economic policy, and its determination not to buy its way out of recession by creating more inflation

Flood

Recently the Department of Internal Affairs sent staff reinforcements to its immigration offices in London and Glasgow to cope with the unprecedented flood of applications from would-be immigrants

Yesterday's figures show that during the first five months of this year 16 519 people settled in South Africa, mostly emigrants from Zimbabwe and Britain

This figure is nearly 7 000 up on the total for the comparable five-month period last year

Net gain during the five-month period was 12 600 compared to 4 385 in 1980

McCraw-Hill, 1962. Handbark, McCraw-Hill, 1962. Susan, J.M.

1957, 1957
 Grant, E.L. "Statistical Quality Control", 3rd Ed, McGraw Hill, 1964
 Grant, E.L. "Statistical Quality Control", 4th Ed, McGraw Hill, 1972
 Grant, E.L. & Leavenworth, R.S. "Statistical Quality Control", 4th Ed, McGraw Hill, 1972
 Grant, E.L. "Statistical Methods in Quality Control", Englewood Cliffs, 1974
 4th Edition, Homewood, Ill., Irwin Inc., 1974.
 Duncan, A.J., "Quality Control and Industrial Statistics",

There will be sections on quality control and acceptance sampling in many business-oriented statistics texts. More specialized texts are:

References

2M

New deal for town clerks proposed

By SEAN O'CONNOR

More and more settle in SA from UK, Zimbabwe

By GERALD REILLY MORE than 1 500 white Zimbabweans settled in South Africa during May, according to the latest Department of Statistics figures

This highest-ever figure supports the forecast that South Africa will get a near record number of immigrants this year -- the total could exceed 40 000 -- if current trends continue

During May, out of a total of 3 995 immigrants, 1 599 were from Zimbabwe and 1 804 from the United Kingdom

The strong inflow from the UK is likely to continue as long as the British economy remains bogged down by the government's so far inflexible economic policy

The Department of Internal Affairs recently sent staff reinforcements to its immigration offices in London and Glasgow to cope with the unprecedented flood of applications. The settler total from the UK could exceed 20 000 this year

Yesterday's figures show that during the first five months of the year 16 519 came to South Africa to settle -- mostly from Zimbabwe and the UK

This is a huge increase over the 1980 figure for the January-May period of 9 815. The net gain during the five months was 12 600 compared with 4 385 in 1980

Basic furniture

Zimbabwe's white population has now fallen below 200 000 despite major efforts by the Mugabe government to discourage emigration in the realisation that white skills are vital to the economy

Zimbabwean whites who want to emigrate will have to leave behind certain household goods

A new measure allows them to take out only their basic furniture needs

Many emigrants previously purchased expensive household equipment to boost their assets and supplement the meagre R1 300 in cash each family was allowed to take out of the country



WEATHER permitting, by that I mean if it is warm enough to venture out of doors this morning, you may care to make it to the "Shuk Ha Carmel", the annual fete of the Johannesburg Area Council of Magen David in South Africa

This year's fete -- from 10am to 1pm at Temple Shalom, Louis Botha Avenue, Highlands North -- promises to be bigger and better than ever. Eat at the Curry Stall or at The Oasis

THEN at 10 30am the Johannesburg off col

SII at be ing tio Gr cur tiv pai

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Weather THE Weather Bureau's forecast for TRANSVAAL: -- Cloudy and cold and occasional with light rain, clear fog will also occur in the morning otherwise it will be fine to partly clear FREE STATE and CAPE north of th

FU DUSM war men

8.4. RETURN Smuggling guns

Function
To return unit that
Over Limpopo

Star 3/9/81

362

Own Correspondent

322

238

RETURN DURBAN — The smuggling of communist-manufactured arms and ammunition into South Africa, and particularly to Durban, has taken on a new dimension with the arrival of thousands of Zimbabweans.

Rules: The smuggling problem facing the South African Police was highlighted by the arrest near Durban last week of two former Zimbabweans following the discovery of a large cache of arms and ammunition in a house at Botha's Hill

- (1) There must be at least one RETURN statement in every subprogram
- (2) When executed, the RETURN statement terminates the subprogram that contains it.

Police suspect that the men smuggled in some of the arms which included AK 47 assault rifles, from Zimbabwe

Immigrants are still pouring in from across the Limpopo River, with Durban being a favourite settling place for many "displaced Rhodesians" because it is mainly English-speaking

Examples:

See 8.5.2.2 and 8 6.3

8.5. EXTERNAL FUNCTIONS

External functions are of two types external subprograms in FORTRAN, and *basic functions* Basic functions are supplied with the processor and stored in auxiliary storage. These basic functions do not require compilation and are utilized by non-FORTRAN users of the processor

SOUVENIRS

Most of the men were involved in the protracted bush war in Zimbabwe and many collected souvenirs in the form of terrorist weapons

Obviously the temptation to bring these souvenirs with them to South Africa has proved too strong for some immigrants who have smuggled them across the border

Police are concerned that unlicensed arms, particularly fully automatic rifles and grenades, are in the hands of some of the "new South Africans"

While accepting that the weapons are brought in mainly as souvenirs, the biggest fear of the police is that they will fall into the wrong hands

WARNING

With the high prices some people especially faction fighters, are prepared to pay for these weapons, this is a very real concern

The head of the Detective Branch in the Port Natal Division, Brigadier John van der Westhuizen, said police had uncovered a few cases of Zimbabweans with unlicensed firearms.

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen warned that the illegal possession of firearms was a very serious offence

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Immigrants

299 Mr T ARONSON asked the Minister of Internal Affairs

(1) (a) What number of (i) males (ii) females and (iii) children entered the Republic as immigrants in the calendar year 1979 and (b) what estimated number of persons in each such category entered the Republic in the calendar year 1980

(2) what is the estimated number of immigrants in respect of each such calendar year who were economically active as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

(1) (a) (i) 9 274 (all ages)

(ii) 9 406 (all ages)

(iii) 5 512 (0-18 years)

(1) (b) (i) 14 987 (all ages)

(ii) 14 378 (all ages)

(iii) 8 768 (0-18 years)

(2) Year 1979 Males 5 570 Females 2 342

Year 1980 Males 9 322 Females 3 388

Immigrants

*4 Dr M H VELDMAN asked the Minister of Internal Affairs †

(1) (a) How many immigrants were screened by his Department in the period of three years which ended on 30 June 1981, (b) under what professional groups did they fall and (c) what were their countries of origin.

(2) whether prospective immigrants are classified into categories, if not, which factors are taken into account in screening immigrants?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

- (1) (a) 1978 18 565
1979 18 568
1980 29 228
January-June 1981 19 685
- (b) Professional
Managerial and Administrative
Clerical
Salesman and related workers
Agricultural services
Manufacturing and construction
- (c) Africa
Angola
Botswana
Kenya
Congo/Zaire
Lesotho
Madeira
Malawi
Mauritius

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FRIDAY 11 SEP

Mozambique
Rhodesia Zimbabwe
Swaziland
Tanzania
Zambia

Europe
Ireland (Republic)
Austria
Belgium
Denmark
Finland
France
West Germany
Hungary
Greece
Netherlands
Italy
Norway
Portugal
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Czechoslovakia
United Kingdom

Asia
India
Japan
Malaysia
Cyprus
Israel

Americas
Argentina
Brazil
Canada
United States of America

Oceania
Australia
New Zealand

(2) Immigrants are not classified into categories. The aim of the State-aided Immigration Scheme is the recruitment of high level manpower in accordance with the demand in South Africa. The selection of immigrants by the Immigrants Selection Board takes place in terms of the provisions of the Aliens Act No 1 of 1937, and the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulations Act No 59 of 1972.

Whites who are not registered as South African citizens

11/10/55 (A.C. 264) (236)
153 Mr D W WATTERSON asked the Minister of Internal Affairs

- 27/1/58
- (1) What is the total number of adult Whites who are permanently residing in South Africa and not registered as South African citizens,
 - (2) what is the total number of adult Whites who are eligible to become South African citizens and (a) have and (b) have not made application for such citizenship?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

(1) 259 200

(2)(a) and (b) These statistics are not available

18/9/81

236

Aliens Am. Bill

Hans 7 18/9/81

Second Reading cd 4259

Committee Stage cd 4265

Streams of unhappy Britons flow to SA

21/7/88 By IAN HOBBS

LONDON — Britons desperate to escape the unemployment and recession trap are flocking to South Africa in numbers unprecedented since the post war years

About 15 000 have already left for South Africa so far this year and the total will exceed 20 000 by the end of the year

A BBC radio report said at the weekend the flow of migrants to South Africa was the most remarkable feature of the wave of applications to many countries by people desperate to get out of Britain

Prospective emigrants interviewed at the South African Embassy showed little interest in the image South Africa had internationally or the ever-mounting internal and external threat to stability

Mr Casper Venter, head of information at the Embassy, said the booming economy meant job opportunities with top pay that the country was unable to fill itself

The BBC commented "The sadness of the situation is that if the 18-million blacks in South Africa had had the same educational opportunities as the four million whites, there would be no shortage of skilled people."

The BBC said although so many people had gone to South Africa from Britain, more than 4 000 people — mostly professionals — had in turn left South Africa

SAR and ex-Rhodesians (236) 237 267

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY / 23/9/81
The Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, was called upon yesterday to review his department's policy on the employment of highly-skilled ex-Rhodesian railwaymen

"I think it is rather unfair that a man with between 15 and 20 years' diesel unit experience should be taken on at a salary of R400 a month"

In the past there had been a gentleman's agreement between the two railways not to poach each other's staff, but now the situation had changed, Mr Bartlett said

Speaking in committee on the Railways Budget, Mr George Bartlett (NRP Amanzimtoti), said it was unfair that people such as diesel unit drivers should be employed by the SA Railways as assistant drivers

Skilled Rhodesian diesel unit drivers should be given further tests after which they should, if found suitably qualified, be given full drivers' status — Sapa

- (1) Whether the South African Police are currently involved in investigations concerning illegal immigrants from India into South Africa, if so (a) when did such investigations commence and (b) how many immigrants are estimated to have been brought into, and (c) through which points of entry have they allegedly entered, the country,
- (2) whether any arrests have been made in connection with such immigrants,
- (3) whether any suspects have escaped from Police custody, if so, (a) how many, (b) when and (c) from where
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF POLICE

- (1) Yes.
- (a) During July 1981
- (b) (i) 15
- (ii) They allegedly entered the country at various uncontrolled points
- (2) Yes
- (3) Yes
- (a) One
- (b) On 29 July 1981
- (c) A shop in Durban.
- (4) No

535

MONDAY, 5 OCTOBER 1981

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

Hans 10 Immigrants
5/10/81 QC 585-590 (236)
217 Mr R R HULLEY asked the
Minister of Internal Affairs

(1) (a) How many immigrants took out South African citizenship in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available and (b)

what were the countries of origin of such immigrants,

(2) what was the number of immigrants from each such country in each such year?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

(1) (a)	1976	2 570
	1977	1 877
	1978	2 860
	1979	2 952
	1980	1 907

(1) (b) and (2) See annexure

ANNEXURE

(1) (b)	(2)				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Angola	872	928	368	134	72
Argentina	93	47	24	45	61
Australia	833	361	227	275	260
Austria	307	94	114	124	208
Belgium	279	134	116	165	275
Bolivia	*				
Botswana	193	211	108	87	88
Brazil	39	23	37	24	35
Bulgaria	*				
Burma	*				
Cameroon	*				
Canada	228	105	111	103	150
China	*				
Columbia	*				
Cuba	*				
Cyprus	271	150	87	65	87
Czechoslovakia	17	7	—	2	2
Denmark	174	36	31	25	41
East Germany	*				
Egypt	*				
Estonia	*				
Ethiopia	*				
Fiji	*				
Finland	20	10	7	32	5
France	165	143	58	97	159
Ghana	*				
Greece	294	169	138	154	197
Hungary	22	14	—	7	7
India	8	1	18	2	1
Indonesia	*				
Iran	*				
Iraq	*				

ANNEXURE

(1) (b)	1976	1977	(2) 1978	1979	1980
Ireland	719	302	36	57	80
Israel	430	189	134	123	628
Italy	546	333	242	277	278
Japan	14	13	1	—	—
Kenya	227	99	71	69	66
Latvia	*	*	*	*	*
Lebanon	*	*	*	*	*
Lesotho	24	24	27	22	22
Liberia	*	*	*	*	*
Lithuania	*	*	*	*	*
Lybia	*	*	*	*	*
Malagasy	113	94	65	49	111
Malawi	11	9	—	—	1
Malaysia	*	*	*	*	*
Malta	*	*	*	*	*
Mauritius	108	50	39	50	179
Mocambique	2 752	1 096	586	322	283
Monaco	*	*	*	*	*
Morocco	*	*	*	*	*
Netherlands	663	240	291	319	462
New Zealand	336	110	114	65	143
Nigeria	*	*	*	*	*
Norway	11	6	17	10	12
Pakistan	*	*	*	*	*
Poland	*	*	*	*	*
Portugal	957	724	454	515	616
Reunion	*	*	*	*	*
Rumania	*	*	*	*	*
Saudi-Arabia	*	*	*	*	*
Seychelles	*	*	*	*	*
Spain	53	32	18	52	70
Sri-Lanka	*	*	*	*	*
Sudan	*	*	*	*	*
Swaziland	175	147	116	89	85
Sweden	61	31	55	23	33
Switzerland	1 202	270	158	209	221
Tanzania	44	29	8	7	3
Tranскеi	*	*	*	*	*
Turkey	*	*	*	*	*
Uganda	*	*	*	*	*
United Kingdom	20 371	7 293	4 536	4 249	10 078
Uruguay	*	*	*	*	*
USA	479	282	198	225	319
USSR	*	*	*	*	*
Venezuela	*	*	*	*	*
West Germany	1 759	684	480	577	750
West Indies	*	*	*	*	*
Yugoslavia	*	*	*	*	*
Zaire	6	4	10	8	26

ANNEXURE

(1) (b)	1976	1977	(2) 1978	1979	1980
Zambia	1 509	919	502	451	367
Zimbabwe	7 625	8 077	8 633	9 239	12 326

*Immigration figures in respect of these countries are not available



THE MEETING



Indian women: admission to Republic

Hans 10 7/10/81 GC 655 (236)
*9 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked
the Minister of Internal Affairs

†Whether he received any representations from any institutions in the Indian community in South Africa during the past two years with regard to the admission to the Republic of Indian women who intend to marry South African Indian citizens or who are already married to such citizens, if so, what was (a) the nature of these representations and (b) his reaction thereto in each case?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Yes, the Executive Committee of the South African Indian Council

(a) The admission to South Africa of Indian women who intend to marry South African citizens or who are already married to such citizens

(b) It was previously the procedure that all applications were to be submitted through the Executive Committee of the South African Indian Council. Since last year this procedure is, at the request of the Executive Committee, no longer followed. Applications are now made direct to the Department

Group 10 Immigrants
9/10/81 QC 737 (236)
461 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked
the Minister of Internal Affairs †

(a) How many prospective immigrants of (i) White, (ii) Indian or Pakistani or Bangladesh, (iii) Chinese and (iv) Black descent who are married to South African citizens, applied during the period 1 January 1979 to the latest specified period for which figures are available, to immigrate to the Republic and (b) how many applications in each such category were (i) granted and (ii) rejected?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

(a)(i) to (iv) No statistics are available.

(b)(i) and (ii) Fall away.

6 asylum seekers sent back home

By CHRIS OLCKERS

SIX white Zimbabweans, including a teenage girl, who tempted death by swimming across the crocodile-infested Limpopo River to seek asylum in South Africa, had their hopes dashed when they were arrested near Messina earlier this month.

They were returned to Zimbabwe.

Yesterday the five men, Abbie Hoffman, brothers Kenneth and Robert Carrick, Paul Heymans and Edward Stevens, all of Bulawayo, appeared in the Beit Bridge Magistrate's Court where they pleaded guilty to a charge of leaving Zimbabwe illegally.

The 16-year-old girl was not charged but was still being held in custody.

An official of the South African Department of the Interior confirmed in Pretoria yesterday that the six people had crossed the dangerous river and that they had been detained by immigration officials.

He did not know the exact date the incident took place but he believed it was at the beginning of last week.

He said the runaways were returned to Zimbabwe because they had entered South Africa illegally.

Zimbabwean sources said the six were arrested on October 3 soon after crossing the Limpopo River, near Messina.

They also said some of the men were wanted for questioning in connection with several criminal charges. The men will appear again on October 19.

More immigrants

— more housing

By Vera Beljakova

S. Times 18/10/81 (236) ~~18~~

CONSIDERABLY more housing units are needed if South Africa continues combating local skills shortages through immigration

During the first quarter of 1981 the official net immigration figure rose to 7 391, which is a 250% increase on the same period last year

Should this increase continue throughout the rest of the year, net immigration will reach 30 000 at least by December — and this figure does not include the illegals who arrive on tourist visas and then apply for permanent residence and work permits

If an average family numbers three, an additional 10 000 housing units will be needed by December to accommodate the immigrants

This means that more than 800 homes must be created each month to satisfy newly imported and highly essential manpower.

This is over and above the natural population growth in housing demand in South Africa

KD 20-10-81
1 000 homes a
month needed
for immigrants

(236) ~~122~~
A THOUSAND homes a month would be needed to accommodate the expected inflow of immigrants to South Africa this year, the new president of the Institute of Estate Agents, Mr Basil Elk, said yesterday in a statement.

This was in addition to an estimated housing backlog of some 2,000 units.

Two of the problems were the lack of rental accommodation because no new flats were being built and thousands of flats were being converted and sold off because of sectional titles. — Sapa.



XII

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

2.36

STAATSKOERANT

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Vol. 196]

CAPE TOWN, 21 OCTOBER 1981

KAAPSTAD, 21 OKTOBER 1981

[No. 7838

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

KANTOOR VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No. 2187

21 October 1981.

No. 2187

21 Oktober 1981.

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information.—

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word —

No. 78 of 1981: Aliens Amendment Act, 1981.

No 78 van 1981: Wysigingswet op Vreemdelinge, 1981.

Star 27/10/81
Five who

swam to
SA jailed 236

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Cases of people trying to cross into South Africa from Zimbabwe without completing the proper formalities were prevalent, a Beitbridge magistrate said yesterday.

Mr Neil Brown was speaking when jailing five unemployed white Zimbabweans who swam across the Limpopo to South Africa.

Paul Heymans, Edward Reginald Stevens, Bie Hoffman and Robert James Carrick were each jailed for an effective two months. Kenneth Carrick, was jailed, for an effective three months.

They were handed back to the Zimbabwean police by the South African authorities.

RDM 27.10.81 175 246 36

Jo'burg gets 100 overseas workers

Mail Reporter

MORE than 100 immigrants will soon join the staff of the Johannesburg City Council.

This follows a recruiting campaign by the council in Britain and Belgium to overcome staff shortages.

Figures released by the city's management committee show that by September 30 this year 112 acceptances of employment had been received — 37 by Johannesburg's City Engineer, 50 by its electrical engineer and 25 by the fire department. A total of 329 applicants had been interviewed.

In its report the management committee notes that South Africa remains a strong recruiting country in Britain and that the skilled applicants for jobs are mostly in good employment

and do not fall among the unemployed.

One reason given for the attraction of working in South Africa is that the buying power of the rand compares favourably with that of the pound in the UK.

Salaries

This is in spite of the fact that salaries and wages are higher in the United Kingdom.

The management committee also reported on the results of the council's new merit advancement scheme, which was introduced earlier this year to curb the staff shortage.

Since July, when the scheme came into effect, 1485 staff members have received merit increases.

Staff would be rewarded on merit over a 12-month period.

Jobless in UK are a boost for SA labour

Mail Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA's skilled white worker force is getting a powerful boost because of massive unemployment in Britain, and the political and economic problems in Poland

According to the Department of Statistics immigrants from the United Kingdom are pouring in at the rate of more than 1 500 a month

South African immigration offices in London and Glasgow are still working under great pressure, processing applications from intending immigrants, according to the Chief Director of the Department of Internal Affairs, Mr H R W de Wet

And from Zimbabwe the inflow of new settlers during the first seven months of the year has averaged more than 1 200 a month

Interest in emigrating to South Africa among some of recession-hit Britain's three-million workless is expected to intensify during the European winter

According to the Department of Statistics figures 23 208 immigrants arrived to settle in South Africa in the January-June period — 8 000 more than in the same period last year

Mr De Wet said the troubles in Poland had opened up another valuable source of skilled immigrants

The department's Vienna office was also working under pressure supplying information to potential immigrants among Polish refugees

Brits line up in thousands to come here

Saweta 30/10/87

286

LONDON - Britons of all ages are queueing up to emigrate to South Africa.

South African immigration officials here expect a record number of nearly 20,000 Britons to arrive in South Africa this year, compared to 10,117 last year and 4,260 in 1979.

During the first four months this year, 5,731 British people emigrated to South Africa. They included young single people, young families and retired couples seeking "a better life and better weather."

As the number of prospective immigrants swells to record proportions, the embassy spokesman said there was no plan

to curb the flow. "We will continue accepting all the applicants who meet the strict requirements demanded by the South African immigration officials," he said.

The spokesman denied the South African Government was running any sort of scheme to encourage Britons to go to the country, but it is understood a number of South African companies are busy looking for workers in Britain — Own Correspondent

Britons queue eagerly to come to sunny SA

SKR 30/10/79 (236)

The Star Bureau
 LONDON — Britons of all ages are queueing up to emigrate to South Africa

SA immigration officials here expect a record number, nearly 20 000, to arrive in SA this year compared with 10 117 last year and 4 260 in 1979

During the four months this year 5 731 Britons emigrated to SA. They included young single people, young families and retired couples seeking a better life and better weather

Many immigrants left jobs here to emigrate to SA

A spokesman for the SA Embassy in London said: "Eighty-five percent of the people accepted as immigrants have either left a job here or have only just been declared redundant. The other 15 percent are either jobless or retired"

He said nearly all the people accepted by SA had firm job offers or definite employment in SA before they left Britain

The reception area of the SA immigration office in London is thronged daily with people eager to go to SA

Some reasons given for emigrating are "We've heard it's a good life there," "There's more work and money and the weather's better," "We don't like British Government policies," and "There is no work for us here"

The embassy spokesman said there was no plan to curb the flow "We will continue accepting all the applicants who meet the strict requirements demanded by the South African immigration officials," he said.

The spokesman said the SA Government was not running any scheme to encourage Britons to go to SA but it is understood a number of SA companies are looking for workers in Britain

"We are just dealing with all the applications as they come in," the spokesman said

They seem to be "coming in" so quickly that immigration officials are hard-pressed to keep up with the documentation. Several prospective immigrants have complained about the delay in getting clearance to go to SA

Some of those with firm job offers said they could not get out to SA in time to start work because of the delay

An immigration spokesman here denied there was undue delay in processing the applications.

He said "There is no let-up in the number of people applying to go to South Africa and we are kept very busy. But there are no undue delays. It normally takes about eight weeks to process each application"

Bar at court on observers, press

CAPE TIMES 20/11/81 236 201

Staff Reporter

OBSERVERS from the Athlone Advice Office and the press were barred from attending proceedings in the Langa Commissioners Court yesterday morning when 18 men appeared on charges of being prohibited immigrants.

The director of the AAO, Mrs Val West, her husband, Professor Martin West, an AAO interpreter, Mr David Viti, and a Cape Times reporter were refused admission by a court orderly who said that the court room was "full".

Seats taken

All seats in the room had been taken but there was standing room at the back. The observers and the journalist were later allowed in when other people left the court room.

Yesterday's hearings were a sequel to the arrest of 18 men and 15 women in a pre-dawn raid by police at Nvanga on November 19.

All the women were deported while the men were brought to trial charged under Section 40 (5) of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act. Conviction under the act carries a maximum sentence of six months without the option of a fine.

Four of the 18 men who appeared yesterday pleaded not guilty to a charge of being prohibited immigrants. The commissioner, Mr L van Wyk, refused an application for bail for the first accused, Mr Milford Yamile. Mr Yamile and the other 17 men were all remanded in custody until November 26.

Deported

The court heard that Mr Yamile had been deported to Transkei on August 26, but returned to Cape Town and was arrested on November 16.

The prosecutor, Mr J J Fourie, opposed the application for bail and said bail

could not be granted to prohibited immigrants.

Mr Lee Bozalek, for Mr Yamile, said Mr Yamile was married with three children. The family lived in Guguletu and Mr Yamile worked "illegally" for a construction company in Cape Town. He had been working in Cape Town since 1969.

In custody

Mr Fourie asked that Mr Yamile remain in custody to facilitate deportation proceedings. Mr Bozalek said his client could not be deprived of his liberty. He said the State had chosen to prosecute Mr Yamile on a serious offence and he remained innocent till proved guilty.

After a lengthy adjournment, the commissioner refused bail and ruled that Mr Yamile remain in custody at Pollsmoor prison till November 26.

Mr L J Bozalek, Mr J J Hendry and Mr S Bean appeared for the 18 men.

10 970 from
Zimbabwe ⁽²³⁶⁾
settle in SA

The Star's Africa *Star*
News Service 29/12/81

SALISBURY — During the first 10 months of this year, almost 18 000 people left Zimbabwe — surpassing last year's record total of 17 240

Of the 17 745 emigrants who left the country up to October 31, 10 970 made new homes in South Africa

In October alone, 1 964 people left the country, according to figures released yesterday by the Zimbabwe Central Statistical office in Salisbury

During the same period, a total of 7 037 people immigrated to Zimbabwe, many of them from Zambia

A breakdown of the occupations of those who left showed that Zimbabwe lost 42 doctors and surgeons, 212 engineers, 133 accountants and auditors, 241 teachers and 237 nurses and midwives during the year

By far the bulk of those who left came from Salisbury — 8 358 — while the nation's second largest city, Bulawayo, accounted for 3 487

KDM 7/1/81 (236)

Immigrant figures

MORE than 1 000 of the 2 700 immigrants who arrived in South Africa in October last year came from Zimbabwe and nearly 1 000 from Britain, according to figures published by the Department of Statistics in Pretoria yesterday

During that month nearly 600 people left South Africa, giving the country a gain of about 2 100 people.

The October figures bring the number of immigrants for the

first 10 months of last year to 23 760 — a gain of 13 963 people

In 1979 the 10-month gain was only 1 385 with 15 319 people arriving to settle and 13 934 leaving

The number of people visiting South Africa in the first 10 months of last year was slightly lower than for the corresponding period of 1979 — 1 236 310 compared with 1 245 715. — Sapa

RDM 23/2/81 (236)

UK emigration to SA doubles

By MARGARET SMITH
London Bureau

LONDON — A total of 8 700 Britons emigrated to South Africa last year — twice the exodus of the previous year — in a hopeful search for “the good life”.

Symptomatic of the hard times in Britain today, this is only a small proportion of the total number who left Britain to escape unemployment and recession.

Thousands joining the emigration queue to Australia now form the bulk of migrants.

A record 45 000 applications have been received by Australia House in just six months. After stiff vetting, 30 000 applicants will be granted permits by the end of June, compared with 16 400 last year.

Most of those emigrating to Australia are going under their own steam. But the Australian Government subsidises about 6 000 British immigrants a

year. Emigration to Canada has also increased. A total of 18 000 entered the country last year, 5 000 up on 1979. New Zealand is granting permits for an average 289 Britons a month, a rise of 13%.

The rush of would-be emigrants has prompted the most popular Commonwealth countries to emphasise their own problems of unemployment and inflation.

Australia, with more than 5% unemployment and inflation running at 6%, is stressing that applicants must have prospects of work.

A breakdown of other destinations for 1979-80, with the figures for the previous year in brackets, included EEC countries — 34 300 (30 700), African Commonwealth countries 10 300 (8 500), Bangladesh; India, Sri Lanka — 4 400 (2 800); Pakistan 1 600 (about the same); South Africa 8 700 (4 100), Middle East 23 100 (26 100).

Awarded to the student with the highest marks in the final examination to the best male student in Land Surveying or Civil Engineering.

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Corporation Medals

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

CHEMICAL

SA migration gain is best since mid-1970s

STAR 3/2/81

236

~~174~~

By David Breier
Pretoria Bureau

South Africa has had its best year for migration since the mid-1970s, with 26 662 immigrants settling during the first 11 months of last year.

The latest figures released by the Department of Statistics show that South Africa

achieved a gain of 16 156 last year, compared with one of only 2 216 in 1979.

The immigration gain is the difference between the number of immigrants and emigrants.

During the first 11 months of last year, immigration to South Africa was 26 622 compared with 16 932 during the same

period in 1979.

At the same time emigration from South Africa declined from 14 716 in 1979 to 10 466 last year.

Many settlers in South Africa were professional and technical workers, helping to ease the serious skilled manpower shortage in the country.

During the first 11

months of last year 3 430 professional and technical immigrants arrived while 1 587 left the country.

During the same period in 1979, South Africa, by contrast, experienced a brain drain with 2 135 immigrants in these fields and 2 378 emigrants.

In the medical field, South Africa achieved a gain last year with 146 doctors and dentists settling in the country, and 70 leaving.

During the same period in 1979 South Africa had a loss of medical men, with 107 arriving and 141 leaving.

The greatest sources of immigrants to South Africa are Zimbabwe and the United Kingdom.

SOWETO RIOTS

In November last year 1 171 immigrants from Zimbabwe arrived, while 1 125 came from the UK.

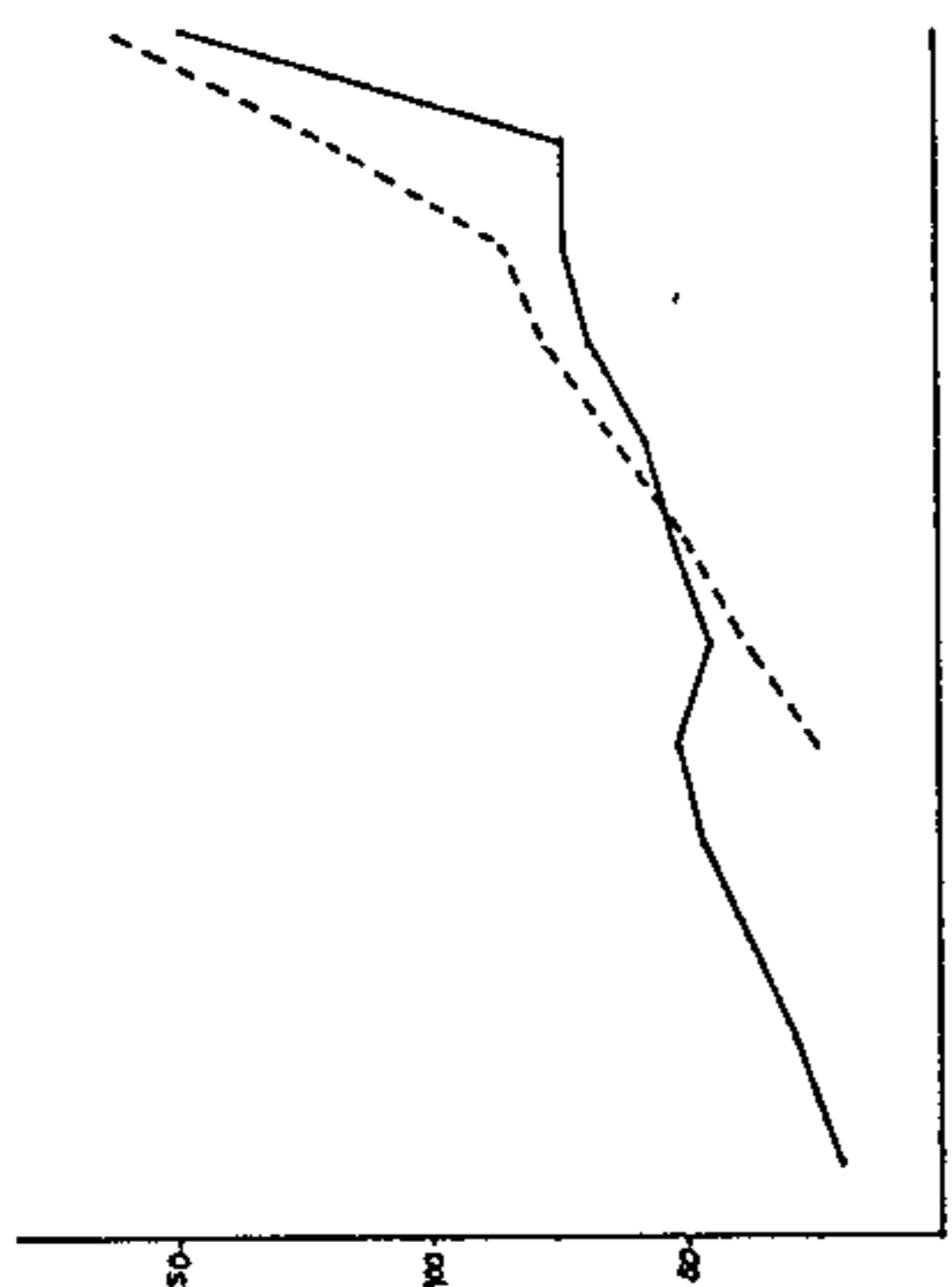
Last year's migration figures showed the first encouraging trends for South Africa since late 1976, when emigration was boosted after the Soweto riots and the economic slump.

During 1977 and 1978 more people were leaving the country than were settling in it.

But last year's migration gains were no match for the figures before the 1976 riots, when monthly emigration was below 1,000 and immigration was more than 5,000.

GRAPH 7
PERSONNEL

STAFF 1919 - 1976
MEDICAL PERSONNEL
AT STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS
(PSYCHIATRISTS AND NON-
PSYCHIATRISTS)
--- TOTAL NUMBER OF
PSYCHIATRISTS REGISTERED
IN SOUTH AFRICA



PERSONNEL
NURSING STAFF
MENTAL HOSPITALS

Pretoria Bureau

South African immigration figures jumped dramatically during the last year, thanks to Zimbabweans streaming into the country at the rate of over 1 000 a month

According to figures released by the Department of Statistics in Pretoria today, nearly 30 000 immigrants settled in South Africa, with Zimbabweans accounting for 12 500 of that number.

In the past year 29 365 people made this country their home, while 11 363 South Africans left to settle in other parts of the world, giving South Africa a net gain of 8 002

This shows a marked swing compared to the past two years. In 1978 20 686 people emigrated compared to 18 669 immigrants resulting in a net loss of 2 017, and in 1979 18 680 people immigrated while 15 694 left, which netted South Africa 2 986 people.

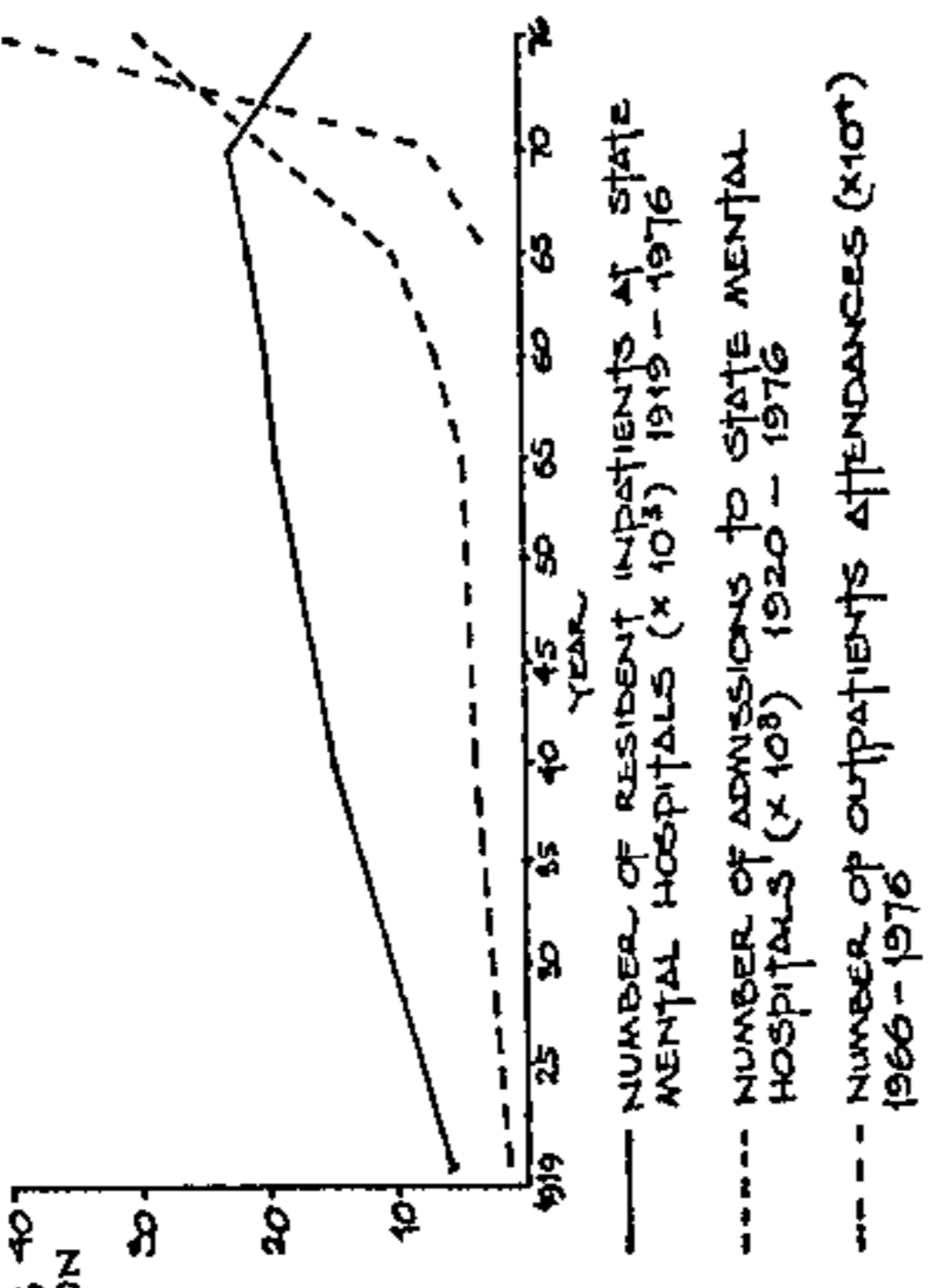
The staff... years. The statistics regarding doctor numbers are misleading. In both 1970 and 1976, the state employed 28 full-time psychiatrists. The sudden increase since the early 1970s is due to the inclusion in the statistics of staff from all other group I institutions. The provincial hospitals, being responsible for under- and post-graduate psychiatric teaching, have a disproportionately high concentration of psychiatrists and psychiatric staff. Large numbers of part-time medical officers, deployed chiefly at the private company-run licensed institutions, also inflate this figure for 1976. (See Table IV for staff:patient rates.)

Immigration gain of 8 000
Sum 15/4/81
236
13

The joint effect of the psychotropic drugs and the transfer of non-responders out of state hospitals has been the vastly increased admission rate. Concurrent with this has been an increased number of outpatient attendances.

GRAPH 6

RELATION OF OUTPATIENT ATTENDANCES TO INPATIENT RESIDENTS AND ADMISSION AT STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS 1919 - 1976



Staff 1919-1976

The number of medical (7) staff manning psychiatric hospitals has developed at the same rate as the inpatient population. Thus in 1919, 19 doctors and 810 nurses took care of 5 771 patients. By 1976, 135 doctors and 6 108 nurses cared for 36 232 patients.

The total number of psychiatrists in South Africa has risen six-fold since 1940, i.e. 1940 (26) 1976 (188 including 13 who are practising overseas).

7. The medical category includes psychiatrists and medical officers, both full time and part-time. The nursing figures include trained, trainee and assistant nurses.

SA expects massive influx

CT 19/5/81

236

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — South Africa is heading for one of the biggest immigrant intakes for the past 25 years, according to officials of the Department of Interior.

If current trends are maintained up to 35 000 immigrants, mainly from recession-hit Europe, could arrive to settle in South Africa

The nett intake, taking into account emigrants, could be between 25 000 and 30 000, it was stated.

The major reason for the big immigrant inflow is the lively South African economy, and the sagging economies of most European countries, especially the United Kingdom.

South Africa's acute shortage of skilled workers, relatively high salary and wage structure, relatively favourable tax rates, and the opportunities for long term employment make South Africa, against a background of the grey economic pros-

pects in Europe, an attractive proposition as as a new home

According to the Department of Statistics, 6 368 immigrants arrived in the country during January and February. Emigrants totalled 1 422, leaving a net migration gain of 4 946

Gain

The nett gain for the whole of 1980 was 18 002

A breakdown of the February immigration figure of 3 193 shows the vast majority of immigrants from overseas came from the UK — 1 337. From Germany there were 55, Portugal 38, the Netherlands 33 and France 23

Just behind the UK is Zimbabwe.

Of a total of 1 451 immigrants from other African States, 1 362 came from Zimbabwe

If the current rate of immigration from Zimbabwe is maintained — it was 1 306 in January — the total for the whole of 1981 could rise to between 12 000 and 15 000

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PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

236 28/5/81

SA gets the bulk of Zimbabwe's emigrants

SALISBURY — Nearly 70% of Zimbabwe's emigrants in February left to settle in South Africa according to figures released in Salisbury by the Central Statistical Office

In that month, of 1 526 people

who left the country to make homes elsewhere, 1 078 opted for South Africa 108 went to Britain, 93 to Australia and 81 to Malawi

Of foreign nationals entering the country, 133 Zambians

formed the biggest proportion followed by 129 British 67 South Africans 40 Malawians, 21 Americans and 11 Indians

However, returning Zimbabweans — 263 — were the single largest group of immigrants

February is also a traditional slump month for tourists but the 22 394 who visited during the month doubled the figure for the same period last year — Sapa

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PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

'Use blacks

instead of
NM 31/7/81
immigrants'
236 107
says Chief

Mercury Reporter

CONVINCING the black people of the need for family planning was impossible when immigrants were continually being introduced, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said yesterday.

He was commenting on an announcement by Mr George Kemsley, the general manager of the 1820 Settlers' Association, that 30 000 immigrants could be expected in South Africa before the end of the year.

'How can there be complaints about the population explosion when there are plans to introduce foreign whites,' said Chief Buthelezi.

He said blacks were aware of the tremendous training needed before they would be able to fill the shortage of semi-skilled and skilled labour.

'But the black people constitute manpower already here and should be used in preference to immigrants.'

An immigration gain for SA

RDM
3/7/31

By STERLING
Pretoria Bureau (236)

IMMIGRANTS are expected to pour into South Africa from across the continent and from Zimbabwe according to figures released in Pretoria by the Department of Statistics.

It is expected that the publication of figures for the first four months of the year that South Africa is on course for a record inflow of new settlers this year.

The net gain according to visitor sources, could be as high as 30 000, if current trends continue.

The migration gain in 1930 was 19 002.

In the four-month period — January to April — 12 524 people came to South Africa to settle, compared with 7 450 for the same period last year.

At the same time the emigrants' total dropped from 4 340 to 3 002. The net gain for the four months was 9 522.

In the same period last year South Africa registered a net population loss of 3 110.

Of 2 122 emigrants who left the country in 1931 in April last year, 1 631 went to the United Kingdom and 491 to other countries.

South Africa's immigration system, as seen as the main reason for the country's big intake from Britain.

end
shown

PLANNING
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(Continued)

QUANTITY
SURVEYING

S. Express 19/7/81 (236)

British slump and jobs crisis spark \$A immigration boom

LONDON — A record number of Britons are expected to emigrate to South Africa this year to escape high unemployment and a deepening recession

The South African Embassy in London has already processed 9 000 immigration applications this year and officials forecast a total of between 18 000 and 20 000 immigrants by the end of the year, compared with a total of 8 700 for the whole of last year

Officials at the Embassy are working under immense pressure to deal with applications which are flooding in as a result of a recruitment campaign for skilled and semi-skilled workers

"By the end of the year we expect to have dealt with 120 000 applications, but of these only 18 000 to 20 000 will have been successful," said the Embassy's director of information, Mr Casper Venter,

"In addition, we have roughly 600 people a month going out on work permits. Up to a third of these then apply to become permanent residents"

He said an active campaign of immigration, stimulated by a boom in the South African economy, had attracted record

By CHRIS EVE

applications

Last year South Africa's real growth rate was 8%, and it was expected to be around 5%-6% for 1981

"There is a lot said about things being unsafe in South Africa, but the large number of immigrants we have is an indication of the faith people have in the country," Mr Venter said

Most of the people moving to South Africa were in the 25 to 40 age bracket, he said

Meanwhile, one result of the high unemployment, rising prices and public expenditure cuts in Britain is the increasing number of children facing cruelty and violence at home

In the latest case to shock the nation, one baby starved to death and another suffered serious malnutrition, underlining pleas by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC) for steps to be taken to improve the circumstances of children

Nine-month-old Christopher Breeze was found dead in his cot in the filth of his unheated bedroom in Salford, Manchester

Ambulance men who arrived on the scene found the body covered in flies on a mattress seething with maggots. Across the room, his 19-month-old brother Barry was barely alive with red and swollen limbs

The children had been left unattended and unfed by their parents. Now questions are being asked why social workers had not intervened earlier

The parents, 19-year-old Doreen Breeze and her husband Barry, admitted manslaughter of Christopher and cruelty to Barry saying they "just could not be bothered"

Last month an 11-month-old baby from Southwark London, died of a fractured skull and brain damage after being beaten by her father

Social workers again failed to spot the danger signals

The NSPCC says the increasing number of horror stories concerning children are a direct symptom of the economic recession in which parents are making their children scapegoats or shirking responsibility

The society dealt with cases involving 38 000 children last year, including a number of extreme cases of child abuse

the whole problem of

Certainly my impression
-ing staff and also
Medical School in this
suspect was often largely
of Community Medicine has
and hopefully in the
ive grounding in social,
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their attitudes and
should be able to direct,
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nt'.

the estimate varied very widely from over one-half to under 10% of the patients, varying at least in part with the type of patients and area in which a particular doctor worked.

3. THE STUDY OF A SAMPLE OF STUDENTS FROM THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

3.1. A Brief Indication of Some Characteristics and Backgrounds of the Students Interviewed

The average age of the medical students in our random sample was 22½ years, with a tendency for the African students to be some three years older than the Indian or Coloured students. Over four-fifths were male, with most of the female students being Indian rather than African or Coloured. Two-fifths of the students were oppidani living at home with parents or relatives, — the majority of the oppidani students were in fact Indians who had parents or relatives in Durban. The majority of students were from cities. Almost two-thirds were from Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Johannesburg and Pretoria combined. The Africans came mainly from Johannesburg and Pretoria, with the Indians largely from Durban and Pietermaritzburg. Relative to the educational level of the general population of Africans and Indians, the fathers of students at the Medical School were fairly well educated. The mean educational level of the fathers of African students was Standard 7, of Indian students Standard 6, and of Coloured students Standard 8.

3.2 Motivations of Students

The reasons for which students come to Medical School are relevant to the question of how the staff of the Medical School should try best to motivate their students and socialize them into what is deemed to be the appropriate professional mould. We did not get at deep-lying motives, and so can only comment on the general responses given during the interview. Thirty-five percent of the students said that they had always wished to become a doctor, without indicating really why they had wished to become doctors. The next largest group amounting to 29% of the sample said that medicine offered the opportunity of service to humanity, or to their particular people. Linked

SA expects immigration boom this year

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — The number of immigrants entering South Africa this year could exceed 40 000, if current trends continue, according to the Department of Internal Affairs in Pretoria

The department's immigration offices in London and Glasgow are being flooded with applications against a background of an unemployment total in the United Kingdom which is approaching three million

The department expects about 20 000 immigrants from Britain alone this year and statistics for the first four months of the year indicate that the total from Zimbabwe will exceed 12 000.

Government sources said because of persistent recessionary conditions in Europe — and particularly in Britain — high unemployment levels and unstable social conditions, more Europeans than ever before were considering uprooting and migrating

And many are looking to South Africa as a future home

700 000 immigrants

Between 1961 and last year the total number of immigrants exceeded 700 000.

The secretary general of the Department of Interior, Mr Jim van der Merwe, confirmed the flood of immigration applications being processed at South Africa House in London, and at the South African immigration office in Glasgow

To ease the strain on embassy staff in London and Glasgow would be supplemented within the next few weeks, he said

He explained it was not possible to maintain a staff

in London which would be able to deal with a maximum number of applications. There were, he said, peaks and valleys in immigration pressure

Trends

However, efforts were being made to establish trends, and against this background a staff size could be determined which would be able to cope most of the time

The individual recruiting efforts of large companies and corporations increased the work load at South Africa House

This was why, Mr Van der Merwe said, he had written to the Association of Chambers of Commerce and the Afrikaans Handelsinstituut asking them to co-operate more closely with the department in their search for skilled immigrants in Europe

The department appealed to employers who intended recruiting in Europe to use the department's expertise in drawing up their plans

Zimbabwe will again be one of the country's biggest sources of settlers

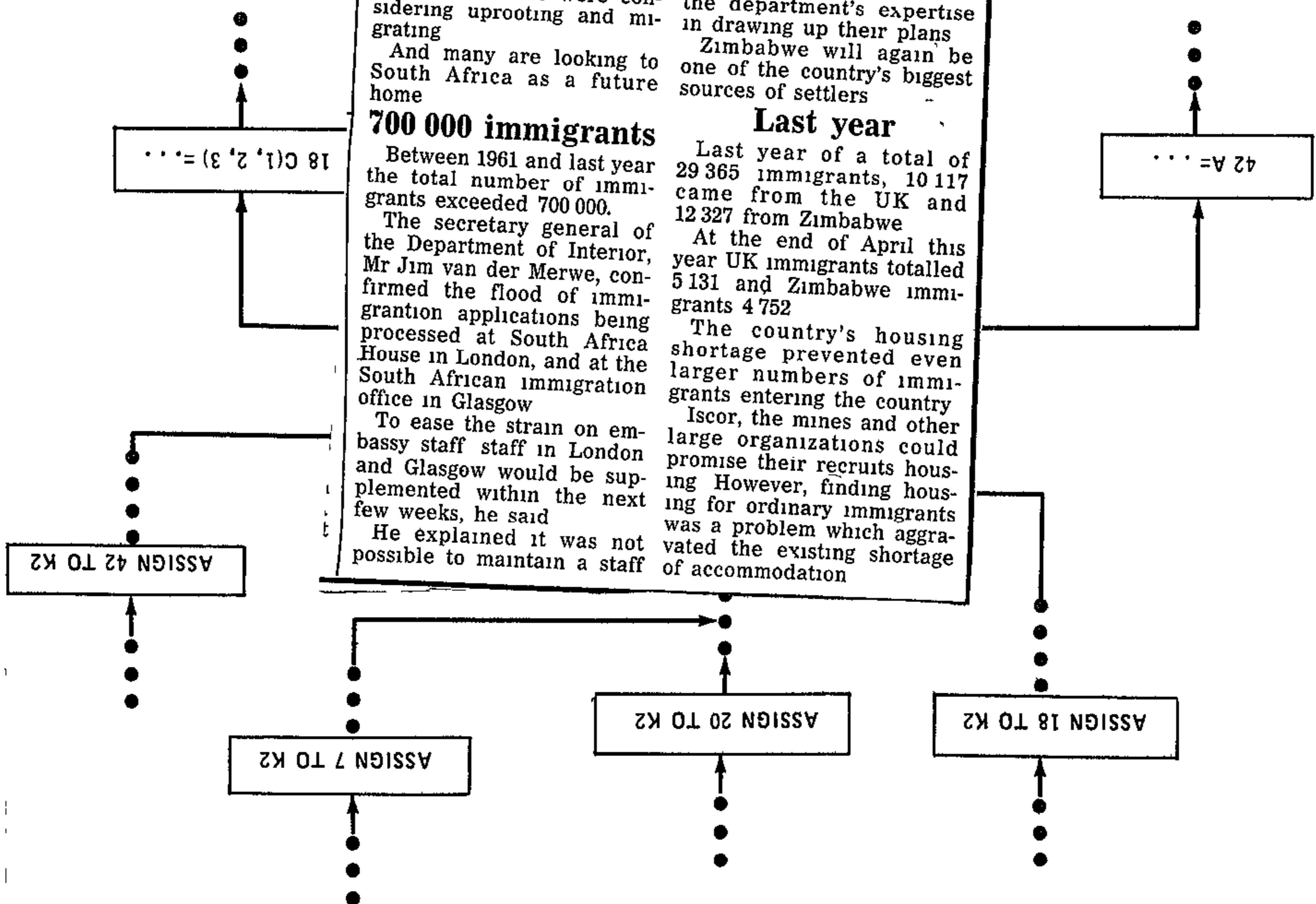
Last year

Last year of a total of 29 365 immigrants, 10 117 came from the UK and 12 327 from Zimbabwe

At the end of April this year UK immigrants totalled 5 131 and Zimbabwe immigrants 4 752

The country's housing shortage prevented even larger numbers of immigrants entering the country

Iscor, the mines and other large organizations could promise their recruits housing. However, finding housing for ordinary immigrants was a problem which aggravated the existing shortage of accommodation



More and more settle in SA from UK, Zimbabwe

By GERALD REILLY

MORE than 1 500 white Zimbabweans settled in South Africa during May, according to the latest Department of Statistics figures.

This highest-ever figure supports the forecast that South Africa will get a near record number of immigrants this year — the total could exceed 40 000 — if current trends continue.

During May, out of a total of 3 995 immigrants, 1 599 were from Zimbabwe and 1 804 from the United Kingdom.

The strong inflow from the UK is likely to continue as long as the British economy remains bogged down by the government's so far inflexible economic policy.

The Department of Internal Affairs recently sent staff reinforcements to its immigration offices in London and Glasgow to cope with the unprecedented flood of applications. The settler total from the UK could exceed 20 000 this year.

Yesterday's figures show that during the first five months of the year 16 519 came to South Africa to settle — mostly from Zimbabwe and the UK.

This is a huge increase over the 1980 figure for the January-May period of 9 815. The net gain during the five months was 12 600 compared with 4 385 in 1980.

Basic furniture

Zimbabwe's white population has now fallen below 200 000, despite major efforts by the Mugabe government to discourage emigration in the realisation that white skills are vital to the economy.

Zimbabwean whites who want to emigrate will have to leave behind certain household goods.

A new measure allows them to take out only their basic furniture needs.

Many emigrants previously purchased expensive household equipment to boost their assets and supplement the meagre R1-300 in cash each family was allowed to take out of the country.

Star 29/12/81

Aussie nets 4 000 South Africans

236

Own Correspondent

PERTH — Almost 4 000 white South Africans settled in Australia in the year ending on June 30 1981, making it the third largest source of immigrants after the United Kingdom and New Zealand

The latest annual report of the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs says that, excluding refugees, South Africa provided 3 392 settlers representing 3,8

percent of total settler arrivals

The report quoted government spokesmen as saying that the number was evidence that many white South Africans wanted to build up a future in Australia removed from the political tensions of their own country.

An estate agent in Perth said she had sold a property to a South African about every two months in the past year

SA policies do not deter UK immigrants

11/15
23
29

The Star Bureau

LOXNDON — Prospective British immigrants to South Africa seem more concerned about the better quality of life and job opportunities than the country's international reputation or apartheid. And several of those interviewed this week felt South Africa could handle any possible racial problems better than Britain.

The high unemployment rate in Britain and the drop in British living standards were also given as reasons for going to South Africa by some of the 19,000 to 20,000 Britons expected in the Republic before the end of this year.

Outside South Africa, However in Trafalgar Square a young Welshman said I can't make a living here and there are more problems in Britain than in South Africa.

There might be a lot wrong in South Africa but they are trying their best to solve the problems. The South Africans will be able to handle racial problems better than Britain where there is sure to be the same sort of trouble one day.

Others were not concerned about South Africa's international reputation on its apartheid policies. One young man said as he came out of the embassy I have been offered a job there with good money so I am going. Apartheid and that's not it, doesn't bother me at all.

A married woman with two children said she was going because she was sick to death of things in

England and felt there was a better future for her two sons in South Africa.

A middle-aged couple who have decided to uproot and move to Johannesburg said they were going because England is going down and we don't want to get old and poor a well.

Asked about South Africa's racial policies the man said 'I'm sure they will alter. We are not really concerned about them.

Although none of the people wanted to be named they were all quite happy to talk about their decision to emigrate and one young couple said they were going because living standards had dropped in England.

There were better living conditions in South Africa, they said, and they felt reports about South Africa's policies were exaggerated.

Twice as many Britons choose SA

Argus 20/3/81

236

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — British emigration to South Africa has more than doubled in the past year and officials expect record figures when this year's statistics are added up.

The huge upsurge in emigration from Britain to South Africa appears to be a vote of no confidence in unemployment-ridden Britain and a renewed awakening of opportunities in warmer climates.

Although unemployment, or the threat of it, may be a motivating factor behind the decision of British families to emigrate, immigration officials at South Africa House in London insist that no more than 10 percent of the emigrants were jobless.

After a slackening off of the number of people making inquiries about going to South Africa in the mid-1970s, the average annual figure settled at about 4 500.

The upturn began early last year and between January and June 1980 more people had left for a new life in the sunshine of South Africa than in

the average of the two previous years

The increase continued during the second half of the year and officials thought the final figure for 1980 would be higher than 10,000. There were 4 967 emigrants during the January to June period.

Interest in South Africa has not waned and officials report that this year will exceed last if the rate continues at present levels.

OTHERS, TOO

Vigorous recruitment by large commercial companies has soaked up the majority of emigrants, but officials have reported an increase in inquiries about job opportunities by non-recruited workers

South Africa is not the only country attracting disenchanted Britons. The Australian High Commission here also expects emigration from Britain to Australia to double to nearly 60 000 this year.

There has also been a surge of inquiries at the Canadian High Commission where officials say their figures will have more than doubled since 1978.

ZIMBABWEAN IMMIGRANTS

Immigrants in SA

The country's immigration authorities are reported to have received a large number of applications for entry into the country from Zimbabweans who have fled the country since independence.

In May 1980 Zimbabweans took to the streets in protest against the government's decision to allow a large number of Zimbabweans to enter the country.

ment of Statistics say they expect them to reflect a similar declining trend. Zimbabwe finance minister Ross Nkala's unpopular pronouncement on the exportation of household goods was made in August.

In the first year of independence SA took 17 240 immigrants from Zimbabwe. Until June this year, a further 9 000 had entered SA. With an average of 1 200 Zimbabweans leaving the country each month, the white population of Zimbabwe was expected to decline from a pre-independence 200 000 to closer to 140 000 over the next few years.

Growing economy

Zimbabwe's loss, in manpower terms, has been SA's gain. SA, with its growing economy, needs all the skilled manpower it can get and has absorbed the Zimbabwe emigrants. Natal, with its predominance of English speakers, seems to be first choice as a new home base for expatriate Zimbabweans. But, owing to the limited number of job opportunities in Natal, many have ended up accepting positions in the PWV area and elsewhere.

Given SA's expanding economy, jobs have been fairly easy to come by 'down south'. Placement agencies in Natal say they process on average 30-40 written or personal job applications each month from Zimbabweans. Says Ron Seymour, MD of Executive Search: "It tends to surge during school holidays, with people coming down on holi-

day and checking out the job scene while they're here." Seymour claims that Zimbabweans generally make ideal candidates. They are familiar with the work situations, have the right skills to offer and find the lifestyle adjustments fairly easy.

What sort of Zimbabweans are currently heading a trail to SA? An entire cross-section, claim the local placement agencies. "Most of the professional people and upper echelon executives have already taken the plunge. What we are getting now is a variety of administrative types, civil servants and ex-servicemen," says one.

Zimbabweans have long regarded SA as a second home, but now they nevertheless have to make adjustments. The main problems Zimbabweans encounter revolve around setting up home in their new country. A maximum allowance of 251 000 per family head is not much on which to start a new home — especially considering the current inflation rate. That kind of capital makes buying a home of your own all but impossible.

Trevor Oliver, loans manager of the NBS, says it is possible for building societies to offer 90% bonds with collateral security instead of the customary 75% bonds. He says employers should show compassion and help where they can by putting up collateral or offering some form of housing subsidy.

Naturally, opinions vary on how effective

expatriate Zimbabweans are as employees, depending on individual experiences, but generally employers have a high regard for the ability of their northern neighbours.

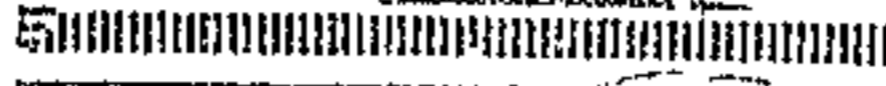
Perhaps the comments of a local building society manager, who has eight former Zimbabweans working in his small branch office, sum it up. "They're good people to have around," he says. "Because they need their jobs they tend to work well."

POPULATION — MIGRATION

1982 — JAN. — DEC.

1983 — JAN. — SEPT.

~~SECRET~~



236
 Drive
4/11/87
 nets 500
 for Post
 Office 279

Pretoria Bureau

A recruiting team from the Department of Posts and Telecommunications has returned from its most successful campaign to date in Europe, with prospective candidates for about 500 posts.

A spokesman for the department said the men had been recruited mainly in Britain, Belgium and Denmark.

They will fill mainly telecommunications posts in the Post Office such as technicians and engineers, as well as printers and draughtsmen.

The men will be employed mainly in rapid growth areas, including Pretoria, the Witwatersrand and Vereeniging.

GROWING

The first of the overseas recruited staff, unmarried men, are expected to arrive in South Africa soon. The rest will follow later, probably in March.

The spokesman said the overseas staff would free training staff to meet the growing demands to train trainees of all races.

He said the increasing demand for services was placing a strain on the Post Office's training abilities, and potential black trainees often did not have the required matric.

All the men recruited in Europe are fully trained.

(236) E Post 18/11/82

Put ex-Rhodesians on our borders, says sociologist

PRETORIA — A sociologist has suggested settling new immigrants — particularly former Rhodesians who "have the necessary motivation and experience of bush warfare" — in Israeli-type "Moshavin" settlements along South Africa's borders.

Dr C F Swart, of Unisa, told the congress of the South African Sociological Association in Pretoria at the weekend. "Immigrants should be placed in farming

communities on the borders to protect the country and improve the economy."

He said that by living in "Moshavin" communities, they would also provide a form of decentralisation which could greatly benefit South Africa.

Rhodesian immigrants should be involved as they had the experience of the long Rhodesian war in the bush and could adapt to "frontier" conditions, Dr Swart suggested.

Mr P Kok, of the Human Sciences Research Council, told the congress that the increasing pace of immigration to South Africa would help boost the white population.

"The number of whites in South Africa is decreasing," he reported. After a boom in 1975, immigration had also decreased for a time, but was now accelerating because political and economic conditions were improving — Sapa.

White exodus continues as Zimbabwe tightens screws

AMD 19/11/82

236

BESIDE her bed, where her Bible used to be, lies a wad of Zimbabwe Government gazettes.

"I don't have time for the Scripture. I have to mug up on all the latest regulations," said the 62-year-old widow, whose family have farmed north of Salisbury for three generations.

She was not joking.

Two weeks before Christmas she was obliged to fire a black driver who was frequently absent without leave and who, she had learned, was moonlighting as a chauffeur elsewhere.

The dismissed man, noting a new regulation that forbids employers firing anyone without written permission from the Minister, had reported her to the ruling Zanu-PF party.

A Zanu-PF delegation arrived at the farm that morning a polite, youthful and rather self-conscious group of four men sipped coffee and listened as the widow catalogued the driver's misdemeanours and gave her reasons for the sacking.

The party delegation consulted its own sheaves of regulations and suggested that compensation, or back pay, should be forthcoming. But

the farmer had done her homework well she cited chapter, verse and smallprint back at them, demonstrating that she was obliged to do nothing of the sort. In any case, the driver had been dismissed before the anti-sacking laws took effect.

The Zanu-PF men looked relieved. They cheerfully agreed that the driver was a bad lot and had deserved all he got. They shook hands with the widow. "Thank you for reading the regulations. I hope you have good rains soon. Merry Christmas," she said as they left.

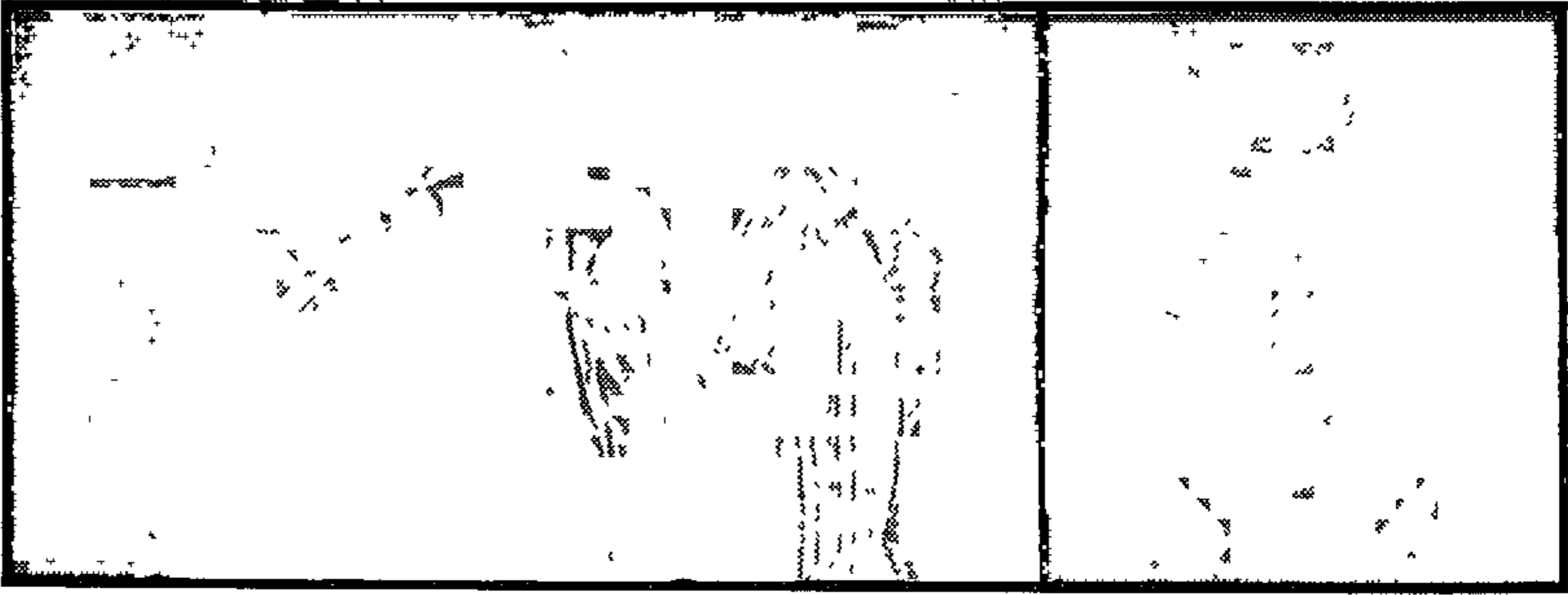
Similar scenes are commonplace throughout Zimbabwe these days, as Zanu-PF officials and workers' committees fan out through farms, mines, businesses and private households to investigate complaints from "the masses", as Zimbabwe's black population is ritually referred to. Not all the confrontations are as amicable as that with the farming widow but, by and large, Zimbabwe's white employer have found the party investigators to be fair.

Farmers

Farmers in particular have found the workers' committees have improved communications with the labour force.

But Mr. Robert Mugabe's government, desperate to be seen to be dispensing some of the fruits of independence to the masses and deeply suspicious of private enterprise, is stacking regulations to slam the doors of the employers. Within the past few months — and apparently against the advice of leading economists — the government has introduced a second round of across-the-board minimum wages, banned dismissals without Ministerial permission, frozen upper-bracket salaries, and imposed a total price freeze on basic commodities for at least three months.

On the shores of Lake Kariba a young white man in a running gear and a pair of sensible shoes and did exercise. My doctor said to me that it was a long time in hospital. Her back was broken and she was in a wheelchair. When she's not determinedly keeping in trim, Miss Grobbelaar is a prolific writer of letters to newspapers.



"That's not the point. It's not a case of firing the men — the business is finished. I'll take up a job offer down south."

The "down south", of course, is South Africa, where most of the 35 000 whites who have quit Zimbabwe since Mr Mugabe came to power in April, 1980, have attempted to make their new home. Up to October last year, according to the latest available official figures, 17,745 people had left Zimbabwe. Bank estimates say the emigration total for the year will exceed 22 000, an all-time record. The pace of the white exodus, while far from reflecting any panic, is picking up steadily.

Some members of the Zanu-PF central committee, the real decision-making body, have said that 80 000 whites is the optimum number the new Zimbabwe should have. The logic is hard to follow, as the country is desperately short of skilled manpower. The government has already been obliged to climb down on its pledge that no expatriate skills would be employed.

The October analysis showed that Zimbabwe lost 42 doctors and surgeons, 212 engineers, 133 accountants and auditors, 241 teachers and 237 nurses and midwives. As one economist put it: "No country, least of all a developing Third World country like Zimbabwe, can afford to lose such skills."

'Honeymoon over'

A white businessman, who claimed he had no intention of quitting "until I'm thrown out, or thrown inside", thought he had the answer. "The honeymoon is over," he said. "Most whites have become unnerved, not only by the creeping communism here but by the government's anti-white attitudes. It was inevitable. The only surprising thing is that it's taken so long to surface."

TALK at the weekend of putting the Zimbabwean economy under worker control is likely to increase anxiety in the white community. CHRISTOPHER MUNNION reports from Salisbury on the controversial labour regulations already introduced by the Zimbabwean government, and the reaction of white employers . . .

... (The rest of the page is mostly illegible due to heavy noise and artifacts in the scan.)

Aug 20/82

'Economic influx control' urged

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Boland Bureau

ST

STELLENBOSCH — Professor J L Sadio, director of Stellenbosch University's Bureau for Economic Research, said here the only way to prevent the movement of people from the south of the country to the north would be to introduce a sort of 'economic influx control'.

Government experts have warned that ghost towns in the platteland are becoming an alarming possibility as South Africans continue to stream to the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging (PWV) metropolitan complex.

Professor Sadio said that because the market was in this area and in the Natal area, businesses would continue to expand and develop in these areas. And, because of the job opportunities thus created people would continue to be attracted to these areas.

Aside from firm Government action that would force people to develop businesses and industries in other areas, there was little that could be done to prevent the situation from worsening.

He said that not only were farmers leaving the land but also small towns and villages were being left by people seeking better opportunities.

This drain from the platteland was particularly true of the Cape and Free State.

He said the larger Cape towns and cities such as Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and East London faced no danger from this drain.

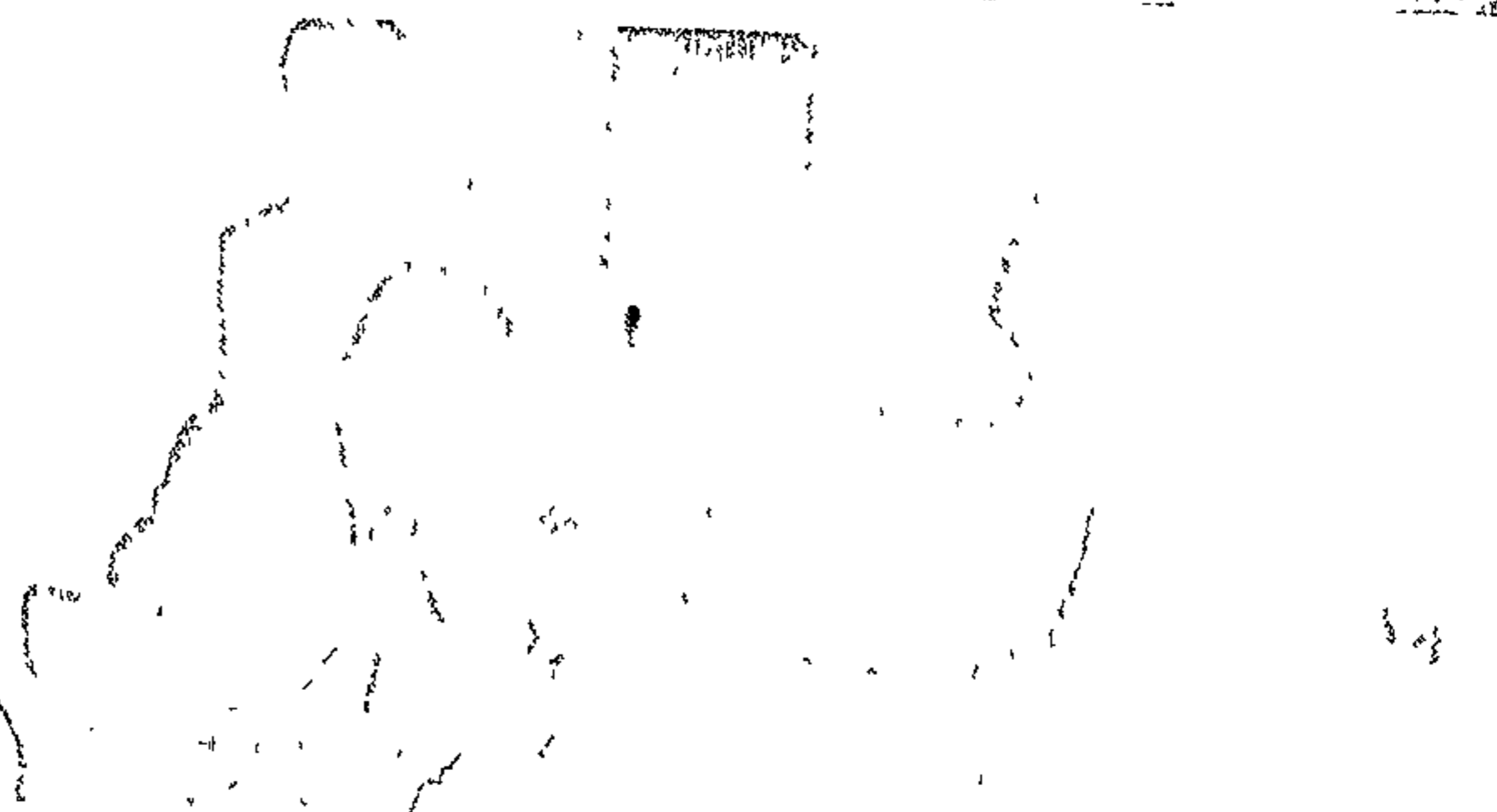
'These towns are economically viable and they will continue to grow, if at a more modest pace than in the north,' he said.

He pointed out that Cape Town had in fact expanded faster than Johannesburg last year because of extensive expansion in the textile industry.

Journey of no return for blacks sent back to Zimbabwe

Star 21/1/32

(236) (200) (212) (230)



A job seeker is interviewed at the Witwatersrand recruitment office.

By Rob Davis

Most of the estimated 35 000 Zimbabweans working in South Africa a year ago have now returned to their country. In terms of present policy it is a journey of no return.

On February 6 last year Zimbabwe's Minister of Labour and Social Services Mr Kumbira Kangai said no more recruiting of workers for the South African mines would be allowed.

The South African Government inter-

preted the announcement to include all black Zimbabweans and a notice handed to workers. The blame was put on the Zimbabwean Government.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said: 'We apply the rule very strictly.'

'We do not re-employ Zimbabweans whose contract or permits to work in South Africa have expired.'

A spokesman for the Secretary of the Interior said white Zimbabweans were

given work permits provided jobs were available.

'But I must emphasise that as far as my department is concerned any Zimbabwean can get a work permit provided a job is available,' he said.

He said however the Secretary for the Interior had no dealings with black Zimbabweans only a 'by-liner'.

The notice handed to workers by the Department of Co-operation and Development reads in part:

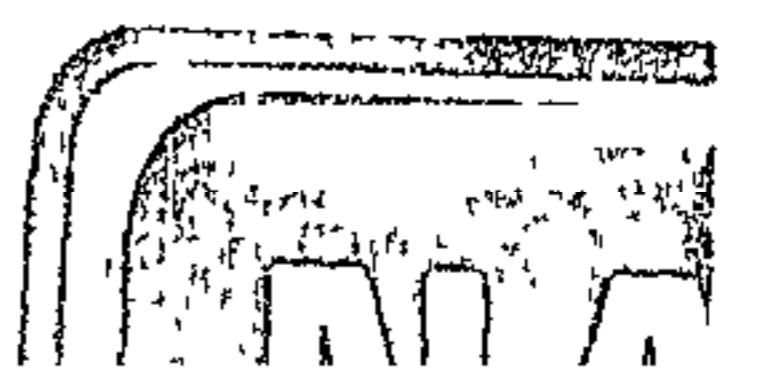
'When your contract or permit to work in South Africa expires, you will have to leave the labour market of South Africa and return to your home country, Zimbabwe.'

'This is not a decision taken by the South African Government but is the wish of the Zimbabwean Government.'

'We thank you for your services and we are glad that on our part we could contribute to the livelihood and welfare of your people at home.'

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said he did not know how many black Zimbabwean workers other than mine workers had been repatriated since the announcement by the Zimbabwean Government.

A spokesman for the Chamber of Mines said the 5 000 Zimbabwean workers in employment in February last year had been reduced to 1 400 and by the end of April this year all 5 000 would have been repatriated.



70 more ²³⁶ Poles head ^{Star} for new ^{23/1/82} life in SA

Own Correspondent

VIENNA — Seventy more Polish refugees will leave Austria this weekend for a new life in South Africa.

They will bring to almost 500 the number flown to South Africa since September, when a change in government policy reopened the gates to Polish refugees.

A further 900 highly-qualified refugees and their families have firm job offers and are waiting for formalities to be completed.

The South African Embassy in Vienna is receiving between 100 and 150 serious inquiries a day.

Twenty South African firms have so far sent recruiting teams to Vienna.

The Austrian Ministry of the Interior has confirmed that 80 per cent of the 27 500 Polish refugees there have given South Africa as their first choice as a new land.

Most say they prefer South Africa because it is "very far away and very anti-communist".

A South African Embassy spokesman said: "I believe a major reason is that before they leave they know their job, salary and housing conditions."

An Associated Press report from New York says high-ranking Polish defectors, including a general with a wealth of intelligence information, have been seeking asylum in United States embassies.

An ABC news report said: "They are telling CIA debriefers detailed information about Poland, Soviet tactics in controlling Warsaw Pact countries, and Russian military procedures and capabilities."

Sunday Times 24/1/82
236
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POLES VAULT

Seven of the
ship-jump
settlers
jump their
jobs. Others
are also
unhappy

By KEN SLADE

POLISH seamen granted political asylum in South Africa are unhappy.

Less than a month after settling in the country, seven have quit the jobs they were given at Iscor in Vanderbijlpark

Nearly 20 others have also been threatening to quit after complaining bitterly about working and housing conditions, and the fact that they are being compelled to learn Afrikaans rather than English

The disenchanted Poles are among 73 who jumped ship in Walvis Bay following the military takeover in their country

They were issued with provisional residence permits and told they could apply for permanent residence once they were employed in South Africa

The seamen, most of whom are qualified in technical fields, were housed in a Krugersdorp youth centre while large corporations such as

Iscor, Escom, and the gold mines vied for their talents

Although most of the employment contracts were basically the same, the largest group of Poles, 29, decided to join Iscor at Vanderbijlpark because of promised improved housing facilities

However, on Wednesday, 26 of the Poles threatened to quit their new jobs because they claimed that working and living conditions were not what they were promised when they signed up in Krugersdorp

During an angry meeting in the lounge of their present home, a one-star Vanderbijlpark hotel, leaders in the group told me that all of the men were used to hard work and did not easily complain

Possessions

"We all jumped ship without taking any of our possessions and knew at the time that to start a new life in South Africa would be difficult," said one of the spokesman who did not want to be named for fear of later immigration difficulties

We all knew the risk and were prepared to work hard to prove ourselves

But the Poles claim that Iscor made too many promises as an inducement for them to work at Vanderbijlpark

"If they had not made so many promises we might have joined other corporations," he said

The Poles claim that a major factor which induced them to work for Iscor was accommodation

"We were each promised single quarters with our own kitchens and bathrooms," said the spokesman

'Although other corporations offered slightly better wages none of them offered single quarters'

The Poles said when they arrived at Vanderbijlpark they were taken to a hostel, Pioneer House and told they would have to share accommodation, three to a room

After the first night in those quarters the Poles packed their bags and said they were leaving

Iscor officials then moved them to a hotel

But, on Thursday, the Poles, most of whom are earning about R900 a month, were presented with an ultimatum by Iscor

Language

They were informed of housing problems in Vanderbijlpark and told they could either stay or leave

Four asked to leave to seek employment elsewhere while three others, completely disenchanted, just left

Another complaint of the Poles is that of language

Most speak a few words of English and when questioned by Iscor at Krugersdorp, all stated that the first language they would like to learn in South Africa was English

Iscor, however, is insisting on teaching them Afrikaans

The public relations manager for Iscor, Mr H C Jerling, said "We have explained to them and most accepted it, that there is a housing problem in Vanderbijlpark

"We are moving heaven and earth to assist them wherever possible"

He added that about 75 percent of Vanderbijlpark was Afrikaans so it would be better for everyone if the Poles first mastered that language

"They will be taught English later"



Disgruntled Polish seamen at their Vanderbijlpark hotel
Picture. ANDRZEJ SAWA

'Second fiddle' status

infuriates S A musicians

~~138~~
236
2000

Mercury
29/1/82

By Billy Suter

THE South African Musicians Association is to write a letter of complaint to the Government and the British Musicians' Union about the increasing number of British bands being brought to South Africa to work the hotel circuit.

The Durban and national chairman of the musicians' association, Mr Ken Varner, said last night that an urgent meeting of the local committee was held on Wednesday evening to discuss the 'raw deal' local musicians were getting because of increasing importation of 'alien' bands.

The committee was 'very perturbed and angry' that local musicians were being 'given the back seat'.

'Our association has been beleaguered with this type of problem in the past, but as we are now a registered trade union, we are determined to stamp out this threat once and for all' an angry Mr Varner said.

He said a report in the Mercury's *Town and Around* supplement last Friday that a Belfast band, called Diamonds, had been booked to appear at a Durban

nightspot, had infuriated many local musicians.

'This announcement, and the fact that British bands, VHF and Winston, recently enjoyed seasons at local hotels, led to musicians appointing a spokesman to officially complain to our association.

'Our information is that a consultative committee in Johannesburg — appointed by the Government about five years ago, presumably to examine applications from musicians abroad, and consisting mainly of agents who are in the music business themselves — are chiefly responsible for our problem'.

Threat

Mr Varner said the musicians' association had appealed to the Government in vain early last year to be represented on this committee and had been referred to the committee.

'We were refused a seat — no doubt because we represent a strong threat'.

He added that the association was this week to apply again for representation and was to formally complain to the Government about the number of 'alien' bands being brought into the country.

A FORMER SS stormtrooper and top Nazi official who now lives in Pretoria this week found himself at the centre of an immigration police storm as Miss Helen Suzman slammed the Government's criteria for admitting new settlers.

But 80-year-old Mr. Coenraad Blom, a Dutch citizen who volunteered to join Hitler's SS divisions and earned an Iron Cross (First Class) before being appointed by the Nazis as Mayor of the occupied city of Breda in World War 2, claims he never fought the Allies and in fact used his official position to help Jews escape the Germans.

Poodle

He had had no problem's emigrating from the Netherlands to South Africa and arrived with his wife Elie and their poodle, a Damyan Yankee, earlier this month.

Mrs. Helen Suzman, official opposition spokesman, said she was more concerned about people who were barred from entering South Africa than the ones who were granted immigration visas. "I know of able bodied people not accepted by the board simply because they disapprove of their anti-government

Stormtrooper a Stormtrooper

2/1/82

236 S. Tribune

SUZMAN SLAMS SYSTEM THAT PASSED NAZI OFFICIAL AS A SUITABLE SETTLER

By Marion Whitehead

"One would think that the same criteria would apply to the far Right as to the far Left. It should not be the main criterion. It should be the character and record and ability to contribute to the development of a peaceful society in South Africa", Miss Suzman said.

Political

Mr. Engelbrecht, of the migration division of the Department of Internal Affairs in Pretoria, said Mr. Blom and his wife had fulfilled all the criteria required of prospective immigrants.

He said the selection board looked at applicants' personal histories, their educational qualifications and assessed whether they would be financially self-sufficient and if they would be easily assimilated into South African society.

Mr. Engelbrecht said this meant that communists and "political instigators" would not be accepted.

The Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act of 1972 prohibits prostitutes, pimps and anyone who cannot read and write a European language from emigrating to South Africa.

Mr. Blom told the Sunday Tribune he had applied to South Africa at its embassy in the Hague in the Netherlands. He said he had been quite open about his past and had had no trouble getting an immigration visa.

He said he had volunteered to fight in Hitler's army because he hated communism. He served on the Eastern Front and was present at the siege of Salingrad in 1942. "But I never fought against the western Allies," Mr. Blom said. "When Germany invaded Holland, he said he left the army and accepted the job of mayor in the occupied town of Breda from 1943 to 1944.

"In this position I was able to help some of our people including Jews to escape from the Germans," Mr. Blom claimed. But sources in the Breida Ou Stuyvers Legion and former members of the Dutch Resistance movement told the Sunday Tribune they had never heard of Mr. Blom.

The archives division of the Breida Municipality confirmed that Mr. Blom had been mayor of the town during the war, but only for three months until the town was liberated by Polish forces in October 1944.

Archivist Mr. H. Wassels said that Mr. Blom had been arrested and imprisoned at the Inkeration bil could not say why or for how long.

Mr. Blom denied that he had ever been in trouble with the authorities over his wartime activities. Mr. Wassels added that while Mr. Blom was in the SS, he had received two awards for valor besides the Iron Cross (First Class). He said Mr. Blom had also been a member of the rightwing Dutch NSB (National Socialist Movement).

Mr. Blom, a financial consultant, said he had decided to emigrate to South Africa because he was unhappy at the swing towards socialism and communism in the Netherlands, and the influx of the younger generation. He said he was aware of the South Africa's political problems but felt the Government was doing something about solving them.

Mr. Blom said he would keep his Dutch citizenship so that he could continue to draw "a very good pension. He and his wife spend most of their time shopping for household appliances for their newly Pretoria flat and are waiting for shipment of their antique furniture.

Coenraad and Elie Blom, pensioner immigrants Damyan Yankee

(236) Industrial Week

Refugees seek sanctuary in SA

2/2/82

From Page 1

port to Vienna to seek our more skilled men,' says Viljoen

Rand Mines last week brought out the first of 40 Poles who have been given "settling in" allowances of a few thousand rands" and will be

given English tutoring. Then groups of them will be posted to Harmony gold mine, Douglas Colliery, Blyvooruitzicht mine or on the Reef, says Rand Mines personnel consultant Nick Penstone

Similar "settling in" allowances are also provided by Rand Mines to ex-Zimbabweans who leave that country unable to bring out many possessions, he points out

"Considering the circumstances, the Poles have faced over the past few months, the spirit that prevails among them is quite incredible," says Penstone

Rand Mines will initially house the Poles until they are able to move into their own flats and houses rented from the company at nominal rates. Escom provides free housing at its power stations

Sasol Three expects a steady stream of Poles over the next 30 months

With the new plant

will recruit as many suitable Polish skilled and professional people as we can get," a Sasol spokesman says

Escom has brought out 90 'very well qualified Poles, mostly with university backgrounds or technicians says public relations manager Etienne du Plessis


"We see this as a solution to an immediate manpower shortage problems. We provide the free enterprise and language orientation and provides them with housing," he says

All the industries described as 'short sighted' reports that recruitment of skilled workers from other countries meant doing a local man out of a job

In no way would this affect training schemes and promotion as the task of training blacks for more skilled and management positions was a long term process in the interest of all South Africans and business organisations,

they stressed

TOOL & DIE MAKING & METAL PRESSING

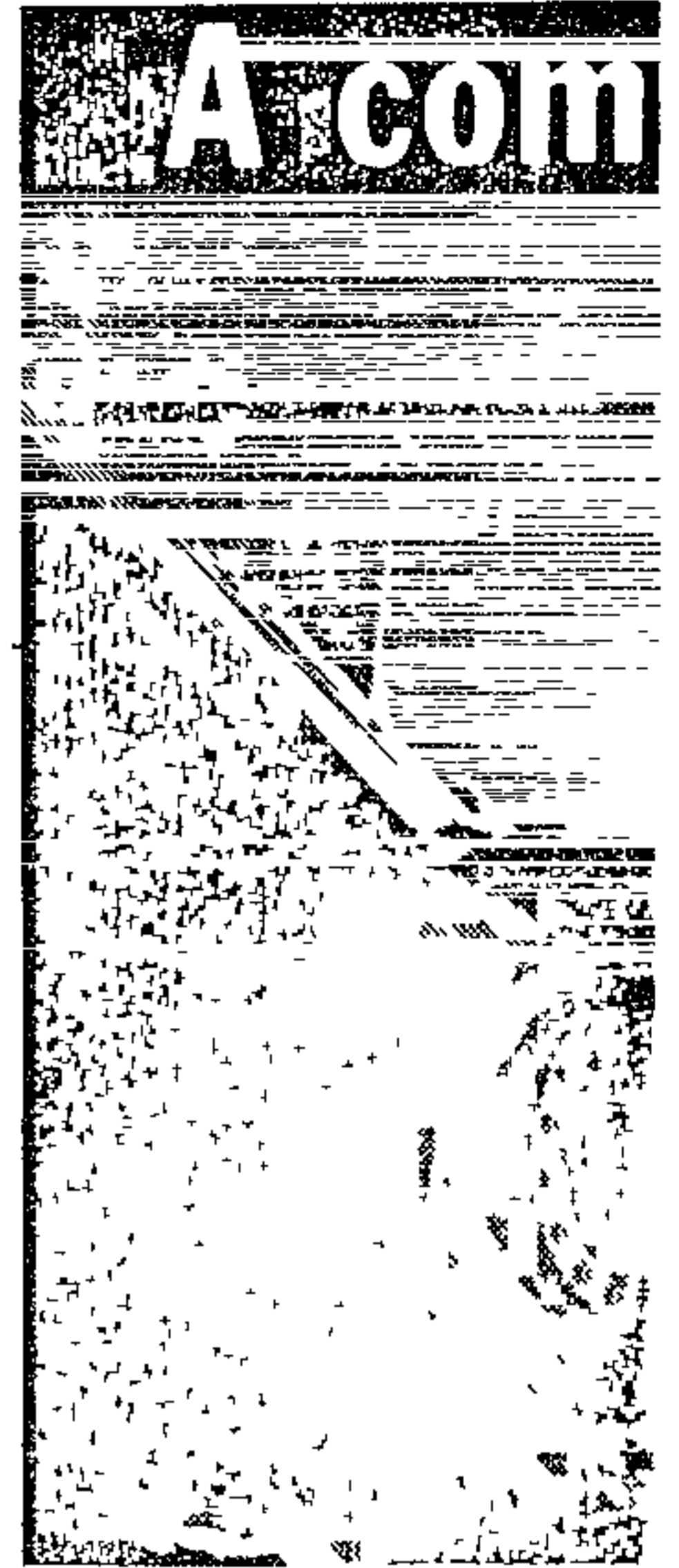


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THIS Centac compressor was Smuts and loaded onto a road ha

Close

RECENTLY there has been a visible thaw in the initial hardline attitudes of the French Government towards SA

When accepting the credentials of SA Ambassador Robert du Plooy in December last year, President Francois Mitterrand called for closer links between the two countries

France has since pledged to continue to supply and equip Koeberg anti-apartheid movements have failed to obtain official backing for sanctions against SA


As External Affairs spokesman, Jean Francois Lionnet said France will never side with those who call for sanctions

A well informed source in Johannesburg pointed out that it was normal for a Socialist government to adopt a tough stance on human rights, but that it would not lose sight of economic realities

'France has economic mac problems at the moment said

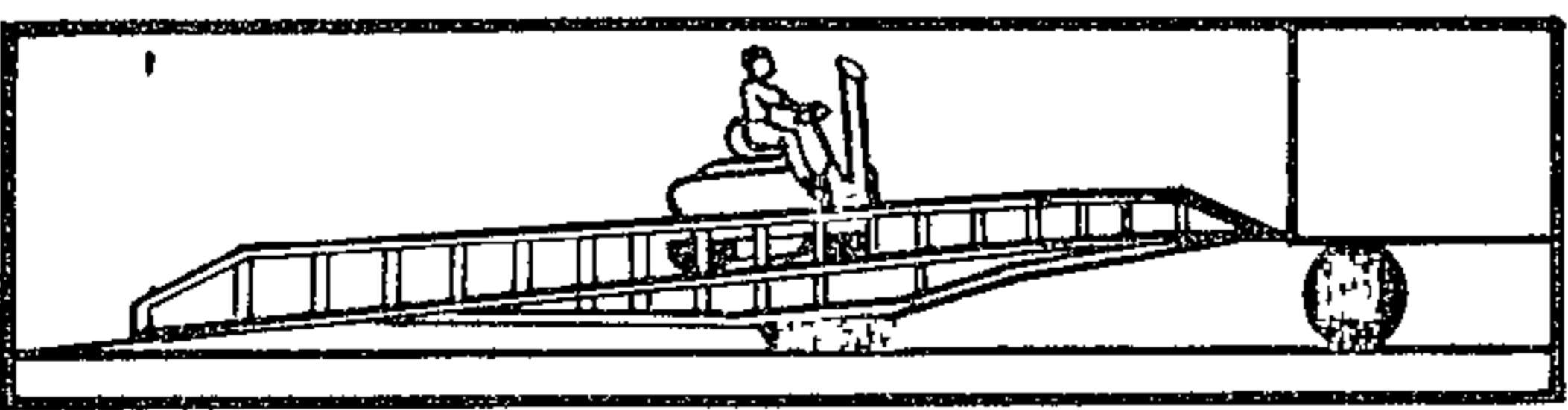
CONTAINER PROBLEMS . . . ?

3 effective ways to solve them.



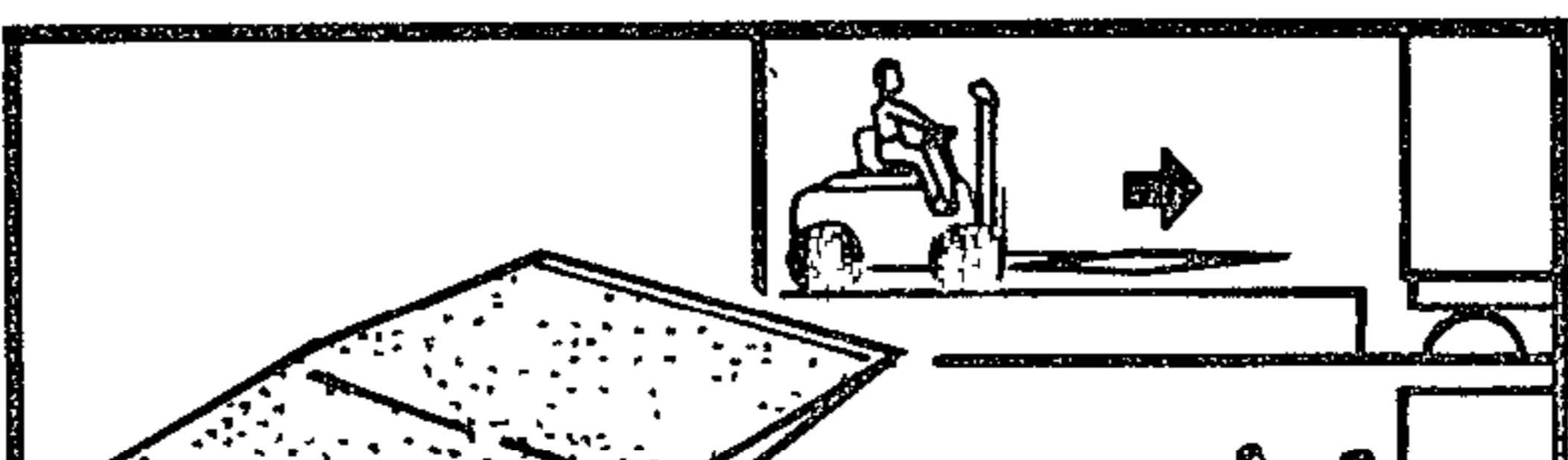
MOBILE YARD RAMP

Suitable for companies which have to de-stuff a number of containers daily. Mobile loading ramp allows forktruck easy access to container, is mounted on wheels and can be easily moved by hand or towed by forktruck



FORKRAMP

Suitable for companies with a platform facility. Designed to form a bridge between loading dock and container to facilitate loading or unloading by forktruck



STEEL BUILDING

FACTORIES, WAREHOUSES, FARMSHEDS

POLES FLOCK TO SA

2/2/87

236
Industrial
Week

By Lynn Carlisle

MANY large South African industries are investing millions in resettling hundreds of highly skilled Poles fleeing their strife-torn country.

On-going recruiting drives have commenced or are to be launched in Europe which could ultimately see thousands of Polish engineers, technicians, artisans and their families settle locally

The "maneating" industries - Iscor, Escom, Rand Mines, Sasol, Gencor and Dorbyl Marine - are now gearing up to orientate early arrivals, many of them carrying few material possessions from Vienna's refugee camps and hotels housing about 50 000 Poles

As Iscor officials from Vanderbijlpark leave this week to screen another 100 technicians and artisans after signing on an initial 65, Sasol has scooped up 150 professional and technical people and will continue to recruit steadily as Sasol Three is phased into operation from this month until 1985

"Our first 22 workers have arrived from Vienna and they are settling in well together with 22 Polish fishermen alongside Polish-born steelworkers who have been with us for the past five years," says Hannes Viljoen, Iscor's Vanderbijlpark works personnel manager

"They are highly skilled people who successfully undergo a 60-hour course in Afrikaans before getting on with their jobs. This week Jan Brylowski, a Polish mechanical and electrical engineer, will accompany Bernard Del-

RECRUITED by Rand Mines, Krzysztof Skrypczak and his wife Irena on their way last week to start a new life at Harmony Gold Mine.



Nick Stella MD of Microcut Industrial seen here with the Induma model No 2, a milling machine that has made a high impact the South African market. See Page 19.

To Page 2

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4/2/82

OWN CORRESPONDENT

A South African woman who has complained about the Government's decision to allow 70 Polish fishermen to settle in this country while her husband, a foreigner, has been disqualified as an immigrant, is "trying to compare two incomparables."

This was said by a spokesman of the Department of the Interior in Pretoria after Mrs Anne Tgiannouka of Cleveland questioned the basis on which permanent residence was granted.

In a letter to The Star, Mrs Tgiannouka, whose husband has been trying to obtain legal permanent residence for 17 months, said: "It appears that the Poles who arrived illegally in South Africa knew how to twist the arm of the all-powerful Department of the Interior better than I."

Mr A J Engelbrecht said Mrs Tgiannouka was "trying to compare two situations which could not be compared."

Formal applications for immigration to South Africa were dealt with by the Immigration Selection Board, a statutory body, whose functions were defined by law, he said.

SPECIAL

"If a man does not comply with immigration requirements, then the selection board will turn down his application and by law it does not give reasons."

The fact that a person is married to a South African citizen does not automatically give him the right to live in this country.

This is an established norm which has been on the statute books since 1939," said Mr Engelbrecht.

When, as in the case of the Poles, the situation is one of a proven problem and the people can be considered as political refugees, a special Government decision can be made giving them the right to stay.

In her letter, which was also sent to the Prime Minister, Mrs Tgiannouka said her husband's application for permanent residence had been refused with "no reason on record" for the refusal.

231 Q 61 **Police Reserve Force** *18/2/82*
139

143 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Police

- (1) How many persons joined the Police Reserve Force at the police stations of (a) Sea Point, (b) Cape Town and (c) Woodstock in 1981.
- (2) how many reservists attached to each of these stations retired from service in 1981?

The MINISTER OF POLICE

	(1)	(2)
(a)	10	4
(b)	4	3
(c)	3	2

THURSDAY, 18 FEBRUARY 1982

†Indicates translated version

For written reply *Hansard*
Q Col 139
Coloureds: old-age pensions
18/2/82

70 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Internal Affairs

- (1) How many Coloured persons applied for old-age pensions in 1981.
- (2) how many of these applications (a) were (i) granted and (ii) refused and (b) are still under consideration?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

- (1) 8 672
- (2) (a) (i) 7 683
(ii) 751
- (b) 238

Liquid fuel

72 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs

What percentage of the South African liquid fuel demand was met from internal sources in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

The information requested is sensitive and if made available can have detrimental consequences for the Republic of South Africa. The divulgement of such information is thus prohibited in terms of the provisions of the Petroleum Products Act (Act 120 of 1977) as amended.

Similar requests to that of the hon member's question have also been refused previously.

Permanent and temporary residence/work

236 *Hansard* **permits** *Q Col 140* *18/2/82*

73 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Internal Affairs

What is the average length of time taken to process applications received from (a) Great Britain and (b) Zimbabwe for (i)(aa) permanent and (bb) temporary residence and (ii) work permits?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

- (a) (i) (aa) Four months
(bb) One and a half to two months
- (ii) Two months
- (b) (i) (aa) Two months
(bb) One week
- (ii) Six weeks

Farm workers: housing loans *Hansard*

100 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries

Q Col 140-142 *18/2/82*

(2) Premiums Treated as an Asset - Cont'd

Year 02 - same as year 01

Date	Description	Debit	Credit
03, Jan 1	Life Policy	300	
	Bank		300
Dec 31	Income Statement	60	
	Life Policy		60
	Policy written down to surrender value (See Note 1 below)		
04, Jan 1	Life Policy		300
	Bank	300	
Jan 2	Debtor (Insurance Company)	24 000	
	Life Policy		540
	Income from Life Policy		23 460
	being accrual of proceeds receivable		
Jan 2	Income from Life Policy	23 460	
	Income Statement		23 460
	being closing entry		
Jan 31	Bank	24 000	
	Debtor		24 000
	being receipt of proceeds		

Note 1:

At the end of year 03, the life policy would be reflected on the partnership balance sheet as a non-current asset at its surrender value of R240.

Note 2:

The death of a partner automatically dissolves the partnership as legal and accounting entities. For this reason a partnership income statement would have to be drawn up for the period up to the date of death of the partner so as to ascertain the policy would to the parti

(236) 1/3/82
White Zimbabweans 'welcome'

THE Dean of the Economics Faculty at the Rand Afrikaans University, Prof Geert de Wet, said last night that white immigrants from Zimbabwe were always welcome in South Africa because the Republic had a lack of skilled manpower

Speaking on the Springbok Radio programme "Top Level", he said this lack of skill was a constant factor, wheth-

er the economy was experiencing an upswing or a recession At present, with the economy contracting, this need remained

In the past, he said, South Africa looked for people with formal training, such as university degrees, but now it was necessary to look for skilled people who had gained their knowledge not only through education, but

also by experience This was where immigrants from Zimbabwe were valuable, as most had many years of experience which could be put to use in South Africa

Prof De Wet said many ex-Rhodesians had been farmers, and very successful ones at that, and their experience of African conditions could be extremely valuable to South Africa - Sapa

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Hansard Q Col. 323-4
Immigrants

9/3/82

221. Mr. T ARONSON asked the Minister of Internal Affairs

- (a) What is the estimated number of (i) males, (ii) females and (iii) children who entered the Republic as immigrants in the 1981 calendar year and (b) what is the estimated number of immigrants in respect of such year who were economically active as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

The latest figures for the period 1 January 1981 to 31 October 1981 received from the Department of Statistics are as follows:

MARCH 1982

324

(a) (i) 12 341

(ii) 11 505

(iii) 10 755

(b) 13 582

Some odd "bits",
but a fair answer.

13

THE BLACK SASH

Sowetan 16/3/82

Irony of the new settlers

BY LEN KALANE

THE National Party's first priority is the interest of the Afrikaner people—and the maintenance of Afrikaner unity has quite blatantly and unashamedly taken precedence over the interest of the country as a whole.

This charge was made by Mrs Joyce Harris in the presidential address of the Black Sash's annual national conference in Durban at the weekend.

Mrs Harris argued that it was not difficult to trace the inevitable growth of brutality in

NP rule slammed

our present regime, for it has its roots in the very beginnings of the National Party. It was, and so far largely remains, despite the split, the instrument whereby the Afrikaner Volk sought to establish themselves in the community at large, and to safeguard their culture, their language and their identity.

Mrs Harris' paper read "I do not believe that the National Party's original intentions were

brutal—not at all. But I do believe that brutality was the inevitable result of the government by a party motivated purely by self-interest, that the national interest has suffered—as a result, and that this has built up enormous resentments which have, in turn, triggered off increasingly violent fear reactions from the Government."

She said "The sad thing is that the National Party's self-interest has never been enlightened

and that its laager mentality has waxed rather than waned. I believe it was Dr Bernard Friedman who coined the aphorism 'The National Party has always had its back to the wall and so it has never been able to read the writing on it'.

Mrs Harris went on to analyse the history of South Africa in terms of the "brutality" of National Party rule—from 90 days to 180 days to indefinite detention without trial, from en-

dorsements out of the urban areas to compulsory migrant labour, from single sex hostels to closer settlements, from bantustans and homelands to self-governing or independent black states with the accompanying deprivation of South African citizenship and the fragmentation of the country.

The paper argued that restrictions imposed in the interest of one group have led inevitably to inter-group hostility, which has found expression in increasing violence as those who are restricted fight their

BRUTALITY: Joyce Harris speaks out.

fetters, while those who restrict feel vulnerable and apply more and more force.

Force is brutal, the conference was told. It has no place for the ordinary human values of caring, compassion, or understanding.

MRS SHEENA DUNCAN recalls the file of Mr Enoch Moyo, a black Zimbabwean national who has spent 38 years in South Africa and was recently threatened with deportation to his home country by authorities.

Reading a paper in the Black Sash's conference in Durban, Mrs Duncan compared Mr Moyo's story to white Zimbabwean nationals, running away from black rule under Mr Robert Mugabe, who are given permanent residence in South Africa.

These white Zimbabwean nationals, she said are given permanent residence permits for themselves and their families and can settle where they like and work where they like. They are coming into South Africa every month.

Mr Moyo was recently given 11 days to quit South Africa, until his case was taken up by the Black Sash with threats

to involve lawyers as well. Since his plight was highlighted, authorities have been mum on the final fate of this Zimbabwean. He is said to still be in South Africa.

Speaking on the plight of black Zimbabweans in South Africa, Mrs Duncan said they are now being deported rapidly. Even if they are in employment they are refused renewal of registration and are told to go. The South African Government has ruled that a black Zimbabwean may only remain in South Africa if he has been working for one employer continuously since January 1958 or has been continuously employed in different jobs in the Republic since January 1953.

In addition he must have previously applied for suspension of repatriation, and been granted it. Applications made now are not accepted, even if the person fulfils the other conditions.

Many Zimbabweans, she said, have spent their whole working life in South Africa. They have married South African women and their children have been born here. Now they are being discarded, irrespective of their family ties and their years of work for the South African economy.

Typical of this, she told the conference, is the case of Mr Moyo who came to South Africa at the age of 21 in 1943. He has a South African wife who has her own house in Brakpan. They have six children in Brakpan, all born there. He has a job, but his contract expired in 1981.

(236) Harris and A 61.394-
Emigrants 16/3/82
287 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of National Education

How many persons in each population group emigrated from South Africa in each of the latest specified three years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

	<i>Whites</i>	<i>Coloureds</i>	<i>Asians</i>	<i>Blacks</i>
1978 .	20 078	365	243	Not available
1979 . .	15 171	355	168	Not available
1980	10 129	811	423	Not available

Record numbers flock to settle in SA

By GERALD REILLY

SOUTH AFRICA secured a record 34 688 immigrants in the first 10 months of last year, according to figures released in Pretoria yesterday by the Department of Statistics.

The number for the whole year is certain to exceed 40 000, with a net gain of about 30 000 when the emi-

gration loss is taken into account.

Emigrants for the first 10 months totalled 7 500

The gross immigration figure exceeded by nearly 11 000 the January to October figure for the previous year

The overwhelming majority of immigrants are still flowing into South Africa from the United Kingdom and Zimbabwe

Of the 3 806 who immigrated in October, 1 929 were from the UK, and 1 056 from Zimbabwe

The next biggest total — 122 — was contributed by West Germany.

Department of Internal Affairs immigration officials say that inquiries from intending immigrants continue to pour into the country's immigration offices in London

and Glasgow

The major reasons appear to be the recession in the UK and the high rate of unemployment — now exceeding 3-million — and the availability in South Africa of employment opportunities for skilled workers

Interest in South Africa as a new home was also high among Polish refugees in Vienna

16/11/77
236

236 127 S Times 2/3/82

Crane baron buys flats for skilled Polish workers and their families

By VERA BELJAKOVA

THE private enterprise of a South African millionaire means that nine skilled Polish workers and their families are being "imported" to this country.

And crane baron Harold Johnson is so keen to keep them that he has bought a block of flats in Benoni to house them.

"We want them to feel at home, get a cosy family feeling going and start settling down," said Mr Johnson.

"Afterwards, when they get used to the South African way of life, they can spread their wings and move into homes of their own choice elsewhere."

The 26-apartment block will also accommodate other of the company's employees.

Mr Johnson, boss of Johnson Crane Hire — South Africa's largest — went personally to refugee camps in Vienna to interview and offer jobs to the nine

after they had fled the Soviet-backed crackdown in Poland.

The men — all highly trained diesel mechanics and service engineers — will help implement Mr Johnson's company's expansion plans.

Well paid

"Some of them have such impressive technical qualifications that they will probably land up in senior management positions in South African industry in the years to come," commented Mr Johnson.

And to ensure that his new Polish engineers will stay with his company, Mr Johnson will pay them well.

"I shall be paying R1 400 a month — an average wage in our industry."

"I don't believe in treating

them like quasi-slave labour, paying a pittance or housing them in hostel-type accommodation.

"I must look after them well, or they will be poached by someone else. But then, disgruntled workers never do offer high productivity."

Two of the Polish immigrants speak English.

To make sure the others cope initially with their new language, Mr Johnson has also hired a "liaison officer" — a young student who speaks fluent English, who will further his studies through Unisa at night.

Once his new engineers have settled down, Mr Johnson intends bringing out more to South Africa.

"It pays me," he says. "Poles are willing and efficient workers."

"Their educational, technical and social background is very

solid indeed.

"In a matter of months they will be able to catch up with ours even though their techniques might be somewhat dated."

"They are also sufficiently versatile to be able to settle down in South Africa fairly rapidly once they have learnt English."

Some of the new Polish workers do have a smattering of school English.

Praise

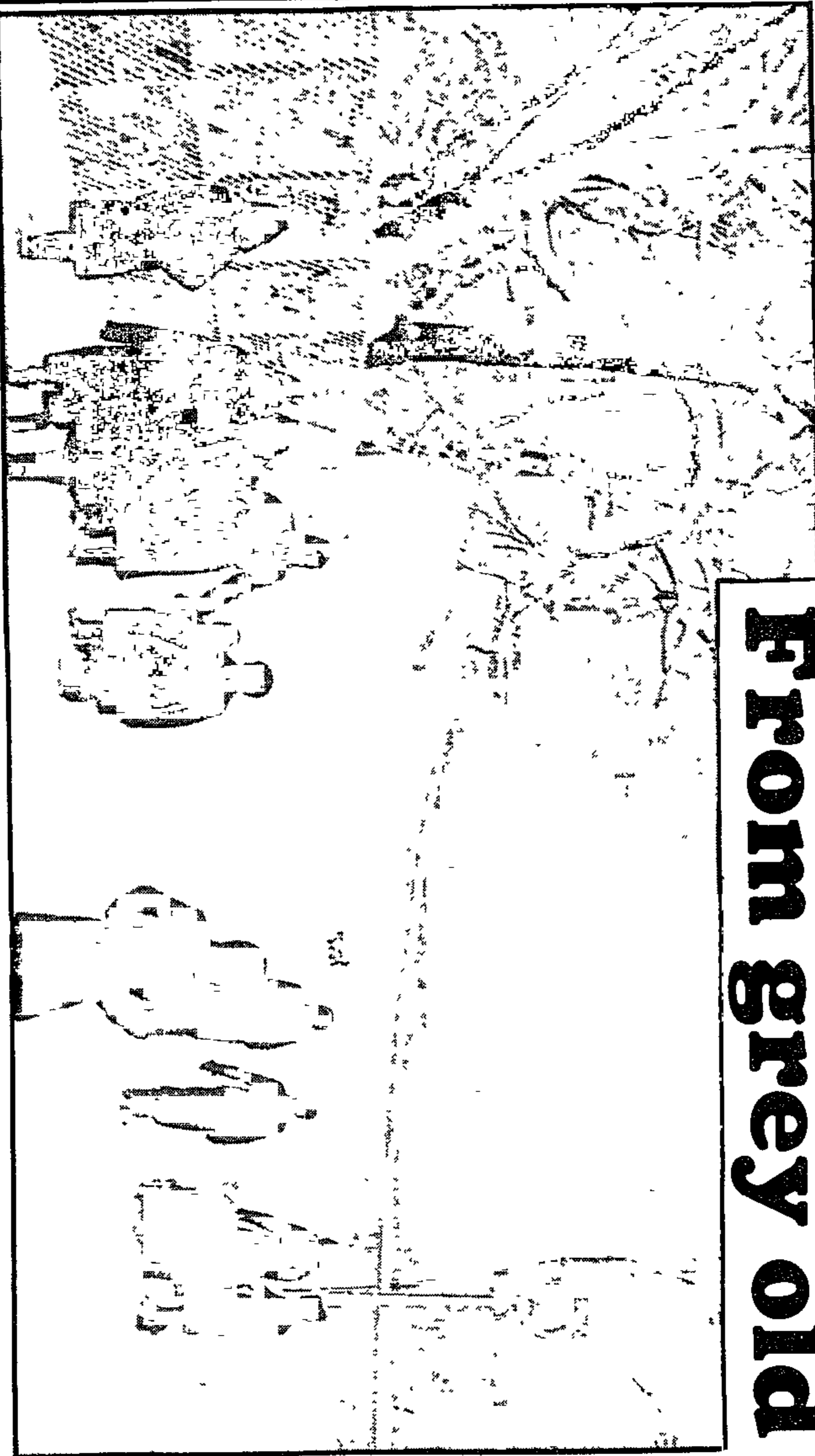
And, as Mr Johnson points out, "We will involve ourselves in their lives, give them a community feeling and try to integrate them."

The South African Embassy in Vienna receives high praise from Mr Johnson, who says:

"They must be working day and night. I received fantastic help from our man there, Wessel Marais."

British immigrants are pouring into South Africa . . .

From Grey Old Britain



Snowbound England during winter's arctic conditions.

British artisans, who have contracted with industrial operations to work in this country for a period, are disgruntled. Lured by the promise of better living standards, they found the cost of living and the cost of housing far higher than they claim they had been led to expect.

BY BARBARA LUDMAN

*W.M.
25/3/82*

236

7,3 percent according to the National Manpower Commission.

Who, after all, needs the new settlers? "We have a shortage of 6 000 artisans at the moment," said the Bifsa spokesman.

"We've only been allowed to train blacks as artisans since last year, and it takes three years

vanced by Bifsa, and if they change jobs, an employer would expect his money back as well.

Bifsa has imported 72 British artisans, "from general workers through to master craftsmen."

They weren't hard to find, unemployment in Britain has hit the three

tries Federation of SA (Bifsa), Sasol, Escom, Iscor, other industrial operations and a number of private employment agencies maintain offices in European centres, placing advertisements in local newspapers, designing packages for carpenters and joiners, bricklayers and other workmen who

lon (4,541), a pound (2,54kg) of butter at 30 pence (55c), cigarettes at 32 pence (59c) a pack and a pint (.568l) of beer at 28 pence (52c)

"Back home I had a three-bedroomed council house for 56 pounds (R103,60) a month," said the plumber, who has found a house here to rent for R400. The car-

SOUTH Africa is looking for artisans, engineers, nurses, physicians and other professionals, according to a spokesman for the Department of Internal Affairs.

And the Government — which publishes immigration booklets in English, French, German and Dutch — is not the only agency out there looking for skilled Europeans.

The Building Indus-

25/3/82

RDM

236

the sun.



The package is not un-attractive An approved immigrant can expect that 80 percent of the economy class airfare — one way — for himself and his wife will be paid by the Government, and that his children's fare will be reimbursed at the adult rate — which means it could well even out

And depending on which agency is doing the recruiting, his prospective employer might foot the remaining 20 percent.

There are hotel costs paid either by the Government or by the employer until the immigrant begins work, and sometimes help with shipping household goods.

It sounds terrific. So who's complaining?

A number of British working men who arrived last month, for a start

Recruited, they said, by Bifsa, they included disgruntled bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers and other artisans. All asked to remain anonymous

The artisans said an interviewer in Glasgow had quoted them an amazingly low cost of living. a three bed-roomed house for rent at R15 a week or for sale at R23 000, petrol at 60 pence (R1,11) a gal-

(R151,70) a month for a Glasgow flat, he'll be paying close to R400 here as well, for a house a half hour's drive from town

He and his mates work a five and a half day week, and they expect their wives to work as well They say they have been ripped off, that the jobs they have been offered carry wages that sound pretty good, but that on the open market, working for non-Bifsa employers, they could be making up to R3 an hour more.

But Bifsa, or their employers, have paid the 20 percent of their air fare not paid by the government, and have shelled out for their hotel rooms If they quit the Bifsa-connected employers, they'll have to pay the money back.



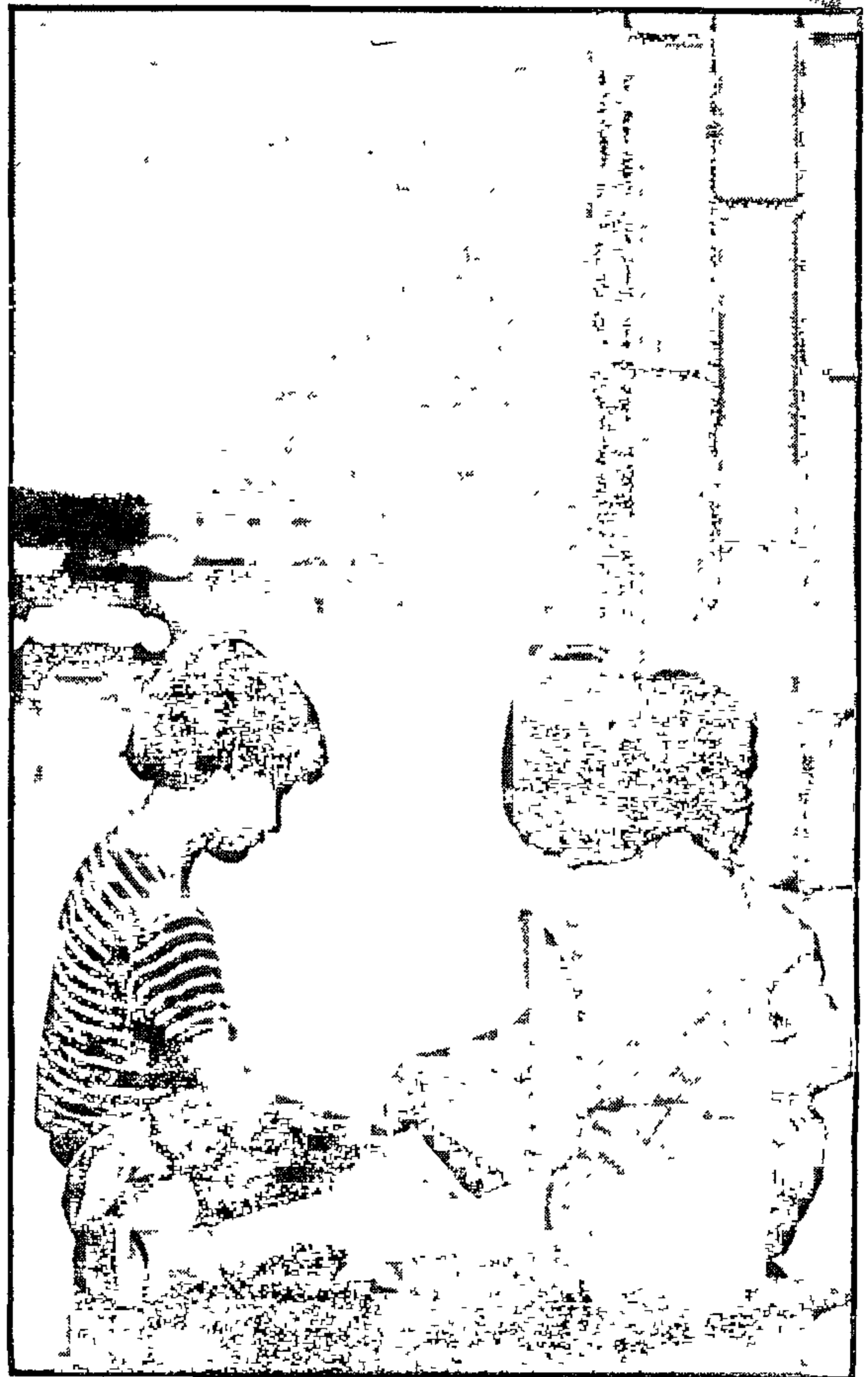
A Bifsa spokesman calls the claims "absolute nonsense."

"They were quoted true prices in Glasgow," he says As for their wages "They were told the laid-down rates, the minimum negotiated rate in the Industrial Council Agreement If some people are paying more, nothing can be done about it"

Only if the artisans leave the building industry, the spokesman said, will they have to pay back the money ad-

Unemployment among South African blacks stands at about

to train an artisan We brought out the British artisans as a stopgap guage. They were speaking a sort of native tongue."



British immigrant children playing disconsolately in a hotel lobby.

yet many are fast disillusioned when they arrive

to a place in the sun?

ROM 25/3/82 236

THEY arrive by jumbo jet and trek in borrowed cars.

But the settlers of the 1980s aren't all that different from the hardy folk sent out 160 years ago to tame the inhospitable frontiers of the Eastern Cape.

Recruited with promises of a better life, and faced with a recession back home, more than 15 000 British men, women and children emigrated to South Africa in the first ten months of last year, close to 44 percent of the immigrant total.

"We're here," said a newly-arrived immigrant last week, "whether we like it or loathe it. And believe me, at the moment I don't like it."

"I'm not running down the country," he added, "just the lies we'd been told. We came out to try to better ourselves and could cry when I think of what I gave up a good Council house, fully furnished, my own car, no debts."

His expectations revolved around high wages and cheap accommodation, food, beer, cigarettes (see story, opposite page).

The immigrant syndrome of heightened and unrealistic expectations is not new, nor is it particularly South African.

Nor are such phenomena as a longing for home an inability to

"The English way of life is pubs and clubs," she says, "talking to your neighbour over the fence, a night out at bingo. It's interior and insular and based on the family."

The organisation functions as a sort of social welfare referral service, helping immigrants to find accommodation, lawyers, hospital services. They stage social functions as well, with regional offices offering everything from coffee mornings to bingo evenings.

Mrs Raymall would like to see more branches and more social events, involving South Africans as well as immigrants.

All very well, once one is settled, but it takes a long time for an immigrant to settle in, and some of the immigrants simply don't have the talent to adapt.

"The men are all right," she says. "They're out all day. They can have a pint with the chaps after work."

"The biggest problem is the wives. I've seen looks in their eyes that I never thought I'd see. They're nice, decent, honest people, and they're down in the depths."

There's a carpenter's wife, ensconced in a Hillbrow hotel, who seems to spend her mornings haunting fur-

problem?" they say, in unison.

One despairs of the British immigrant and then one meets immigrant families like the Joneses, and the picture shifts, dramatically. They've made it — in less than a year. They would probably make it anywhere.

Homeowners in Ireland, they've bought a house here, furnished it, bought a car.

They say they knew they'd have to work hard once they got here, they add that they're used to working hard.

They have collected a houseful of stray animals, a lot of South African friends, an interest in their new country. They don't talk about "back home". They're here now.

Mr Jones came out to "have a good look around" and to find a job a few months before the family emigrated. He came to South Africa, he says, "for the opportunity for progressing quicker, within a lifetime."

"By the time we came Maggie Thatcher was in," he says, "doing a grand job, but even if everybody does the right thing — which I don't fancy there's much chance of their doing — they'll take about 15 years to get that country sorted out."

"I like South Africa," he says. "It suits fine.

The climate is a big plus.

working as a petrol attendant to serving in a shop. In October she got a job as an accounts analyst clerk. "I didn't know such things existed until I came out here," she says.

It was going out to work that made the difference, she says.

"In Ireland you can spend all day at home and still see lots of people. You have your neighbours, your family. But you get settled in a house here and see no one from one day to the next."

"You need to get to work and to be able to get about."

They have opinions on a lot of things — black education, bad drivers, the banking system — subjects they would not necessarily have discussed in Ireland.

Their lifestyle has changed, as well. That's just fine with them.

"Your attitude has got to be right," says Mr Jones. "You're changing your country, you're changing your way of life. Unless you're prepared to adapt you shouldn't bother coming."



Valerie Jones, 8, and sister Joanne, 11, sitting by the pool with friends.

LDM 25/3/82

236

Almost half the immigrants settling in this country are from Britain, writes BARBARA LUDMAN. All too often, their expectations are unrealistic . . . many appear unwilling to adapt.

But there are enough British immigrants pouring into South Africa to change the complexion of entire neighbourhoods, workplaces, schools. Their problems — and how they are solving them — are relevant.

The 1820 Settlers try to help, according to Mrs Margaret Raymall, Transvaal branch manager.

Established a century after the settlers landed in Algoa Bay, for 40 years the organisation recruited British immigrants of all types — teachers, nurses, working men — and bought farms throughout South Africa to be worked by immigrant farmers.

In 1961 the Government took over the recruitment function.

"Now our purpose is to integrate British immigrants into the South African way of life," says Mrs Raymall — "mixing with South African people, English and Afrikaans speaking."

The lifestyle of most British immigrants is more different from the South African lifestyle than one might think.

afternoons watching her small children splash in a hotel pool

Will she get a job? "I don't know," she says. "She'll have to," says her husband, who spent last year on the dole in Scotland while his wife worked in a factory canteen. Can she drive? "No," she says. How will she get around in the suburb she's moving to? "I don't know," she says.

A plumber's wife says she worked in Britain as a domestic in a hospital, serving tea, washing dishes "I've applied for a clerking job," she says. "I think I'll get it. How do you get a driver's licence here?"

The drivers terrify them, with the lack of lane discipline, the signposting is impossible to decipher. Taxis are expensive, so they stay close to home. A car is a dream; so is a television set.

How about the politics?

"I'm not interested in politics here," says the plumber "I wasn't interested in politics back home. They only rip you off. It's a waste of time"

And race? "What race

here seem to do far more for the children, in terms of general education, getting them out and about"

Mr Jones comes from Manchester. His wife is Irish. The family was living near Belfast when the factory where he worked was closed down and he was offered a transfer to the home office.

"The recession hit Ireland far harder than the troubles did," he says. "We didn't want to go back to the UK."

Mr Jones works in production planning and control. He started work a few days after arrival. His wife and the children two young girls, went house-hunting.

"I don't know whether you can imagine what it was like for the first three weeks," she says. "I don't know what we did. I used to lie on the bed in the afternoon and read. It was a terrible three weeks."

"When we moved into the house it was better. We had no furniture, but we could do our own cooking"

She'd had a string of jobs in Ireland, from

Fewer Dutch settlers

Argus Correspondent

ARGUS 26/3/82

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PRETORIA.—The number of immigrants from the Netherlands had declined over the last few years because the Dutch Government discouraged emigration to South Africa, Mr Andries Engelbrecht, Director of Immigration and Internal Affairs said.

He was addressing a meeting of the Afrikaans-Nederlandse Werkge-meenskap in Pretoria.

Mr Engelbrecht said misunderstanding and incorrect information were deliberately processed to prevent immigration.

He said immigrants from the Netherlands were usually offered financial assistance, if

they intended to go to the traditional immigration countries but this was not done if they intended to emigrate to South Africa.

Similarly, many European countries offered reduced fares to emigrants, and here, too, the Dutch Government made an exception in the case of South Africa.

Another area where immigration authorities in this country experienced difficulty was in checking the credentials and security factor of would-be immigrants from the Netherlands because that Government would not co-operate.

It has been the experience of my department in the past that people have

offered bogus qualifications. And in this day and age everyone must be investigated from a security point of view," he said.

"A Dutch person who immigrates here and takes up a Government post also stands to lose his Dutch citizenship," said Mr Engelbrecht.

The same difficulties were not experienced with other European countries, however.

Mr Engelbrecht also said that the present increase in unemployment figures overseas could lead to an increase in immigrants to this country, but, he said, only skilled workers would be considered.

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Big subsidies towards hiring of Poles

28/3/82 5 Times

236

"WE'RE paying the price of job reservation," says the managing director of a company which is spending a conservatively estimated R5 500 a family to recruit Polish mechanics in Vienna, and establish them with their families in South Africa

The figure he refers to excludes the 50% Government subsidy which he receives on the cost of air fares for the immigrants, and also excludes other hidden subsidies by way of tax relief his company enjoys on recruitment costs.

Although no figures were available to Business Times regarding the full cost to the economy of recruiting Polish skills, a fair estimate per person might be in the region of R10 000

So far, the Department of the Interior has admitted 1 071 Poles, which would indicate a cost to the economy of about R10-million

Of those admitted, about half are breadwinners.

Cheap or expensive skills?

By Colin Bower

The recruiting Government and private-sector companies, which include Rand Mines, Gencor, Anglo American, LTA, Escom, Iscor and Sasol, obviously believe that their outlay is worthwhile, though the cost-effectiveness of their decisions clearly depends on Government subsidies

It could also be said that the purchase price for the quality of skills being purchased — often professional and multi-disciplinary skills — is reasonable

On the other hand, it might also be said that R10-million would have bought a great deal in the way of educational and training facilities, thereby enabling South Africa to make use of its own human resources

Money spent on training facilities benefits succeeding generations of students — money spent on outright purchase of skills offers benefits

over a single working lifetime. What the import of skills highlights is the cost to the country of years of inadequate education and training spending, and of restrictive labour policies

Also, the costs of overseas recruitment give some indication of the amounts the country must be prepared to spend to procure its own skills

According to representatives of recruiting firms, incentives and allowances to incoming Poles normally include an initial payment which could be equivalent to a month's salary, and help by way of either loans or outright payments to establish families in accommodation, and to provide them with transport.

Harold Johnson, managing director of Johnson Crane Hire, says that the eight Polish mechanics he has recruited are being provided with free accommodation for a month on arrival

In addition, his firm is giving them all their basic

household needs. "Our new employees are an investment, and we believe we must ensure that they are properly bedded in to their new society and home"

Rand Mines' overseas recruiting policy is not confined to the Polish, and personnel director Don King said. "We don't view recruiting as the answer to South Africa's skilled-labour shortage. The answer — and our policy — is to train our own vast labour potential here"

Annica Foxcroft, a director of Inter-man, a business communication skills and language training company, says that companies which do not take the cultural acclimatisation of their newly recruited Poles seriously will not be in a position to make full use of their outstanding skills.

"These people often arrive frightened, uprooted and traumatised. To push them through a language laboratory does not amount to an adequate initiation programme"

(236)
slow
 1/7/82
**PW slices
 red tape
 for Pole's
 gold future**

By Bob Davis

A Polish tradesman who was offered a job in South Africa but had to wait for official red tape to allow him to enter the country short circuited the system by writing to the Prime Minister.

And Mr Botha responded by getting officials to speed up the procedure

The tradesman, Mr Tadues Dulz, was selected for a job by Gencor and had he not taken the bold step of writing to the most influential man he could think of, he and his family would not yet have been here.

Mr Dulz, his wife Jodwiga and their two children are now settling down to life on the Buffelsfontein Goldmine

The family left Poland almost a year ago and had been living in Austria where Mr Dulz applied for the Gencor job

Natal artisans quitting for life Down Under

NATAL'S coloured artisans are quitting South Africa for Australia in large numbers

And as the manpower drain continues unabated, industrialists this week described the development as "alarming" and said it should be a matter of concern to the country as a whole

Relatives of families who have already settled in Australia said the country has become a major attraction for skilled coloured workers in recent times because it offered better job opportunities, more freedom and a chance for their children to have a better life

One of the major industrial growth points most affected by this manpower drain is

Maritzburg, where several jobs for skilled workers are going begging

By TICKS CHETTY

Mr Nico Vermeulen, a director of the Maritzburg Chamber of Industries, said "I find this development disturbing. The country is desperately short of skilled labour and it is sad to learn that the people we need are leaving"

Mr Norman Middleton, a trade unionist and a former senior official of the Labour

Party, said he knew of several families who had left South Africa recently to settle in Australia

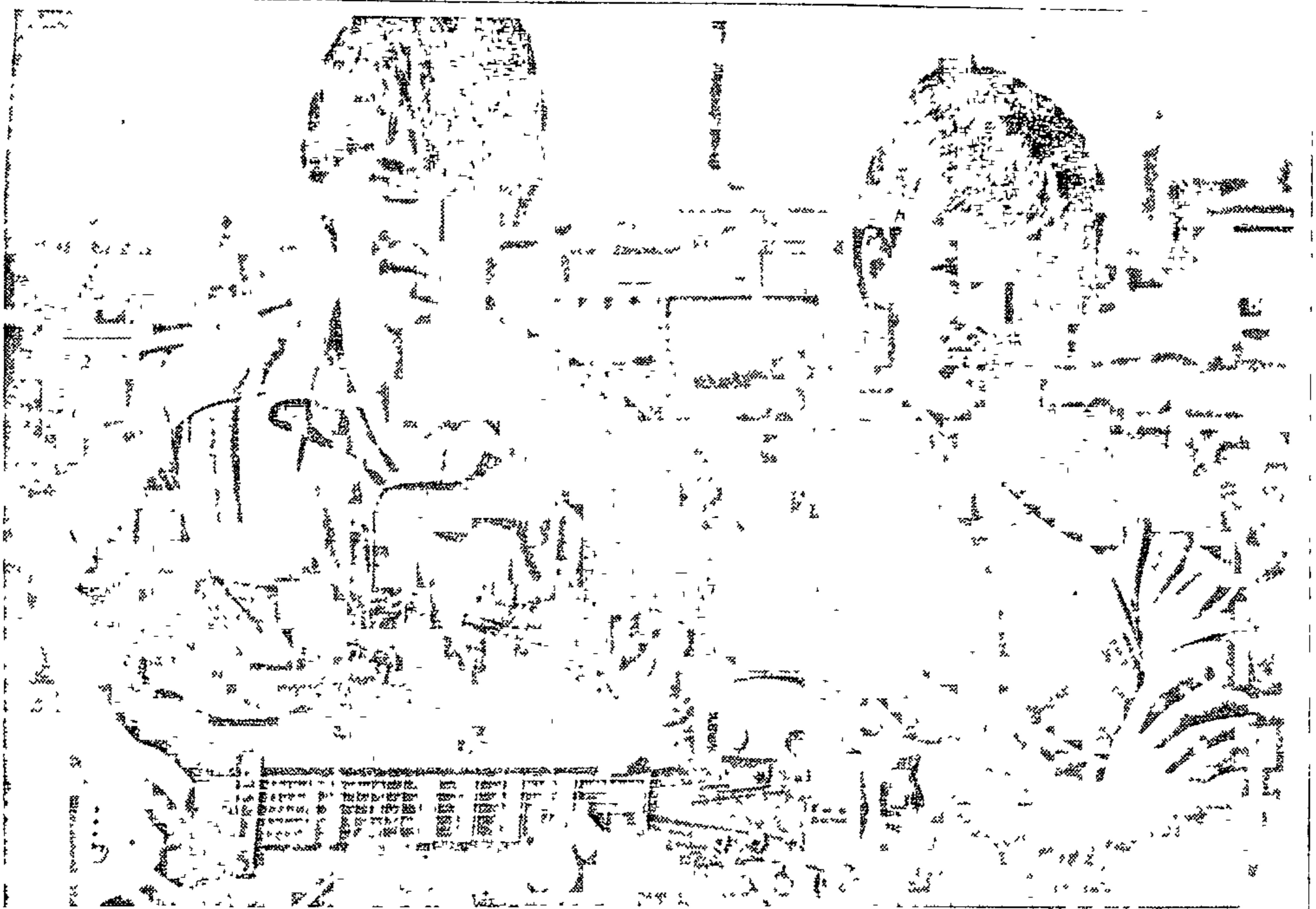
"The tragedy is that the people who are leaving are young and skilled. They are leaving to seek a better life for their children

"Apartheid has played a big part in determining their decision

"I have heard people who had left for Australia say 'I don't want my child to grow up in this strange society. Why should they put up with the restrictions which determined my life?'"

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236 S Times 11/4/82



MR WIESTAW Worach, 21, left, and Mr Mark Kopec on the terrace of their hotel in Saldanha Bay.

Poles in Saldanha living lonely lives

236 ARGUS 27/4/82

SIXTEEN Polish seamen who jumped ship to seek political asylum in South Africa three months ago, are living an isolated, lonely life in Saldanha Bay

The men are isolated because they cannot speak English or Afrikaans, neither can they read or write in either language

They are lonely, because their isolation makes them yearn for home, their wives, children, girlfriends. And they know they can't go back.

ANATHEMA

The thought of going back to Poland under communist rule is anathema to these men. At the same time, the thought of never seeing their families again is equally unpalatable.

Twenty-one-year-old Mark Kopec comes from a small village in Poland he doesn't want to name for fear of victimisation

He is a navigator and the only Pole in Saldanha who can speak English

On January 25, Mr Kopec, his friend Mr Wiestaw Worach and four others, jumped the Polish ship Kantar in Cape Town

They were accommodated at the Seafarers' Club in Cape Town until February 18 when they were transferred, along with 11 other Poles from Walvis Bay, to Saldanha.

EMPLOYED

The Sea Harvest Fishing Company has employed the men in various capacities, two are deckhands, two are mates, one's a technologist and the rest work on nets on the premises of Sea Harvest

They agree that their greatest stumbling block is language. They claim that in spite of assurances by their employers that they would be given language courses, nothing has been done.

"If we could just get some tapes, or Polish-English dictionaries, it would help," said Mark. "Without the language we are really stuck"

A Saldanha police sergeant said the only word the Poles understand is "taxi".

"But this is the land of milk and honey," he added, "and the Poles seem to be happy"

Mr Kopec, and Mr Worach, both bachelors, are happy

Their "home" at the moment is a two-star hotel, they earn between R800 and R900 a month as mates in the trawlers and they intend to stay in South Africa

NO COMPLAINTS

In contrast, the other Poles claim to be working long hours 7.30 am to 6 pm, but there are no complaints about pay — just the state of some of the boats

The biggest hardships of these men is being separated — possibly for-

ever — from their families in Poland

About 10 of them are married with children.

Mr Kopec has sent four letters and five postcards to his family, but has heard nothing since his arrival in South Africa.

"We miss our families very much, but we don't think they will ever get out of Poland to see us again — not unless there is big political change there."

SOLIDARITY

Most of the Poles in Saldanha are members of the free trade union, Solidarity, and refuse to submit themselves to communist rule

"Die Pole" as they are referred to by the locals, stick largely to themselves but do accept the occasional hospitality of braai or party held by their colleagues.

Apart from that, the social life is confined playing darts, drinking vodka and playing cards

"There are no women here," said one of them "just fish, plenty of fish

1979
1978
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Year

236 Emigrants/immigrants 7/5/82
 Hansard Q Col. 785-788
 Mr A G THOMPSON asked the
 Prime Minister

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured (c)
 Asian and (d) Black persons (i) emigrated
 from and (ii) immigrated into South Africa
 in each month of 1979, 1980 and 1981?

The PRIME MINISTER

(a)	1979		1980		1981	
	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)
Jan	1 770	2 084	1 334	1 930	582	3 172
Feb	1 116	1 260	688	1 718	708	3 188
Mar	1 607	1 535	1 174	2 036	907	3 480

787

FRIDAY, 7 MAY 1982

788

	1979		1980		1981	
	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)
Apr	1 066	1 337	680	1 715	490	2 662
May	1 682	1 577	983	2 345	818	3 984
Jun	1 545	1 578	1 045	2 792	629	3 190
Jul	1 414	1 357	835	2 585	761	3 468
Aug	1 533	1 468	926	2 818	845	4 021
Sept	928	1 502	581	2 991	379	3 637
Oct	814	1 522	514	2 697	473	3 790
Nov	752	1 608	591	2 858	471	3 525
Dec	969	1 740	778	2 734	637	3 877
Total	15 171	18 568	10 129	29 228	7 700	42 003

(b)	1979		1980		1981	
	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)
Jan	48	5	96	3	3	1
Feb	20	2	76	3	69	2
Mar	33	8	108	6	86	1
Apr	1	—	17	1	27	—
May	59	2	69	4	63	—
Jun	20	9	88	2	73	1
Jul	20	2	73	—	60	1
Aug	28	3	68	2	84	1
Sept	14	1	42	3	23	—
Oct	13	1	65	1	67	5
Nov	18	1	40	—	58	4
Dec	2	1	69	2	68	2
Total	276	35	811	27	681	18

(c)	1979		1980		1981	
	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)
Jan	32	11	44	2	3	2
Feb	17	3	25	2	53	2
Mar	25	5	63	7	53	2
Apr	4	2	18	5	16	—
May	9	4	31	10	30	5
Jun	10	2	22	14	17	13
Jul	11	4	31	1	27	4
Aug	15	1	32	2	37	5
Sept	10	4	17	13	31	4
Oct	24	7	15	6	46	11
Nov	10	2	27	3	34	5
Dec	1	2	44	5	16	10
Total	168	47	369	70	363	63

(d)	1979		1980		1981	
	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)
Jan	12	4	4	4	1	—
Feb	6	2	2	4	3	1
Mar	1	3	3	3	1	—
Apr	7	2	8	2	—	2
May	8	1	7	6	6	6
Jun	4	3	3	7	1	6
Jul	13	2	1	3	3	6
Aug	10	—	8	2	14	4
Sept	7	5	1	5	7	2
Oct	3	1	—	1	4	—
Nov	2	2	11	1	3	4
Dec	6	5	6	2	4	1
Total	79	30	54	40	47	32

Israeli migrants pour into S. Africa

736
16/5/82
Times

By WILMAR UTTING

CONCERN is growing at the Israeli Embassy over the numbers of Israelis leaving their country to settle in South Africa.

At least one block of flats in Johannesburg now displays signs in English and Hebrew.

The 400-apartment Metropolitan in Berea instructs tenants in Hebrew where to put their rubbish.

And the Jewish Board of Deputies has launched a study to establish the exact size of the Israeli community in the Republic which is "guesstimated" by some officials to be as high as 30 000.

But the acting Israeli Ambassador in Pretoria, Dr Emmanuel Lottem, said this week: "Nobody really knows. But the number of Israelis leaving their home country is a matter of great concern and we don't know what to do about it."

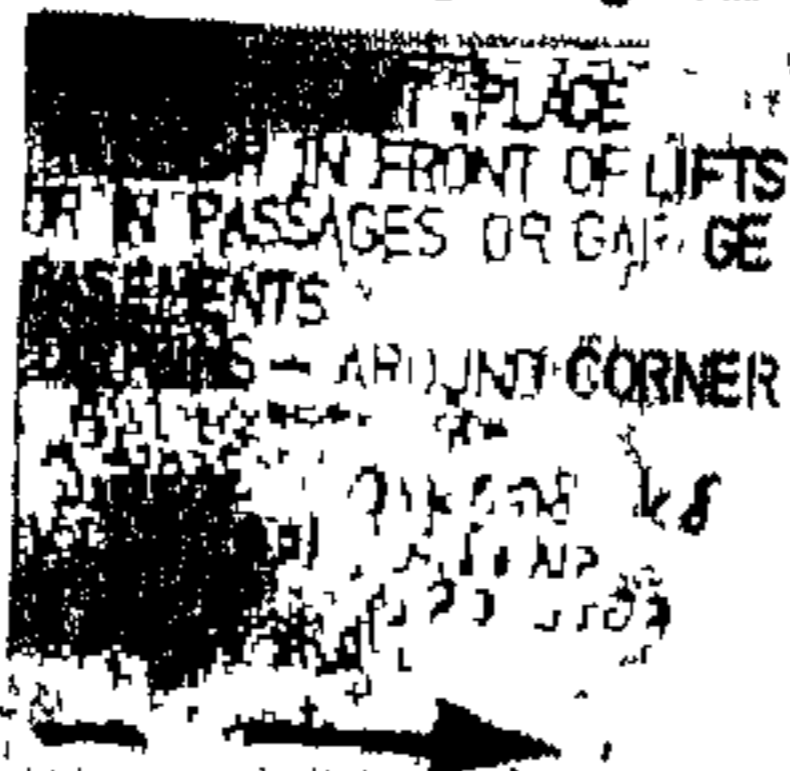
He said he had been unable to establish accurately how many Israelis were in South Africa.

The Department of Internal Affairs was inclined to treat their information as confidential, he said. "I have heard figures as high as between 25 000 and 30 000."

Another embassy source gave the Sunday Times a "reliable" figure of between 15 000 and 20 000.

Dr Lottem said he was less concerned about the Israelis who came to South Africa on a contract basis.

"They come to South Africa when the economic position in Israel is not good, carry out their contracts and go home, taking foreign cur-



Signs in English and Hebrew in a block of flats encourage them. Our concern is about those who leave Israel to settle permanently in the United States or South Africa.

"Every person leaving helps to create a national problem because Israel is a beleaguered nation where every person counts. It is a State founded on ideals and people leaving invalidate those ideals.

Some people would say immigrants to South Africa are deserters from a battlefield.

"I am not as radical as that, but when people say we Israelis have a siege mentality there is a reason for it," Dr Lottem said.

Mr Steven Cohen, assistant executive director of the Jewish Board of Deputies confirmed a probe would be launched to establish the exact extent of immigration to South Africa from Israel.

"Our concern is not the same as that of the embassy. We want to know from an academic point of view.

"But it is enormously difficult to find sufficient field workers to knock at doors and interview people.

"We considered advertising for Israelis to come forward, but we have found this is seldom successful."

The managing director of Israpower, a company which seeks labour in Israel to fill gaps in South Africa's industrial labour force, said there were not more than 250 contract workers in South Africa at any one time.

Mr Y. Makori said he had demands from Secunda and even from the mines for mechanics, fitters and turners, moulders, pattern makers, maintenance electricians and engineers.

A spokesman for the Department of Internal Affairs, Mr A S Joubert, said he was unable to supply immigration figures over the telephone.

The Department of Statistics, however, gave their official figures of the number of Israelis who had come to South Africa as immigrants since 1970.

The figure up to and including 1980 totals only 2 398.

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Warning by Buthelezi on immigrants

CARE Times 24/5/82

114 174 236

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The last thing South Africa needs now is an influx of hardliners unable to come to terms with a black government in Zimbabwe, says the Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

He was speaking at the weekend when he opened a training centre of the Kwazulu Development Corporation at Umgababa

Chief Buthelezi said these people were not only doing black South Africans out of jobs, but they were compounding the country's already difficult political problems

He said the immigrants from Zimbabwe applauded all the "quaint" proposals of the President's Council, which excluded 70 percent of the population from power-sharing

The Chief Minister said black people had a right to expect expensive training now because they had been neglected in the past. This was not the black man's fault, he declared.

'White selfishness'

It was the direct result of white selfishness which had kept all doors closed to blacks for so many generations, Chief Buthelezi said

He pointed out that almost 25 percent of the posts in the Kwazulu civil service were filled by people who were either unqualified or under-qualified for the responsibilities they were expected to carry

The Chief Minister said unless South Africa could

curb the rising tide of unemployment, the country was going to be faced with very serious social and economic consequences

Training on an ever greater scale, unfettered by ideology, was the only solution to South Africa's dilemma, he maintained

● Chief Buthelezi, addressing a function to mark the Year of the Aged, also held at the weekend, criticized the gap between old-age pensions for whites and other race groups and old-age pensions for Africans

The function was organized by the Inkatha Youth Group of Umlazi. Chief Buthelezi is the president of Inkatha

Disparity

The chief said there was an in-built insensitivity amongst whites which made them accept as normal the disparity in scales used to finance white and black services

The financing of the education of white children contrasted sharply with the financing of the education of black children, he maintained.

Chief Buthelezi said black life expectancy in South Africa was lower than that of other race groups.

Many blacks believed that once liberation was achieved, a Utopia would mushroom overnight with no poverty, disease or ignorance

This was a pipe-dream, he said

He emphasized the importance of self-help and self-reliance in the struggle for liberation

Mckennon Chairs
Alusaf
Vosa
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Membership: 198

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Registration:

Founded: 1973

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Officials: Secre

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Year	Membership
1980	
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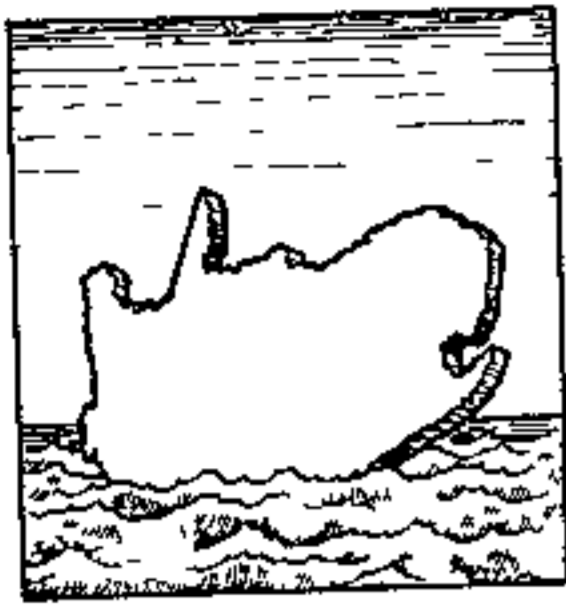
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Fosatu Annual Report NOV. 1980/81

8 400
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7 000
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3 900
3 900
Total

SA needs you now

236



Immigrants are pouring into the country. The bulk of newcomers are either fleeing recession in Britain or black rule in Zimbabwe. Smaller, but still significant, numbers are arriving from elsewhere and there has also been a slowdown in emigration.

In addition, large, but unquantified, numbers of skilled contract workers are being imported for specific periods. Big publicly-owned corporations like Sasol and Armscor are particularly active in this respect.

This year, if the economic slowdown is not too severe, SA could come close to matching the best ever annual immigration figure — 1975's 50 464. Even that won't tell the whole story, since recent years have seen a large inflow from Namibia estimated at 20 000 plus, which is not reflected in official figures.

But the floodgates have not just simply been opened. Indeed, entrance is given only to a fraction of those wanting to come. Bureaucratic delays and procedures still infu-

riate immigrants and recruiters alike.

The whole question of white immigration also poses a profound dilemma for those who believe erroneously that each immigrant deprives a black man of a job.

White immigration provokes knee-jerk rejection from white liberals and the black community as a whole. They argue that immigrants take jobs and opportunities that should be reserved for blacks. It is a fallacious argument as skilled workers assist the economy to grow faster, thus creating more jobs for the less skilled.

Internal Affairs Minister Chris Heunis has undertaken that no immigrants would be admitted if their presence was to the detriment of the local population. He added that by "local population" he meant "black, coloured, Asian and white people."

Andries Engelbrecht, director of immigration at the Department of Internal Affairs, tells the *FM* that his department is very conscious of the need to allow in only those who are needed when screening applications.

That, in turn, creates other difficulties. Industrial and private recruiting organisations complain bitterly about de-

lays in screening applicants and about the involved and detailed forms would-be immigrants have to complete — particularly those relating to security. As the *FM* pointed out in October 1980, when the immigration boom was getting underway, the whole immigrant procedure is wrapped in red tape.

Although there have been efforts to streamline the system, Engelbrecht agrees that most of the procedures are being maintained. He argues that the security of the country is paramount and the procedures are necessary. Heunis has pointed out that apart from security it is necessary to screen applicants for health problems and criminal records.

Engelbrecht's department is, however, doing its best to co-operate with recruiters. In February it called together representatives of 80 industrial and recruiting organisations to discuss immigration procedures. According to participants the department concentrated on explaining the procedures and on appealing to recruiters to follow them.

This is no doubt useful and necessary. But there are few bureaucratically-devised

Hansen
 Port Elizabeth: shooting incident
 8/6/83
 *17 Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether a charge has been laid with the South African Police in connection with a shooting incident in the central area of Port Elizabeth on or about 30 May 1983, if so, (a) how many shots were fired and (b)(i) by whom, (ii) at whom and (iii) why were they fired,
- (2) whether the South African Police have instituted or will institute an investigation into the circumstances surrounding this incident?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) Yes
- (a) Three
- (b) (i) A traffic officer
- (ii) A person suspected by the traffic officer of having been involved in an armed robbery
- (iii) To prevent the person from fleeing

Hansen
 De Hoop: environment impact study
 8/6/83
 *18 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries

- (1) Whether the members of the committee appointed to carry out an environment impact study with regard to the proposed weapons testing site at De Hoop have been briefed on their terms of reference, if so, when in the case of each member.
- (2) whether a copy of the brief will be made public, if not why not, if so, when,

(5) whether an investigation has been held into the incident if not, why not, if so, (a) who conducted the investigation and (b) what were the findings?

THE MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

- (1) Yes
- (a) Two
- (b) On 25 May 1983
- (2) Yes
- (a) The detention block at the institution
- (b) (i) They were held there after they had absconded, were found and brought back to the institution
- (ii) Approximately 25 hours

(3) and (4) the detention block at a place of safety and detention forms part of the institution and is under the supervision of the staff with the head of the institution in charge. Every cell in the detention block must be visited by supervising staff every hour. The other details requested by the hon member form the subject of investigations already in process and I do not think it will be proper to deal with them now.

(5) The South African Police is investigating the incident and a departmental inquiry is in process. I wish to assure the hon member and this House that it was with deep regret that I learned of what happened at the Wentworth Place of Safety and Detention and I wish to convey my sincere sympathy and that of the Government to the relatives of the two boys who died so tragically. Everything possible is being done at State institutions to safeguard the well-being of children entrusted to their care and to further promote this goal, this

incident will be thoroughly investigated and whatever additional measures are found to be necessary will be implemented

Questions standing over from Friday, 3 June 1983

Hansen
 236
 South African Citizenship Act
 8/6/83
 *15 Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Internal Affairs

- (1) Whether he intends to apply the provisions of section 17 of the South African Citizenship Act No 44 of 1949 to persons residing in Transkei once that country has been independent for seven years, if not
- (2) whether he will amend the section concerned in so far as it relates to citizens residing in the independent Black states, if so what is the nature of the amendment envisaged
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

(1) and (3) Section 17 of the South African Citizenship Act No 44 of 1949 does not apply to persons who are South African citizens by birth but only to persons who became South African citizens by registration or naturalization, who reside outside the Republic for a continuous period of more than seven years. In terms of the said section such persons will lose their South African citizenship unless they are excluded from the operation of that section for one or other of the reasons specified in section 17(1)(a) to (e). The question of application of the said section by the Minister of Internal Affairs only arises with regard to the granting of exemptions in terms of subsections (5) and (6) of that section. I will consider all applications for exemption on merit.

- (2) No amendment of the section is envisaged

Mr. D J N MALCOMESS Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, could he say whether it is his opinion that a visit, for example, from Transkei to East London for an hour or two, would be sufficient during that period of seven years to ensure that the person concerned does not lose his South African citizenship?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I do not regard question time in Parliament as the time to express opinions but as the time to give facts. I have given the hon member the relevant facts. If he wants an opinion, he should raise the matter in debate.

†Mr S S VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply and in view of the serious consequences of forfeiting citizenship, does the hon the Minister or his department envisage at any stage to inform persons who are thus effected beforehand about what can happen to their citizenship?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I welcome the opportunity given by the question to give publicity to this risk. I said in my reply that the section provides for an exemption procedure. Persons who value their citizenship highly are enabled by way of an application to obtain exemption and to retain their citizenship. Any such application will be considered on merit. I should also like to point out that the section even provides for a class of persons to be exempted. If it is proved that there is a need for a class of persons to be considered for exemption, such an application will also be considered on merit.

†Mr. S S VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon Minister's reply, may I ask him whether he would not concede that in terms of Electoral Act regulations which were before the House, special provision can be made for such persons. For the purposes the delimitation of electoral divisions provision has to be made for where these people can vote. Is that not sufficient indication for the hon the Minister that those persons should perhaps be exempted as a class from this arrange-

ment? Should they not at least be informed so that they could make that choice on the basis of proper information?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, the section concerned grants seven years' grace to persons living outside the borders of the Republic. There is therefore enough time for people to decide whether they want to accept the citizenship of the country in which they are going to live or whether they want to retain their South African citizenship, in which case there are procedures which enable them to do so. The fact that the Electoral Acts make provision for such persons to vote is to my mind a logical provision which has been included in the electoral laws, firstly, because there are people who as born South African citizens, retain their South African citizenship permanently and do not lose it after seven years, and secondly, because persons can live outside the borders of the Republic for a long period, namely seven years, and during that period remain registerable as voters of the Republic and as such can exercise the right to vote. There is nothing sinister about this. We do not want to deprive anybody who wants to remain a citizen of south Africa, of his citizenship. The legal procedures have been created and we shall welcome it if we receive such applications. We shall consider them on merit.



Baffling case of the ²³⁶ ~~285~~ ^{24/6/82} ^{Staw} vanishing Portuguese

By Jaap Boekkool

What lies behind the man-made myth that 600 000 Portuguese are living in South Africa, when the latest census shows there are only 57 000?

It is a whodunit to baffle even Sherlock Holmes.

Nobody admits to remembering exactly who triggered what market researcher Mr Wally Langschmidt calls the biggest hoax pulled in South Africa.

"We could never find out what organisation or person did a survey which claimed the 600 000, but we knew that only between 0,5 percent and one percent of whites were listening to the country's only Portuguese radio station," said Mr Langschmidt, retired chairman of the Market Research Africa

ANONYMOUS

An anonymous undated "survey" on the Portuguese community was sent out by Sapa in 1978 and repeated claims that one out of seven South African whites was Portu-

guese. The survey said the Portuguese community spent R120 million monthly on food.

Even if the figure of 600 000 Portuguese settlers were accepted, that was a fanciful claim it meant that each Portuguese baby, child, toddler and adult ate R200 worth of food a month.

If such a food bill were applied to the actual Portuguese community of 57 000, each person would eat up more than R2 000 a month, presumably in caviar, truffles, maitre d'hotel and French champagne.

The main beneficiary of the inflated population figure seems to have been Radio Paralelo, the local commercial station owned by Music Radio.

Soon after the supposed influx of white refugees, from Angola and Mozambique, Radio Paralelo advertised that among the 600 000 Portuguese it had captured 350 000 adult listeners.

Asked to comment on this Mr Issy Kirsch, managing director of Paralelo (plus

Swazi and Music) Radio said "Whether we were the main beneficiaries of the claims made on behalf of the Portuguese is not something I can discuss with you on the telephone."

"I cannot remember who made the first survey, but we made use of some of its figures in a brochure we issued. I think a Mr Costa and an airline were involved."

Whatever Paralelo's peck listenership might have been, a recent All Media and Products Survey figure showed only 2 000 listeners a day switched to it.

Advertisers have been aware for some time that the radio station's population claims should be taken with a barrel of salt.

"Advertisers would only have had to look at research done into listenership. Otherwise the question is one of 'let the buyer beware,'" said Mr Hugh Lendrum, executive director of the Society of Marketers.

Other media did not always beware — the 600 000 figure was

repeated for years. One Johannesburg newspaper even claimed that 400 000 Portuguese lived in this city, at a time when Johannesburg's total white population was 450 000.

There will still be argument on the size of South Africa's second-biggest white foreign minority group — the British are the biggest by far and the Germans number 20 000 fewer than the Portuguese.

Because of the many ifs and buts in the 1980 census, allegations of undercount, and the presence of well-hidden illegal immigrants, the Number Two spot is in doubt.

Stellenbosch University's Professor J L Sadie, who was consultant to the census, says in the case of the Portuguese he estimates the count error as no more than two or three percent and the number of illegals as between 3 000 and 5 000.

The census has proved one thing — that the one-in-seven-is-Portuguese story can be relegated to the hoax archives.

Now the Poles fill the holes in the medical roster

BY KEN SLADE
Military Correspondent

THE wards and operating theatres of Pretoria's No. 1 Military Hospital echo with central European accents these days.

They are the cheerful voices of a happy band of Polish medics who are performing sterling duty restoring South Africa's fighting men to health. The recent unrest in Poland has helped the South African Defence Force to alleviate the acute professional manpower shortage in military hospitals.

In the past three months 40 highly experienced men and women of the Polish medical fraternity have been signed on by the SADF.

They arrived here in a group of 70, which included children. A number of specialists with many years' experience in various branches of the medical profession are among the group and, apart from language problems, all have settled down well.

And more are on their way: the recruiting campaign, taking place from Austria, is continuing. More doctors, nurses, specialists and dentists are expected in Pretoria today, while further groups, with their families, are expected within the next few months.

This week two young and recently married members of the latest group, Wojtek and Margaret Pieron,

fold why they chose South Africa as their new home.

"We both recently finished our fourth-year medical studies in Lublin in Poland," said Margaret, "but we realised that we had no real future under communist rule."

Problem

She and Wojtek, who was then her boyfriend, fled to Austria.

"We married there and heard from friends about life in South Africa. We were fortunate to be among those selected to serve the SADF."

They decided on South Africa because "it is so anti-communist."

She said other Western countries did not seem to realise the international threat posed by communism.

The administrative staff officer at the Surgeon General's office in Pretoria, General Hercules Wassermann, said the Poles were recruited through the South African Embassy in Austria.

"A few months ago we heard that a number of Polish people experienced in the medical profession were in Austria and looking for work in South Africa," said the general.

"So we despatched a selection board."

The Poles were treated as normal immigrants and received the usual benefits.

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Amended

He said the Poles were being treated as civilians until they became eligible for South African citizenship.

The general said he hoped that most of the Poles would remain with the SADF.

The Registrar of the South African Medical and Dental Council, Mr N M Prinsloo, said the law had been amended so that Polish medical personnel were now permitted partial registration once they had satisfied the Medical Council they were suitably qualified.

"They then have to work for a minimum of two years in a government or provincial hospital before becoming eligible for full registration which will allow them to practise privately if they wish."

"They will not be allowed to work unsupervised until they can speak either English or Afrikaans," he said.

"They were all sent to Pretoria because this is the only SADF centre which can handle their orientation, language training and in-service training," he said.

The general admitted that language was a major problem.

"Only about five of them speak English, so we cannot use them to their full potential."

"But they are all taking language training as well as in-service training which means that within a few months they should all be fully fledged and capable members of our staff."

"They are all extremely professional and willing," he said, "and are serving the SADF proud."

Britons queue for Durban jobs

Mercury 8/7/82 (236)

Mercury Reporter

AT LEAST 1000 British workers want to leave their country judging by the response to advertisements placed by Durban's Motor Assemblies for 40 jobs at their Prospecton plant

Mr Ralph Broadley, managing director, said he was astomshed by the response because similar recruiting campaigns had drawn about 350 replies

Three Motor Assembly men were in Britain sifting through the replies before starting interviews

'We are looking mainly for automotive, industrial and production engineers to meet the needs of our expansion plans and the demands of local content,' Mr Broadley said

Among the applicants responding to one advertisement placed in three newspapers circulating in different areas on June 24 were 260 electricians, 132 tool-makers and 140 automotive engineers

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No bus City workers strike

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Staff Reporter

A GROUP of British artisans working for Murray and Stewart went on strike this week in protest against the company failing to provide them with transport to work.

The 22 joiners refused to report for work yesterday and on Thursday after the company-supplied bus which usually takes them from Sea Point to their jobs in Parow broke down and they had to use public transport.

However, by yesterday afternoon they had elected a committee to negotiate with management and said they would return to work on Monday as an "act of good faith".

A spokesman for the group said the problems with the bus were the latest in a line of promises the company had broken since they started working here three months ago after being recruited in Britain on contract.

Swimming pool

"They showed us beautiful pictures of the hotel we were going to stay in, with swimming pool and all, but it wasn't anything like the place we were moved into.

"They said we could approach them with our problems, but they're just not willing to listen to us.

"The company won't give us our return tickets

back and we feel like prisoners in South Africa. Now, since we never reported for work they've threatened to cut back on our wages.

"We're not used to being treated this way and we're sending letters to our MPs in the UK to get them to raise the matter in Parliament."

Mr G R Knutsen, managing director of Murray and Roberts Building, said that since the bus had broken down it had not been possible to provide transport in the interim. However, the company had spoken to the bus company and they would supply transport again on Monday.

Wages pledge

"I believe a foreman threatened to reduce their wages when they failed to turn up, but this has never been our intention and the incentive scheme for the men will not alter."

Mr Knutsen said only a very small percentage of the staff were involved in the dispute and it would be wrong to take it out of context.

"We don't go to the trouble of recruiting people in the UK only to mess them around."

The men would be entitled to get their return tickets back when their contracts expired in November, he added.

ment Corporation has similar concessions Government does to

the dollar and interest rates in the US
 Another factor in favour of a rising gold price is that industrial demand for gold

year the 10% is expected to include Stillfontein, Eastern Transvaal Consolidated Venterpost and Leshe

consists of the bar and bottle store, is more than R2-million which

Gaffen's biggest gain - the rapid increase in the

WHAT'S NEW IN INDUSTRY

An industry turns help solve a sticky

age at the two Ciskei between R20 and R25 a the group will not have the bill for the next seven from the CDC this year 000 expenses incurred in the advisor said he planned to asset situation by mid-recessor which does not demands for protective force uniforms contin-times and bad of finances were tight and hat way for some time be-expenditure He said with a from creditors and the CDC much more liquid by the end -ancial year in February attend going public until he is ation earlier for expansion finance tract the institutional inves they come I want them to woo t just daisies and that one of the main he group was that he set his beginning and stuck to them ors raised theirs in the boom as just broken into the export will be exporting goods worth Britain

THE adhesives manufacturing industry in South Africa is so short of qualified staff that it is looking for recruits in Britain, Europe and Israel

Brian Sutherland, chairman of the National Adhesive Manufacturers Association (NAMA) said "Member companies have representatives abroad looking for recruits One company has even hired an employment agency in Israel to find candidates Israel has an excellent reputation for top-rate technical personnel"

South African adhesive manufacturers urgently needed to augment the relatively small pool of qualified workers who were "chasing each other around" as rival companies vied for their services

"We are also trying to encourage South African youngsters to take up this aspect of the chemical industry because prospects for university science graduates are very good indeed" said Sutherland, who is also managing director of the Protea Holdings subsidiary General Chemical Corporation



and transport goods, including powdered chemicals and granulated fertiliser Consol's entry into the market will fill what is virtually a vacuum in this type of plastic packaging technology in South Africa

Small exchange goes digital

AEI Henley Africa is to manufacture and market a new digital electronic PABX for small companies

Afrox switches on the robots

AFROX has moved into robotics Under agreement with Osaka Transformer Company (OTC) of Japan, the group is marketing arc-welding robots under the name Transarc-K

Afrox completed an international study on the use of robotics in arc-welding processes before introducing the Transarc-K to South Africa

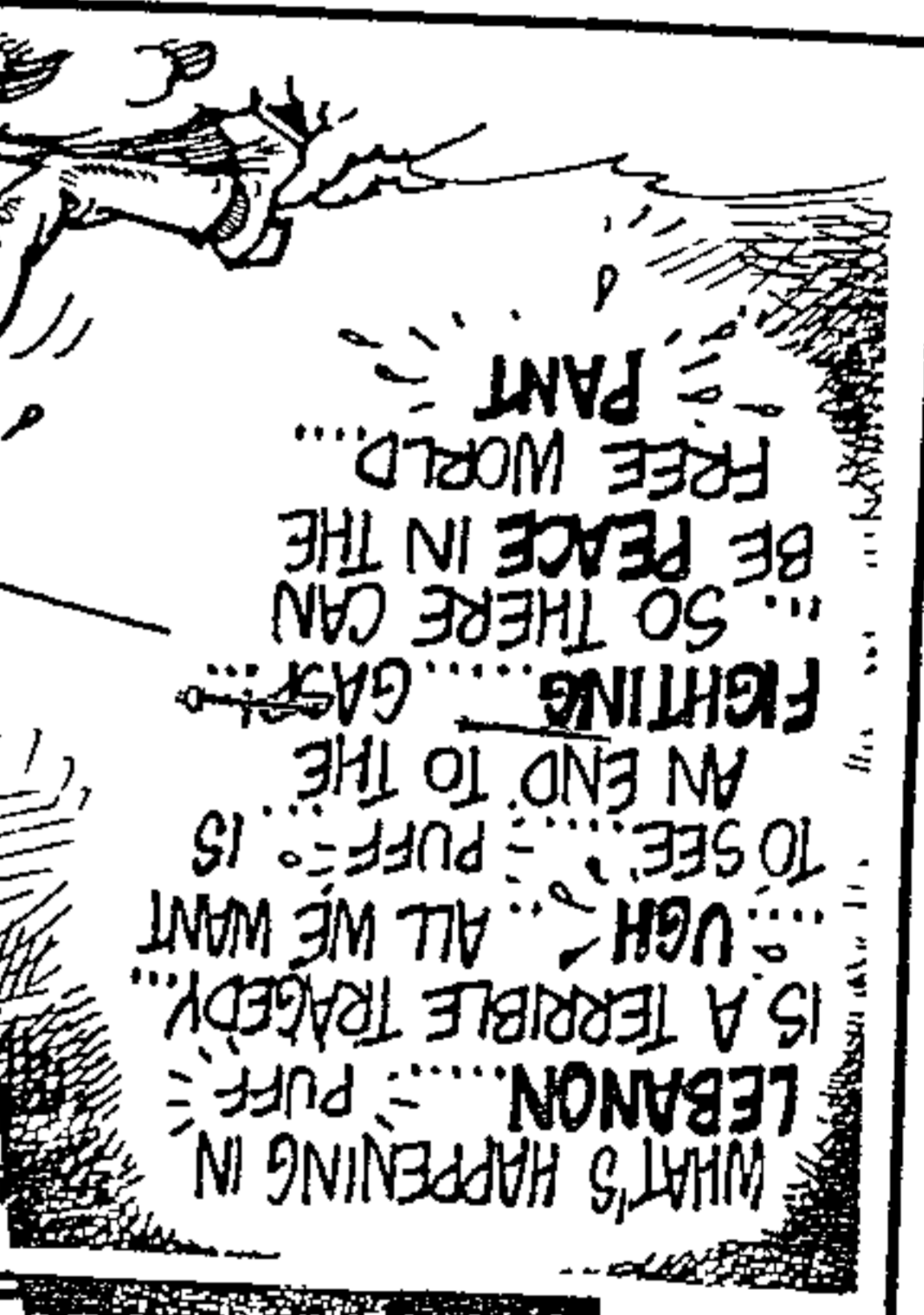
Transarc-K robot welders suit producers of repetition-welded assemblies and any company engaged in production-welding of automotive, hydraulic, structural, agri-

A NEW specialised test commissioned by Mono Pumps of Mono Goulds submersibles Patrick Taylor, the company manager, said the locally compiled with the same samples he studied at Goulds

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I have truck but I have terrorists bound and folded The roads are worse than ever, because now there is a constant stream coming towards the front, and we are going back to reload This day, this journey, is the most terrifying time of my life, more so than the bombardments All the way - "Shma" and are throwing We get to Kiryat and only then do we hear there is a ceasefire with Syrian forces We get out of our truck, and kiss and hug This is the end we think - soon we'll be home (How naive we were)

I cry does she By afternoon we are back in Marjaoun, and off-loading ammo Tonight the world starts, and here I am ing see it again Afula

EXCLUSIVE ARTICLES

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Work permit refusals upset personnel men

236
29/7/87

Chief Reporter
Despite the chronic shortage of skilled manpower in South Africa, the Johannesburg office of the Department of Internal Affairs regularly turns down work permit applications, personnel agents say.

Several said it was better to apply directly to the department's head office in Pretoria than to the Johannesburg office.

One personnel agent said he knew of overseas women who had applied for permits and been reduced to tears during interviews at the department.

But Mr. Sarel Cilliers, the regional representative in Johannesburg, said no more than 10 percent of applications at his office were refused. Permits were granted on merit, with the primary criterion being whether it was in the national interest.

He insisted that he or another department official interviewed applicants personally.

A personnel agency spokesman said the Pretoria head office did not insist on personal interviews.

Examples of applications refused included:

• A Hollander who had an executive position with a department store. He had to return home.

• An English girl with 10 "O" level matric passes who had found a position as a manageress.

• A qualified secretary from Britain who wanted to work for the personnel agency.

• A bitter New Zealander who returned home this week after being refused a permit said he had obtained one in London before coming to South Africa to work as a dress designer. The permit lapsed when the company went insolvent and he applied for another to join a new firm. After two interviews with Mr Cilliers it was turned down, he said.

Most applicants who are refused come to South Africa as tourists, then decide to stay on.

However, the majority of work permit applications are handled by South African embassies abroad when people apply to immigrate.

Last year South Africa showed a healthy immigrant gain.

In January, 593 skilled immigrants arrived, while only 84 skilled people left the country.

CANDIDATE MUST enter in (1) the number of each question asked (in the order in which it has answered), leave columns (2) and (3) blank

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- NOTE CAREFULLY**
- 1 Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering
 - 2 Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used
 - 3 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used
 4. Do not write in the left hand margin

- WARNING**
- 1 No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed
 - 2 Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator
 - 3 No part of an answer book is to be torn out
 - 4 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Problem of SA refugees

By Pat Burger
Argus Africa News
Service

JOHANNESBURG. — Growing numbers of South African refugees are causing concern to the Southern African governments committed to housing them.

Added to the problem of feeding and housing refugees as laid down in United Nations and Organisation of African Unity resolutions, neighbouring states are experiencing difficulty protecting them.

Many of the attacks on refugees, it has been alleged, are committed by South African agents pursuing ANC or PAC members.

CRIMINAL

An ever-present minority criminal element does not help the situation. Recently a South African refugee in Botswana was jailed for seven years for armed robbery.

Political refugees, many of whom fled over the borders after the 1976 Soweto riots, now number more than 1 000. They are spread over Botswana, Swaziland, Lesotho and Mozambique.

In Swaziland last week refugees were warned not to involve themselves in politics as they were risking their lives and it was difficult for Swaziland to protect them.

DANGER

The Swazi concern is not only for refugees, but also for the country's citizens who are put in

danger when anti-refugee attacks are launched.

The warning came from the United Nations High Commissioner for refugees in Swaziland, Mr Emmanuel Owuso, who said there was no special security for refugees being sought for activities in other countries.

Earlier this year Botswana accused South Africa of giving itself the "role of policeman of Southern Africa."

The accusation came after alleged South African agents kidnapped ex-Soweto student Andrefee Peter Lengene and

shot two ANC women — both of them refugees.

A Botswana statement regarding these two incidents read: "The Botswana Government is becoming increasingly concerned about incidents in which agents of the South African Government illegally enter Botswana and even try to kill South African refugees."

The government can either separate the refugees from other citizens and step up security — in which case they are likely to be easy prey for those who wish to harm them, or they can allow

them to mix with citizens in which case the citizens will be constantly exposed to the threat of death.

APPEAL

Mr Owuso's appeal to refugees to "stay out of politics" is likely to fall on deaf ears.

Many of the refugees are highly politicised — asking them to stay out of politics would be like asking fish to stay dry.

For the foreseeable future Southern Africa's refugees are likely to remain a species in danger — but not an endangered species.

ARGUS 3/8/87 HHT 236

Mercury
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coming
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Financial Editor
THE Government is planning a crackdown on aliens working in South Africa and has called for preliminary talks with Assocom and others to discuss the issue.

Assocom expects that soon everyone will be required to carry, or have close at hand, identity documents for most day-to-day purposes and 'proper registration was in any event essential'.

Aliens who do not have residence (permanent or study) or work permits will be encouraged to obtain them, although application may be made some time after entry to South Africa.

Assocom says that employers of unregistered 'legal' aliens carry a burden of responsibility.

The Department of the Interior is thinking of demanding a certificate which each employer would have to supply with Unemployment Insurance Fund returns indicating that no unregistered non-citizens were employed.

Not enforced

The Department of the Interior is concerned that the number of unregistered or illegally employed aliens in this country has now risen to an unacceptable level.

Government spokesmen conceded that existing laws had not always been strictly enforced but the intention was to do so during the course of next year in a process of regularising the existence of all aliens in the country.

The campaign was being introduced as a security measure — although it has a national security aspect.

A crackdown would follow and aliens would be subject to the present legal requirements.

At a meeting with the department, Assocom, asked whether applications for aliens would be speeded and were told that every effort was being made to train staff to handle applications for the planned campaign.

Petition on

Shock as 'sweet life' of contract workers ends for 120 settlers

By ANDREW DONALDSON

THE sweet life has ended for about 120 British immigrant families who for the last year have been enjoying special concessions from contracts with motor plants in the Eastern Cape

While the contracts were running, the breadwinners paid no tax, frequently earned more than their foremen, lived with their families in furnished rent-free accommodation and could send the bulk of their earnings back to Britain

But now they have been told their special contracts are not being renewed. What is more, if they want to stay on at their jobs they must pay back tax, accept a drop in salary of around R300 a month, and find their own housing and furniture

The men, mainly toolmakers and press shop workers, were recruited in Britain by a Tel Aviv-based agency, Technicon, when the motor plants were running at boom output level

Bitter and disillusioned, families this week told Weekend Post they were given to understand in Britain that the contracts with Technicon could be renewed for a second year

They also said there had been no reference to having to pay the retrospective tax if they stayed on

A few of the families have accepted the situation with equanimity, but most have complained bitterly. Their introduction to the

E. Post

236

7/9/82

good times came just over a year ago when the contracts offered by the agencies were regarded as a great opportunity for a new life in the sun

They were promised, they say, golden opportunities, with free accommodation, tax-free employment at a higher rate than permanent staff and many hours overtime for the length of their contract. And they say they were not warned this would all come to an end after 12 months

Offers of continued employment have been made by the motor companies but without the special dispensations. Some men have already accepted, others say they are quitting the country. Some have already flown out

A good deal of blame — warranted or not — is directed at Technicon

Mrs Sue Owens, whose husband has been told his contract with Technicon will expire in four months, said "We were first given a 12-month contract, which we were told could be extended to two years. Now that the contract is due to expire the only way we can stay and work is to accept a further two years' work at a permanent staff rate — and not under contract"

Adding that there was "no way" she would think of staying in South Africa under the new conditions, Mrs Owen explained that if her husband accepted work at a permanent rate they would lose their furnished rent-free flat, receive a lower

wage — "two rands an hour less" — and start paying tax

Another woman, Mrs Sandra Muir whose husband's contract had just ended but who had been given full-time employment with a motor company, described the accommodation offered to the Technicon contract workers as "appalling"

The "barely" furnished flats in Algoa Park — described as "basic living units" — had proved to be a shock for the families coming out to South Africa

"They were so damp that there were mushrooms growing on the foam mattresses they gave us," she said

"It was useless to try taking them out to dry them in the sun because my husband was on night shift at first, and he was just getting into bed as I was getting up," she said

"My children had recurring bouts of flu and bronchitis"

This made her damp mattresses worse as her flat was continually flooded because the machine was over-used, Mrs Muir said

Mr Pete Pleasance-Brown, whose contract has ended and has been granted permanent residence after being offered a post with a motor company, said he came to South Africa with an open mind — even after the promises by Technicon

He said the contract he signed stated that signatories would be offered tax-free employment in the Republic. No mention was made of back tax later

"But I was told by a Technicon representative at the time that I would be liable to pay tax for the length of my stay in South Africa should I decide to leave after the contract had expired," he said

Mr Pleasance-Brown said other Technicon workers did not know this when they came out to South Africa

He decided to settle in South Africa despite the retrospective tax because taxes would still be far lower than in Britain

"We were also told that the flats in Technicon were basic living units — although we just didn't ask how basic — and some of us were even shown photographs of them before we came out," he said

Mr Pleasance-Brown said he had contacted his wife before she joined him in South Africa and told her the conditions were not too pleasant, but she still in-

sisted on coming, bringing her three children with her

Within six weeks, Mr Pleasance Brown said, he had moved his family out of the flats and into a modest house

"The country has been marvellous to me. It's wonderful for a sports lover and I have never eaten so much meat before," he said

"My children are doing wonderfully well at school and I've even managed to bring my mother-in-law out here for a month's holiday," he said

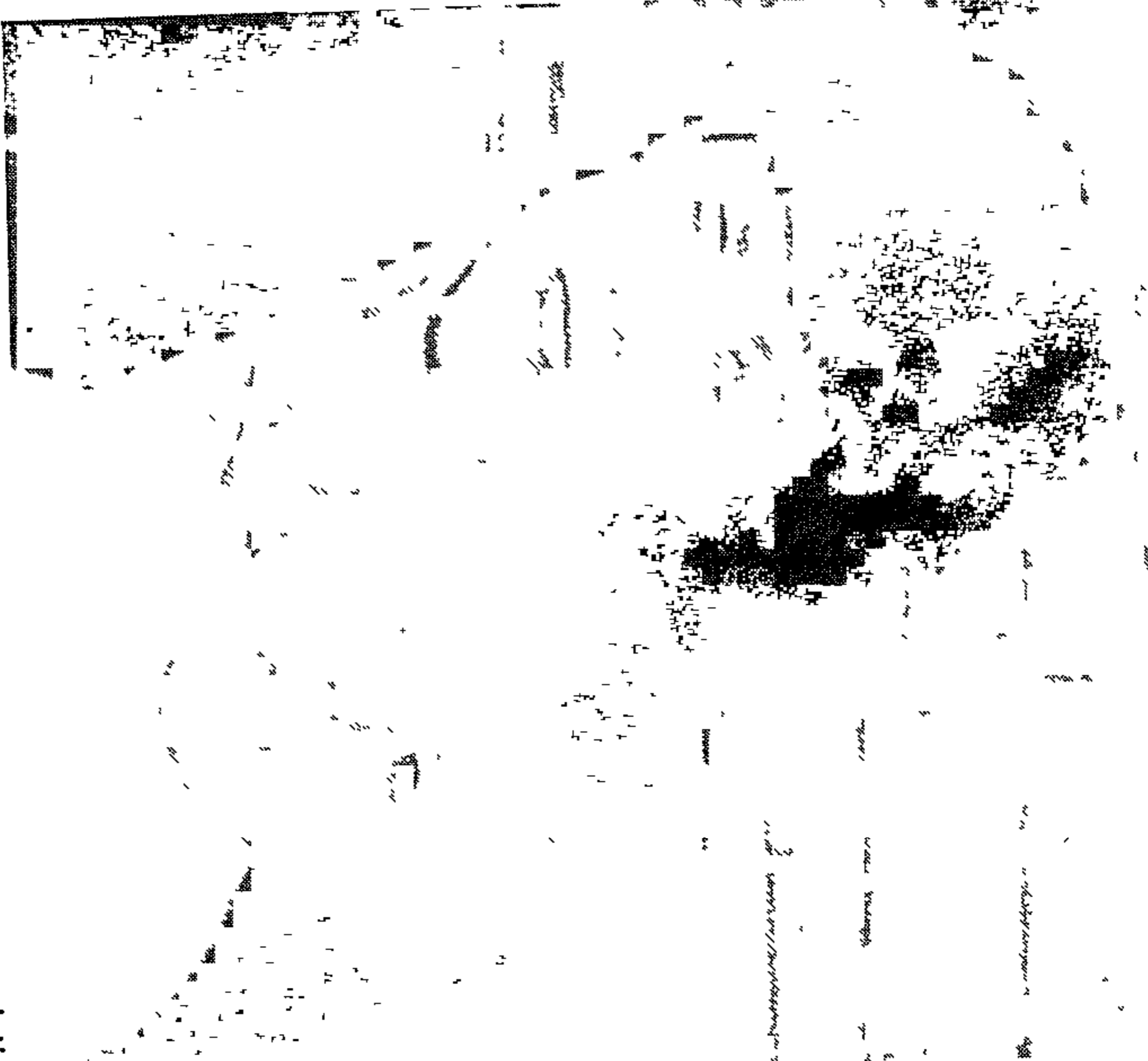
Mr Doug Bruce — one of only four out of more than 120 workers' one plant whose contracts had been renewed by Technicon — said he had nothing against settling in South Africa

He said the Algoa Park flats, where he has stayed for 13 months, were reasonably suitable, though his wife, Mrs Margaret Bruce, found them a little too windy

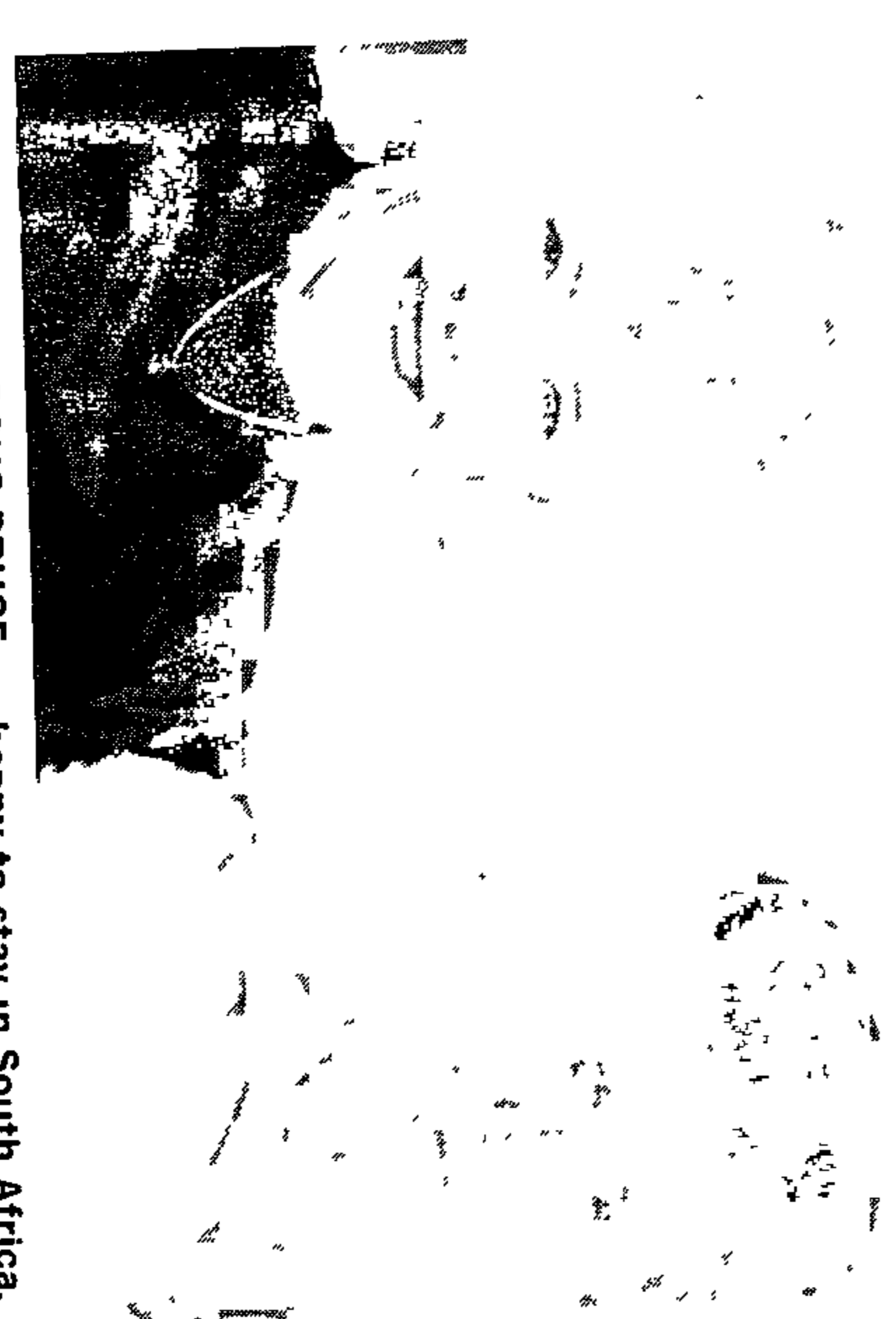
Mr Brin Carstens, the representative for Technicon in South Africa, said this week company representatives from Europe would be meeting the Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage car plants' managements shortly "to secure the future of the contract worker in South Africa a little bit further"

Asked for further details of the negotiations, Mr Carstens declined to detail them saying he did not want to complicate matters by speaking to the Press

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SANDRA MUIR and her three-year-old son, ALAN, accommodation in the Algoa Park flats is "appalling".



Mr and Mrs DOUG BRUCE . . . happy to stay in South Africa.



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The government is planning a concerted drive to expel "illegal aliens" from South Africa. The main target of the drive will be the large number of unregistered Zimbabweans in the country.

In a recent meeting with employers the Department of the Interior made it known that the number of such aliens had reached an "unacceptably" high level.

Since no figures are available on the size of this army of illegals the department has called in the help of employers to identify what the department thinks is a "fairly large body" of unregistered aliens.

TIGHTER LEGAL NOOSE

The department is contemplating a certificate, to be signed by each employer stating that he does not employ any unregistered non-citizens.

By linking such information with monthly returns on unemployment insurance data, as is now considered by departmental officials, this would tighten the legal noose around the necks of all employers still giving work to the so-called illegals and would be a big factor in depriving all such aliens of any permanent work.

At a recent meeting with employers the department also said the law on illegal aliens would be applied more stringently.

This was partly because it also concerned national security, but mainly to identify the number of illegals.

Notice of the new drive has been given in a circular by Assocom to all chambers of commerce in the country, and in the latest Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce Bulletin.

Mr Syd Pote, Assocom's legal manager who attended the recent meeting said there were no plans to change the laws relating to illegal aliens, such as the Aliens Act of 1973, the 1959 Aliens Registration Act and the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act of 1972.

"But I expect the screws to be tightened somewhat because Interior officials are extra concerned with the problem," he said.

Zimbabweans working in South Africa will be especially affected by the new procedures because of deteriorating relations between Pretoria and Harare.

Drive to Expel Illegals

By Jaap Boekhout

Stev
13/8/82

GENERAL NEWS

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PEOPLE ON THE MOVE

Migrants — why they leave home for a foreign, uncertain future

THOUSANDS of immigrants are pouring into South Africa each month. Last year the country gained 32 751 people.

New arrivals — mostly from Britain — totalled 41 542, while 8 791 people waved goodbye to rugby, sunny skies, braais and military service.

For most immigrants South Africa provides welcome relief from soaring unemployment, wet weather and frequent strikes. High unemployment in Britain has been South Africa's gain in March 1 928 Britons emigrated.

A number of South Africans have left the country, acutely aware that a settlement in Namibia will mean that South Africa stands alone as the last white bastion in Africa.

Preferring to avoid what they see as inevitable conflict they have, in some instances, opted for a poorer lifestyle to secure a more certain future for their children.

Norman Bisby, chairman of Friends of the Laon, an organisation which seeks to promote British-South African relations, said:

"When people make a decision to emigrate they have to believe it's the right move. They tend therefore to ignore the bad things and concentrate on the good."

"The immigrants I deal with don't say anything about South Africa's political situation. Obviously they question whether they have made the right move — but by the time they get around to talking negatively they are settled."

"High unemployment and the general feeling in Britain of 'Where are we going?' are responsible for the influx. I think just as many are trying to emigrate from Britain to Canada, New Zealand and Australia but, for employment reasons, find it more difficult to get into those countries than here."

"If you're out of a job and live in a country where it rains about 300 days a year, it's marvellous to be in South Africa where there is ample employment and the opportunity to bring up kids in a healthier sunny

ARRIVING:

41 500.

LEAVING:

8 800

THAT'S THE

SCORE IN

THE GAME

CALLED

MIGRATION

Story: ANGELA GILCHRIST

Picture: PIERRE OOSTHUYSEN

manager) and had just come through a divorce and thought it a good thing to make a clean break.

"I think it's lovely here. I certainly wouldn't go back to live in England — I prefer the easier lifestyle and I can honestly say the only thing I miss is the pubs."

"The future? I don't

than in Canada. I've got two university degrees and couldn't get a job there."

"If things get bad here I'll get out. This country is fighting its own battles — I'm a visitor and my allegiance is to Canada. If I was called up I wouldn't go because I don't support South African politics. It might

"I have a son in Cape Town and came out because I was offered a job and thought I might soon be one of the 3.5-million unemployed in Britain."

"The political situation doesn't bother me. I never believe what I read in the newspapers anyway. I decided to come out and see for myself."

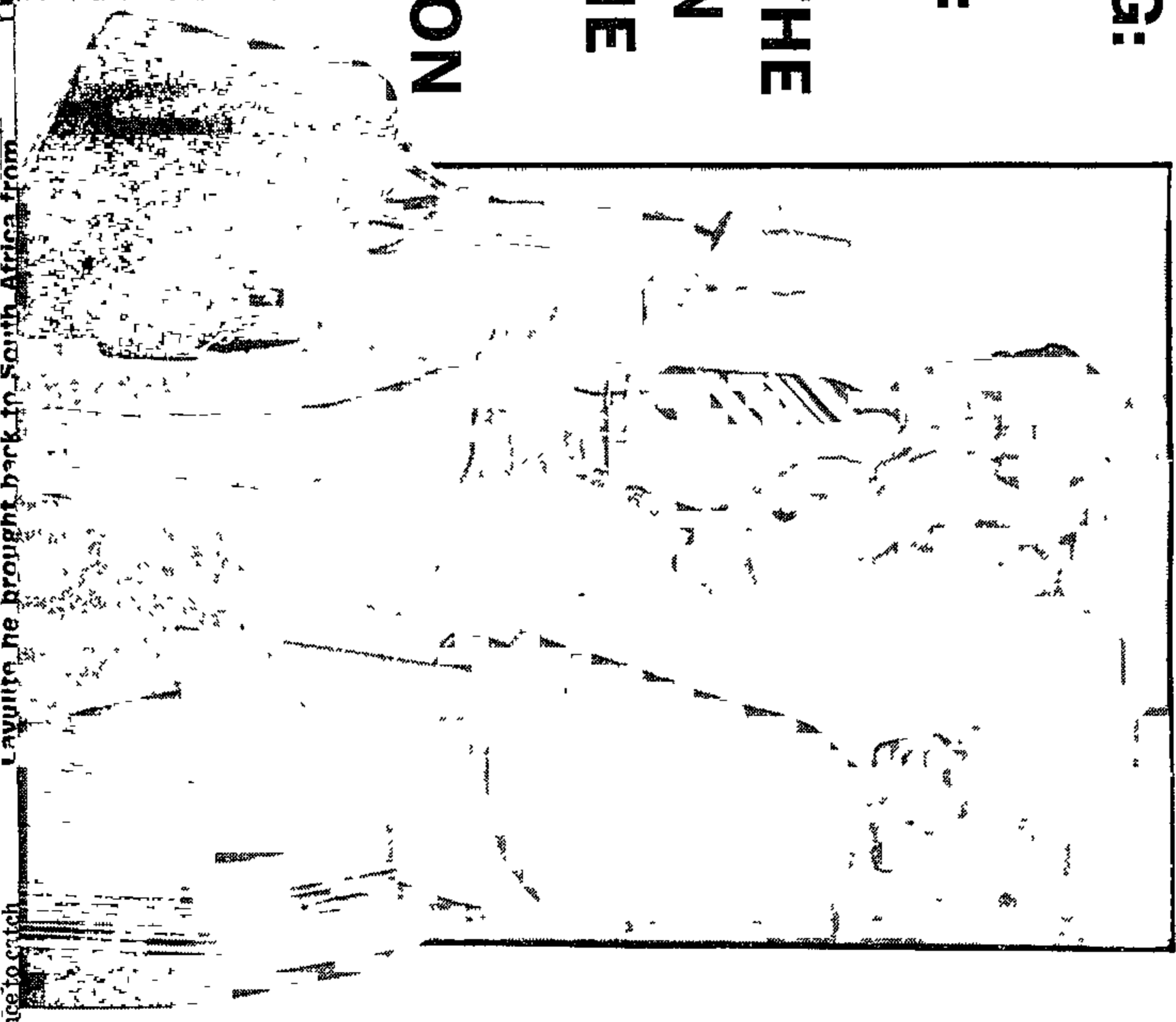
Anne Hodgkiss, 33, gave up England to live in South Africa 18 months ago.

"My husband Brian was made redundant and had been out of a job for almost a year. We have two small daughters and it's difficult to live on the dole. Here he's got a good job as well as company benefits like a bond. Our way of life is much easier."

"We don't know how long we'll stay though. There have been rumblings of new legislation to include immigrants in the army and if it happens we'll go. We'll try to get into Australia. We couldn't put up with that."

The head of immigration at the Department of Internal Affairs, Mr. Andries Engelbrecht, believes the record immigration figure of 51 000 in 1975 will be beaten this year.

He said an unusually



from Africa

of the country

Maxine Pain, a wife in her 20s, emigrated to South Africa from England a little over two years ago. She came because her then fiance Peter, had left for South Africa six months previously.

"Peter came because he was offered a job (as a sales

my British passport, just in case

Dal Pickens, a Canadian merchandising assistant, will have been in South Africa two years this November.

"I came here because the chances of a good job and the potential for advancement are so much better

I came for the job"

Gilli Davies, an insurance broker, came to South Africa soon after Z i m b a b w e a n independence.

"I came here because it was the last place to live in Africa. I know it's going to change, because it has to — but if it happens in a way I

● **Coming and going — life for the immigrant is always a matter of vast adjustment.**

don't like I'll pull out and go to the UK because that's where I came from in the first place
"I fought in Rhodesia, even though it wasn't my land, and I'd be prepared to fight here — provided I thought it was worth it. I'm building a business up here that I'd like to hang on to"

the right skills and qualifications were waiting to be processed — 5 000 in London alone
Mr Engelbrecht also claimed it had become a strict rule that South Africa's blacks had to be protected at all costs against replacement by immigrants

...and why some go in the opposite direction

SOUTH Africa's emigration statistics are by far outweighed by immigration but some South Africans have projected South African facts into an uncertain future

Australia is a popular choice for most who want to emigrate from South Africa. Others with the qualifications head for the United States. Here are some stories

Hamish Fraser, journalist and father of three, recently left South Africa for Sydney, Australia.

"We took a 10-year view of South Africa's prospects. My wife Jane and I felt immense frustration at the Government's intransigence in the face of black aspirations. We had no real confidence that any possible changes that might take place would work.

"We felt it was now or never because of my age. If we'd left it much longer I'd have been too old for employment.

"It was a difficult decision to make because there were so many personal considerations. I have an elderly widowed mother and my children are her only grandchildren. Jane has left her entire family.

"I believe it was a worthwhile move because while our lifestyle is 30% down our quality of life is 50% up.

"You'll never be able to live anywhere in the world as well as you do in South Africa — the material benefits are definitely lower here.

"Property in Sydney is expensive, we pay more tax, but we no longer

have the worry of the children's future. We are again part of the world and have access to all the information that circulates in it.

"We have freedom and optimism for the future and political stability."

Sharon (a housewife) and Max Ger (an accountant) emigrated to Australia from South Africa just over four years ago.

"The advantages of being here, far outweigh the disadvantages," said Sharon enthusiastically from her home in Perth this week.

"We've got two young children and we wanted a more secure future for them. We're very happy that we've got political stability here and no more worrying about what might happen in South Africa.

"The cost of living is definitely cheaper here than there — and in eastern Australia property is cheaper too.

"The Australian people are fantastic, very hospitable and so friendly. There is very little crime. We leave our houses open if you left your handbag somewhere you'd be able to go back and get it later.

"The way of life is very similar to the South African way of life and there are many South Africans and Rhodesians living in the Perth area. Our living standard hasn't dropped. We have our own house and two cars.
"The system here is socialistic. They really look after people here —

especially the old people. I get a grant each month just because I have two children and there are a myriad of social benefits.

"There's no great culture shock or difficulty in adapting here if you are South African. It's just a matter of re-establishing yourself and your credentials with your employers, the bank and so on."

Tanya and Mike Hochschild recently moved to Boston, United States.

"My husband works for an international company and he was transferred here. I miss my friends, my family, all the familiar places we had used to visit and the physical beauty of the country," said Tanya.

"We love South Africa, still own a beachside property there and hope to return at least once a year.

"We didn't find it difficult to settle here though — we live in a wooded area which is very similar to Constantia in the Cape."

Gilly Delafeld, a barmaid, emigrated to England three years ago.

"One of my main reasons for leaving was that I didn't think I could go on living in a country that was so fabulous for some and so sad and dreadful for most.

"Although I live in straitened circumstances I no longer feel guilty about anything. I can afford to buy, wear or do with the money I earn here. I have more peace of mind."

2 000

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Poles flee to SA and more on way

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S. Times

15/8/82

Sunday Times Reporter Vienna

TWO thousand Poles have emigrated to South Africa since martial law was declared eight months ago, and SA firms are busy recruiting more.

The 45 000 Polish refugees who fled to Austria are also being snapped up by other industrial countries, mainly the United States, Canada and Australia

Mr Walter Krumm, Press officer of the South African Embassy in Vienna, said this week "We have already sent 2000 people out, and we are still recruiting more

"More than 50 South African companies have been over here looking for likely recruits, and they have been very successful in finding what they want"

Doctors

The biggest recruiters have been Dorbyl Engineering, Escom, Iscor, Volkswagen, General Mining, Anglo American, motor manufacturers and hospitals

Hospital have been snapping up as many doctors and nurses as they can find in the refugee camps

The South African Government foots 20 percent of the bill for moving refugees and their families, and the employer pays the rest

"Firms in South Africa have made very good job offers," Mr Krumm said

"No Pole leaves Austria without a fixed job offer"

"When he leaves here he knows the job he is going to, where his accommodation will be and what his salary is

"If he arrives on a Friday, he is almost ready to start work on a Monday"

2 years army for young settlers

236

By Siferyl Rame,
Pretoria Bureau

Star Young immigrant men would probably be called up for the full two years of national service but older immigrants were likely to be required to perform military duties in the commando force, sources in Pretoria said today.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, announced in Bloemfontein last night that the law might be changed so that about 100 000 sons of immigrants living in South Africa would be liable for compulsory military training.

SPECIAL TAX

General Malan made it clear that immigrants who did not do military training could face penalties, including a special tax.

In Pretoria today the Star made several enquiries at several government departments and established that

- Immigrants called up would not necessarily carry guns but would be required to perform some kind of compulsory military service.

- A committee headed by senior officials of the Defence Force, is investigating this matter and will report towards the end of the year.

- As in the case of South African citizens, immigrants required to do military camps or to join the commando force would be called up only when needed and as long as they could be productively employed.

- Changes in the legislation governing military service would not necessarily mean that every immigrant would immediately be called upon to go into the military.

- Young immigrants would probably be called up for two years of military training. Older men were more likely to perform duties in the commando force in the details of proposals for immigrant military service have yet to be finalised.

- At present no person who is not a South African citizen can be conscripted.

Immigrants split over army duty

Reaction has been mixed to proposals that immigrants should serve in the armed forces.

But there has been strong response to claims at the National Party's Free State congress that immigrants are "living off the fat of the land."

Mr Phillip Mogg, a Briton who has been in South Africa for seven years, said he did not object to serving in the armed forces, but he resented suggestions that this should be compulsory because immigrants enjoyed a good standard of life

"I don't deny I live well, but I had to work for it. There are no handouts to immigrants."

He added: "I have two children who are British, but they will fight if necessary."

Another British immigrant, who does not want to be named, said he would leave.

"I work here, but I have no other rights, so I will leave," he said.

The editor of a Portuguese newspaper in Johannesburg, Mr Carlos Ferreira, said immigrants should be offered a more active voice in the country's affairs.

"If we are asked to fight, then we must have some voice in what is going on. Double nationality would perhaps be the answer."

Legal sources said that according to Portuguese law it was illegal for any of its nationals to serve in the armed forces of a foreign country.

"But this does not mean legal action would be taken against Portuguese in the South African armed forces. It happened in Rhodesia and there were no problems," the sources said.

Antonio Varela, a 17-year-old immigrant, said he would be glad to serve in the army. "All my friends are going, so I feel I must."

Immigrants have mixed feelings on duty in SADF

Mail Reporter

IMMIGRANTS to South Africa are divided over Wednesday's announcement by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, that they may become liable for call-up to the South African Defence Force

Many older immigrants interviewed yesterday felt it was their duty to serve in the army of any country in which they chose to settle, while a number of young foreigners felt strongly about not joining the army

Another opinion encountered was that full citizenship rights should accompany any military obligation

Mr Andy Gekmann from Turkey has been in South Africa for a few months

"I have been refused permanent residence, but if I got it I would be happy to serve in the army. If the country gives you something, you must give something back"

Ari, a 32-year-old Greek, has been in South Africa for 12 years

"Army life is good, it gives you direction. But if they have the right to call us up, we should have rights so we can participate fully in South African life, even be elected mayor if the opportunity is there," he said

He felt many young Greek men would leave the country if called up

Mr Hans Hannl, 38, owner of the Cafe Zurich in Hillbrow, Johannesburg, was surprised the move had not been made sooner

He has been in South Africa for 16 years and served nine months in the Austrian army

"If you do not join the army here you must be prepared to go back to your own country. I like it very much here, I feel it is my country now, so why shouldn't I go to the army?"

Mr Olaf Figura, 20, from West Germany, has been in South Africa for four weeks. He said one of the reasons he had come abroad was to avoid call-up in West Germany

Godfrey, 25, from Austria, who has been in South Africa three years and has done his national service in the Austrian army, gave conditional approval to the plan

"If they are prepared to pay me well in the army I don't mind. I think it is worth it to be able to stay here"

Like many others interviewed, however, he was afraid that he might lose his natural citizenship if he served in the SADF

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on defence Mr Philip Myburgh welcomed Gen Malan's announcement

He said that when the PFP had dealt with amendments to the Defence Act during the last parliamentary sitting, they had argued for such a move, but the Government had rejected their proposals

Mr Myburgh said, however, the PFP felt immigrants should not have to defend the country's borders. That was primarily the duty of people who enjoyed all the benefits of citizenship

The Conservative Party's spokesman on Defence, Mr Koos van der Merwe, said he fully supported General Malan's proposal

ROOM 3/9/82

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18 000 people 'missing' in last 6 years

Star
236
13/9/82

Jaap Boekkooi

More than 18 000 foreign visitors to South Africa have "vanished" over a six-year period, and the Department of Internal Affairs does not know where they are.

The visitors were found to be missing during a routine check by a Government department, the Central Statistical Service, which showed a discrepancy between the number of people who entered South Africa between 1974 and 1980 and the number which left.

Of more than 4,5 million visitors, 18 526 seemed to have stayed in South Africa without permanent residence papers, or without the UM123 documents which allow foreigners on tourist visas to convert these into permanent residence documents.

The Department of Internal Affairs, through its Director-General, Mr A J Engel-

brecht, admits that some of the missing visitors have become illegal immigrants.

South Africa is one of the few countries in the modern world where visitors can "depart" from here without ever having officially "arrived".

This can happen when a tourist gets a visa for Bophuthatswana, goes straight there, and then crosses into South Africa by road past an unmarked border to "check out" of this country by air or sea.

The opposite is also possible, and in this way "arrived" visitors may join the 18 526 who have never officially "departed".

Similar discrepancies through other black homelands with no direct border posts with foreign countries except between Lesotho and the Transkei, are not possible except if visitors arrive by sea, enter South Africa unknown, and then "depart" officially from an airport like Jan Smuts.

GENERAL NEWS

Immigrant flow has ²³⁶ doubled

Pretoria Bureau

Political tensions and the economic recession are having little effect on immigration and tourism to South Africa.

Official figures released in Pretoria show that the number of immigrants has more than doubled from about 1 700 in March 1978 to more than 4 000 this April.

Of these 1 560 were economically active. This brought total immigrants so far this year to more than 15 000 — 3 000 up on the same period last year.

Figures show that immigration has risen steadily since January 1980.

On the other hand, emigration has dropped from almost 2 000 people a month in March 1978 to about 600 this April. If current trends continue, South Africa will gain more than 3 000 people a month.

The number of foreign visitors passing through the borders has risen steadily from just over 52 000 a month early in 1978 to more than 62 000 this April.

In that month the country received more than 48 000 holiday-makers, 11 800 businessmen and 1 900 students.

More than 39 000 South Africans went abroad during the same period.

US barmaid recruiting drive for PE runs into problems

(236) (236) (236) 2. Post 25/9/82

By NOREEN SUTCLIFFE
PORT ELIZABETH will be getting no barmaids from the US — because hoteliers here were not prepared to buy their air tickets

The bid by employment consultant, Mrs Maureen Gasson to recruit barmaids for clients in the city fell flat because hoteliers would only refund cash for air tickets after the girls had worked for a year — and the wages they were offering were not high enough

Johannesburg, however, offering higher wages, may be getting the girls who really know how to mix a Manhattan

Mrs Gasson, who has just returned from her recruit-

ing drive in the US said three or four girls had shown an interest in taking jobs in Johannesburg and negotiations were under way

The hoteliers in Port Elizabeth asked Mrs Gasson to recruit barmaids in the US because local girls were too temperamental they didn't stay with any hotel very long

Mrs Gasson flew to New York, Miami and Los Angeles to interview the girls. She found they were highly skilled and therefore demanded a big salary

"They work seven days a week have to scrub the bar floors themselves and in fact, command a very big salary — added to which, of

course, come the tips"

She said the pubs in the cities she visited closed every afternoon but the girls were back on duty again at 5pm till closing time, Monday to Sunday

Despite the fact that jobs were hard to come by in the places she visited, due to the downward trend of the economy, people were reluctant to give up what they had for what South Africa had to offer

While overseas she also interviewed technicians in the fields of electronics, engineering and mechanics

Here she found the salaries slightly more comparable and she is now awaiting replies from two technicians

EXPERIMENTAL PROBES THE CULTURAL BATTLE IN SCHOOLS

Immigrants' long wait for the right to teach

IMMIGRANT teachers who hope to practise their profession in the Transvaal can expect a long wait.

The Transvaal Education Department has tough criteria for accepting an overseas teaching qualification, and many teachers have had to wait several years before being granted a TED number and placed on the correct salary scale.

An American music teacher who this week received her number after a year-long wait said: "I've been extremely lucky as I know people who have been trying to sort things out for years."

"But despite more than five years' teaching experience I'm being paid as though I have only a year."

She said her wait for her number — without which she could not teach in a

Transvaal school — was partly because her former university had been slow in sending her some documents.

"But when I went to the TED offices I was told by somebody working there that if teachers were impolite or said unfavourable things about South Africa, they were not allowed to teach."

Another teacher complained that the TED would accept only recognised —

usually South African — teaching diplomas, and were not interested in the university degrees and teaching experience of foreign applicants.

Another teacher with a four-year diploma from Oxford University was being paid as if she had studied for only one year after matric.

Mr Jack Ballard, secretary of the Transvaal Teachers' Association, ad-

mitted that immigrant teachers in South Africa had problems in obtaining recognition for their teaching experience.

"Quite a large number of teachers — many of them from Zimbabwe — don't meet the TED's criteria and can only be employed at a lower salary. Many of them are not prepared to accept this I doubt there is much that can be done as you can't have two standards," he said.

ARGAS
19/10/82
104 236 275

Aliens Act: 33 Thai workers arrested, appear in Transkei court

Argus Bureau

EAST LONDON — Thirty-three Thai nationals appeared in the Umtata Magistrate's Court yesterday in connection with charges under the Aliens Act

No formal charges were put and the men were remanded to November 2

The 33, believed to include bricklayers, electricians, carpenters and plumbers, were detained on Friday last week at a hotel at which they were staying

TOURISTS

Brigadier L Kawe, Transkei's head of security, said the men had entered Transkei as tourists more than a month ago. Their visas had expired and they had been

detained after the police found they were looking for employment

One of the group, who had an air ticket, had been allowed to fly out to Johannesburg on Saturday. Brigadier Kawe said police were looking for another man — "who is responsible for the group" — somewhere in Transkei

Court officials had difficulty communicating with the men yesterday and the magistrate, Mr C Schutte, asked the investigating officer to try to obtain an interpreter.

One of the accused, Mr U Nuallo, said the men had been brought to Transkei by an agent to work. The agent had left and their visas had expired on October 6.

nam 6/11/82

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Immigrant workers vital, says De Klerk

SOUTH Africa will continue to depend on immigration to augment home-grown manpower for a number of years, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, said yesterday.

Speaking at the Dorbyl Organisation plant in Vereeniging, he said the intake of over 30 000 immigrants in 1980 and 40 000 in 1981, underlined to what extent immigrant manpower could fill the local gap between demand and supply.

"Having said that, I realise that the private sector stands critical of some aspects of the Government's immigration policies and the implementation of it," Mr de Klerk said.

He said the country should ensure that immigration did not threaten or deprive South African workers.

"The Government's immigration policy is based on the demand for, and supply of, skilled manpower on the local labour market. It follows, therefore, that protection of the South African worker is one of the pre-requisites to the success of any immigration scheme.

"This protection should expand not only to employment opportunities but also to benefits such as housing."

The Minister said some South African workers had complained of what they regarded as discrimination against them in favour of immigrants.

"While I realise that temporary accommodation for new immigrants during their first few months is necessary, I want to urge that in the medium and long term, new and settled employees should be treated equally.

Better manpower planning was vital in preparing for the future and particularly for the next upswing in the economy, Mr De Klerk said.

"Every company is obliged to employ a more scientific approach to the determination of their future manpower needs.

"This includes their ability to train and develop their staff to their full potential and the proper definition of their expected shortfall in the fields of skilled manpower. This shortfall will have to be met by recruitment, both local and overseas."

He said the local recruitment of

skilled and professional labour was limited to the potential labour market.

"Let us hope that we have all learned a lesson during the previous upswing in the economy. We suddenly found ourselves in a position where all companies and institutions were chasing a limited supply of skilled labour."

"This resulted in undue labour mobility which, in turn, accelerated the inflation spiral. The recruitment drives in Europe during 1980 and 1981 could hardly be handled by the South African missions."

Mr De Klerk said the Department of Internal Affairs was finding it increasingly difficult to find jobs in South Africa for good immigrants.

"Employers are in the best position to estimate their future staff needs. I appeal to all companies to advise the Department of Internal Affairs in good time of the extent to which they will be obliged to recruit staff in other countries during the next two years."

"If we know what our requirements are, we can pave the way to better planned immigration."

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UK, Zimbabwe immigrants pour into SA

236
20/11/72

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

IMMIGRANTS from the United Kingdom and Zimbabwe continue to pour into South Africa in record numbers

According to figures released by the central statistical office yesterday, during the first five months of the year 16 861 people arrived to settle in South Africa — 93,8% of them from the UK and Zimbabwe

From the UK came 9 531 and from Zimbabwe 6 277 — an average for the two countries of more than 3 000 a month and most of them, according to the Department of Internal Affairs, are "high quality" immigrants, with needed skills

Between January and May 2 598 professional, technical and related workers arrived to settle

Among them were 785 engineers, 95 medical doctors and dentists, 126 accountants, 162 educationists and "other", 1 430 There were also 602 administrative and managerial workers, and 1 435 clerical and related workers

During the five months, 3 317 South Africans left to settle elsewhere; among them were 106 engineers, 20 doctors and dentists, 54 accountants,

63 educationists and 290 "other"

Also lost were 124 managerial and administrative workers and 246 clerical and related workers

The continuing strong flow of immigrants from Zimbabwe — nearly two years old — has reduced the white population there to about 180 000

This is in spite of the barriers put up by the Zimbabwean Government to slow down the loss of white skills They include stringent restrictions on transferring assets to South Africa

Recently purchased household goods, such as fridges and washing machines, are included The amount of cash that can be taken out is also severely limited, a senior Interior Department official said

The department's officials in London and Glasgow were still working under great pressure processing applications from intending settlers

However, because of the economic slowdown in South Africa the selection process was more stringent, and the quality of successful applicants had to be high, he said

"We insist that those we accept have had a very recent job offer in South Africa," he added

World turns its back on refugees

236
24/11/82

NEW YORK — The world is becoming less and less hospitable towards refugees, according to the United Nations body responsible for trying to ease their plight

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Mr Poul Hartling, says about 10 million people, mostly in Africa and Asia, are seeking asylum after leaving their own countries

"There are indications that governments in different areas of the world are adopting an increasingly restrictive approach in granting durable asylum and in identifying persons to be regarded as refugees of concern to the international community," Mr Hartling said in his latest annual report.

This might be a result of the continuing flow of refugees which had led to public hostility towards them in some countries, he said.

Another factor was the world recession, which had encouraged the view that all aliens, including refugees, were potential competitors for limited or decreasing economic opportunities.

The UNHCR is particularly concerned about violations of the principle of non-refoulement — a legal term meaning that refugees should not be forced to return to countries where they are in danger of persecution or worse.

But, the strictly non-political body steers clear of pointing an accusing finger at governments whose co-operation it might need and says little about the political causes of the flow of refugees.

Its report on the year up to last April said Africa alone had about 5 million refugees and displaced persons last year, particularly in the Horn and the Sudan.

Many were victims of fighting between Ethiopia and Somalia, while others had fled unrest in Uganda, Chad and other countries

In Asia, Pakistan has well over 2 million refugees from neighbouring Afghanistan, who fled after the December 1979 Soviet military intervention in their country

In South-East Asia, where the exodus of "boat people" from Vietnam aggravated the refugee plight in the 1970s, 230 000 fugitives from Indo-China were still awaiting a lasting solution, the report said.

Piracy, a constant hazard for refugees crossing the South China Sea, had shown no sign of abatement, the UNHCR reported. An unknown number of other refugees was also believed to have died on the high seas from other causes, such as drowning and starvation. "Elsewhere in the South Asia region and in Central America refugees were shot down — sometimes by the hundreds — while trying to reach the safety of a refugee camp," the report said.

About 100 000 people entered countries of first asylum in the region, chiefly Thailand, last year while about 120 000 refugees were resettled in third countries

In Latin America there were 280 000 refugees at the end of last year, including 180 000 from El Salvador

There were 589 200 refugees in Europe, with a substantial increase in the number of Poles seeking asylum, the UNHCR said. The Geneva-based office of the UNHCR spent about 474 million dollars on its programmes last year — a slight drop from almost 500 million dollars in 1980. — Reuter

SAFTO

Foreign aid

236
FM
3/12/82

Last month, 45 Bolivian students and potential immigrants approached the SA Foreign Trade Organisation (Safto) for help in finding job opportunities in SA. More applications are streaming in.

Why Safto? Seven months ago, the organisation established a student-placement project (SPP) to help foreign graduate and post-graduate students to gain the practical experience required in their studies, and to enable Safto member companies to obtain suitable students to meet their temporary needs. (The scheme is no longer restricted to member companies.)

Safto has received nearly 1 000 applicants from a broad spread of disciplines since the establishment of the project. The SPP was partly aimed at the skills shortage.

According to project director Lana Segal, "The demand has been so great that what started off simply as a student-placement service has now turned into a full placement service."

Applicants are not placed only in commerce or trade-related activities, but in all areas where skilled manpower is required. "We only deal with highly educated people," says Segal.

"The project has been so successful that some of the temporary placements in banking, mining, forestry and tourism have turned into permanent positions. Many companies have said that the SPP is an ideal vehicle for permanent placements and nearly 40% of our successfully placed applicants have decided to immigrate."

She adds, "We only place highly qualified immigrants who want to start a career in SA and are motivated by our growing economy. A high calibre of person is ensured as all applicants for either temporary or permanent positions are screened by embassies abroad before their contracts are finalised."

Safto is a non-profit organisation so companies are charged a minimal fee to cover administration costs. The fee for permanent placement is the first month's salary; R90 is charged to members for each student placed and R120 for non-members to cover Safto's expenses.

Thais free ~~107~~ and offered jobs ²³⁶

S. Tribune Tribune Reporter 12/12/82

THE 33 Thais who were tricked by a labour import/export agency in Thailand into seeking employment in Transkei, were released from prison in Umtata this week

They were arrested in October after officials discovered their visas had expired and they were looking for jobs.

The deputy attorney-general, Mike Hodgen, said an agreement had been reached whereby the Thais would be granted temporary work permits by the government so they could make enough money to accumulate sufficient funds to return to Bangkok

"They just about wept with joy when they heard the news," said Mr Hodgen.

A firm of contractors have undertaken to employ and house the Thais — all of whom claim to be qualified artisans.

The agent who brought them to southern Africa had allegedly been arranging for visas and tickets for the men from Johannesburg.

"But it is believed he has disappeared to Harare, and the police in Zimbabwe are apparently looking for him," said Mr Hodgen.

Last month the attorney-general, Advocate George Muller, collected 16 air tickets for the Thais, which are believed to have been arranged for by the man.

P. D. Hatch 18/12/87
SADF denies recruiting UK men

PRETORIA — The South African Defence Force yesterday denied recruiting men in the United Kingdom

A spokesman denied claims in the British press that W/O Joseph Klue had been recruiting soldiers in Britain to fight in SWA

The Defence Force initially declined to comment

The press reports

claimed that Mr Klue enlisted men from among Britain's unemployed ex-soldiers with offers of generous pay for stints of up to six months in the South African Army

They said the men were offered £400 per week plus a £5 000 bonus after six months and said serving soldiers close to their discharge were also approached at Aldershot and Manchester — SAPA

Worry as farm debts soar in drought

Political Staff

FARMERS' debts have risen to more than R5 000-million and are still rising, partly because of the crippling drought over large areas

This was confirmed today by a spokesman for the Department of Agriculture, who said short-term agricultural debts could rise to "astronomical heights" if the drought continued

There was a danger that some farmers would be driven out of business

HELP PLANNED

The spokesman said the Government was concerned about the situation, and was seeking ways of bringing about an improvement

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr J J G Wentzel, and other Cabinet Ministers had made on-the-spot investigations of drought conditions

Mr Wentzel had been among several Ministers who visited the Eastern Transvaal on December 31, and he was scheduled to go to the Northern Transvaal tomorrow and to the Western Transvaal next week

Law may force people to live on border farms

News 14/1/83

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Government is considering a draft Bill which, should it become law could compel people to live on farms in depopulated areas

The Director-General of Agriculture, Dr Dirk Immelman, said that a special Cabinet committee was considering the draft Bill

He said no legislation to this effect had been passed yet

"The matter could reach finally during the next session of Parliament," Dr Immelman said

"I can't say the stipulation to force people to live on border farms will eventually be embodied in legislation, as Parliament still have to approve it

Up to Minister

"And even if Parliament approves the stipulation, it will be up to the Minister whether or not to use such powers"

The draft Bill has been prepared as border depopulation has become acute in some areas, such as the north-western Transvaal where two-thirds of the farms are unoccupied

REAL PROBLEM

A Progressive Federal Party spokesman on agriculture, Mr Philip Myburgh, MP for Wynberg, said today that short-term assistance offered to farmers by the Government was welcome, but was not the solution to the real problem

Over the years the Government had given such short-term assistance, but year after year farmers' debts had increased

The real problem appeared to be in the Government's marketing policy and its control-board system

WIDENING

The gap between prices received by farmers and those paid by consumers had widened from year to year

"A whole range of middlemen in the agricultural sector appears to gobble up a bigger and bigger share of the cake. This is the real problem behind many of the farmers' difficulties"

Another problem was that administered prices for electricity, fertilisers, fuel, spare parts and other agricultural requirements were increasing faster than producer prices

Mr Myburgh said short-term relief for farmers was needed to ensure that consumers had food, but the Government should also look at its entire policy in regard to agriculture

Later stage

A senior spokesman for the Department of Agriculture, who asked not to be named, said it was not envisaged to use legislation at the moment

"But at a later stage it may become necessary to force people to live on border farms

"We believe we can win the battle to stop people moving away from these areas, but we will have to sacrifice quite a lot, even freedom of movement"

The Opposition spokesman on agriculture, Mr Errol Moorcroft, said while he supported the concept of repopulation, this could not be done by legislation

Economics

"Economic factors brought about depopulation in the first place and economic factors will determine whether people will be able to live on such farms in the future" he said

"To presume that people can be forced to populate an area by law not only flies in the face of reality, it is just plain crazy"

Mr Moorcroft emphasised that farmers moving away from the border areas did not move because of security considerations, but because farming was no longer economically viable

McDonald's

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Immigration of people with no jobs curbed

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Immigration of people without firm offers of jobs has been halted by the Government because of the unemployment squeeze according to immigration officials.

But the decision came too late for many immigrants

Mr Chris Joubert, liaison officer with the Department of Internal Affairs said "The door has even slammed shut on Polish refugees

ALL STEPS

He said the department had taken all reasonable steps to avoid having to put up immigrants who could not find employment

The economic downswing and the recent Christmas holidays have led to some immigrants finding it difficult to find suitable jobs

"The jobs situation is susceptible to change over a long period and there is little we can do about it. But we are aware of the problems," said Mr Joubert

APPEALED

The department has appealed to companies who have made firm job offers to immigrants not to withdraw such offers

Immigration officials have also appealed to employers to find work for 35 immigrants waiting in hotels for work

The problem was highlighted today after com-

plaints from an "immigrant hotel" — the New Library in Johannesburg — where some newcomers have been waiting for more than ten weeks to find work

Mr Tony Quinn 32 and his wife, Anne 24 from Belfast have been waiting 12 weeks

RANG FIRMS

"We have been looking for work all the time," said Mrs Quinn, a mother of three children aged four two and one

"My husband rang every firm on three pages of the Yellow Pages but there were no vacancies

Mr Quinn is a welder. Like others in the hotel the Government paid 80 percent of the air fares to South Africa and promised to put up his family in a hotel until he could find work

"We are just living on hope," said Mrs Quinn. "We are a little disillusioned. We expected it would be easier than this. We have never stayed in a hotel so long

"And I know of at least two other people in the hotel who have been waiting for more than ten weeks

Bachelor Mr Kevin Gallagher 25, a maintenance fitter from Glasgow, has been waiting at the New Library Hotel for ten weeks. "I've no money left now," he said. "It's worrying, but what can you do?"

Govt is ²³⁶ seeking ^{Star} jobs for ^{25/1/83} migrants

By Stephen McQuillan

The immigration to South Africa of people without firm job offers has been halted by the Government because of the crippling jobs squeeze, it was disclosed today.

But the decision came too late to help many immigrants who have already arrived in the country and are now finding it difficult to find work because of the deepening recession.

Immigration officials in Pretoria are now struggling to find the newcomers work and they today appealed to employers for help.

The department has appealed to companies who have made firm job offers to immigrants to "employ empathy" and not to withdraw such offers "knowing that they will place the immigrant, his family and the department in an unenviable situation".

Immigration officials have also appealed to employers to find work for 35 immigrants patiently waiting in hotels for work.

Some have been waiting for more than 10 weeks and all have come to South Africa under the Government immigration scheme.

Jobs are needed for: an aircraft electrician; an airframe fitter, a civil technician, diesel mechanics (3), maintenance fitters (8), a fitter and turner, a loom tuner, a mechanical technician, motor mechanics (2); mechanical draughtsmen (2), a machine setter/operator; a moulder, pipe fitters (3), a plant fitter (earth-moving); a plumber, a spray-painter, a site engineer, a tool-maker, a tool-room miller, a turner (CNC machines) and welders (2).

Employers who can help are asked to contact the nearest office of the Department of Internal Affairs.

(236) Hansard Q Col. 94

Immigrants: declarations

11/2/83

*33 Mr S S VANDER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs †

- (1) Whether his Department requires independent confirmation of the declaration by a prospective immigrant that he has no previous convictions, if so,
- (2) whether such confirmation is required in all cases, if not, (a) why not and (b) in which cases are exceptions made?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

- (1) and (2) This is not an imperative requirement as independent confirmation is not always obtainable

Assistance to visiting group of artists

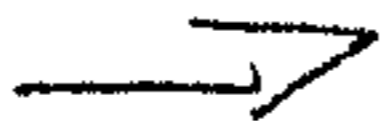
*34 Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information

- (1) Whether representations have been made to him or his Department for (a) financial and (b) other assistance with regard to a visit by a group of artists the name of which has been furnished to his Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, (i) by whom were the representations made and (ii) what was (aa) the nature of and (bb) his response to the representations,
- (2) whether he will furnish the name of the group,
- (3) whether any assistance was given by

(97) (236) Hansard Q Col. 79
Doctors who left Republic 80

11/2/83
*10 Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

How many medical doctors left the Republic permanently during 1981 and 1982, respectively?



†The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

1981 53

1982. 32 (preliminary)

†Mr J J NIEMANN Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, can he tell the House how many medical doctors settled in the Republic of South Africa in 1981 and 1982, respectively?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, the number was 151 for 1981 and for 1982 it totalled 198 [Interjections]

*11 Mr P. A. MYBURGH—Reply standing over

*12 Mr P. A. MYBURGH—Reply standing over

*13 Mr P. A. MYBURGH—Reply standing over

Star 17/2/73

~~Star 17/2/73~~

Passport problems hit black tourism

By Richard Paris
South Africa's travel industry is angry over the difficulties blacks have in getting passports and say this is discouraging the development of black tourism

The president of the Association of Southern African Travel Agents, Mr Peter Botterill, said in Johannesburg last night that the Government seemed completely out of touch with the needs and aspirations of the growing black middle class

Travel agents who have been anxious to break into the black market have been bogged down in a bureaucratic nightmare, largely due to the difficulty in getting passports for their passengers

"Since October, delays of up to three months for passports for blacks are not uncommon and eight weeks is normal. Many applications for passports are unsuccessful and no reason is given by the Department of Internal Affairs," said Mr Botterill

He pointed out that white South Africans can get a passport within a week

The situation deteriorated further last year when the Department of Internal Affairs decreed that travel agents could no longer apply to Pretoria for passports on behalf of their clients

236 *Thousand Q Col 230 -*
Immigrants/emigrants *231*
18/2/83

225 Mr P C CRONJE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

How many (a) Coloured, (b) Indian (c) Black and (d) White persons (i) immigrated to and (ii) emigrated from the Republic during the 1982 calendar year?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

231

FRIDAY, 18 FEB

	(i)	(ii)
(a), (b) and (c)	81	1 054
(d)	43 899	7 096

Data preliminary Statistics in respect of (a), (b) and (c) are not available separately

236
1948
S. Times

Brides ban eases

THE Government has decided to relax its total ban on foreign Indian brides coming to settle in South Africa — but the law remains on the statute book.

Indications are that South African Indian grooms may now be allowed to bring their foreign brides into the country more freely — but, they will still have to apply to the Department of Internal Affairs.

Their applications will, as in the past, be considered "on merit".

This change in the Government's attitude was announced this week by the chairman of the executive of South African Indian Council, Mr Amichand Rajbansi.

Evidence of a more sympathetic attitude on this issue, is that within the last two months seven out of eight applications from Indian men, who wanted to bring their foreign-born brides to South Africa, had been successful.

Stricter control of aliens planned

The Star
Political Staff

236
12.1 APR 1983

The Government is preparing plans for the more stringent control of the estimated 250 000 aliens in South Africa

In an interview today Mr SS, van der Merwe, Director-General of the Department of Internal Affairs, said some objectives were improved security, cracking down on illegal immigrants and gathering information for the country's immigration programme.

Mr van der Merwe said letters to newspapers asking about alien journalists in their employ could not be seen as a move against the Press.

"This is a general thing We have been gathering information from the hotel industry, the Associated Chambers of Commerce, the Handel-sinstituut, the Federated Chambers of Industries and the United Municipal Executive"

● Earlier this month all major newspaper managements were asked to provide details of alien reporters and sub-editors.

English-language newspapers, in particular, employ many foreign journalists who have immigrated here over the years

NUM (236)
23/4/83
**Solidarity warns:
Stay away from SA**

HARARE. — The banned Polish Solidarity trade union had launched a vigorous campaign against the recruitment of Polish workers by South Africa, Solidarity's director, Mr Jerzy Milewsky, said in an interview published in Harare yesterday. He said the campaign was supported by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the World Confederation of Labour and the European Trade Union Confederation.

Mr Milewsky, who is based in Brussels, said his union was worried by reports of increased emigration to South Africa by Polish workers recruited by the "agents of Pretoria". The recruitment was being carried out in Polish refugee camps in Vienna.

There were more than 2 000 Poles working in South Africa, he said.

Mr Milewsky said his Brussels office had asked the Austrian Trade Union Central to carry out information campaigns among Polish refugees outlining "the true nature of apartheid".

He said emigration to South Africa was tantamount to the denial of a livelihood to a black worker and contrary to the basic precepts of trade union solidarity.

He called the trade union movement in South Africa "a grass-roots social movement struggling for the respect of trade union rights, basic human rights and democratic freedoms for society" — Sapa.

236 Hansard Q 61 1100-
Immigrants 1101

26/8/83

693 Mr T ARONSON asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(a) What is the estimated number of (i) males and (ii) females who entered the Republic as immigrants in the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) how many such (i) males and (ii) females were 17 years of age or younger?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Year 1982

(a) . (i) 23 224

→

1101

TUESDAY, 26

(ii) 20 756

(b) (i) 7 923

(ii) 6 451

Immigrants must help defend SA'

SOW *10* *1983* *236*
CAPE TOWN — The chief of the South African Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, says immigrants are entitled to all the benefits that South Africa has to offer, but they also have a responsibility to help defend the country

Addressing a mass citizenship ceremony of the European Immigration Society at Bellville, General Viljoen said if immigrants did not help to defend South Africa the same could happen as had happened to 29 countries since World War 2. These countries, he said, had been infiltrated by the communists, forced to capitulate and had subsequently been taken over — Sapa

'Loop en Val' is back home

Sowetan

27/5/83
236

SPRINGBOK athlete Matthews "Loop en Val" Motshwarateu, who was barred from entering South Africa when he landed at Jan Smuts Airport from America last week, arrived at his home in Soweto from Botswana yesterday.

Although The SOWETAN did not find him at home, his mother, Mrs Adelina Motshwarateu, confirmed that he arrived in the morning and immediately dashed out to attend to some other commitments in town.

She said Matthews landed at Jan Smuts Airport on Thursday on a visit to his family in Mopani, but was refused entry by immigration officials who told him that he needed a visa to enter South Africa.

Mr Motshwarateu took up Botswana citizenship about two years ago because as a South African, his participation in international contests was always met with the wrath of advocates of South Africa's isolation from international sports.

He has, however, had no problem with immigration officials whenever he came to visit his family in Soweto.

But according to his mother, when he arrived last week Thursday, he was told that he required a visa to enter South Africa and the officials insisted that he stay at the airport for the next flight to Botswana from where he should apply for a visa.

Willing to sweep streets

Natal could rival Laker Kariba



A biologist with the Institute of Natural Resources, Mr Philippe la Hausse de la Louvière, holds a

236
Mercury
Mercury Reporter 10/6/83

MANY former Rhodesians, who have moved to South Africa, were so desperate for jobs they were willing to sweep streets, said Mrs Joan Woodward, chairman of the Rhodesian Association of South Africa and the Rhodesian Contact Organisation in Durban.

Mrs Woodward said people leaving Zimbabwe were generally permitted to take R1 000 but in some cases only R300 with them.

She said six or seven people came to her every day pleading for jobs and accommodation.

'It gives me nightmares these poor people needing help which we are unable to give. We only have a couple of hundred rands in our bank account and there are so many without jobs, without incomes and with nowhere to live.'

The other day a young couple came in desperation. They had no money and had been forced into feeding their 11-month-old baby on bread and sugar.

Camp

'Who can live on R300 when they arrive in a strange country with no relatives or friends and have to find a place to live and then still feed

Rhodesian immigrants 'desperate for work, places to stay'

'It's difficult enough for South Africans to get jobs in the present economic decline but when an ex-Rhodesian applies for a job we have to first prove that the job can't be filled by a South African.'

Mrs Woodward said someone had suggested she write to the Government and appeal for former Rhodesians without jobs or some sort of income to be treated as refugees.

Another suggestion was to request a homeland for former Rhodesians.

Fund

'We are truly grateful to

MEE
CHERYL
(NATAL OPTICIAN)
1st SCULPTURE HAIR

For free d
21 RE

W
N
D

The Natal Mercury, Friday

to sweep streets

at Lake Kariba



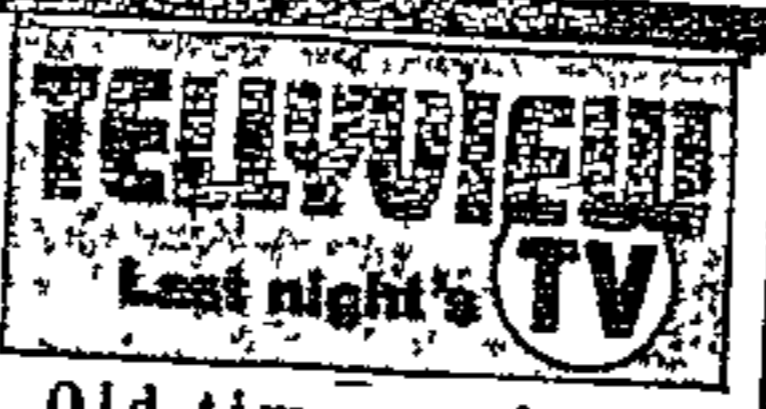
sources, Mr Philippe la Hausse de la Louvière, holds a... in the Jozini Dam this week.

ed Dam

la Hausse de la Louvière is conducting research on fish in the Pongola River and in part of the dam level below fishing on a scale should not yet be... of the small

THE 8 pm News quite rightly led with the progress of voting in yesterday's British general election

There was comprehensive BBC coverage on when and where Margaret Thatcher, Michael Foot, Roy Jenkins and David Steele voted. It was surprising, therefore, that the 6 pm *Afrikaans News* was so parochial when the news story of the day was un-



Old-timers of Cape Agulhas reminisced in a nostalgic vein about the discovery of surprising archaeological 'finds' such as skeletons of black rhinos. The sea motif had been taken up previously in *Die Kraainees*, with its emphasis on lighthouses and the hobby of collecting shells

236 Mercury Mercury Reporter 10/6/83

MANY former Rhodesians, who have moved to South Africa, were so desperate for jobs they were willing to sweep streets, said Mrs Joan Woodward, chairman of the Rhodesian Association of South Africa and the Rhodesian Contact Organisation in Durban

Mrs Woodward said people leaving Zimbabwe were generally permitted to take R1 000 but in some cases only R300 with them

Rhodesian immigrants 'desperate for work, places to stay'

She said six or seven people came to her every day pleading for jobs and accommodation

'It gives me nightmares these poor people needing help which we are unable to give. We only have a couple of hundred rands in our bank account and there are so many without jobs, without incomes and with nowhere to live

'The other day a young couple came in desperate. They had no money and had been forced into feeding their 11-month-old baby on bread and sugar

Camp

'Who can live on R300 when they arrive in a strange country with no relatives or friends and have to find a place to live and then still feed themselves while they try to find jobs?

'One woman with six children had to camp on the beachfront because she had nowhere else to go'

Employment agencies in Durban said they had a 'tremendous' number of former Rhodesians applying for jobs each day

'We must get about 15 a day,' said Mrs Grace Violante, the general manager of one agency

It's difficult enough for South Africans to get jobs in the present economic decline but when an ex-Rhodesian applies for a job we have to first prove that the job can't be filled by a South African'

Mrs Woodward said someone had suggested she write to the Government and appeal for former Rhodesians without jobs or some sort of income to be treated as refugees

Another suggestion was to request a homeland for former Rhodesians

Fund

'We are truly grateful to South Africa for giving us a place to live but we can't live without the means,' she said

The small fund the contact organisation had, had come from subscriptions and gifts and, although the organisation had held fetes and other functions to raise money, it could not hold street collections as it was not registered as a welfare organisation

The situation is desperate these people have nowhere to turn,' she said

Increase in immigrants to S Africa

(236) E. Post
14/6/83

Post Reporter

THE number of immigrants to South Africa has increased significantly in the past two years, with the country experiencing a net gain for all occupational groups.

However, those from the group "not economically active" constitute more than 50% of the total.

This was evident from statistics furnished by Central Statistical Services in Pretoria for the period from January to September last year compared with the same period in 1981

The information shows interesting migration trends, with South Africa receiving a net gain of 30 636 immigrants last year — an big increase over the 23 972 recorded in 1981

A total of 36 036 people settled in South Africa while 5 400 people left the country in 1982, compared with 30 882 immigrants and 6 910 emigrants in 1981

Trends showed an increase in the number of immigrants for all occupational groups, with marked increases in the categories

of administrative and managerial workers, clerical and related workers and people without jobs

The country experienced a net gain of 3 787 professional, technical and related immigrants last year compared with a net gain of 2 261 in 1981

The administrative and managerial workers showed a net gain of 829 immigrants in 1982 compared with 625 in 1981

The gain of immigrant clerical and related workers was 2 221 for 1982 and 1 734 for 1981. South Africa brought in 15 830 immigrants "not economically active" compared with 13 846 for 1981

● The statistics show a decline in the number of people visiting South Africa and the number of departures for visits abroad

A total of 886 364 people visited South Africa last year compared with 923 183 for 1981, while 858 086 people left South Africa for business, holiday or study visits overseas in 1982 compared with 912 158 the year before

Depression

236

Mercury
lifts migration to

30/6/83
S A to near-record

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—South Africa had a near-record of 45 784 immigrants last year — mostly from the Britain and Zimbabwe, according to figures issued in Pretoria yesterday by Central Statistical Services.

The intake of new settlers has been boosted by depressed economic conditions in the United Kingdom and still rising unemployment — now in excess of 3 000 000.

Zimbabwe immigrants, in spite of tough monetary and other strictures imposed by the Mugabe Government to discourage white emigration, entered South Africa at a rate of

more than 1 000 a month during 1982.

The actual figures were 20 347 from the UK and 15 156 from Zimbabwe.

During the year 6 832 South Africans left to settle in other countries leaving a nett migration gain of 38 952 compared with 32 751 in 1981.

The big influx of immigrants from the UK was achieved at a time when the Department of the Interior had muted its efforts to recruit in Britain.

Among the 'recessional, technical and related worker immigrants' last year were 1 729 engineers, 212 medical doctors and dentists, 335 accountants, 357 educationists and 3 211 'other'.

More staff from abroad

(236)
3/7/84
Business Times Reporter
EXECUTIVE-staff recruitment from overseas by South African companies is expected to increase by as much as 400% during the upturn in the coming months, to surge beyond previous levels of foreign-personnel appointments.

Currently less than 20% of skilled management staff positions are being filled by foreigners, but will increase as local talent becomes less suitable to satisfy the growing demand.

Most companies laid off a huge proportion of their "less experienced" management staff during the past 18 months of recession, according to Hay-MSL management consultants MD Des Froneman.

"These concerns now have to cope with a significant shortfall as their requirements have become more stringent, hence the need to recruit from outside our borders," says Mr Froneman.

"Employers are now more acutely aware of the need to ensure that only top-calibre candidates are selected and inducted to their organisations."

According to a Hay-MSL survey, demand for executives increased by 7% during the second quarter against the first three months of this year.

The total number of executive jobs advertised during April to June was, however, 45% down on the second quarter's advertising last year, according to the survey.

By far the highest demand in the executive sector was recorded in the financial planning field — almost 32%, representing an increase of 34,7% on last year's comparative figure.

This mainly reflects increases in the top subsector representing executives in high-level financial planning, while retrenchments in the lower categories of account-

tants — indicated by a 37,58% decline in the first quarter — are said to be continuing.

The persistently high demand in this field can be partly attributed to an increased need by companies for facilitating financial

planning, requiring more capable cost-management personnel.

Demand for executive skills in marketing, personnel, research development and design sectors declined on average by more than 45%.

Rumanian 4 flee to ~~SA~~ SA seeking freedom

SA 9/2/83

218

236

Own Correspondent

A family from Rumania is being cared for in South Africa after making a daring escape from Mozambique.

The wet and bedraggled family of four was met on the beach at Kosi Bay, northern Natal, about 10 days ago by a fishing party from Durban which included a judge from the Supreme Court in Durban, Mr Justice Mark Kumleben.

Mr Justice Kumleben saw to it that the family was brought into contact with the proper authorities, but last night he refused to discuss the plight of the husband and his wife and two sons because he felt at this stage a newspaper story could affect the family adversely.

"It might make matters more difficult for the family," said Mr Justice Kumleben

It is believed the Rumanian man, a veterinary surgeon, planned his escape from Communism for five years without telling his family.

After he worked long enough to qualify for leave, he flew out his wife and two sons from Rumania and took them on holiday to Ponta do Ouro, just across the border from Kosi Bay.

He paid for their accommodation for a week and then they made their bid for freedom

The family walked down the coast and in places, where the beach was impassable, waded into the sea

During one of these forced swims the man's wife was nearly swept out to sea and he and one of his sons had to rescue her

Safe on the beach at Kosi Bay they were met by the fishing party. One of the sons, a 13 year old, was the only one who could speak English well enough to be understood

A Durban friend of Mr Grant Lewis, one of Mr Justice Kumleben's guests on the fishing trip, said the judge immediately started moves to help the family.

"Can you help us? Are we in South Africa?" These were the first words spoken by one of the fleeing sons

Mr Lewis was walking along the beach when he saw the family sitting under a bush.

He thought they were campers and as he passed them he heard them whispering to each other in a language he did not recognise.

"Something made him walk up to them," the source, his friend said today.



Mr Lewis took them back to the Kumleben fishing camp and the police were informed immediately by two-way radio.

"Apparently the family had only one change of clothes with them but they had a lot of American dollars," the friend said.

"While they were waiting for the police the boys said their father was a vet and had been given permission by the Rumanian Government to work in a Third World Communist country.

"Their father was not allowed to bring his wife, but last year she was granted permission to visit him in Mozambique and this year she came with their two children.

"They left Mozambique very early in the morning with a few possessions and a lot of dollars. He was apparently paid in American dollars during his contract period

"They walked along the beach and at one stage, when the beach was cut off by sheer rock, the waves washed away some of their clothes

"Eventually they sat down on the beach to rest and this is where Mr Lewis found them."

A spokesman for the Ministry of the Interior said a statement on the matter would be issued later today

It is understood that although the family has not yet been granted political asylum in South Africa, the matter is receiving urgent attention at the highest level.

The family's flight has been kept secret up to now as the authorities regarded it as a sensitive matter.

(2) As mentioned in the replies under (1) the complaints have been or are being investigated with a view to effecting possible rectifications

Hansard
Mr. Brendan Willmer temporary residence permit

236 7/9/83 Q 61.2050

*9 Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

- (1) Whether a temporary residence permit has been issued to a Mr Brendan Willmer, if so,
- (2) whether he has recently been granted an extension of this permit, if so, until what date has the permit been extended,
- (3) whether his Department has received an application for a permanent residence permit from this person, if so, when,
- (4) whether a decision has been taken with regard to this application; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that it will be taken, if so, what is the nature of the decision?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

- (1) Yes
- (2) Yes, until 30 September 1983
- (3) Yes, on 29 June 1983
- (4) No

(a) and (b) The application is in the process of preparation for submission to the Immigrants Selection Board (which includes the collecting of information) As soon as it is ready, it will be submitted

Mr G B D McINTOSH Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Minister, is his Department prepared to consider information—which they are gathering, I gather—on the influence Mr Willmer has on race relations in the greater Durban area,

and if such information is supplied to him, will his Department consider it?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, the procedures for the gaining of information to put before the Immigrants Selection Board are well developed We gather all available information before an application is submitted to the Immigrants Selection Board If the hon member believes that he is in possession of some information which is not readily available to the Department, he is welcome to submit that information

Mr P C CRONJÉ Mr Willmer is going to vote "yes" [Interjections]

Few immigrants accept SA citizenship

Govt to reveal plans on call-up of settlers

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Correspondent

THE Department of Internal Affairs hopes to release details in a few days of planned legislation to draw more immigrants into Defence Force service, a spokesman for the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, said yesterday

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, indicated at the National Party's Transvaal congress this week that a move to call up more immigrants was in the pipeline

He said they could not be allowed to continue to "live off the fat of the land" without some contribution

Legislation which would have brought this about was due to have been introduced in Parliament in the immediate

past session, but lack of time prevented it, he said

In terms of an amendment passed in 1978 to the South African Citizenship Act, the minimum period required to become eligible for naturalisation was reduced from five years to two years

Unless an immigrant declared he did not want South African citizenship, the amendment provided for automatic South Africa citizenship by naturalisation for people under 25 (reduced to 23 in 1981) who were in possession of a residence permit and had lived in the country for two years

If a person declared he did not want citizenship, he forfeited his residence permit and became classified as an alien. The decision was final and the person was permanently disqualified from becoming a South African citizen

When he introduced the legislation, the then Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, said it was aimed at curbing the evasion of military service by foreigners

Figures published at the time the amendment was passed showed that in 1976, 28 939 out of a total of 46 259 immigrants were below the age of 30. Of those, 1 765 registered for military service and 1 213 opted not to become South African citizens thus avoiding military service

According to the figures, between 1971 and 1976, and January to December 1977, 66,58% and 81%, respectively, of immigrants did not accept citizenship

In Parliament this year, it was revealed that there were 388 988 people out of a total white population of 4 521 096 who had not yet taken out South African citizenship

MONDAY, 22 AUGUST 1983

Permanent residence permits

1086. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs †

Whether his Department, in the latest specified period of five years for which figures are available, refused to issue permanent residence permits to persons on account of previous criminal convictions in their countries of origin; if so, in how many cases?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Yes, the Immigrants Selection Board has refused such applications but separate statistics of these cases are not kept

Permanent residence permits

1087 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs †

Whether any permanent residence permits were withdrawn by his Department during the latest specified period of five years for which figures are available, if so, (a) how many and (b) why in each case?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Yes, but full information is not readily available and to obtain it approximately 90 000 files will have to be perused. The information furnished in reply to the honourable member's question has been obtained from notes that were kept in a register for the period 1 January 1978 until 31 December 1982

(a) 14 cases,

(b) In 5 cases non-disclosure of previous offences and in 2 cases non-disclosure of previous applications for permanent residence. The other 7 cases range from non-disclosure of debts and children to misrepresentation

†Indicates translated version

For written reply (236) Howard 22/8/83

Permanent residence permits

Q. 61, 1933
1085. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs †

Whether his Department, in the latest specified period of 10 years for which figures are available, came across any cases in which persons to whom permanent residence permits in South Africa had been issued, had furnished untrue or incorrect information in applications for these permits, if so, (a) how many cases, (b) what was the nature of the untrue or incorrect information and (c) what steps have been taken by his Department as a result thereof, in each case?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Yes, but full information is not readily available and to obtain it approximately 200 000 files will have to be perused. The information furnished in reply to the honourable member's question has been obtained from notes that were kept in a register for the period 1 January 1973 until 31 December 1982

(a) 162 cases,

(b) Predominantly the non-disclosure of previous offences, submission of forged documents, non-disclosure of debts and misrepresentation of family composition,

(c) In 55 cases permits were withdrawn. In 107 cases no steps were taken as the untrue or incorrect information was of a less serious nature and, if known beforehand, would in any case not have influenced the result of the application

with regard to training and work record

Permanent residence permits

1088 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs †

Whether his Department, during the latest specified period of five years for which figures are available, issued any permanent residence permits to persons with previous criminal convictions in their countries of origin, if so, (a) how many and (b) what was the nature of the convictions in each case?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Yes, the Immigrants Selection Board has approved such applications, but separate statistics of these cases are not kept. For the information of the honourable member I wish to add that, when applications of this nature are favourably considered by the Immigrants Selection Board, available evidence which leads to a reasonable conclusion that the applicants are not to be regarded as undesirable inhabitants, will probably be of prime importance. Factors which are probably taken into consideration by the Immigrants Selection Board, are the circumstances which led to the offence, the serious nature thereof, previous convictions as well as other factors in favour of the applicant such as a clear case of isolated misdemeanour, reasonable time lapse since the conviction and favourable impression during personal interview. Demand for skills, contribution towards the country's prosperity and close family ties with permanent residents naturally also play a role.

Permanent residence permits

1089 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs †

Whether his Department, during the la-

test specified period of 10 years for which figures are available, came across any cases in which permanent residence permits had been issued to persons previously convicted of crimes in their countries of origin, if so, (a) how many cases, (b) what was the nature of the convictions in each case and (c) what steps have been taken by his Department as a result thereof, in each case?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Yes, but full information is not readily available and to obtain it approximately 200 000 files will have to be perused. The information furnished in reply to the honourable member's question has been obtained from notes that were kept in a register for the period 1 January 1973 until 31 December 1982.

- (a) 32 cases,
- (b) Particulars are not readily available,
- (c) Permits for permanent residence were withdrawn in 18 cases in view of the serious nature of the offences.

Permanent residence permits

1091 Mr G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Internal Affairs

How many foreign citizens of each specified country held permanent residence permits in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Statistics in the form requested are not available. An enumeration of arrivals of immigrants according to country of origin can be found on page 286, table 4 of the official yearbook of the Republic of "South Africa 1983".

POPULATION - MIGRATION

1984, 1985 - 1986

SOME dramatic and startling statistics have emerged from an investigation for the Natal Chamber of Industries by the economic research unit of the University of Natal into industrial growth prospects in Durban-Pinetown and surrounding areas

For instance, by the year 2 000 (which is only 16 years away) the black population of the Durban Metropolitan Region (DMR) could be treble. In 1980 it was about 986 000 and could reach as high as 3,56 million. A best estimate by the unit, depending on natural growth and urbanisation, is between 2,5 million and 3,2 million.

The total population of the DMR by the turn of the century is projected between 3,6 million and 4,3 million.

The figures, therefore, point most definitely to the need to promote a high rate of economic growth, otherwise the long-term future of the market economy system will be undermined.

With increased population comes the need for more housing and the cost of providing this is estimated between R798 million and R5 999 million. The reason for the wide variation is that it will depend on the quality of house built.

And, of course, those home owners are going to need jobs. The investigation found that manufacturing employment may not grow at more than an average rate of about 2,25 percent annually during the 1980s and perhaps beyond.

At average annual rates of 2,3 and 3 percent, and holding the DMR share of national manufacturing employment constant at 14 percent, total employment in this sector would increase from 199 000 in 1980 to between 307 000 and 346 000 in the year 2 000.

The job creation problem the investigation said, in essence was confined to blacks. Unemployment rates in black residential areas of the DMR of 17 to 25 percent have been obtained in recent surveys. Calculations show that an unemployment rate of 30 percent in 2 000 is likely and under certain assumptions it could be as high as 40 percent.

There is more than sufficient industrial land available in the region to cater for an average annual increase of 3 percent in manufacturing employment between 1980 and 2 000.

Other points from the investigation:

* The DMR has a number of location advantages over other regions with the exception of the PWV where the major market is to be found.

* These advantages are sufficient to offset the decentralisation incentives being offered, except perhaps for labour intensive industries.

* There is a strong and growing tendency to move towards capital-intensive methods of production.

Of the findings, NCI executive director, Roland Freakes said they were "a cogent reminder to the chamber to use its maximum influence in promoting a favourable climate, not only to generate growth and expansion of existing industries but also to attract new industrial investment into the province on a substantial scale."

By Mike Pearson
Finance Editor

POPULATION EXPLOSION WILL PUT PRESSURE ON NATAL'S INDUSTRIES

236
15/11/80

MONDAY, 11 FEBRUARY 1985

(b) nett inflow of foreign capital not related to reserves (R million)

1984 1st quarter	- 105
2nd quarter	+ 498
3rd quarter	+ 295
4th quarter	Not available

† Indicates translated version

Questions on general affairs for written reply

Hansard Q.61.37

Dollar value of rand

11/2/85

15 Mr J J B VAN ZYL asked the Minister of Finance †

What was the dollar value of the rand on 23 January of each year from 1979 up to and including 1985?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

The value of the rand in terms of US dollar on 23 January

1979	1,1500
1980	1,2232
1981	1,3347
1982	1,0306
1983	0,9445
1984	0,7965
1985	0,4356

Balance of payments

16 Mr J J B VAN ZYL asked the Minister of Finance †

What was the Republic's balance of payments in respect of the (a) current and (b) capital account for each specified quarter of 1984?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE.

(a) Balance on current account (R million).

1984 1st quarter	-439
2nd quarter	-329
3rd quarter	-523
4th quarter (provisional figure)	+250

Sandton: bilharzia

17 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

(1) Whether the water of the rivers and streams flowing through Sandton was tested for bilharzia by his Department in 1984, if not, why not, if so (a) on what dates and (b) where were such tests conducted.

(2) whether any traces of bilharzia or other dangerous elements were found, if so, what was the (a) nature and (b) extent of the traces found in each case?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

(1) Yes

(a) 15 May 1984, 14 September 1984, 7 November 1984, 6 December 1984 and 23 January 1985

(b) Known potential snail habitats in the Klein-Jukskeiriver, Braamfonteinspruit and Sand-spruit

(2) No

236 *Hansard Q.61.*
Immigrants 1/2/85 38

48. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(a) What is the estimated number of (i) males and (ii) females who entered the Republic as immigrants in the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) how many

such (i) males and (ii) females were 17 years of age or younger?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Year 1984

(a) (i) 15 081

(ii) 14 123

(b) (i) 3 417

(ii) 3 429

Howland Q. 61.39
Medical doctors who left Republic
11/2/85

49 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(a) How many medical doctors left the Republic permanently in 1984 and (b) what was the age distribution of these medical doctors?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(a) 38

Age	Number
20-24	1
25-34	19
35-44	10
45-54	1
55-64	3
65+	4

Howland Q. 61.39
Opening of cinemas to all races: permits
11/2/85

66 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

Whether any applications were received in 1984 for permits to open cinemas to members of all races, if so, (a) from whom, (b) in respect of which cinemas, (c) when were such applications received and (d) what was the result of each application?

HoA

Amounts borrowed by Government/Reserve Bank

160 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) Whether any amounts have been borrowed by the (a) Government and (b) Reserve Bank from the private banking sector since 1 April 1984, if so, (i) what amounts and (ii) when,

(2) whether any of these amounts have been repaid, if so, which amounts?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) (a) No

(b) No

Amounts invested in public issues of government stock and treasury bills by the private banking sector or the Reserve Bank, are not, in this context, regarded as "borrowing"

(2) Falls away

Questions on own affairs for written reply

Howland Q. 61.41
Old-age homes: subsidy
12/2/85

1. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare

What in each category was the per capita subsidy paid to old-age homes for Whites in 1984?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

The maximum subsidy payable per sub-economic aged per month during 1985/85 is as follows

CATEGORY

A R133,14

B R201,22

C R382,15

HoA

Howland Q. 61.42
Children's homes
11/2/85

11 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

(a) How many (i) State and (ii) privately administered children's homes are there for Whites in the Republic and (b) how many children were accommodated in these homes as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE

(a) (i) None

(ii) 78

(b) 5436—As at 30 September 1984

TUESDAY, 12 FEBRUARY 1985

† Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

Questions standing over from Tuesday, 5 February 1985

Howland Q. 61.42
Exercise Thunder Charriot
12/2/85

1. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

(a) What was the total cost to the State of Exercise Thunder Charriot and (b) what specified items are included in this calculation?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) The provisional total cost is R24 668 315. The cost analysis for the repair of vehicles and equipment has not yet been completed

13/3/84
236 South African citizens
Hansend Q. 61-606
470 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked
the Minister of Internal Affairs

(a) How many persons have become South African citizens in terms of section 11A of the South African Citizenship Act, No 44 of 1949, since the South African Citizenship Amendment Act, No 53 of 1978, came into operation and (b) of which countries were they citizens previously?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

- (1) According to information obtained from the Population Register a total of 10 872 persons automatically acquired South African citizenship up to 31 December 1983
- (2) Such statistics are not kept

Cart Tross 21/3/84

Bill controls illegals in 'traditional sense'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Aliens and Immigration Laws Amendment Bill was a means of controlling immigrants "in the traditional sense of the word" and was not intended as a stricter form of influx control, Mr Albert Nothnagel (NP Innesdal) said yesterday during debate on the second reading of the bill.

He said he would have objected strongly to the bill if it had been intended as a means of influx control, as suggested earlier by Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP Green Point).

Mr Van der Merwe had said the bill "may prejudice the position of aliens who are citizens of states which previously formed part of the Republic".

The PFP Member said the new legislation and stricter fines were understandable if applied to immigrants in the traditional sense of the word. But, if they were used on blacks from the independent national states, they would be the most serious influx regulations South Africa had ever had.

Deputy Minister's assurance

Employers would have to provide returns of all aliens in their service and if there were illegal immigrants among these, could be fined up to R5 000 or sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Mr Nothnagel said the PFP's amendment was unnecessary because the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Piet Badenhorst, had already given the House his assurance the bill was not intended as a form of influx control.

He said there were already agreements with independent homelands on other regulations controlling influx of black workers into South Africa.

He added it would be "practically impossible" for the government to use the bill for influx control. The administration needed for such a task was "absolutely impossible".

Mr Nothnagel said the bill was a means of tightening up on the inflow into South Africa of "illegal immigrants in the traditional sense of the word" — illegal immigrants from abroad. — Sapa

Aliens bill will apply to blacks

CAPL TimB 22/3/84

~~202 206~~ 236

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
— Proposals before Parliament to tighten up immigration laws will apply to blacks from the independent homelands, and the government made no apology for this, the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Piet Badenhorst, said yesterday.

Replying to second reading debate on the Aliens and Immigration Laws Amendment Bill, Mr Badenhorst said it was essential to protect South African citizens and people in the country legally from "illegal" aliens

However he denied the measure was an additional influx control aimed at blacks from the TBVC countries

But Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) expressed the Opposition's concern that no matter how sincere the government may be in its intentions with the bill, there could come a time when it was used in a crisis as an additional weapon in the influx control armoury

This had happened when legislation governing aliens was used as a "punitive" measure by

the government in the 1981 Nyanga squatter crisis to deport 3 600 squatters from the Western Cape to Transkei and Ciskei

The legislation used to deport them — the Admission to the Republic Act — was passed by Parliament without opposition in 1978 because its use to remove squatters had not been envisaged, Mrs Suzman said

R5 000 fine

There was no protection in the bill before Parliament for citizens from the TBVC countries who had lost their South African citizenship involuntarily when their homelands became independent

Although the government had denied that the bill was aimed at controlling the influx of blacks from the TBVC countries, the maximum penalty proposed for the employment of an "illegal" alien — R5 000 — was the same as the fine for employing an "illegal" black in terms of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, Mrs Helen Suzman said

She said it was "totally incorrect" that black and white foreigners were treated equally by the authorities when they came to South Africa

An example was white Zimbabweans who were easily granted residence permits while their black countrymen, who may have worked in South Africa for many years, were not given the same privilege

Although Mr Badenhorst had given the assurance that the proposed measure was not meant to control the influx of blacks from the TBVC countries, the assurance was not written into the bill and had no force of law

Mr Badenhorst said the bill was "colour blind" and applied to all illegal aliens

It was not the government's intention to preclude citizens of the TBVC countries from the South African economic structure, but the government did want to protect the people who legally participated in the economy, he said

The bill was read for a second time after a division in which it was opposed by the PFP

Slabbert: Give aliens equal privileges

Art Times 23/7/64
236

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government wanted to apply immigration laws equally to all races, but was not prepared to give all aliens equal privileges, (the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said yesterday.

Speaking in committee on the Aliens and Immigration Laws Amendment Bill, Dr Slabbert said the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Piet Badenhorst, maintained that all aliens had to be treated under the same legislation even if they came from the independent homelands (TBVC countries), but aliens from these countries were denied some of the citizenship, accommodation and employment privileges granted to aliens from other countries such as Britain and West Germany.

Citizenship applications

He asked Mr Badenhorst if all aliens, regardless of which country they came from, had the same status and could apply for South African citizenship on the same basis

If the government was going to deal with the independent homelands as truly independent states, then the same standards had to be applied as were applied to other independent countries, he said.

The bill is aimed at tightening up existing legislation governing aliens

The Progressive Federal Party has expressed fears that the bill may be used as an influx control measure against former South African citizens from the TBVC countries.

Stumbling block to reform bid

236

w/k Advers
24/3/84

Political Staff

A CONCERTED attempt to topple one of the statutory pillars of apartheid, the Acts preventing mixed marriages or sex across the colour line, may be frustrated by the strict terms of reference of a parliamentary select committee.

The great weight of evidence before the committee favours scrapping both the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act and Section 16 of the Immorality Act, but the terms of reference seem to preclude the committee from making this recommendation

All the major English-language churches — Roman Catholic, Methodist and Anglican — have told the committee there is no way to "improve" the Acts, and that they should simply be scrapped

The same message has been conveyed by doctors, lawyers, academics and women's groups

Even the Afrikaans-speaking churches appear to want the removal of the two Acts from the statute book without replacement by anything comparable

Terms

However, the terms of reference have placed the committee in the position of having to ask witnesses whether there is any way to improve the Acts without getting rid of them completely.

The Roman Catholic, Anglican and Methodist churches have already given verbal evidence to back their representations, and all three were unable to tell the committee how the acts could be improved. All said they should simply be scrapped

Of the committee's 18 members, only two — both members of the

Committee hindered by terms of reference

Conservative Party — are likely to be in favour of maintaining the status quo, but the National Party members may feel constrained by the strict terms of reference to stop short of suggesting outright scrapping

Timing

The timing of the committee's report is considered important, as it could either come before the new dispensation — thereby giving the National Party credibility for moving away from its old race attitudes, or it could come after the inception of the new Parliament — giving the new dispensation credibility for being able to change South African politics

On Monday the Black Sash and the NG Sendingkerk will give verbal evidence, with both in favour of scrapping the two Acts.

Leading Afrikaner academics have also come out in favour of removing the Acts from the statute book, and several National Party politicians have already said they do not need the Acts to maintain their Afrikaner identity

The Mixed Marriages Act was passed in 1949 soon after the National

Party came to power, and Section 16 of the Immorality Act followed in 1957. At the time the various churches presented the Government with a petition containing more than 250 000 signatures calling for the Act to be passed to prevent widespread prostitution

In Parliament last year the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said "I do not believe that the maintenance of the Mixed Marriages Act is a prerequisite for the existence and maintenance of the white man in this country"

He said he had received representations from various churches about the Acts, but added "I do not want to act as a judge in respect of the different points of view among the various church denominations"

He said he would refer the Acts to a select committee of Parliament "if all parties undertake to approach this matter on a non-party-political basis and in a spirit of reasonability"

Parliament and Politics

Parliament and Politics

Govt: Law to control influx of 'illegals' necessary

CML TW B 24/3/84

236

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Piet Badenhorst, came close to confirming Opposition fears yesterday when he said stricter legislation to control the influx of "illegal" aliens into the country was necessary to prevent thousands of immigrants from streaming in.



Speaking in reply to the third reading debate on the Aliens and Immigration Laws Amendment Bill, Mr Badenhorst said the government had a duty to protect those people who were in the country

legally. The bill is aimed at tightening up existing legislation governing aliens in South Africa. Throughout the debate members of the Progressive Federal Party have expressed fears that the measure could be used as an additional influx control against former South African citizens who were now citizens of the independent homelands (TBVC countries). This has been denied by Mr Badenhorst, who has said all "illegal" aliens will be treated equally. He said the measure was to protect South

Africans and aliens who were in the country legally. Yesterday Mr Badenhorst said that if the government opened the country to anyone, people would stream in in their thousands and would want to become South African citizens. South Africa could not accommodate an unchecked stream of thousands of immigrants. In reply to PFP charges that the bill could be an influx control measure, Mr Badenhorst said: "What do the PFP want. Peace or chaos?" He said it was regrettable that the Official Opposition had concentrated on criticizing certain aspects of the bill, such as its possible use against TBVC citizens. During the debate earlier this week, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) pointed out that the maximum penalty for employing or harbouring an "illegal" alien — R5 000 — as proposed in the bill, was the same as that proposed in terms of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill for employing an "illegal" black

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said in the debate this week that the government claimed it wanted to treat all aliens equally, even if they were from TBVC states. But they were not prepared to give TBVC citizens the same privileges as aliens from other countries — such as the possibility of becoming South African citizens and getting jobs and education. The bill was read a third time after the PFP had called a division in which the Conservative Party and New Republic Party voted with the government in favour of the measure. — Sapa

Steps for 'timely change'

CHL Times
26/3/84
236

Staff Reporter

DR WILLEM DE KLERK, editor of the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper Rapport, yesterday suggested the formation of a consultative body representing the authorities and black leaders as one of the steps needed to ensure timely change in South Africa

In his weekly column Kortom, Dr De Klerk said it was very clear that South Africa's internal political policy remained "the great stumbling-block for resolution of conflict in the sub-continent"

"We win battles, but we have not yet won the war by a long way," he said

Major decisions had to be made before peace was achieved, said Dr De Klerk.

"By major decisions I mean internal political decisions on the place of black people in the South African state"

Discrimination

Another suggestion he made was that the authorities should draw up a carefully-formulated declaration of intent which would win the country the time needed to ensure change in South Africa which was not too hasty

Dr De Klerk said the present state of affairs could not be the final solution. Discrimination was not yet sufficiently broken down, the question of citizenship had to be answered and the symbolic offensiveness of the Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act could not be ignored

The Group Areas Act had been worn away, but the law still had to be looked at and rewritten after negotiation so that group rights were protected without infringing on the right to free association

It had to be realized that a political solution was the core issue in South Africa, Dr De Klerk said. The country could not afford to wait for such a solution until priorities such as education, housing and job provision were accommodated

Dr De Klerk said if change occurred too fast, the risk was that chaos would result, leading to conflict. The effort would be in vain

Change that was too slow risked creating a nurturing ground for greater radicalism, which would be fed by greater suspicion, dashed expectations, frustration and rage

(b) as and when housing is requested and accepted by the families concerned

Howard Q. 61/1039
Indians who entered Republic

27/4/84

785 Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs +

- (1) (a) How many Indians entered the Republic (i) in each year from 1978 up to and including 1983 and (ii) from 1 January 1984 to the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) (i) how many such Indians were immigrants, (ii) from what countries did they come and (iii) how many came from each country,

- (2) whether any Indians entered the Republic illegally in the above-mentioned periods, if so, (a) how many in each such period, (b) from what countries did they come and (c) how many came from each country?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) (i) and (ii) Separate statistics in respect of Indians who entered the Republic as visitors or otherwise are not kept by the Department of Internal Affairs

- (b) (i) No Indian immigrants in the normal sense of the word, entered South Africa since 1978. The only Indians that were allowed to come to the Republic on a permanent basis, are people that were allowed to do so on humanitarian grounds. Special exemption is granted to them in terms of section 7 bis of the Aliens Act, 1937. The overwhelming

majority of the people so admitted are wives, children and aged parents of South African Indians. Since 1978 the following numbers of wives, children and aged parents have been admitted

1978	—	254
1979	—	90
1980	—	107
1981	—	61
1982	—	33
1983	—	49
1 January 1984 until 31 March 1984—16		

(ii) and (iii) Such statistics are not readily available

- (2) (a), (b) and (c) A search of the Department's records revealed no information about any Indians having entered the Republic illegally during the period referred to

Soil Conservation Act

847 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture

What estimated number of farms in each region of the Republic had been planned in terms of the Soil Conservation Act, No 76 of 1969, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

31 March 1984

Natal Region	: 5 150
Eastern Cape Region	: 7 952
Karoo Region	: 7 900
Free State Region	: 11 089
Winter Rainfall Region	: 7 820
Transvaal Region	: 14 650
Highveld Region	: 17 630
Total	: 72 191

Andrew, Mr K M—

Community Development, 542
Constitutional Development and Planning, 792

Co-operation and Development, 88, 316, 400, 511, 517, 531, 674, 686, 814, 873, 931, 943, 993, 1022, 1025, 1032, 1036, 1037

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National Education, 211, 276

Posts and Telecommunications, 108

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Health and Welfare, 877
Internal Affairs, 972
National Education, 784, 895, 997

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19/9/87

Greatest trek in SA history under way from Platteland

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

THE "greatest trek" in the country's history — from platteland to urban areas and from the south to the north — was now in progress, the deputy president of the Human Sciences Research Council, Dr P S Smit, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Addressing a "Research for Development" conference at the CSIR, Dr Smit warned of the serious sociological and other adjustments which would be necessary because of the stream of blacks to the urban areas in the next two decades.

Research into demographic structural changes, and systems of social security to accommodate the changes, had become urgently necessary.

South Africa's population, including the TBVC countries, would increase from the current 29-million to about 45-million at the turn of the century.

The black population would contribute 80% of this growth.

Dr Smit pointed out the black death rate was falling more quickly than the

birth rate.

He stressed that demographic investments — education, health and the provision of infrastructure — and a general rise in living standards would place a heavy burden on the economy.

Referring to provision of jobs, education and housing Dr Smit said it did not seem possible that the formal sector would be in a position to satisfy these needs, and the informal sector would have to make a greater contribution.

Life expectation was rising and the number of aged was increasing.

If the present system continued about 2-million additional blacks would qualify for pension benefits in the next four decades.

Much research and communication would be needed to eliminate existing prejudice against pension schemes.

Dr Smit said 91% of Asians, 89% of whites, 77% of coloureds and only about 33% of blacks were urbanised.

Aside from implications in regard to work, transport and housing, urbanisation would greatly change lifestyles, perspectives and expectations, Dr Smit added.

The managing director of the Industrial Development Corporation, Mr T de Waal, said the combined contribution to the gross domestic product of the productive sectors of the economy — agriculture, mining and industry — amounted to 4 100 000, or 44,6% of the total economically active population of 9 200 000.

To meet the demand for new employment opportunities up to the year 2 000 the economy would have to grow at a real rate of 5% a year.

On job provision Mr De Waal said research, innovation and development were imperative to reduce the capital intensity of technology, and to adjust it to available levels of labour skills.

The executive head of the Development Bank of Southern Africa, Dr Simon Brand, said the widespread pressure to close the wage gap and the "hassle" factor attached to the employment of relatively unskilled labour, and to dealing with recently unionised workers, had accelerated the process of mechanisation and automation and exacerbated unemployment and under-employment among less skilled people.

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MONDAY, 11 FEBRUARY 1985

(b) net inflow of foreign capital not related to reserves (R million)

1984 1st quarter	-105
2nd quarter	+498
3rd quarter	+295
4th quarter	Not available

† Indicates translated version

Questions on general affairs for written reply
Hewson Q.61 37

15 Mr J J B VAN ZYL asked the Minister of Finance †

What was the dollar value of the rand on 23 January of each year from 1979 up to and including 1985?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

The value of the rand in terms of US dollar on 23 January

1979	1,1500
1980	1,2232
1981	1,3347
1982	1,0306
1983	0,9445
1984	0,7965
1985	0,4356

17 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

(1) Whether the water of the rivers and streams flowing through Sandton was tested for bilharzia by his Department in 1984, if not, why not, if so (a) on what dates and (b) where were such tests conducted,

(2) whether any traces of bilharzia or other dangerous elements were found, if so, what was the (a) nature and (b) extent of the traces found in each case?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

(a) 15 May 1984, 14 September 1984, 7 November 1984, 6 December 1984 and 23 January 1985

(b) Known potential snail habitats in the Klein-Jukskeiriver Braamfonteinspruit and Sand-spruit

(2) No

236 *Hewson* Q.61
 Immigrants 1/2/85 38

48. Mr A B WIDDMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

16 Mr J J B VAN ZYL asked the Minister of Finance †

What was the Republic's balance of payments in respect of the (a) current and (b) capital account for each specified quarter of 1984?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

(a) Balance on current account (R million):

1984 1st quarter	-439
2nd quarter	-329
3rd quarter	-523
4th quarter (provisional figure)	+250

(a) What is the estimated number of (i) males and (ii) females who entered the Republic as immigrants in the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) how many

such (i) males and (ii) females were 17 years of age or younger?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Year 1984

(a) (i) 15 081

(ii) 14 123

(b) (i) 3 417

(ii) 3 429

Howmond Q. 61. 39
Medical doctors who left Republic

49 Mr A B WIDDMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(a) How many medical doctors left the Republic permanently in 1984 and (b) what was the age distribution of these medical doctors?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(a) 38

(b) Age

Age	Number
20-24	1
25-34	19
35-44	10
45-54	1
55-64	3
65+	4

Howmond Q. 61. 39
Opening of cinemas to all races: permits

66 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

Whether any applications were received in 1984 for permits to open cinemas to members of all races, if so, (a) from whom, (b) in respect of which cinemas, (c) when were such applications received and (d) what was the result of each application?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

Yes—one application

(a) Mr R Quibell on behalf of Gold Enterprises (Pty) Ltd

(b) Three Arts Theatre, Plumstead.

(c) 4 December 1984

(d) The application is still under consideration because various authorities and institutions have to be consulted.

Air traffic controllers

79 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether there is a shortage of air traffic controllers in his Department at present, if so, how many vacancies are there?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

No

Pollution of sea by oil

104 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) How many cases of pollution of the sea by oil occurred in 1984,

(2) (a) what was the cost of combating such pollution in this year and (b) what amount was recovered from the owners of the vessels concerned?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(1) 18

(2) (a) R28 908,61

(b) R22 710,84

The Department of Transport is negotiating with representatives of the owners with regard to the outstanding amounts

Amounts borrowed by Government/Reserve Bank

160. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) Whether any amounts have been borrowed by the (a) Government and (b) Reserve Bank from the private banking sector since 1 April 1984, if so, (i) what amounts and (ii) when,

(2) whether any of these amounts have been repaid; if so, which amounts?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

(1) (a) No.

(b) No

Amounts invested in public issues of government stock and treasury bills by the private banking sector or the Reserve Bank, are not, in this context, regarded as "borrowing".

(2) Falls away.

Questions on own affairs for written reply.

Howmond Q. 61. 41
Old-age homes: subsidy

12/2/85
12/2/85
Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare

What in each category was the per capita subsidy paid to old-age homes for Whites in 1984?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

The maximum subsidy payable per sub-economic aged per month during 1985/85 is as follows.

CATEGORY

A R133,14

B R201,22

C R382,15

Howmond Q. 61. 42
Children's homes

11/2/85
11/2/85
Mr A B WIDDMAN asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare.

(a) How many (i) State and (ii) privately administered children's homes are there for Whites in the Republic and (b) how many children were accommodated in these homes as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE.

(a) (i) None

(ii) 78

(b) 5436—As at 30 September 1984

TUESDAY, 12 FEBRUARY 1985

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs

Questions standing over from Tuesday, 5 February 1985

Howmond Q. 61. 42
12/2/85
Exercise Thunder Charlot

1. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence:

(a) What was the total cost to the State of Exercise Thunder Charlot and (b) what specified items are included in this calculation?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

(a) The provisional total cost is R24 668 315. The cost analysis for the repair of vehicles and equipment has not yet been completed.

SA could give hundreds of immigrants marching orders

L/E ARGUS 16/2/85 236

Weekend Argus
Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Hundreds of young immigrants could be given marching orders in the next few months if they refuse to become South African citizens

This was confirmed by the Department of Home Affairs, which revealed that so far 19 out of 982 have refused to become South Africans. They have not been awarded temporary residence permits and have been given three months to leave the country.

"If they do not leave they will be liable for prosecution as illegal residents," a spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs said.

And hundreds more could be

asked to leave by the time the backlog is cleared if future decisions match the ratio of those already taken.

So far 22 percent of applicants have been rejected. This figure is likely to rise in the next few months as more immigrants become eligible for automatic citizenship.

It is believed the 19 immigrants are unemployed and probably eligible for national service.

According to the Home Affairs office spokesman, the criterion for granting temporary residence is dictated by the supply and demand of labour in specific professions.

"If they do not leave the country within three months steps will be taken against

them to make them leave," said the spokesman.

According to the Department of Home Affairs 64 immigrants have been granted temporary work permits since October 11, leaving almost 900 applications still to be considered.

In terms of the new Citizenship Act, many immigrants between the ages of 15 and 25 automatically became South African citizens unless they signed a declaration to the contrary.

The law came into effect last October.

The spokesman said 46 004 immigrants who were previously permanent residents automatically became South African citizens between April 11 and October 11 last year.

Cape Times 14/3/85

UK explains UN vote

SIGNIFICANT developments were taking place in South Africa and the UN Security Council should not rule out peaceful change, the British Permanent Representative to the UN, Sir John Thomson, told the Council on Tuesday. The British embassy in Cape Town yesterday released the full text of Sir John's Explanation of Vote delivered to the Security Council after the unanimous adoption of Resolution 560.

The unanimous anti-South Africa vote, calling for the high treason charges against UDF leaders to be dropped, has elated South Africa's critics but has been played down as a "mild rebuke" by others.

Sir John's comments placed some emphasis on the speech of the State

President, Mr P W Botha, at the opening of Parliament and said that his government had acknowledged that "some highly significant developments" were taking place in South Africa.

"It is impossible to tell where they will lead, but equally it would be prejudicial to pretend they were not happening," he said.

His government's concern about recent arrests of leading UDF members was a matter of public record which had been expressed directly to the South African government.

"It would of course be wrong for the Security Council to prejudice the outcome of legal proceedings, or to take action which could have an adverse effect on those concerned."

236 18 TU
His delegation had worked hard at reaching consensus on the resolution because of the belief that a message from a divided council would have been counterproductive.

The United Kingdom shared the concern of the other council members about the spate of deaths, injury and violence focused on Crossroads, the continuing exclusion of black South Africans from political life and the denial to the large majority of the population the civil and political rights regarded as fundamental in the democratic nations.

The draft resolution, over which his government had expressed reservations, had a tendency to exaggerate an already serious situation — Sapa

Immigration programme a 'waste of money'

(236) NM 8/5/85

Political Correspondent

THE Government's R7 400 000 programme to promote the immigration of white people to South Africa was a 'complete waste of money', Mr Peter Soal, the PFP MP for Johannesburg North, said yesterday.

He said this in response to the answer given him by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, to a question he had tabled in the House of Assembly.

Mr de Klerk revealed that more than half of the immigrants were not economically active, such as housewives and children, and 2 160 of the 28 691 immigrants last year were clerical workers.

The Government's immigration programme has been heavily criticised in the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates and an attempt by the Labour Party's Mr Jac Rabie to delete the provisions for assistance to white immigrants only has been rejected this year.

Mr de Klerk said it was estimated that the immigration programme would cost R7 400 000 during the 1984-5 financial year.

This had been spent on 28 691 immigrants, including 3 899 professional people, 1 190 managerial and administrative people, 2 160 clerical people, 875 salesman and related workers, 203 agricultural workers, 660 service workers, 3 643 manufacturing and construction workers and 16 061 not economically active people.

Mr Soal said afterwards that the immigration programme should be scrapped and the money allocated to it should be spent on matters such as the education and training of South Africa's own people.

'It would be interesting to know what the MPs in the House of Delegates and the House of Representatives think about this expenditure,' Mr Soal said.

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Fewer settlers in SA

D. A. G. ...
SS: 07: 187
238

PRETORIA — The number of people immigrating to South Africa in the first four months of 1985 dropped by more than 25 per cent compared with the same period last year, while almost 20 per cent more people left the country, according to government figures.

A total of 7 959 immigrants came to South Africa between January and April, compared with 10 775 during the same period in 1984, the Central Statistical Services said in a statement released in Pretoria yesterday.

The CSS said the number of emigrants during the four months rose from 2 459 to 2 948.

The migration result was a net gain of 5 011 people, a drop of almost 40 per cent over last year.

In April, emigration rose by 35,5 per cent, to a total of 943 people, while the number of people who arrived in South Africa as approved immigrants fell to 608, almost 58 per cent down on 1984.

— Sapa

In

Cash for some as more go

236

25/6 ARGUS 27/7/85

Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A 20 percent increase in the number of emigrants leaving South Africa this year has meant a small business boom for some removal firms and banks.

The political unrest and the state of emergency has apparently caused increasing numbers of people to move their families and their money out of the country

Figures released recently by Central Statistical Services show that a total of 2 946 people left between January and April, an increase of 20 percent on the same period in 1984, when 2 459 emigrated

No fewer than 943 people went in April alone, an increase of 35 percent on the 696 who left in that month last year

Monday rush

The international traffic controller for Stuttafords Van Lines, Miss Laura Wegener, said her company had so far this year moved 30 percent more people than usual.

"And this Monday (the first working day after the state of emergency was announced) I would say we had 100 percent more inquiries than normal for a Monday"

A spokesman for the exchange control division of Barclays Bank in Johannesburg said there had been a marked increase lately in the number of people applying to complete exchange control formalities

For Britain

A number of sources said they had noticed that British citizens in particular were leaving, a fact which is borne out by CSS figures indicating that more than half of those who left this April were destined for Britain

However, other countries' consulates in Johannesburg said they were not aware of large numbers of their nationals leaving

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Stream of SA requests for Irish passports

STAR

7/8/85

The Star's Foreign
News Service

DUBLIN — There has been a dramatic increase in applications for Irish passports from South Africa because of the state of emergency

Reports in Ireland's national morning newspaper, *The Irish Times*, quote the honorary Irish consul in Johannesburg, Mr Patrick Ryan, as saying "A few years ago there would have been only half a dozen applications a year. Now it has become a steady stream."

Mr Ryan, who has lived in South Africa for 30 years, said many new applications came from South Africans who qualify under the 1956 Nationality Act which entitles anyone with one Irish grandparent to get an Irish passport.

They wanted the passport as a form of insurance for the future.

The report from South Africa by *The Irish Times* reporter Conor O'Clery said most Irish South Africans appeared to be staunch supporters of apartheid. The Irish Businessmen's Association, he wrote, based in exclusive Sandton, does not allow black guests at

its functions in the Carlton Centre

He quotes Molly Hyde, who emigrated from County Waterford 20 years ago and who now runs Johannesburg's Irish group, as saying "Members can bring anyone here as long as they are white. I'd close the place down before I'd allow a black in. They have their own places and way of entertainment."

She described the recent publicity over the Dunnes Stores strikers as an embarrassment to the Irish community in South Africa and said she had no time "for the way those monkeys carried on."

But Archbishop Denis Hurley of Durban, whose parents came from County Cork, took a different view. He said of the strikers "I admire their courage. They did a great job and I'm sure they awakened the conscience of a great number of people in Ireland."

The archbishop described the Irish immigrant support for apartheid as a mark of failure by the Christian churches. Of the future he said "I think the forecast is that this kind of unrest will just go on — there is no way of stopping it until meaningful negotiations are held, and that all depends on whether we can convince the Government that apartheid has to come to an end."

... complete by comment about the whole thing.

Big increase in S Africans given British citizenship

30/8/85
236

London Bureau

Mercury

THE number of South Africans granted British citizenship in 1984 was four times the figure for 1983, and even more applications are flooding in this year

Home Office statistics published yesterday showed that 1 749 South Africans — including Zola Budd — were granted British citizenship last year, against just 368 in 1983

The number of failed applications was not given but is believed to have been high

Home Office sources said an unprecedented number of South Africans were inquiring about their eligibility for British citizenship this year

Ouch for emigrants

People emigrating from South Africa will have to transfer their cash through the more expensive financial rand market from today. **230**

When the financial rand was last in operation it traded at a discount of anything between five and 40 percent below the commercial rand.

The financial rand will become the "real" rand determined by political perceptions of the country and its rate will be set by the force of money attempting to leave the country, countered by the weight of money being invested in South Africa from overseas. **STAR 2/9/85**

On the travel side, both holiday and business allowances have not been changed.

Racist clause

Bill

236

banned from immigration

S. Times

8/9/85

THE Government is to scrap a provision of the immigration laws which for the last 48 years has discriminated against blacks.

The clause in the Aliens Act — Section 4 (3) — has prevented Indian South Africans from bringing wives from India and prejudiced self-exiled black South Africans who want to return home

Scrapping the provision makes the country's immigration laws colour blind and technically means Mozambican, Zimbabwean, Basotho and other black Africans will have equal rights before the Immigration Selection Board

Its impact on citizens of the TBVC countries, however, is uncertain

The controversial section

By BRIAN POTTINGER and NORMAN WEST

in the immigration laws demands that prospective immigrants must be assimilable in the European community — impossible, given the country's race laws

The provision was furiously condemned by coloured

and Indian members of Parliament last session and the Labour Party launched an abortive attempt to rush through a Private Members Bill scrapping the clause

An official statement released via the Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday confirms the Aliens Act will be amended to remove the racist provision during the next Parliamentary session

"The effect of this amendment will be to remove any differentiation based on race or colour from the Act. Consequently, the Immigration Selection Board will be able to consider permanent settlement applications from all prospective immigrants, irrespective of race or colour"

The other criteria for selection will remain — the immigrant must be of sound character unlikely to become harmful to the interests of South Africa and not be following an occupation for which there are enough people in the country

Hesitant

Government sources were yesterday hesitant about interpreting the significance of the change for citizens of the TBVC countries. They pointed out movement and permanent residence of citizens from those countries are governed by the Independence Statutes, bilateral conventions and influx control laws — currently under review

But they confirmed that blacks from neighbouring countries will now be eligible for permanent residence on exactly the same basis as European or American foreigners — although the other criteria such as job skills could well disqualify them

Difficulty

For the Indian and coloured communities however, the change is good news. Indian community leaders have long complained about the difficulty Indian South Africans have bringing wives of the correct caste back from India

And many prominent coloured families have stories of relatives who have left South Africa for voluntary exile and subsequently lost their citizenship. With the slow liberalisation of the country's race laws there has been a flood of people returning — but many claim they have been victimised by the racist provisions in the Aliens Act

CASIO

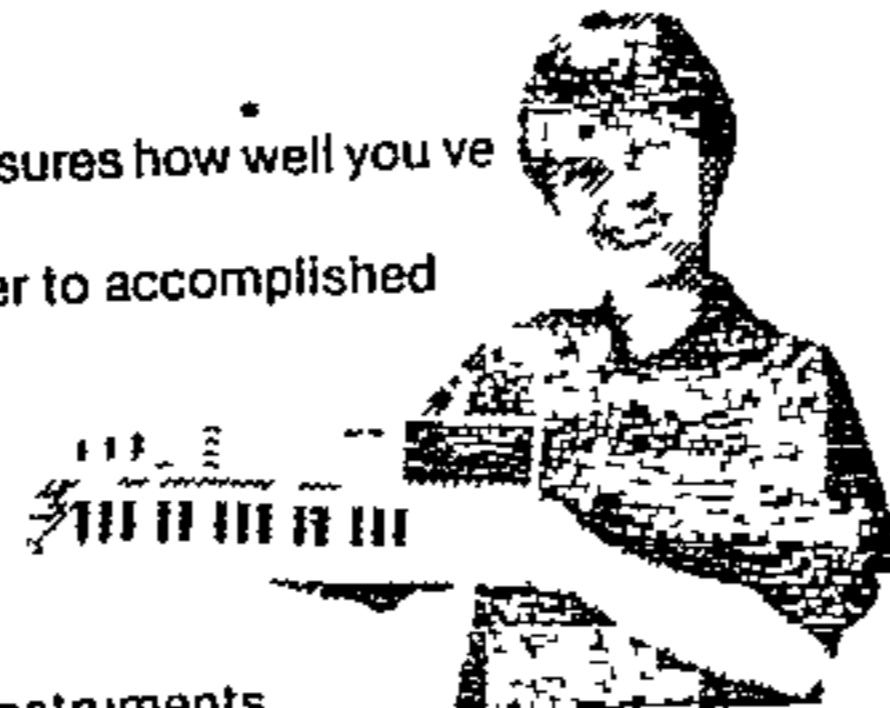
Follow the guiding lights and let Casio's new PT-82 teach you to play your favourite song.

179



Features:

- Grading system which measures how well you've learned to play a song
- Guiding systems, from beginner to accomplished
- Guiding lights
- 8 musical instrument sounds
- 70 beats per minute
- Easy play with rating
- Auto-tuning control for tuning to other instruments



Flood of people seek to migrate

The Star's Foreign
News Service

236

23/9/85
STAR

MELBOURNE — There has been an 800 percent rise in applications for immigration from South Africa, Minister for Immigration Mr. Neil Hurford has told Parliament. However, he said that despite this there would not be an increase in the numbers accepted this year.

Inquiries were flooding into its immigration offices in Cape Town and Pretoria.

"Resettlement here is not a solution to the trouble spots of the world," said Mr Hurford.

In the year to July, 1700 black, white and coloured people immigrated to Australia from South Africa, so perhaps 2000 a year would seem to be the present ceiling with thousands more presumably turned away. At Australia's office in Pretoria, most inquiries came from whites, but at Cape Town, a high 70 percent were non-whites.

Number of ⁽²³⁶⁾immigrants falls by half for 1985

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA—South Africa's net migration gain for the first seven months of the year has fallen drastically to less than half the number for the same period last year, according to figures issued here yesterday by Central Statistical Services.

Between January and July this year the gain was 5 954 compared with 13 269 in the seven months in 1984.

The number of South Africans leaving to settle elsewhere has also risen sharply from 4 925 last year to 6 199 this year.

The total number of immigrants for the seven months decreased by

6 040 to 12 153.

The total number of 'business' arrivals in the same period is down by 13 260 to 99 079.

During the seven months the professional drain intensified. Those who left included six chemical engineers, 38 civil engineers, 23 electrical and electronic engineers, 10 mechanical engineers, eight metallurgists, four mining engineers, 35 medical doctors and dentists and 63 accountants.

Economists said the obvious reason for the skills' drain was the recession, unrest, growing unemployment and the threat of economic isolation.

24/10/85

The days in the sun have gone

Twenty years ago the sun shone so fiercely on South African sport that you didn't notice the storm clouds

Gary Player won the US Open to pip Jack Nicklaus to the Grand Slam, then partnered Harold Henning to victory in the World Cup

The cricket Springboks, buoyed by Graeme Pollock's genius, won a Test series in England for the first time, and Karen Muir became a world record-holder at the age of 12

We were winning at rugby, hockey and tennis. It seemed a good time to be starting out in sportswriting.

Alas, the mid-1960s were also years of growing political interference in sport. Condemnation of South Africa had caused the country's suspension from the Olympics and pressure was mounting on other sports to cut ties with the Springboks

Now, 20 years later, the isolation process is almost complete. South Africa teams are universally vilified and only a few individual sportsmen are permitted to compete abroad

Some sports, such as cricket, were early victims of the campaign against South Africa. Others, notably rugby, survived more than 20 years of political pressure

Now it seems even rugby's time is up. Since the late 1960s sportswriters, no less than sportsmen, have been victims of the international boycott

They are denied accreditation at the Olympic Games, they don't travel the world any more with Springbok teams and, even at home, they are denied the stimulation of reporting international events

Isolation cost me the chance to tour Australia with the 1972 cricket Springboks and the right to cover the Los Angeles Games last year as an accredited correspondent

When I tried to attend a Press conference for Zola Budd in San Diego in the week before the Games started, I discovered at first hand the hostility to which so many South African sportsmen are subjected overseas

Yet I have been luckier than many. When the 1972 cricket tour was cancelled I was sent to Australia to cover the golf World Cup. Since then I have watched Gerrie Coetzee fight in Cleveland and Monte Carlo, seen Wimbledon, Wembley and Flushing Meadow, covered the British Open, the Olympics (as an unaccredited reporter) and the Maccabi Games.

I have worked in London and Los Angeles, Melbourne and New York, Reno, Tel

26/10/85

STAR



After 20 years reporting on South African sport, JOHN KENNEDY is emigrating to Australia. These are his personal recollections of two tumultuous decades in sport.

Aviv and Jerusalem

Looking back, some events stand out in the mind's eye more vividly than others, not all of them major incidents

For instance, I well remember seeing the first multiracial Springbok soccer team beat Rhodesia handsomely at the Rand Stadium

The match was too one-sided to be memorable but the emotion of the occasion was overwhelming. Blacks and whites, both on the field and on the terraces, were united in a celebration of goodwill that seemed to extend beyond mere sport

At the time, it seemed a promise for the future. But it was never fulfilled. I remember running through Coronationville along the Johannesburg Marathon

route and being overwhelmed by the enthusiastic support which the residents of that sad corner of Johannesburg gave to runners of all races who shuffled past the dusty streets and tin shanties

I wondered how people who lived in such poverty could be so generous — and whether white South Africans at large were even aware of this reservoir of goodwill.

I remember, too, the electric atmosphere in a half-empty parking lot six years ago in Monte Carlo, where Gerrie Coetzee destroyed Leon Spinks with a few vicious blows, and the mood of elation among supporters in a Cleveland Holiday Inn four years later when Coetzee won the world title from Michael Dokes

That night Sugar Ray Leonard stood on the hotel's small bandstand singing Coetzee's praises while hundreds of South African fight fans cheered him on

There are other fond memories, of course. The famous Wimbledon marathon in 1969 between Pancho Gonzalez and Charlie Pasarell; the Budd-Decker showdown in Los Angeles; the indescribable atmosphere of Wembley when England played Scotland there in the late 1960s and I opened the Press box door to see Bobby Charlton racing downfield with the ball at his feet and

the cheers of 100 000 fans in his ears

I remember the great backstroke duel between Karen Muir and Ann Fairlie Denis Lindsay's destruction of the Australian attack in 1966-67, the sight of Mark Procter knocking back Bill Lawry's off stump in a Test at the Wanderers when the 1970 Aussie captain failed to play a stroke

I recall being struck by the manner in which fans flocked round Gary Player at Royal Melbourne and Royal Lytham St Anne's and thinking that South Africans did not really know how great a star he was. Something else stands out: the decorum of South African sportsmen and administrators overseas in the face of hostility and provocation.

I remember the quiet dignity of Joe Passinsky and Rached Varachia in London at the time of the ICC conferences, of Wil Isaacs's team staying cool and calm while louts threw tacks on wickets during the 1969 tour of England, of Rudolf Opperman and other SA Olympic officials quietly lobbying in LA

South African sportsmen have been accused of many things. But none in my experience ever lowered himself to the level of the louts who drove them out of the community of sports

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CAPE TIMES
30/10/85

236

'1 000 refugees a week' enter SA

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PRETORIA — More than 60 000 Mozambicans have entered South Africa illegally, according to the Department of Foreign Affairs, and relief workers estimate that up to 1 000 refugees are entering the country every week.

According to the department, 37 000 registered "illegal Mozambican immigrants" had fled into the homeland of Gazankulu by this month, 20 000 into KwaZulu and 3 000 each into KwaZulu and Lebowa.

Lieutenant-General Bert Wandrag, senior deputy commissioner of the police division of counter-insurgency and riot control, said police were not arresting the refugees, but were taking them to the nearest magistrate or office of the Department of Home Affairs.

Mr Phillippe Comtesse, head of the local branch of the International Committee of the Red Cross, said they had helped 10 000 refugees in the past four months.

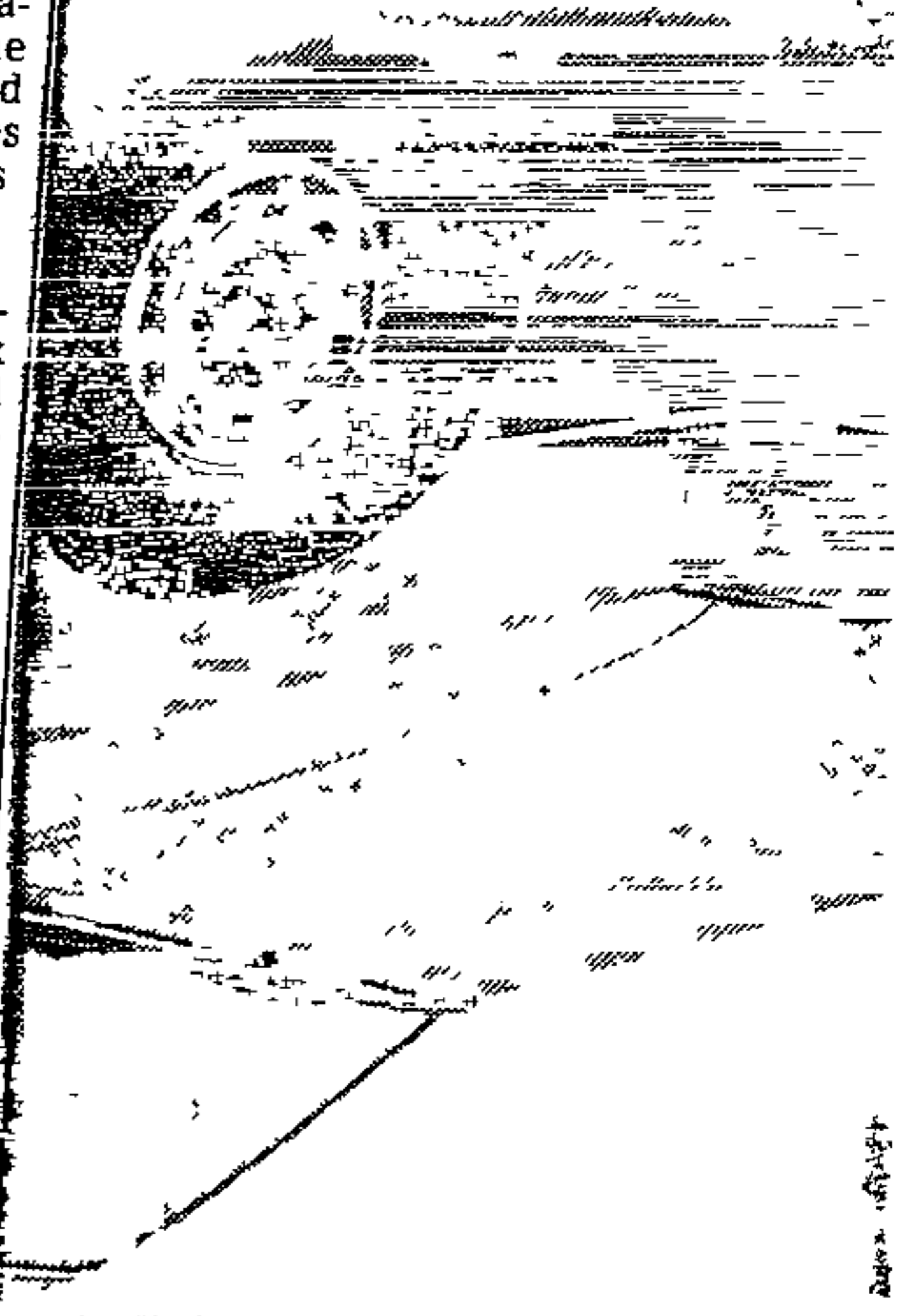
Rebels kill 6

● meanwhile, Mozambican rebels killed six civilians and kidnapped 30 others near Maputo on Thursday, the semi-official daily newspaper, Noticias, reported yesterday.

Quoting witnesses, the newspaper said the victims were among passengers who got off a train near Tsalala, 15km west of Maputo, when about 100 rebels attacked.

They shot dead the six and then attacked an aluminium utensil plant.

The newspaper said the rebels stole wrist-watches and identification cards from the captives — Sapa-Reuter.



Fuel consumption

4.5/10/85



Security Police border patrol guards Mr Fana Sibiya, left, and Enoch Ngubane photographed at the Usuthu River border between KwaZulu and Mozambique

Illegal immigrants keep border guards on the hop

Mercury Reporter

SECURITY forces have a tough job tracking down illegal Mozambican immigrants fleeing into KwaZulu, it was learned yesterday

When a Mercury team visited sections of the 90 km Natal and Mozambique border, black security police border patrol guards told of their constant vigil for illegal immigrants entering South Africa

Special teams live along the border and patrol sections of it day and night

They said illegal immi-

grants in search of food and employment were crossing the border into KwaZulu in large numbers

'We arrest the Mozambicans immediately and hand them to the South African police,' said Mr Enoch Ngubane, one of two plainclothes border guards who patrol along the Usuthu River bordering Natal and Mozambique from the Ndu-mu nature reserve to Swaziland

Adm Ronnie Edwards of the Department of Foreign Affairs said 100 illegal immigrants were

entering KwaZulu every month while between 500 and 1 000 illegal immigrants entered South Africa through its borders with Mozambique each month

He said many entered KwaZulu to shop because of the breakdown in the distribution of commodities in southern Mozambique

'The police in the area take them in for questioning and hand them to the Department of Home Affairs for repatriation,' he said. The police had to be cautious because of fears

that members of the ANC, Frelimo and Renamo disguised themselves as shoppers and crossed into KwaZulu

He said 29 men, women and children from Mozambique were repatriated from Ingwavuma on Tuesday last week

Border patrol guard Mr Fana Sibiya said 'Refugees cross the Usuthu River at various points depending on the flow of the river and the depth. They arrive during the night and day

'Everyone we have arrested says they fled Mo-

zambique because of the fighting there and the need for food and jobs

'They also say there is a better way of life in South Africa than in Mozambique and they don't mind being arrested because they will be given food,' Mr Sibiya said

However, he said that some refugees crossed into KwaZulu undetected, but were arrested later

Mr Sibiya said he had not heard of any terrorists being arrested by black border patrol guards

236 MERCURY 02/11/85

CALL Times 6/11/85

Unrest blamed for drop in tourists

236

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — South Africa's tourist industry is reeling from a 50 per cent drop in foreign tourists and the civil unrest and state of emergency are to blame, according to the executive director of the South African Tourism Board, Mr Spencer Thomas

More than 200 local and overseas Sator and SA Airways officials are holding a conference here to work out ways to beat the crisis

"Just under 500 000 foreign tourists came here last year and they spent about R800 million. There has been about a 50 percent drop on those figures," Mr Thomas said

This was in spite of an "unprecedented, non-stop" marketing campaign overseas

"Had it not been for the unrest I think there would have been a massive surge in tourism, especially from the US"

SAA chief executive Mr Gert van der Veer said the number of international passengers carried by the airline had dropped by 15 percent

SAA had made a loss of R43,7m in the first six months of this year, compared to a profit of R2,5m last year

On the local holiday front, however, things look a little better

BUSINESS BRIEF

Gold (close)	\$324,85
Rand	\$0,3856/65
FT index (close)	1073,40
BD 100	1040,10
Dow Jones	1396,67

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New Bill will lift curbs on immigrants

Political Correspondent

ALL immigrants, regardless of colour, will in future be able to attain permanent residence in South Africa and provision is also being made for the formal lifting of restrictions on South African Indians in the Free State and northern Natal.

The Matters Concerning Admission to and Residence in the Republic Amendment Bill has been published in Cape Town

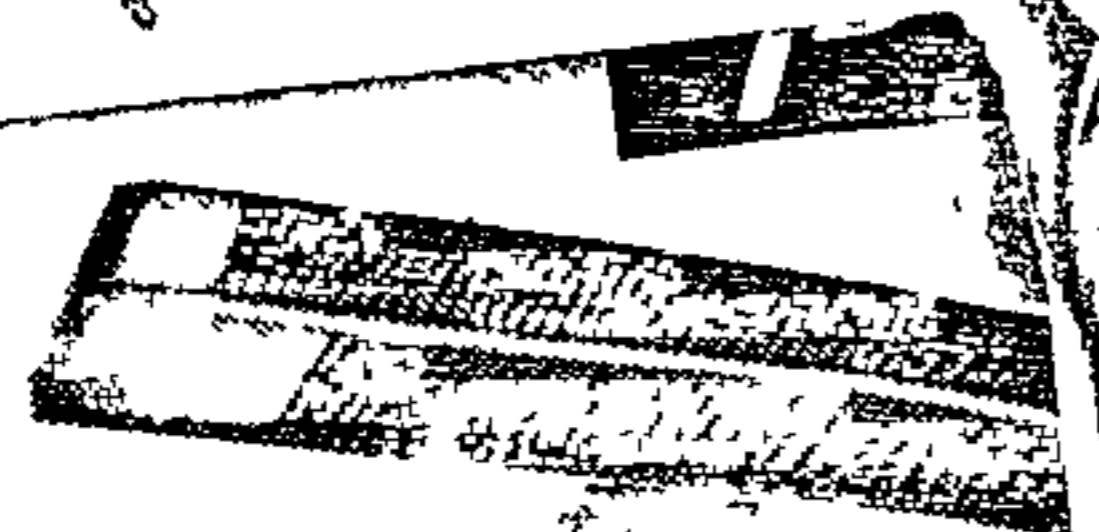
It provides that it will no longer be necessary for immigrants to "become readily assimilated with the European

inhabitants" within a reasonable period of them entering the country

In the past the practical effect of this had been that only whites were normally allowed in as immigrants. The new requirement in law will be that they should become assimilated "with any existing community"

The scrapping of existing legislation placing residential restrictions on Asians in the Free State and the northern districts of Natal is proposed. The movement of Asians in these areas will therefore no longer be so totally regulated as in the past

The Bill will be introduced at next year's session of Parliament



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FROM

Now all immigrants can apply to be citizens

CAPE TOWN — All im-
migrants, irrespective
of race, would in fu-
ture be able to apply
for permanent resi-
dence in the Republic
while South African
Indians would be al-
lowed to enter the
Free State and the
northern parts of Na-
tal

In terms of a pro-
posed Bill published
in Cape Town, differ-
entiation on the grounds
of colour or race is be-
ing removed

Indians who have
thus far been denied
permanent residence
can now apply to the
Immigration Selection
Board for this priv-
ilege

The proposed Bill
also provides that im-
migrants no longer
have to "identify"
themselves with
whites "in a reason-
able time" after arri-
val.

DISPATCH
The Matters Con-
cerning Admission To
And Residence in the
Republic Amendment
Bill repeals chapter 33
of the Free State Act
and the 1927 Act on
Asians in the northern
parts of Natal

This means that the
movement of Indians
in these areas would
no longer be "ar-
ranged" — Sapa

SOUTH AFRICA can no longer rely much on immigrants for skilled manpower, says PE Corporate Services MD Martin Westcott

He believes that by the year 2000, blacks, coloureds and Indians will have to fill 25% of middle-management positions, and their supervisory skills will have to be developed

Westcott's observations come after official statistics have revealed more skilled people are leaving SA than entering it

PE estimates 3 000 people are leaving the country every month — twice the official figure — but the rate is likely to stabilise

(236) *BUS DAY* *(236)* *2/12/85,*
'Don't rely on immigrants'

STEPHEN CRANSTON

next year.

Westcott told *Business Day* "The people leaving are internationally mobile, either because of their skills or because of their passports

"Many have kept their options wide open and will come back when there is an im-

proved political atmosphere Companies in Australia, Canada and some European countries are able to play on current uncertainties to recruit top-level SA management."

Areas which have suffered from the brain drain tend to be those where retrenchments have been heaviest, such as the motor industry and small engineering businesses

Westcott added that SA was still sufficiently developed to attract contract labour

2/12/83 BUS DAY

Overseas removals increase

236

Business Day Reporter

DOMESTIC corporate removals have fallen by 25% this year over last, but international removals have risen by 35%, according to Denis Kaye, MD of Laser Transport Holdings.

"This is an indication of how static the local corporate scene has become in this recession, and of the numbers leaving the country," said Kaye, whose group holds an estimated 60% share of the corporate removals market.

Journal highlights SA exodus

NEW YORK — *The Wall Street Journal* has devoted a front-page report to whites leaving SA — under the headline "White South Africans Flee Country, Fearing A Grim Future There".

According to journal sources, 3 000 white South Africans are leaving the country each month — many to Australia — and more are expected to follow. "As many as 1-million of South Afri-

ca's 4.8-million whites have, through citizenship or past residence, the right to live in Britain. Other South Africans have their parachutes ready, but aren't bailing out yet," it said.

Quoting several white South Africans who have moved overseas, the journal painted a grim picture for those whites who choose to remain in SA. — Sapa

BUS DAY 20/12/85 236

Des. Day 31/12/80

Latin boers advise against Patagonia 236

BUENOS AIRES — The boers of Patagonia have some advice for white South Africans fleeing political turmoil: Don't do what we did.

At the turn of the century three shiploads of Afrikaners left SA for Argentina to get away from the British.

About 400 of them live in and around Comodoro Rivadavia, a windswept town 1500km south of Buenos Aires, farming sheep in the emptiness of Patagonia.

They still speak Afrikaans, attend the Dutch Reformed Church and eat biltong.

But they have become as Argentinian as the gaucho, drinking herbal tea and calling each other *che* (friend). Three generations after the Boer War, some fought Britain again under the flag of their adopted country during the Falklands conflict in 1982.

"None of us wants to return to SA," says Gerardo "Boetie" Myburg, who was appointed honorary SA consul five years ago.

He says many white South Africans have

visited Comodoro Rivadavia over the past year to investigate the possibility of settling

"I advise them against it," says Myburg. "Taxes on farmers are high here and land is expensive"

Sheep farmer Conrado Visser, also advises against emigration.

"Most of us in the community have managed to do quite well, though we haven't become rich. But farmers coming out now would find conditions very different from those they are used to."

Visser and Myburg have enlightened attitudes to race. "We've grown up away from apartheid, so we don't think like they do in SA," says Visser, who has visited SA five times. "I was quite shocked at how they treat their blacks." — Sapa-Reuter.

A guide to schlepping your money

WEEKLY M. 236
10/1/86

LEAVING SOUTH AFRICA by
Vincent Leroux (Anubis Press)

WITH people leaving South Africa at the rate of an (unofficial) 3 000 a month, Vincent Leroux has backed a favourite by rushing into print with this guide to emigrating to English-speaking countries.

The cover of "Leaving South Africa" leaves one in no doubt as to the reason he has written it — a piece of stone-shattered glass, cruelly spiked and splintered, its black hole a gaping wound.

Leroux offers human lemmings information about escape routes other than the ocean, but is careful to preface his preface with a bit about how this book is "not in anyway intended to encourage people to emigrate from South Africa, but simply to inform them of the facts relating to the subject"

Mind you, his bandwagoning motives are clearly stated when, "subjectively speaking", he notices "there does appear to be a profound pessimism at present on the part of many South Africans that things are likely to get a whole lot worse before they start getting any better". If for nothing else, Leroux must be given credit for his timing.

The first chapter starts gloomily enough with the estimate that more than 95 percent of South Africans applying to emigrate to the countries covered in the book (the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand) are rejected.

None of these countries puts out the welcome mat to South Africans or anyone else for that matter who doesn't come up to stringent scratch (*ie* a few hundred thousand dollars worth of money is worth more than an iron to smooth out the wrinkled path to permanent residence).

But Leroux, who has researched his subject meticulously, offers some hope to all who are not criminals, communists or cretins. In highly readable style, he explains just about everything that would take the average emigrant months of tedium to unravel alone. He deals not only with the hard facts — assets transfer, visa applications, medical requirements, removal costs, eligibility status, work permits, pet quarantine etc, etc, but also offers procedure guidelines guaranteed to ease at least some of the bureaucratic blues

So if you're gonna do it, you might as well do it right. This book will help

Charlotte Bauer

Local lawyers looking for work with UK firms

The Star Bureau

LONDON — A small but steady stream of South Africa's legal fraternity are trying to find jobs in Britain

Prospects are slim — and the requirements for admission to law here are daunting — but law firms in London report a significant number of inquiries from South Africa

The Law Society and the Bar Council say there has been no dramatic increase in enquiries but, in a spot survey by *The Star*, two out of four central London firms reported as many as a dozen in the past year

One firm has been approached by four South African lawyers in the past six months

A spokesman said: "They all wished to leave the country be-

cause of the political situation and their fears about likely developments in future

"It is difficult to say if this represents an increase over enquiries in the past"

The second firm had about a dozen enquiries in the past year.

A senior partner said "I certainly would not describe that as a significant increase on previous years, but I suppose it is quite a lot"

Firms were not willing to discuss whether they were considering applications, but they pointed out the difficulties in employing South African lawyers.

The personnel manager for one firm said "There are two problem areas

"In the first place, lawyers from South Africa have to qualify to be admitted to law here.

They must first apply to the Law Society and requalification usually means having to write at least three of the seven papers which comprise the British solicitor's final examination.

WORK PERMIT

"In some instances, they may also have to undertake a practical course which is akin to articles. This would mean working with admitted solicitors in at least four different areas of the law for a period of two years.

"The next obstacle is getting a work permit.

"No non-UK citizens may work here without one, but it is not possible for a law firm to get permission to employ a South African lawyer unless one shows one has advertised the post extensively without success

"If a lawyer can show his father as a UK national, then permission would be granted fairly readily"

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Foreigner decides to dish out the brickbats

STAR
15/2/85
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Perhaps this article will serve to enlighten readers as to why so many people have been joining the aptly named "brain drain". As this is a first-hand account of my own reasons for "taking the chicken run", it will not be possible for anyone to hurl the usual insults at you about "biased reporting"

I do not wish to use a pseudonym, as do most of those to whom I refer in this article, as I believe that those who hide behind a non-existent name probably have something else to hide besides their identity and do not have the courage to stand up for their views.

Perhaps some of your readers will consider this to be a case of sour grapes, and I am the first to admit that they are partially correct, but after reading this, who can deny that I have a valid reason for being sour?

First, allow me to dispel a common fallacy about foreigners in South Africa, which is the tired old "living off the fat of the land" myth. If one is to assume that the "fat of the land" refers to the wealth and produce of the country, then it might pay to reflect on just who is responsible for that wealth.

How much could this country produce without the technological know-how of its foreigners? Where would the wealth be without the investment and dedication of foreigners?

Certainly, there are some very successful and wealthy local businessmen around, but to whom do they owe their success? Foreign banks, imports and exports.

Again, if one is to assume that the "fat of the land" is the great natural mineral wealth of this country, the gold and diamonds, it doesn't take much research to show who is REALLY responsible for exploiting this wealth mostly foreign companies, financed mostly by foreign banks, using mostly foreign labour, equipment and methods.

As a matter of interest, the main gold reef that runs through the

Allow me to dispel a common fallacy about foreigners in South Africa, which is the tired old "living off the fat of the land" myth. If one is to assume that the "fat of the land" refers to the wealth and produce of the country, then it might pay to reflect on just who is responsible for that wealth.

Witwatersrand and which is responsible for much of the country's wealth was discovered by an amateur Australian prospector.

Isn't it typical of the arrogant burgers in this country that the city which grew up after one man's discovery of gold was named not after him, but after the mining commissioners who confirmed his claim. Elsewhere in the world this city might have been called "Harrisonburg" instead of Johannesburg.

This is Johannesburg's centenary year, but nobody has heard much about the foreigner who gave the city (and country) its very foundations and life blood. After all, who was George Harrison? Maybe just "another damn foreigner, living off the fat of the land"?

After considering the point for some time, I have not been able to think of much that true South Africans have contributed to the total store of man's knowledge, wealth, culture or history. Most of

A reader of *The Star*, Mr SD Allsop of Hillbrow, Johannesburg, has written to explain why he has decided to join the "chicken run". He has scathing comments about the "patriots" and what he terms the Government's "incredibly inept mismanagement". Mr Allsop believes foreigners have played an important role in South Africa.

the best trained professionals in this country have learnt their skills at foreign institutions.

Even after one has decided on one's definition of "fat of the land", a single step of logical thought leads to the conclusion that ALL the inhabitants of the country must be "living off the fat of the land". Consider those who are not "living off the fat of the land" what exactly ARE they living off? Perhaps the fat of the foreigners?

I cannot quite recall who first said it, but maybe it is worthwhile reminding the holier-than-the-foreigners bunch that when one points a finger at someone else, one is in fact pointing three other fingers, directly back at oneself.

I really hate to disappoint all the witless "patriots" who so freely accuse foreigners of "living off the fat of the land", but their arguments just don't hold up. The foreigners ARE the fat of the land!

Would anyone care to try a simple experiment? Persuade all foreigners to stop work for one week and see how quickly the country falls apart at the seams.

And don't accuse us of stealing your jobs. If you were as good at doing them as we are, then we wouldn't be doing them! A company will employ only those people who are capable of doing a particular job efficiently.

If there are true South Africans capable of doing the job, then why do so many companies spend so

much money on getting foreigners into the country to do the job instead? Simply because the South Africans are not able to do the job. Why it is that they are not able, I do not claim to know, but the fact is self-evident.

And as for that great misnomer "chicken run", how many of those oh-so-courageous individuals who insist on using this tag on all emigrants have tried changing their career, lifestyle, friends and home, leaving their families, pets and well-loved possessions, and burning their bridges behind them?

I assure you that it takes a lot more in the way of guts to make a major move like that than it does to sit on one's oversized behind, mouthing insults at those with enough intelligence to act on their beliefs.

Finally, allow me to give an account of why I have joined the brain drain.

When I left school in 1979, I volunteered to join the Defence

Force, feeling that I had a duty to the country in which I lived (I have since grown wiser). For all my trouble I received a curt form-letter in reply, stating that as I was not a South African citizen, I would not be welcome in the Defence Force.

Apparently that was the end of that and I assumed I was free to do as I wished without the spectre of national service hanging over me, so I started my career as a computer engineer.

Five years later, after having completed all my training and finally starting to work my way up in life, the Government decided to

Maybe when the brain drain has run its complete course, and the body left behind is nearly dead due to the lack of enough intelligence to survive, maybe then the Government will realise that its stupid misplaced neo-patriotic militarism has cost the country its life.

deal the country a fatal blow by insisting that all immigrants should either join or get out. So much for promises of not being required to do military service.

The computer industry is moving very rapidly. If I were to spend two years playing hi-tech hide-and-seek on the border (at the taxpayers' expense), all my experience would be nearly worthless after such a long absence from the industry. My company's latest and greatest computer which I had just been sent to the US to learn about at great expense to the company, would be obsolete and I would have to start again.

What choice do I have? What would any of the great loud-mouth patriots have done in my position?

I took the only way out I could see. I told the Government what they could do with their new laws and ridiculous forced citizenship. Of course I got what I expected in return: a kick in the tail end, like one would give a child who refused to eat your best steak, even though the steak is rotten through and stinks like a long-dead rat.

The kick-in-the-tail was the expected letter to the effect that I had now forfeited my right to live in the land of apartheid and would I kindly get out by the end of the year. Well, that was that, so now here I go home, wagging my tail behind me.

And what of all those gossip mongers who will say that now I have made my fortune, I am running off, dragging the grail behind me?

If you speak to my bank manager, he will tell you the truth. I had to leave a R45 000 home behind because I could find no buyers, even at R33 000, and no one could afford even to take over the bond. I had to leave an R18 000 car behind for similar reasons.

Then came the highly inflated prices for air tickets and shipping costs, taking another large chunk from my savings. I consider myself

lucky to have the few thousand rands that I do with which to start my new life (I know of some who have left with nothing but a suitcase of clothes).

I guess I am leaving with about the same numbers of rands that we brought into the country 11 years ago when my family decided to come here.

But when you consider that the Government's incredibly inept mismanagement of this country has reduced the value of the rand to less than 10 percent of what it was then, it looks like South Africa has robbed me of much more than just the right to live here.

There are those who will still consider us "brain drainers" to be rats deserting a sinking ship, but stop for a second and think, these rats are at least leaving quietly and peacefully and we are doing more to combat unemployment than the Government has ever done.

If the figure of 3 000 a month leaving the country is correct (and that figure is just a trickle compared with the flood that will flow out soon), unemployment should be down to zero in a few

months. Except for one problem. It is not just people leaving, it is jobs leaving. It is technological know-how, skills and talents that will be impossible to replace.

Maybe when the brain drain has run its complete course, and the body left behind is nearly dead due to the lack of enough intelligence to survive, maybe then the Government will realise that its stupid misplaced neo-patriotic militarism has cost the country its life.

Maybe then the "brain drainers" will look on from a distance and remember sadly what a great country this once was, and contemplate the only nation ever to commit intellectual suicide by stubbornly cutting out its own brain, because the brain could not agree with what the hands were doing and the hands would not listen to the wise reasoning of the brain.

Of course, things may not go quite that far. In a few years the salaries on offer here for skilled foreigners will be high enough to attract a lot of the "brain drainers" back, but there will be some of us, those of us who have expressed our thoughts, who will not be welcome.

I guess this article will be the match that burns my bridges, as I believe the powers-that-be have an incredible capacity for remembering, and for making life difficult for those who do not conform and keep their mouths shut.

To those still contemplating "taking the chicken run", do it while you still can.

To those who cannot go for whatever reason, get the best skills you can while the training is still available.

To those who watch and mutter foul things about Pormies, Yanks, Aussies and Jews, grow up and start thinking.

And to the sane, well balanced, intelligent ones who plan on staying anyway, good luck to all five of you. Farewell, South Africa, but I doubt it.

Massive interest in Spanish schemes

236
HUNDREDS of South Africans have responded to local marketing drives by developers of Spanish property.

Two such developers are currently in the country and both record massive interest from prospective investors.

The schemes are principally aimed at immigrants who left funds abroad when coming to SA, South Africans who have inherited money overseas, emigrants and those who already have external investments.

Both Marbella Invest and Fincasol build, sell, let and manage a range of residential properties in southern Spain.

Paul Wright, of Marbella Invest, says growing awareness of Spain as a property investment has drawn investors from all over the world.

He is in SA to market his Costa del Sol range of properties and says the scheme is proving very attractive to South Africans.

Also here is Elisabeth Woods, MD of Fincasol, who has had double the response this trip than she had in Johannesburg a year ago. She attributes this interest partly to political stimulation.

There are clearly more buyers around than she expected, and the company plans to employ a full-time representative in SA.

Both groups are offering reduced-rate package tours to Spain to enable potential customers to examine their developments.

Why South Africa needs YOU

236 STAR 23/1/88

I was prompted to write this article as a result of the many recent letters in the media from both citizens and non-citizens of South Africa. The predominant theme has been excuses for leaving this country.

The blame has been placed on everything from government policy to the economic situation to the future of their children.

Most recently (*The Star*, January 15), Mr S D Allsop of Hillbrow explained why he had decided to join the "chicken run".

Why? I ask myself do these people need excuses. What indeed is their real motive? The only conclusion I can draw is their selfishness, and their need for someone else to provide an uncomplicated quiet life for them.

As one who has lived and run his own business overseas, I have a shock for the "chicken runners". There is no uncomplicated, quiet life anywhere in the world. What you get out of life is what you put into it.

Despite all the difficulties and uncertainties presently being experienced in South Africa, this country remains one of the finest in the world.

Opportunities are available to better oneself in almost every walk of life. The standard of living, although not what it was a few years ago, is still among the best in the Western world, and certainly better than in the developing world.

I fully concur with many of those leaving the country that we have hard times ahead of us. The rulers of this country have made their mistakes. Some of them costly in terms of lives and money. But don't we all make mistakes?

Criticism is often levelled at our politicians for their ineptitude or naively or self-interest. Maybe they are guilty as charged. But we, the people of South Africa, chose them to be our leaders.

I hear many saying, "But we don't

Christopher Turner, the author of this article, was born of British parents in Cape Town where he went to school and obtained his higher education in electronics. After having worked in the

COMMENT AND OPINION

Foreigner decides to dish out the brickbats

A reader of *The Star*, Mr S D Allsop of Hillbrow, writes to explain why he has decided to join the "chicken run". He has excellent comments on the Government.

The Allsop article which appeared on January 15.

have the right to vote and so change the government." I ask, Why not? The other comment is "There is nothing we can do to change things so why even try?" I call this complacency.

When I viewed things from abroad I asked myself, What is democracy? What are equal rights? What can one do to help achieve health and prosperity for all in South Africa?

Experiences

I must admit that there can be no clear definition of any of these things. I formed a few opinions from observations and experiences overseas.

Let me share some of my observations. In the United States, the model democracy, the so-called minorities, "Negroes, Hispanics, Haitians, and others", are discriminated against. Though in law these groups are protected, jobs are difficult to obtain, wages are below average, living conditions in some of the slums make Sowe to look like paradise.

In Britain and throughout Europe similar conditions prevail. Legislation has not helped these people

electronics industry for nine years, he decided to emigrate to England in 1978. His took up residence there so that he could broaden his experience and take advantage of the greater career opportunities offered overseas. His work took him to the United States for two years. Despite the political situation, with its uncertainties, and reduced career opportunities in the country of his birth, he decided to return to South Africa permanently in May 1985. This article explains why.

I hear you say, "but this doesn't excuse South Africa." I agree. But in this country we are in the transition stage from developing world to developed world.

With the resources at our disposal, with the present goodwill of the majority of our black people, and with intensive efforts from our voting population, we can create a country that could be an example to our critics.

What can we do? One important lesson I learnt overseas which applies equally in South Africa is massive public opinion, well vocalised, does more to bring about change than anything else. Our leaders need to know what we the voting public want from them.

Small interest groups gain influence, here and overseas. They seem to have more influence than the majority. Why? Because the majority are silent, complacent, or they simply run away at the first sign of trouble or discomfort.

In this country, the Right says we

are moving too fast and giving too much away. The Left says we are moving too slowly and giving too little away.

The Government appears to be doing its best to tread a middle course, what it assumes most voters want. What does the public want?

We must tell the politicians what we want. We must be vocal. We must not sit back and let the tide of events overcome us, because if we don't express our wishes we will end up with a lifestyle forced upon us by the vocal few, and by the tide of events.

What can we do to influence change?

- We can make our opinions known to our leaders.
- If we don't like our leaders we can choose new leaders through the ballot box.
- We can use the power of speech to influence the decision-makers.

Right now, organisations such as the ANC, UDF, etc are capturing the eyes, ears and opinions of the youth of South Africa, and of the world through highly vocal propaganda. Their opinions,

whether right or wrong, are in the headlines. We average South Africans are sitting back saying there is nothing we can do. "Let our elected government do it, that's what they're there for. Let them read our minds and tell the world."

Running away from the problems by emigrating or by keeping quiet makes solving the problems that much more difficult for those who care about the people and the country they live in.

Every citizen of South Africa should think about what he or she can do. Write to your member of Parliament. Write to your town councillor. Write to the State President. Organise a petition among your friends and colleagues on those matters you wish to see changed. Your newspaper is an ideal medium to tell the country and the world what you think and want. Remember the power of speech can bring about the most unexpected results.

I returned to South Africa because I believe in our country and all its people. I am convinced that there is an economic powerhouse waiting to be unleashed. South Africa has a huge potential workforce.

Economic power

Many of our well-educated children are leaving school and ending up in the unemployment queues. Many skilled and capable people are leaving for "better lives", thus depleting our potential for creating economic success and a new cultural order.

I call upon all thinking and skilled people to use their economic power to help every one of our citizens to achieve self-dependency and pride in their achievements whether in school, workplace or home.

Poverty leads to dissent in every country in the world. South Africa is no exception. Unemployment causes a massive drain on the economy with the resulting high taxation, inflation and drop in living standards. Moderate black leaders have emphasised that there will always be a place for skilled and concerned whites in this country. We must not destroy their faith in us or capitalism through short-sighted selfishness.

Let us accept the challenge and each make his contribution, no matter how small or great. Let every person make an honest appraisal of himself and how he can best influence the changes he would like. Let all the people of South Africa contribute to making the success story of the century.

Cape Times 3/2/86
More people emigrate 236

Own Correspondent
PRETORIA — South Africans are still uprooting in large numbers to settle in other countries as chronic unrest and economic stagnation persist, Central Statistical Services figures show.

In the January-October period last year, 9 280 South Africans — nearly 1 000 a month — settled abroad.

This compares with emigration of 6 808 in the same period of 1984.

The migration gain fell sharply — from 18 036 in 1984 to 6 134 last year.

In the January-October period last year, 15 414 immigrants settled in South Africa. In the 1984 period, 24 844 arrived.

The CSS figures show that in the 10-month period of 1985, 1 301 professional, technical and related workers left South Africa, compared with 934 the previous year.

They included 379 engineers, 52 medical doctors and dentists, 107 accountants, 103 educationists and 383 people in administrative and managerial jobs.

Recession, political situation no deterrent

10/2/86 (236)

Steady stream of immigrants still look for better life in SA

By Jo-Anne Richards

The flow of immigrants to South Africa might have slowed, but each month still sees a steady stream of would-be residents arriving who believe this country offers a better quality of life than they have had

A number of recent and would-be immigrants told *The Star* they thought they could find a higher standard of living and better jobs in South Africa

Mr Fernando Martins, from Portugal, hopes to settle here and find work as a mechanic

Better chance

"No-one believes all the stories about South Africa," he said "I still think there's a good way of life here There's more work than in Portugal and a better chance of living for me

"Look at my hands I was living in Switzerland and I had to dig holes to live The life is not good in Europe"

A young New Zealander, Mr Gary Wilton, also hopes to settle here "What you guys think is a recession is not nearly as bad as at home," he said

"I'm an accountant and I think there's opportunities here Professional jobs are well-paid compared to London, where I've been living, and the jobs are not that hard to find

"And the political situation? Well I'm not a pessimist I think



Mr Fernando Martins from Portugal

it will eventually turn into a good situation"

Mr Willem Krehenbrink, from Germany, arrived last month to join the Johannesburg branch of a German company

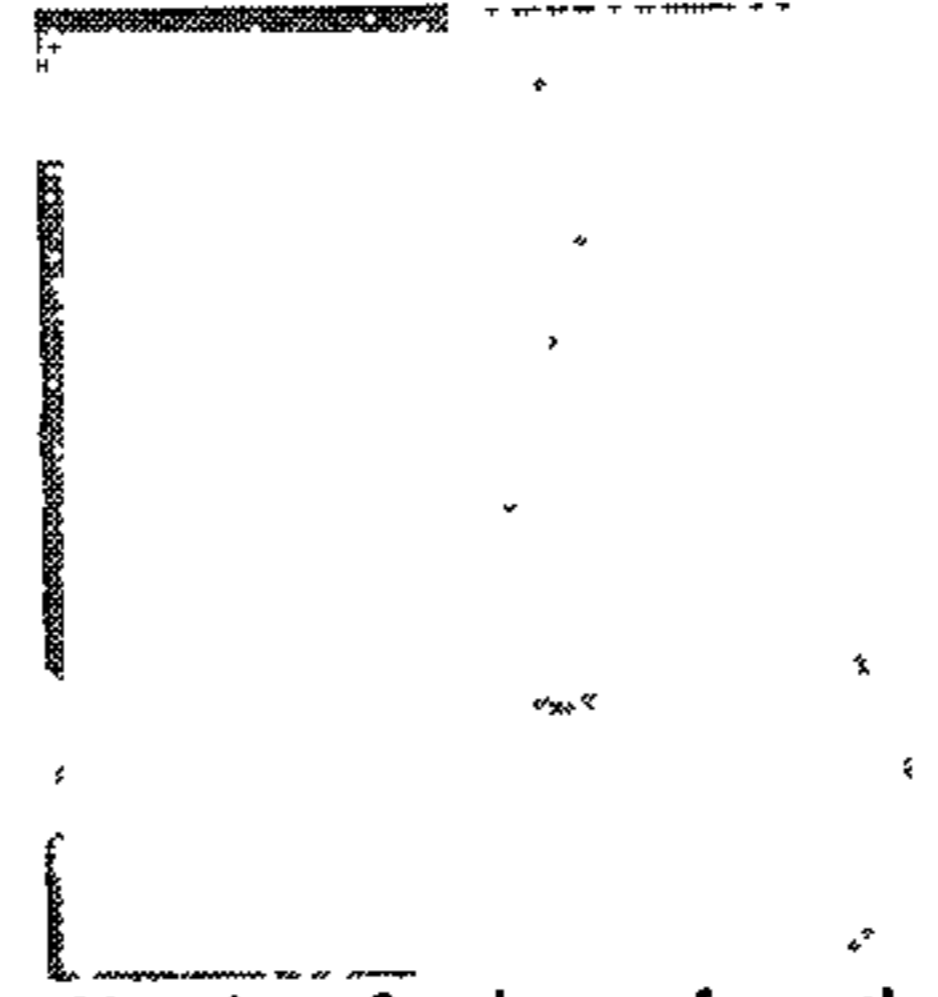
"I am in construction and I came here to work But at the moment, I'm not worried about living here," he said

"We came here to build," said Mrs Tamar Badash, from Israel "But now there's no building going on When we arrived six months ago, the economic situation wasn't too good, but it wasn't nearly as bad as now

"But I think it's a good country and we have family here We're going to carry on here until we get sorted out"

Mrs Joelle Barrier arrived in Pretoria from Paris six months ago

"My husband had the opportunity to do some interesting work here in the engineering and electronic field," she said



Miss Lisa Smith from the United States

"The situation doesn't worry me, but it does make my family worried The prices go up here very quickly — faster than I'm used to But there are problems in every country in the world France is a nice country, but it also has problems

"I enjoy the weather here and Pretoria is a very pretty little city"

Mr Pete Norris arrived six months ago from England "I come from a part of England with 25 percent unemployment, so it's better here," he said "I have family here, too"

Mr Norris felt the unrest situation had been exaggerated and he was not overly concerned

"In my country there is no work," said a young man from Yugoslavia who asked not to be identified "I heard there was more work here I didn't really believe what I saw about South Africa because I knew the Press would say what suited the Yugo-

slav Government

"Now the situation is bad here, but it will be better Every country goes up and down"

Miss Mara Salomon, from Zimbabwe, did express concern over the political situation

"Zimbabwe is a fantastic country and life is easier up there They've already gone through what South Africa still has to

"South Africa was the last place I thought of living in, but I came here to get married After it fell through, I decided to stay because, career-wise, there's much more choice for younger people here

"But if you're older and more established, Zimbabwe is the place to be"

Shocking

Miss Lisa Smith from the United States also intends settling in South Africa once she finishes her graduate degree in California later this year She will be marrying a South African who studied with her in America

"It's been quite shocking to be here I've been to a lot of countries and this is unlike any other I've ever seen," she said

● The number of immigrants dropped almost 50 percent from 1984 to 1985

From January to October 1984, 24 844 people immigrated During the same period last year, 15 414 people settled here

HANSARD 13/2/86
 Detainees visited by State doctors.
 31. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development.

- (1) Whether any visits were made by State doctors in 1985 for the purpose of examining persons detained in terms of security legislation, if not, why not, if so,
- (2) whether records were kept of these visits; if not, why not, if so, what total number of visits were made in 1985;
- (3) whether any reports on such visits were submitted by State doctors to his Department in 1985, if so, how many such reports were submitted;
- (4) whether any action was taken by his Department as a result of such reports, if not, why not; if so, (a) in respect of how many cases was action taken and (b) what were the circumstances of each of these cases?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Yes = 2378
- (3) Yes = 2378.
- (4) (a) 50
- (b) *Hunger Strike* = 15 cases

(i) Taken to hospital, where necessary, and treated

(ii) Persuaded to eat—with success.

Depression = 30 cases

(i) Consultation arranged with psychiatrist where necessary.

(ii) Treated at Prison or Hospital by District Surgeon.

Minor Injuries. = 5 cases

Treated according to injury by District Surgeon.

THURSDAY, 13 FEBRUARY 1986

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs.

HANSARD 13/2/86
 Lebowa; electricity

6. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid.†

- (1) (a) How many towns in Lebowa are supplied with electricity at present and (b) in respect of which date is this information furnished,
- (2) (a) what agency administers the consumer costs in respect of the supply of electricity and (b) at what unit cost is the electricity supplied;
- (3) whether street lights are switched on in uninhabited areas of Lebowa-Kgomo in the evening, if so, (a) why, (b) where and (c) what agency is responsible for the cost of the power consumed in this regard?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

(1) (a) 13

(b) 7 February 1986

(2) (a) The Department of the Interior of the Lebowa Government.

(b) To small consumers at 6,27c per unit and to large consumers at 3,3c per unit and R10,70 per kVA.

(3) No.

HANSARD 13/2/86
 Children born

58 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Administration and Economic Advisory Services.

How many (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Asian children were born in South Africa in 1984, (i) including and (ii) excluding the national states?

The MINISTER OF ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES:

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|------|---------------------|
| (a) | 81 550 | (i) | 81 472 |
| (b) | 730 000 (Estimated) | (ii) | 400 000 (Estimated) |
| (c) | 89 492 | | 89 471 |
| (d) | 22 454 | | 22 440 |

HANSARD 13/2/86
 Medical doctors leaving Republic
 59. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Administration and Economic Advisory Services:

(a) How many medical doctors left the Republic permanently in 1985 and (b) what was the age distribution of these medical doctors?

The MINISTER OF ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES:

For the period January to October 1985

(a) 44.

(b)	Age	Number
	20-24	1
	25-34	27
	35-44	9
	45-54	3
	55-64	2
	65+	2

Information for November and December 1985 not yet available.

HANSARD 13/2/86
 Male/female immigrants
 60 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Administration and Economic Advisory Services:

(a) What is the estimated number of (i) males and (ii) females who entered the Republic as immigrants in the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) how many such (i) males and (ii) females were 17 years of age or younger?

The MINISTER OF ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES:

For the period November 1984 to October 1985.

(a)	9 557	(i)	(ii)
(b)	2 472		2 348

STAR (1234)
28/3/86
Bid to free unionist

The Metal and Allied Workers Union (Mawu) has launched a campaign for the immediate release from detention of the union's Transvaal branch secretary, Mr Moses Mayekiso, who was detained last week under emergency regulations.

A union spokesman said last night Mawu members had decided to take action on Wednesday March 5 to bring his detention to the public's notice.

probably not last longer than another six weeks.

"It will be broken by the cold when winter comes," said Mr Isak Venter, assistant director of the Directorate for Soil Protection.

He said locust eggs were dormant in cold conditions and needed heat and rain to become active.

Mr Koos Vermeulen, the chief soil protection officer in the Northern Cape and Free State, said about 70 to 80 grasshopper swarms were being wiped out a day and "we have also killed hundreds of thousands of flying swarms so far".

STAR (236)
28/3/86
Big slump in number of immigrants to SA

In the first 11 months of last year, immigration to South Africa was nearly 39 percent down on the similar period in 1984.

At the same time, according to figures from Central Statistical Services (CSS), the number of people leaving the country permanently rose by nearly 38 percent.

Between January and November last year there were 10 265 emigrants — a dramatic increase on the 7 443 who left in the similar period during the previous year.

The number of immigrants dwindled from 26 895 between January and November 1984 to 16 421 in the same 11 months last year.

There was a significant increase in the number of professional people who chose to settle elsewhere, with 1 464 leaving in the 11 months as opposed to just over 1 000 in those months in 1984. — Pretoria Bureau.



APARTHEID BAROMETER

ALEXANDRA TOLL

A total of 17 people have been killed and 115 injured as a result of police action in Alexandra township since February 15 this year, the Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, said. He did not believe it was in the public interest to divulge details of unrest victims' names and ages.

THE DEFENCE BUDGET

Finance Minister Barend du Plessis has allocated R5 123,3-million to Defence for 1986/87. Last year the amount was R4 274,1 indicating a 19,9 percent increase.

This is 4,43 times the amount of the black education budget (R1157,8-million) and 8,12 times the amount allocated to housing (R650,6-million, of which R311,3-million is for black housing).

The total amount allocated to Defence is 13,7 percent of the Budget Armscor received R249-million (in 1985 the figure was R136-million).

The 1985 budget surplus of R323-million will be transferred to the Special Defence Account.

The official defence spending total of R5 446,6-million shows an increase of 27,5 percent.

This does not include.

- The Police Budget of R1071,2 million (figure for 1985 was R954,7-million).

- The amount spent on defence buildings and property (which falls under the Department of Public Works vote)

- The amount spent on the SWA Territorial Force (which falls under the finance vote).

- Foreign exchange received from the overseas sale of arms which is then channeled into defence spending.

- Defence and police expenditure in the homelands and independent states.

- The amount already in the Special Defence Account.

The budget only represents an estimate of expenditure. Defence expenditure invariably exceeds the defence budget allocation and is supplemented generously by the "mini-budget" late in the financial year.

A recent United Nations report stated that real defence expenditure in South Africa is about 30 to 35 percent more than the official budget. This would bring real total expenditure on Security Forces to about R8 700-million.

EMIGRATION/IMMIGRATION (Dept of Statistics)

According to figures released by Central Statistical Services in Pretoria fewer immigrants are settling in SA, while the number of emigrants is increasing.

Figures for Jan 1985 to Dec 1985 compared with the same period in 1984 show that the number of emigrants increased from 8 550 to 11 401 (33,3 percent).

The number of immigrants decreased from 28 793 to 17 284 (a drop of 40 percent).

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS, Mar 7 - Mar 13:
 Wilhelm Von Gloeden, Photographer (by Charles Leslie); 1987 Calendars: "Silhouettes", Sample A6 page Great Sporting Bodies, Sample B4 plus 4, Sample C Golden Girls, Sample D Desk Pad, Sample E Jumbo Multipic, Sample F Supreme (all by Assoc Optima Group, JHB); Cassette: Crisis (by WECTU, Athlone Central); Lenin Selected Works (Progress Publishers, Moscow); A Video Guide To Love Positions (Gemini Films); Fundamentals of Human Sexuality (Second edition, Herant A Katchadourian Donald T Lunde); Marx and Engels, A conceptual concordance (by Gerard Bekerman); Rebel Pity; The life of Eddie Roux (by Eddie & Win Roux); Sleeping With Soldiers (By Rosemary Daniell).

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE: KHETHIWE MBOWENI.

Khethiwe Mboweni, 28, a field worker for the Environmental and Development Agency and a former SRC member at Turfloop University, was detained under Section 28 of the Internal Security Act (the "preventive detention" clause) on October 18 last year. Her detention order expires on June 30 this year.

At present she is in the psychiatric ward of the Johannesburg Hospital after being in solitary confinement for most of her detention.

Mboweni is the mother of two children aged five and ten years, who are currently in Tzaneen. She served in the regional office of Azapo. She had just begun work at EDA when she was detained.

This is Mboweni's first period in detention.

3/4/86 SMR
236

Israelis expect big rise in SA settlers

MUNICH — Emigration of Jews from South Africa to Israel would double this year, Israeli Immigration and Absorption Minister Mr Yaacov Tsur told Radio Israel on his return from a visit to South Africa.

Mr Tsur said he hoped that the South African immigrants would settle permanently in Israel and not move on to other countries.

Mr Tsur said he had told the South African Jewish community about absorption into the Israeli community, about housing, about loans.

"I told them that I could not compete with other countries which were willing to accept immigrants. I could not compete because I did not know the real value to a Jew of belonging to a Jewish State.

"But I said it was my duty to help, everyone who wanted to go to Israel."

Mr Tsur said his visit to South Africa had been private to avoid international criticism.

"I think it was understood by the South African Government that my only interest was in the Jewish community." —
The Star's Foreign News Service

Bus DAY 10/4/86
236

SA blacks seek US asylum

SAN FRANCISCO — Five members of a black SA dance troupe yesterday asked for political asylum in the US.

The Uzulu Dance Theatre members have condemned government's racial policies during their six years in the US, but they now face deportation proceedings.

Their attorney, Bill May, told an immigration judge yesterday they would be persecuted if sent home.

"I am not a politician. I am a musician. But what is happening in South Africa makes me political," said Dingane Lelokoane.

Lelokoane said he was seeking asylum

from his government's "unpredictable" actions.

"I know they will visit me. They will take me. You know, there is that law that they can hold me for 18 months without a trial," he said.

"I would love to see my family. On the other hand, I have to make a decision I can live with."

The performers have until the next hearing on June 5, 1987, to prepare material to support their application.

The Uzulu group members arrived in the US in 1980, under an entertainers' visa, as part of the Ipi 'n Tombi dance group, which subsequently disbanded. — Sapa-AP.

AIRLINE MOVEMENT

Thursday Air Schedule

50m2
ent
ing

ors of

white). A Maize Board spokesman says a recent 200 000 t export contract with Taiwan was a single sale, but the board would like to see longer-term contracts with this excellent customer

In total, he reckons, SA may have "a few million tons" of yellow maize for sale this year

11/4/86
MINING RESEARCH

FINAL
Killing the goose (236)

The country's brain drain is threatening the research foundation of the minerals industry and putting at risk some \$10 billion a year in future mineral export earnings

Council for Mineral Technology (Mintek) president Aidan Edwards says the loss of key staff to overseas countries has serious implications for the work Mintek is presently carrying out. If completed successfully, the exercise could double SA's mineral export earnings in the next 10 years from the current \$10 billion a year

Explains Edwards "While there has been much talk of the need to promote the industrialisation of SA, the harsh reality is that we are more dependent on the mining industry for our welfare than ever before. And that is not going to change for a long time

"Many Mintek researchers are internationally recognised experts in their fields

If we were to lose our top 15 researchers we could be almost forced to close. This would be catastrophic for the economy when you look at the work we have done and how it has benefited the mining industry and the nation"

Mintek is also losing staff to local industry, because of better pay, and to universities, where they have the opportunity to boost earnings through private consultation work. Edwards criticises the universities' approach, claiming it could lead to a deterioration in the quality of research work which could become orientated more towards personal gain than the needs of the nation

"Of the key staff we have lost over the last year," he says, "47% have gone overseas and are lost to the country while 13% have gone into private industry and 13% into universities. The balance consists of staff retiring or leaving for reasons such as pregnancy

"The essential nature of our research is that we tackle projects which the private sector is not prepared to do in the initial stages because of the cost or risks involved. We take it on because we see potential for developments in the national interest. The rewards so far have been staggering compared with the costs of the research"

Taking just one example, the Carbon-in-pulp (CIP) process which Mintek pioneered in SA has cost about R6m in research over the last eight years. But Edwards estimates the value of the additional gold which this

process recovers at about R35m a year

In addition, the CIP process has made it economically feasible to recover gold from waste dumps at conventional gold plants. He puts the additional revenue from this source at R75m a year.

Mintek salaries, Edwards complains, are now trailing private sector levels by 10%-40%. Attempts to narrow the pay differences have run into problems with the civil service pay structure

But he proposes a novel solution. "A mining house may pay R2m to sink just one deep level exploratory borehole. A similar sum would stabilise my work force and the resulting benefits are going to be infinitely greater"

Mintek's bottom line, he adds, is to transfer profit-making technology to industry and he believes "Mintek staff should be rewarded for their research which is making money for those private companies"

EXTENDING THE LIST

Blue Circle Cement has pointed out that it was omitted in a report last week dealing with cement producers' use of pulverised fuel ash as an extender for PC15/FA cement. In fact, Blue Circle is a leader in the cement extender field and the omission is regretted

Paraguay cattle farm plan lures SA investors

PEOPLE are interested in investing in Paraguay, if the response to an advertisement placed by a former Boland farmer is anything to go by.

Jurie Badenhorst, a property agent employed by the farmer, has received numerous inquiries about the scheme which allows South Africans to buy shares in a large cattle farm in the South American country.

Badenhorst said no money had yet been put forward for the scheme because it was not expected of people to invest before they had seen what they were putting their money into.

"We are also not asking people to leave the country, as one is entitled to

own property in Paraguay without living there," he said.

The farmer, Johan Spangenberg, who sold his Paarl farm several years ago, has been living in Paraguay since October. He has returned with a business colleague, Francois Meullen, to sell a total of 37,500ha of farm land.

Potential investors can buy a portion of the land and will have it registered in their name on payment, or they can buy shares in the project. One share costing about R3 340 will be issued for each 12,45ha bought.

Qualification category	Post level	Coloured		Indian		Black	
		Number of persons	% Salary improvement	Number of persons	% Salary improvement	Number of persons	% Salary improvement
a3	1	—	—	—	—	13 334	11,6
	2	—	—	—	—	250	42,9
	3	—	—	—	—	40	54,5
	4	—	—	—	—	2	51,6
	5	—	—	—	—	3	44,5
a2m	1	—	—	—	—	3 031	8,9
	1	—	—	—	—	8 076	10,3
	2	—	—	—	—	392	24,4
	3	—	—	—	—	209	22,6
	4	—	—	—	—	94	20,2
a1	1	—	—	—	—	58	18,6
	1	7 527	9,2	351	9,2	32 743	10,8
	2	49	7,7	3	7,7	2 101	28,8
	3	37	6,9	—	6,9	1 001	25,6
	4	—	6,7	—	6,7	490	22,9
A	1	—	6,4	—	6,4	313	21,0
	1	5 199	7,7	114	7,7	15 845	8,4
	2	—	—	—	—	1 298	33,4
	3	—	—	—	—	838	30,9
	4	—	—	—	—	647	37,9
B	1	—	—	—	—	608	34,8
	1	—	—	—	—	7 523	7,7
	2	—	—	—	—	574	32,1
	3	—	—	—	—	53	29,5
	4	—	—	—	—	171	36,3
5	—	—	—	—	144	33,6	

HANSARD 15/4/86
 Emigrants/Immigrants **236**
 Q. 748 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister for Administration and Economic Advisory Services

How many (a) doctors, (b) dentists, (c) lawyers, (d) architects, (e) social workers, (f) quantity surveyors, (g) scientists and (h) other specified professionally qualified persons (i) emigrated from and (ii) immigrated to South Africa in 1985?

	(i)	(ii)
(a)	58	129
(b)	12	14
(c)	17	1
(d)	30	59
(e)	8	10
(f)	15	36
(g)	69	103
(h)	1 450	1 921

Note

- (d) includes architects and town planners
- (h) includes all professional, technical and related workers not shown against (a) to (g) comprises

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES

	(i)	(ii)
Engineers and related technicians	658	925
Aircraft and ship's officers	6	20
Medical, dental, veterinary and related workers (excluding doctors and dentists)	172	297
Statisticians, mathematicians, system analysts and related technicians	81	102
Economists	147	136
Jurists (excluding lawyers)	—	13
Teachers	145	188
Workers in religion	50	59
Authors, journalists and related writers	46	36
Sculptors, painters, photographers and related creative artists	1	2
Artists, creative (glass and ceramics) ..	80	76
Composers and performing artists	31	30
Athletes, sportmen and related workers	8	7
Other	25	30

Human Sciences Research Council

757 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of National Education

Whether the Government has given any research directives to the Human Sciences Research Council since 1 January 1985; if so, (a)(i) how many and (ii) what is the nature of each of these directives and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

Yes.

(a) (i) 20

- (ii) 1 Relations at the contact levels between the Department of Co-operation and Development and Black people
- 2 Factors facilitating or impeding the implementation of research findings
- 3 The standing, the position and the role of Afrikaans in the general curriculum of schools under the Department of Education and Training

- 4. The evaluation of two criterion-focused teaching approaches, one with the aid of inter-active videos and the other with printed material as back-up, in the in-service training of Black Standard 8 Mathematics teachers
- 5 Curriculum development for the pre-school bridging period for Black pupils
- 6 The development of guidance services for Black pupils
- 7 The attitudes adopted by men and women in the Public Service regarding the utilisation of women in public service careers
- 8 Organisational efficiency in Government departments
- 9 The connection between the problems Black workers experience in their daily lives and Black worker protest action in the PWV area
- 10 Water-borne diseases—cholera

MAGAS 22/4/86

236

CAPE/NATIONAL

Lebowa told to hand over 'aliens' for repatriation

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Aliens from neighbouring states who are already in South Africa and those caught entering this country illegally must be repatriated, the Deputy-Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, said.

Opening the Lebowa Legislative Assembly at Seshego yesterday, Mr Badenhorst said he also hoped that strained relations between the homeland and South Africa would soon be mended.

He said: "The influx of large numbers of aliens from South Africa's neighbours is a cause for great concern to my Government

Heavy burden

"This places a heavy burden on the whole country's infrastructure and may also have serious consequences for a stable labour market.

"Uncontrolled and illegal entry and settlement of aliens can exercise adverse effects and everything possible must be done to prevent this"

Late last year it was reported that more than 63 000 refugees from Mozambique alone had entered Lebowa, Gazankulu, Kangwane and Kwazulu, although this figure is now believed to be much higher

Indications at the time were that these homeless people were not being repatriated, but were being helped to get papers and settle here after their hazardous journey from their war-torn homeland

Mr Badenhorst called on Lebowa to hand over all aliens who were still trying to enter its borders to the South African Government for repatriation

Further discussions

The Deputy-Minister also discussed the issue of links between South Africa and Lebowa. These were cut by Lebowa earlier this year because the South African Government insisted on incorporating Moutse into Kwandebele. Lebowa has since gone to court to try to have South Africa's decision reversed

Mr Badenhorst said he hoped "certain factors which are causing troubled relations between Lebowa and the South African Government would be resolved as soon as possible

"In my opinion it is essential that further discussion be conducted on the problems of our relations. We simply cannot leave things hanging in the air."

ARCAS 22/11/86

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Minister calls for repatriation of aliens

Pretoria Bureau

22/4/86. STAR 101 236
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Opening the Lebowa Legislative Assembly at Seshego, Mr Badenhorst hoped that strained relations between the homeland and South Africa would soon be mended.

Late last year, *The Star* had reported more than 63 000 refugees from Mozambique alone flooding into Lebowa, Gazan-

kulu, kaNgwane and kwazulu. This figure was now believed to be much higher

Mr Badenhorst called on Lebowa to hand over all aliens still trying to enter its borders to the South African Government for repatriation

He said links between South Africa and Lebowa had been cut by Lebowa earlier this year because the SA Government had insisted on incorporating Moutse into kwaNdebele.

He hoped that "certain factors which are causing trouble relations between Lebowa and the South African Government" would be resolved as soon as possible.

in his budget for this subitem of its expenditure. For reasons given in reply to your questions number 843 of 24 April 1985 and 912 of 9 May 1985, it will not be possible to distinguish between subsidies on a voluntary and compulsory basis.

It is also the intention to incorporate similar centralised provisions to departmental programmes in future, for example employer's contribution to pension and medical and funds.

Q 235 **Q 236**
HANSARD **235**
 791. Mr K M SANDRE asked the Minister for Administration and Economic Advisory Services

- (1) (a) How many (i) adults and (ii) children who are not South African citizens are at present permanently resident in South Africa and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;
- (2) (a) what are the countries of which such (i) adults and (ii) children are citizens and (b) how many of these (i) adults and (ii) children are citizens of each of these countries?

THE MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES

- (1) (a) 12 396 952
- (b) 5 March 1985
- (2) (a)

Bophuthatswana	598 868
Botswana	36 183
Ciskei	335 814
Lesotho	157 037
Malawi	30 985
Mocambique	62 780
Self-governing national states*	9 834 281
Swaziland	49 712
Transkei	733 357
Venda	94 712
Zimbabwe	40 807
Other in Africa	34 588
England and Wales	95 274
German Federal Republic	25 109

to will be made available to the hon member for his perusal

(2) (a) and (b) The matter is being dealt with in the replies to the representations.

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply.

General Affairs:

Question standing over from Tuesday, 22 April 1986:

Q 237
HANSARD **237**
 28 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Finance to Question No 1 on 25 March 1986, he or any member of the Government has received any requests or representations from the Ciskei Government for a financial contribution in respect of the loss of revenue that Ciskei will sustain as a result of the tax exemptions granted; if so, (a) when, (b) on the basis of what formula was the South African Government to make a financial contribution in respect of this loss of revenue and (c) what was his response thereto?
- (2) whether any other independent Black states are free to grant companies or individuals similar tax exemptions unilaterally; if not, what restrictions prevent them from doing so?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) No. (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.
- (2) As independent states the SATBVC-

states have tax sovereignty, but if a decision of any of the SATBVC-states affects the multilaterally agreed industrial decentralisation programme, then it ought to be cleared not only on a bilateral basis but also on a multilateral basis with all the interested parties (see paragraph 12 in the Revised Manual on the Implementation of the Regional Development Incentives).

New Questions:

Q 238
HANSARD **238**
 1 Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether he is involved in determining the policy of the South African Broadcasting Corporation in regard to the covering of speeches and opinions of members of the Opposition parties in the House of Assembly; if so, to what extent;
- (2) whether he recently gave any instructions to the South African Broadcasting Corporation in this connection; if so, what was the nature of the instructions;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) No, the policy of the SABC is determined by the Board of the SABC and implemented by the Management of the SABC subject to the applicable statutory provisions.
- (2) No.
- (3) Although I am not involved in the determination of the policy of the SABC, I do, nevertheless, transmit representations by Members of Parliament as well as members of the public to the SABC for consideration.

Call Time

30/4/86

236

Huge queues for UK passports

Own Correspondent
LONDON. — The unprecedented number of South Africans applying for British passports or work permits are facing long delays before their cases are even considered

Even urgent cases involving distress and possible hardship are trapped in a massive backlog.

And the Home Office, still sensitive about the scandal of queue-jumping privileges given to Zola Budd, is now following a meticulous routine

A government source said the huge increase in South African applications could be measured in direct relation to the increased violence in the country

The figures of South Africans granted British nationality in 1983 almost doubled to 2 100 in

1984 and an even more dramatic increase is expected for 1985

One government source admitted the "flood" was more than consular staff in the Republic and Home Office staff in London could deal with

And he said there were far greater queues of applicants besieging British offices in the Indian sub-continent

Even professional South Africans resident in Britain, whose jobs could be in jeopardy because of residency or travel problems created by South African nationality, have been told they cannot avoid facing long delays

Other South Africans claim they have faced scrutiny verging on interrogation when they have entered Britain on tourist visas

A Home Office spokesman yesterday denied that immigration officials had been instructed to get tough with South Africans and said the rules were not being applied more restrictively

A South African allowed to settle in Britain after serving a prison sentence said. "I was OK. I was in the news. but I would advise conscientious objectors and guys who do not have well-known political track records to try anywhere but Britain"

In a parliamentary answer earlier this year a Foreign Office minister said up to two million people in South Africa were entitled to British passports, but only half of these would have automatic right to settle in Britain. More than 250 000 people living in South Africa already hold British passports

'Possibility of dialogue' with MNR 'over'

Frelimo rejects rebel compromise

2/5/86 STAR

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The Frelimo Government has rejected any compromise with the MNR rebels, putting a damper on the hopes of reconciliation that are believed still to be held in Pretoria

Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano told a May Day rally yesterday that any possibility of dialogue with the rebels was over, according to a report by the official news agency, AIM
The only possible dialogue

with the MNR was through the barrel of a gun, he said

President Samora Machel told the rally there would be "a radical transformation in our behaviour towards the enemy" during 1986 but he did not elaborate

Measures

He said measures would be taken against those "who are compromising with the bandits"

Those who had infiltrated the ministries and the state apparatus in general would be removed

President Machel announced that an arrest had been made in connection with the car bomb that exploded in a residential area of central Maputo on April 21. The "culprit" would be shown in public and asked to explain why he had planted the bomb, he said

Mr Chissano, who was the main speaker, called for a major effort by Mozambicans to improve productivity to help win the war against the MNR.

"The defence of the country demands increased production and the development of the national economy," he said

74 flee to Walvis Bay

STAR

The Star's Africa News Service

5/2/86

236

WINDHOEK — South African officials in the Departments of Foreign Affairs and Internal Affairs are "studying the circumstances" of the arrival off Walvis Bay of a fishing boat said to be carrying 74 people fleeing from the African island republic of Sao Tome

Mr Johan Pretorius, the chief director of the migration section of the Department of Internal Affairs in Pretoria, said he was not aware of any applications by the people on the vessel for political asylum in either South Africa or Namibia. If such a request was received it would be dealt with in the normal way, he added

Many held in Ikageng

STAR

By Jo-Anne Collinge

2/5/86

Community organisations in the Potchefstroom township of Ikageng have been severely affected by detentions in the last 10 days in which at least 14 prominent residents and scores of young people are said to have been held.

Police had not confirmed the status of any of those held at the time of going to Press

The general secretary of the Ikageng Civic Association, Mr Joe Monshusi, and Cusa organiser Mr Wonder Maumakwe were among those taken

A mass detention of youngsters occurred after a one-day stayaway on Thursday last week, provoked by the detention of 10 community leaders, a spokesman said.

Military escort for objector

2/5/86

STAR

236

Conscientious objector Mr Philip Wilkinson will be transported from Pretoria to Port Elizabeth today by military police to face charges for refusing to attend a SA Defence Force camp

A spokesman for the SADF said it had not yet been decided whether Mr Wilkinson would face a military or civil hearing

Mr Wilkinson was arrested by military police on Tuesday

shortly before he was to address a meeting of the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) in the Johannesburg City Hall

The ECC would provide legal and personal support for Mr Wilkinson, said ECC spokesman Mr David Shandler

"We have a personal support group for him and we will also be providing him with legal aid," he said

SA's brain drain continues to swell

STW 10/5/86 Pretoria Bureau 236

More South Africans are leaving the country as the economic squeeze and township violence continue

Latest statistics show the "brain drain" has not abated, and emigration has risen by 33,3 percent during 1985

A United States Embassy spokesman reports an increase in the number of people leaving South Africa to settle in the US. About 80 families are packing their bags monthly, but the spokesman says he cannot not specifically cite unrest as a major cause

A Canadian Embassy spokesman reports a sharp increase since January in the number of South Africans seeking a new home.

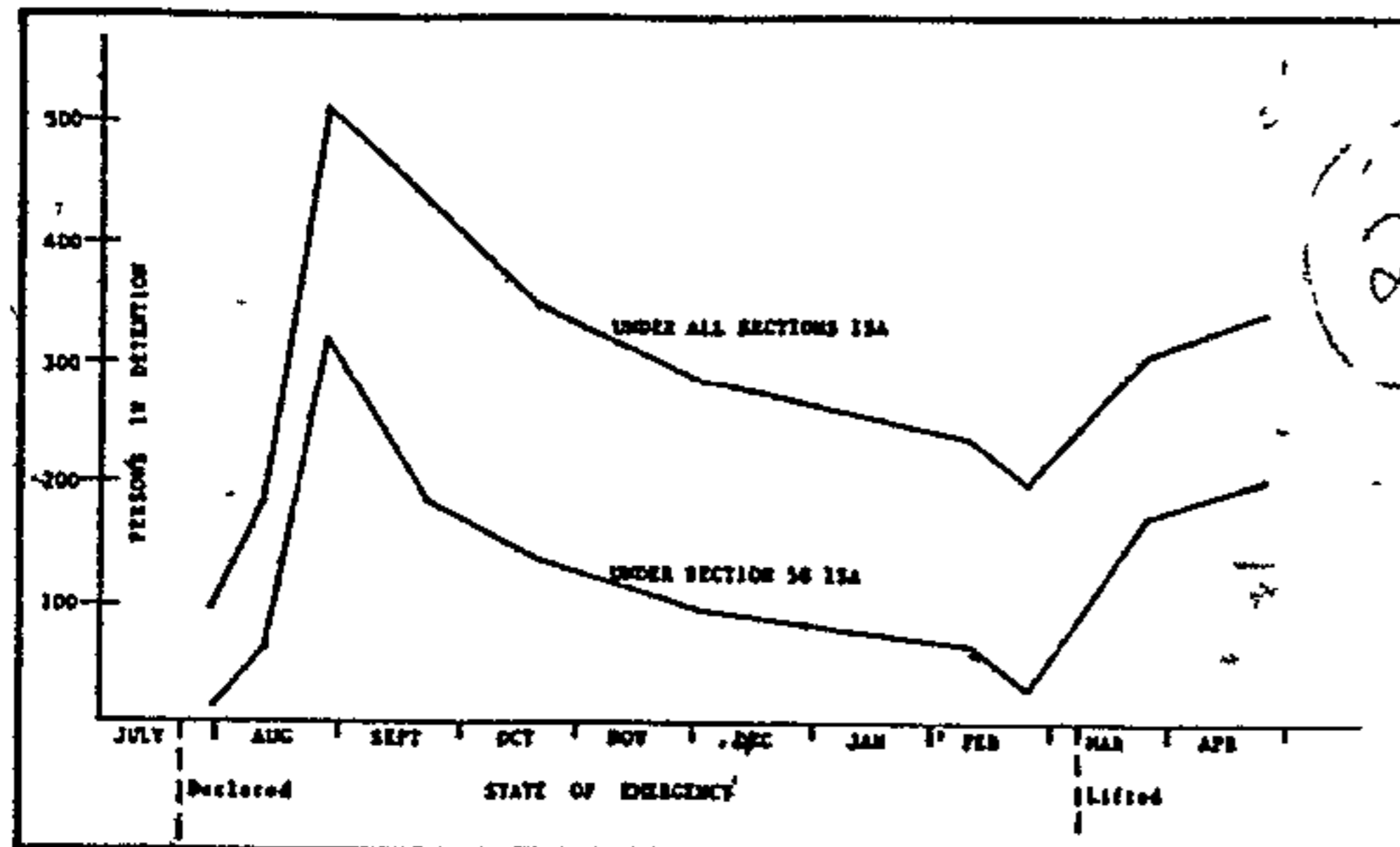
The latest figures from the Central Statistical Service in Pretoria put emigration up by 33,3 percent last year while immigration dropped by a massive 40 percent

APARTHEID BAROMETER

DETENTIONS (Detainees Parents Support Committee report)

By April 30 about 1 000 people had been detained since the beginning of the year. The number still held on April 30 was 393 (183 named, 210 unnamed)

The diagram below was prepared by the DPSC from SAP statistics. It represents the number of persons held in detention under security legislation since the State of Emergency was declared. It illustrates how detention under the security laws, and in particular Section 50 (short term "preventative" detention), escalated immediately upon the declaration of the State of Emergency (in the non-emergency areas), and



confirms the contention that a *de facto* State of Emergency operated throughout the entire country. Similarly, the lifting of the Emergency was accompanied by another immediate surge in security detentions, particularly Section 50. According to the DPSC, these detentions are serving as a temporary expedient until the Emergency can be reintroduced under the guise of "unrest areas" which the government intends to declare through its proposed Public Safety Amendment Bill.

PERSONS STILL IN DETENTION ON APRIL 30 (known detainees only)

Detained during 1984, 3; Jan-Sept 1985, 9; Oct 1985, 3, Nov 1985, 2; Dec 1985, 21; Jan 1986, 19; Feb 1986, 30; March 1986, 34; April 1986, 62

TOTAL: 183

SUMMARY-BY DETENTION STATUS

ISA Section 29: 83 (Police figure, 97); ISA Section 31: 8 (Police figure, 43); ISA Section 50: 41 (Police figure, 202) Ciskei Nat Sec Act: 16

Transkei Pub Sec Act: 20

Venda Terrorism Act: 9

Unknown legislation: 6

PUBLIC VIOLENCE TRIALS

According to a report tabled in parliament last month by the Commissioner of Police, during the year ending June 1985 a total of 4 408 cases of public violence were recorded, compared with 163 for the previous year.

UNREST DEATHS (South African Institute of Race Relations figures)

Sept 1984 - April 30 1986: 1 559

Jan 1985 - April 30 1986: 1 410

Jan 1986 - April 30 1986: 531

March 1 - April 30 1986: 314

April 1 - April 30 1986: 143

Last month's unrest death toll was the third highest, surpassed only by March 1986 (171) and August 1985 (163).

EMIGRATION/IMMIGRATION

South Africa lost 518 people in January 1986 compared with a gain of 1 547 in January

1985. Of the 1 247 people who left in January, 211 were professional, technical and related worker (this does not include their families). In January South African gained 107 immigrants in these fields. During 1985 emigration rose by 33,3 percent while immigration dropped by 40 percent.

SADF FIGURES

● A total of 35 372 SADF troops were used in 96 black South African townships during 1985, according to the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

● 15 percent (R908,2-million) of this year's Defence Budget went to General Support "to provide and maintain a centralised infrastructure to provide common supplies and services in support for all SADF objectives". General Support includes grants to various organisations, including: School cadets (R1 085 000), Boy Scouts, Voortrekkers and Naval Cadets (R1 000 each), SA Shottist Union (R30 000), SA Red Cross (R36 000), St John's Ambulance (R39 000), Noodhulpigarm (R88 000), International Committee of the Red Cross (R50 000)

● The army's 121 Battalion, a Zulu unit based at Mtubatuba, has launched a recruiting drive. The battalion, which numbers between 500 and 600 at present, wants 300 more recruits. The battalion which has

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS (May 2)

Miz Lucretia of Falconhurst (Ashley Carter); Tidal Wave (Roberta Latow); Phambili Nolwazi' Discussion papers on the struggle in South Africa, Forward with knowledge! (ERIC, Observatory); Umsebenzi Vol 2, No 1, 1986 (South African Communist Party); Newera, Vol 1, No 1, March/April 1986 (Grassroots Publications, Cape Town), Stag's Art Collection No 1 (Viclen Promotions Pty Ltd, Turffontein)

Unbanned:

Rich and Poor in New Zealand (David Bedgood); Sudafrica vor der Revolution? (Franz J T Lee); Brutal Mandate (Allard K Lowenstein).

PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE: Alusani Nevhutalu, Dick Ralushayi and Gabriel Malaka.

All three were detained under the Venda Terrorism Act on January 31 and have been held without trial for 105 days. They are founder members and leaders of the Northern Transvaal Action Committee and part of a group of nine Venda detainees whose cases were taken up by Amnesty International. Six were released on May 13. Malaka was admitted to the Donald Fraser Memorial Hospital six weeks ago suffering from mental breakdown. He is currently on a hunger strike. Nevhutalu is also reported to have been hospitalised. Ralushayi is a former Venda detainee.

JOS GERSON

FIN MAIL
16/5/86 236

FINANCIAL MAIL
OPTION

How to stem the brain drain



Jos Gerson is a lecturer at the UCT School of Economics.

SA has begun to experience an exodus which is likely to grow with time. Official immigration and emigration figures understate the problem not only do many people leave informally "to study" or "to reside abroad for a while", more importantly, the simple head count fails to highlight the quality of emigrants. Our best trained, most skilled and internationally marketable young people are leaving.

An acquaintance, a highly qualified professional, recently decided to emigrate to Australia and forgo an excellent local career. I told him that I still considered SA stable and that prospects for the short to medium term are not necessarily all that bad. He agreed, but pointed out that when the next round of convulsions occurs, perhaps in 10 years' time, who knows, things may be far worse and he will then be too old to begin building up a pension abroad. Since he has no funds abroad and cannot legally acquire any, he is forced to "diversify his portfolio" by the only method available, emigration.

Exchange control restrictions on residents are at the root of the problem. The solution, short of "solving our political problems" (a pious hope), is to amend these regulations. "Human capital" (such as professional skills) is internationally mobile, whereas other forms of capital generally are not. So it is futile to try to penalise highly skilled people by onerous regulations, whereas owners of physical assets can to some degree be held captive.

Accordingly, the authorities should consider permitting a percentage of "earned" income to be invested abroad in pension schemes and other foreign assets. "Non-earned" income from equities, bonds and physical assets would not be treated in the same way. There would, of course, be some substitution between "earned" and "non-earned" income, but not enough short-term to affect the economy markedly. In the long term, the outlook for private fixed investment is bleak anyway, unless the political climate improves substantially.

Inevitably some objections will be made on rational grounds. "How," it will be asked, "can we relax exchange control restrictions on residents in present circumstances? Is it not enough that non-residents are withdrawing loan capital and that net foreign investment is likely to be negative for the foreseeable future? We cannot afford to lose domestic savings as well."

The crippling brain drain in any case in-

volves a drop in savings as a by-product.

If it is felt that the BoP crisis is too severe to permit the suggested reforms, at the very least "earned" income should be remittable via the financial rand. This would place no direct burden on the economy. Every rand of local savings going out would be matched by a rand of foreign savings coming in. The only major losers would be emigrants and non-resident holders of South African equities, whose capital is already "locked in" anyway.

If the economic climate improves sufficiently to restore the unified rand, presumably the loss of domestic savings that my suggested concessions might entail will have become considerably more tolerable.

I have no illusions about the reception these proposals are likely to get. Knee-jerk nationalists (white or black) will inevitably find them repugnant. We shall no doubt hear calls to patriotism and platitudes about how we are going to resolve political problems. "Should we be rewarding those faithless cosmopolitans (yea, traitors!) who keep one foot in a foreign country?" will come the rhetorical retort.

My answer is that the State has the power to do as it pleases. If the aim of those who make its policies is to maximise economic growth and minimise the descent into poverty instead of cutting off their noses to spite their faces, then the cost of the "brain drain" and methods to retard it will have to be weighed very seriously.

SME 19/5/86

Brain drain crisis in ²³⁶ engineering

By Susan Fleming

Academics are worried about the current crisis in engineering education

A meeting of the eight deans of the Faculties of Engineering of South African Universities, noted the "alarming" number of resignations by senior academic staff.

Some were taking jobs at foreign universities while many were being offered top positions in industry.

The deans believed their "trump card" — the attractiveness of academic life — was being eroded. Large classes, outdated equipment and a shortage of research funding were putting many off university careers.

Extreme concern was expressed at the "apparent lack of interest" shown by the engineering profession itself.

The deans said if South Africa wished to produce enough engineers to meet future engineering challenges, suitably qualified engineers should be attracted to the universities.

Above all, the deans said, universities should ensure they retained such people.

Critical brain drain may force closure of engineering faculties

By Stan Kennedy
The "massive shortage" of academic engineers is ringing the day nearer when some universities will have to close down their engineering faculties and there will have to be an enforced rationalisation of degree programmes throughout the country

This is the opinion of Professor Roy Marcus, retiring dean of engineering, University of the Witwatersrand, who is planning to take up a position in industry

The current educational system does not recognise a "scarcity allowance" or "market allowance" for people with specialist skills and, from the country's point of view, if the right type of

engineer is to be produced then academic engineers must be paid substantially more, he says

In a statement released by the eight deans of the faculties of engineering of South African universities, "grave concern" is expressed about the crisis in engineering education

The deans note the "alarming" number of resignations of senior academic staff, some of whom are taking up positions at overseas universities, while others have been offered top positions in South African industry

They believe their one trump card, the attractiveness of the academic life, is being eroded away. Large classes, outdated equipment and the

shortage of research funding are some of the components making a university career less attractive, they believe

Five senior academics are leaving Wits, three from the University of Cape Town and an un-

known number from the remainder of the universities. There could be others who have not handed in their resignations. And while the figure may not be astronomical, Professor Marcus says that the potential to fill the senior posts is "very remote"

Apart from the low salaries offered, the political aspect is having an adverse effect on the ability of universities to attract suitably qualified people from overseas, a source used in the past

"It is an illusion," says Professor Marcus, "to think that the academic engineer has prestige"

"His status has dropped to virtually nothing because he can no longer command a reasonable salary"

"And because of the pressures of work and the large student numbers, he is unable to make a significant contribution to the engineering profession"

"If we had more academic staff, we could do a lot more research, more consulting and get the opportunity to be recognised as a specialist"

He says the amount of money available for research is "abysmally low" and, in fact, has never been lower. Last year it was cut by 18 per cent and this year it was cut by a similar amount

As a result, a situation could develop when it would no longer be possible for Wits, for example, to teach chemical engineering. The Wits faculty would have to amalgamate with Potchefstroom

and Pretoria universities, using all the available resources

"Every South African university wants to have an engineering faculty. Rand Afrikaans University and Potchefstroom University are currently establishing engineering faculties and seem to have all the money to do so. Wits technikon is putting up new buildings, while Pretoria University and Wits cannot find the money to equip their established faculties"

"It is a yo-yo kind of situation. It is my belief that we can no longer have engineering faculties at universities and we need to establish, what they have in other countries, institutes of technology"

He says the engineering profession, itself, is in a state of disarray and is struggling to find a unifying factor for all the various engineering disciplines which will enable it to act as a single body

About 780 professionally engineers, or 5,2 per cent of the total pool of 14 700, have left the country in the past two years.

"It is negligent in its inability to get its act together and start making serious representations to the government and the private sector."

"While it is trying to get its act together to form an umbrella organisation, Rome is burning, engineering education is going for a loop and engineers are leaving the country. It is a national crisis that will affect the future economic and political survival of the country"

Prof Roy Marcus

21/5/51
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Brain drain as many take gap

South Africa's brain drain continues

The latest figures from Central Statistical Services show during January and February this year 167 professional people left South Africa

This includes 39 engineers, seven medical doctors, 13 accountants and 17 educationists

Professional immigrants totalled 112

South Africa lost 1,044 people during this period, compared to a gain of 2,554 12 months earlier

Source: D

Village is a haven for war victims

STAR 22/5/86

236

The small Gazankulu village of Lillydale, like several other villages around it, has become a haven of freedom and new hope for thousands of destitute Mozambican families fleeing the raging civil war in their native land

The families pour into the homeland, telling gruesome tales of wanderers being eaten alive by animals in the Kruger National Park and of sordid human trading by people too eager to make easy money

At Lillydale, the escapees anxiously await the decision by the South African Government officially to declare them refugees

The chairman of the Phalalane Relief Committee, Mr Sam Nzima, revealed the South African Government had invited a delegation representing the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR) to visit the area in March. This followed a letter sent to the organisation by the South African Council of Churches about the plight of the Mozambicans

"Although their mission was kept a secret, the delegation spent four days, during which an in-depth investigation was carried out. When the visitors left, they assured us they would be back, but only after the Government had given the Mozambicans refugee status," Mr Nzima said

He said the delegation hinted that the international community was told that the Mozambicans had fled to South

Africa because there was no food in their country. The Mozambican civil war was mentioned as a secondary factor to that of hunger

As far as the refugees are concerned, however, the civil war is the only reason they fled their native land. Many have withstood the MNR pressure, buying their lives with possessions such as livestock, money and the food they had grown

Countless young men had already been kidnapped and forced to join the MNR rebels, they claimed. Dissenters were killed and so were parents who protested, the refugees said.

For many, the crunch came when the rebels' demands changed and young girls and women were raped or killed. Some women, after being raped, were allegedly taken away to maintain the rebels' camps

A new arrival, Mr Zephania Mbambo (58), led a party of 10 in a journey that took them five days

Mr Mlambo, who came from the Mangalane district, was a farmer who owned cattle and goats

"For many months we have tried to keep Renamo from molesting us by giving them our own food and cattle. They would take the food and go away. But lately, their demands on us were unbearable"

"They now wanted our girls and women. They raped women in front of us and took some of them away. If you protested, they would kill you"

A tale of 'taxi' and no-pay tricksters

Many Mozambicans with no idea where to go when leaving the country fall prey to fellow nationals called "taxi" or "buses".

A so-called "taxi" is a man who offers people a "ride" in a group he leads across the border

The party follows the "taxi" because he knows the shortest routes to South Africa. He charges up to R100 each

Mr Amos Mkhondo (26) was one of the lucky refugees who got a job on a tobacco farm near Komatipoort. He said he

'We heard a lion killing our friend'

The Phalalane Relief Committee works in close co-operation with organisations such as Operation Hunger and the International Red Cross which provide food, clothing and medicines

Mr Sam Nzima, chairman of the committee, screens new arrivals before they are accepted into any of the villages. He said eight team leaders were appointed to ensure tricksters would not misuse the assistance given to the refugees.

Mr Frank Mabaso (29) said "I crossed the border with about 30 other people. We came through the Kruger National Park. One night as we were camping, we heard the roar of lions nearby. We all panicked and a few people ran away to hide.

"Later we heard a man screaming for help, saying he was being mauled by a lion. Unfortunately none of us was armed and could not come to his rescue. His screams finally faded into the night.

"In the morning, we found bits of his remains and pieces of his clothes"

across the border

The party follows the "taxi" because he knows the shortest routes to South Africa. He charges up to R100 each

Mr Amos Mkhondo (26) was one of the lucky refugees who got a job on a tobacco farm near Komatipoort. He said he worked for two months and was paid R50 a month.

Mr Sam Nzima, chairman of the Malelane Relief Committee, said some refugees alleged they were made to work on sugar cane fields around Komatipoort for no pay. The farmers allegedly promised to pay after a month.

"However, when the month was nearly over, the farmers allegedly called on friends in the police to raid the farms, arrest the workers and send them back to Mozambique. The farmers then look for a new batch of refugees and play the same trick," Mr Nzima said

An Eastern Transvaal police spokesman, Brigadier S Broekman, denied Komatipoort police were aiding farmers in illegal activities.

"If farmers are found employing illegal immigrants they face stiff penalties," he said

No complaints by illegal immigrants had been received, Brigadier Broekman added.

If refugees had been arrested in the manner alleged, they could then have filed a complaint about wages, he said.

Police rounded up refugees routinely and not because of any farmer's personal links, the brigadier said, though he admitted relations locally between police and farmers were good

"We will investigate the allegations despite receiving no official complaints from refugees," Brigadier Broekman said.

At Lillydale Clinic, Sister Martha Matukane and assistant male nurse, Frank Machel, examine new arrivals for illness

"We give them a blood smear to check for malaria.

"There are a few cases of malnutrition, but mostly it is hunger. They travel up to seven days without food," Sister Matukane said

ing, we heard the roar of lions nearby. We all panicked and a few people ran away to hide.

"Later we heard a man screaming for help, saying he was being mauled by a lion. Unfortunately none of us was armed and could not come to his rescue. His screams finally faded into the night.

"In the morning, we found bits of his remains and pieces of his clothes."

test specified date for which figures are available, (b) in terms of what statutory provision were they being detained in each case, (c) how long had each been in detention and (d) in which police stations were they being detained;

- (2) whether any persons being detained as suspected illegal immigrants in 1985 admitted that they were illegally in the country, if so, (a) how many, (b) how long had each been detained when signing an admission to the effect that he was an illegal immigrant, (c) of which countries were they citizens in each case and (d) where had each been detained while his case was investigated?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (a) (i) 952 on 1986-02-20

(ii) 245 on 1986-02-20

- (b) Sections 32, 35(1), 40(1), (4) and (5), 52 of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972), section 12 and 14 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945) and section 2(6) of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937) respectively

(c) 614 for 1 day
56 for 2 days
137 for 3 days
51 for 4 days
9 for 5 days
56 for 6 days
99 for 7 days
6 for 8 days
7 for 9 days
9 for 10 days
10 for 11 days
15 for 12 days
6 for 13 days
22 for 14 days
4 for 15 days
5 for 16 days
2 for 17 days
5 for 18 days

3 for 19 days
8 for 20 days
2 for 21 days
2 for 25 days
1 for 27 days
26 for 28 days
2 for 29 days
3 for 30 days
1 for 31 days
1 for 34 days
1 for 36 days
2 for 37 days
1 for 38 days
1 for 43 days
1 for 45 days
1 for 46 days
1 for 47 days
18 for 48 days
1 for 58 days
2 for 59 days
3 for 61 days
1 for 65 days
1 for 90 days
1 for 180 days

- (d) At 76 police stations on various centres

(2) Yes

(a) 17 714

(b) Immediately after detention
16 211
1 to 2 days 1 454
3 to 30 days 49

(c) Mozambique
Swaziland
Lesotho
Malawi
Botswana
Zimbabwe
Tanzania
Tanzania
Venda
Mauritius
Ireland
Britain
Portugal
Israel
West Germany
United States of America

- (d) At 101 various police stations all over the Republic

Klaas de Jonge
302 Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Law and Order †

- (1) With reference to his reply to Question No 10 on 11 February 1986, (a) what average number of policemen specifically charged with guarding Mr Klaas de Jonge at the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria are on duty there over a period of 24 hours and (b) what is the rank of each of these policemen,

(2) whether he will make known the salaries and allowances of the policemen, if not, why not, if so, (a) what amount in (i) salaries and (ii) allowances has each received until now and (b) in respect of what period, stating dates, is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (a) 30 policemen

(b) 4 Lieutenants, 4 Warrant Officers

(b) (i) Target

13 Private vehicles

2 SA Police vehicles
2 SA Defence Force vehicles
SA Police members at 41 occasions
SA Defence Force members at 4 occasions
SA Railway Police members at 3 occasions
SA Police members at 7 occasions
SA Defence Force members at 5 occasions
19 SA Police houses
8 Police stations

1 SA Railway Police member
1 SA Railway Police house
1 SA Defence Force building
26 Private houses

ers, 12 Sergeants and 10 Constables

- (2) No, it is neither the policy nor the custom to make known the salaries and allowances of policemen. I refer the honourable member in this regard also to my answer to Question No 279 which I have answered on 27 February 1986

(a) and (b) Fall away

Sabotage

HANSMAN

466 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (a) How many incidents of sabotage, armed attack or explosives had occurred in the Republic in 1985 as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) what was the (i) target and (ii) nature of the incident in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) 217 incidents until 6 March 1986

(ii) Nature of the incident

1 Handgrenade attack
1 Armed attack
6 Land mines
5 Explosions
Land mines
Land mines
Armed attacks
Armed attacks
Armed attacks
Handgrenade attacks
Handgrenade attacks
Handgrenade attacks
6 Explosions
2 Handgrenade attacks
Handgrenade attack
Handgrenade attack
Explosion
22 Handgrenade attacks
4 Explosions

WEDNESDAY, 21 MAY 1986

(c) They are detained in the following prisons:

- Johannesburg
- Victor Verster
- Modderbee
- Leeuhof
- North End
- St Albans

as well as in police cells in Krugersdorp and Randfontein

†Indicates translated version

For written reply:

General Affairs

HANSARD 21/5/86
 Q 1839
 44. Mr P R ...
 ... asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) (a) How many persons classified as juveniles in terms of the Prisons Act, No 8 of 1959, are currently being detained in terms of the emergency regulations, (b) what are their (i) ages and (ii) names in each case, (c) in which prisons are they being detained and (d) for what period in each case,

(2) whether there are adequate separate facilities for juveniles at each of the prisons concerned, if not, (a) why not and (b) what procedure is being followed in regard to such juveniles,

(3) whether these juveniles are being visited by detainee inspectors, if not, why not, if so, at what intervals,

(4) whether any such juveniles have been or are to be released, if so, (a) how many, and (b) when, in each case,

(5) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (a) 67 persons until 1986-02-10

(b) (i) Their ages vary between 13 years and 18 years

(ii) It is not considered in the public interest to reveal the names of juveniles

under the Regulations in terms of the Public Safety Act, 1953

(3) No, but however by Judges of the Supreme Court of South Africa who periodically pay visits to detainees under the emergency regulations

(4) (a) and (b) Yes, releases take place as the need for their detentions expires

(5) Period: 1985-07-21 until 1986-02-10

Q 1841
 HANSARD 21/5/86
 154. Mr K M ANDREW ...
 ... asked the Minister of Law and Order

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (a)	(i) Blacks	(ii) Whites	(iii) Coloureds	(iv) Indians
January	8	—	—	—
February	286	—	—	—
March	9	—	—	—
April	282	—	—	—
May	303	1	—	—
June	9	—	—	—
July	50	—	—	—
August	18	—	—	—
September	108	1	3	1
October	11	—	—	—
November	12	—	—	—
December	5	—	—	—

(b)	(i) Blacks	(ii) Whites	(iii) Coloureds	(iv) Indians
(1)	14	—	—	—

(2) Yes—100

Act 74 of 1982—Section 29(1)

Act 51 of 1977

Act 3 of 1953

Act 74 of 1982—Other sections

Act 72 of 1982

Administrator's Notice 2981 of 27 June 1934—Section 45

Other legislation (Criminal offences)

High Treason

Note Not one of the persons was detained for trade union activities

HANSARD 21/5/86

Illegal immigrants/prohibited persons

Q 1842

255 Mrs H SUZMAN ... asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) (a) How many suspected (i) illegal immigrants and (ii) prohibited persons were being detained in police stations in the Republic as at the la-

Government alarmed by growing brain drain

Mercury: 17/07/92 (236)

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—The Government is alarmed at the sharp rise in the number of skilled people leaving the country, but there are no moves underway to stem the outflow; the director-general of Home Affairs, Gerrie van Zyl, said yesterday.

He dismissed suggestions that newly-qualified emigrant professionals

such as doctors, engineers and accountants should be forced to pay the State a portion of their tuition fees before leaving South Africa.

'The very idea is undemocratic and, to my knowledge, has never been canvassed by Government', Mr van Zyl said.

He said South Africa had reaped 'handsome profits' in the past by its immigration policy of recruiting trained professionals and skilled workers.

Some 580 000 people have immigrated to South Africa since 1960.

But there is growing feeling in the private sector that some safeguards should be built into the system to curb the brain drain.

Latest Central Statistical Services (CSS) figures show the net migration loss of 2 157 for the first four months of the year is more than double the previous record, when 1 045 left in 1978.

It is feared that escalating political violence and the recession may cause migration levels to in-

crease further.

The associate secretary of the Medical Association of S A, Dr Koos le Roux, expressed his personal opinion that it was 'only reasonable to expect the State to recoup some of the high cost involved in training a doctor who emigrates after a few years in the field'.

'Idea is undemocratic'

Brain drain: govt not thinking of applying curbs

17/7/86
BUDVA
236

GOVERNMENT was alarmed at the sharp rise in the number of skilled people leaving the country, but there were no moves under way to stem the outflow, Home Affairs director-general Gerrie van Zyl said yesterday.

He waived suggestions that newly-qualified emigrant professionals — such as doctors, engineers and accountants — should be forced to pay the State a portion of their tuition fees before leaving.

Van Zyl said: "The idea is undemocratic and, to my knowledge, it has never been canvassed by government."

He made it clear that SA had reaped "handsome profits" in the past by its immigration policy of recruiting pre-trained professionals and workers.

About 580 000 people had immigrated to SA since 1960.

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Medical Association of SA associate secretary Dr Koos le Roux said he personally felt it was "only reasonable to expect the State to recoup some of the high cost involved in training a doctor who emigrates after a few years in the field".

It costs around R115 000 to train a doctor.

While there is a shortage of doctors in SA, Le Roux maintained the medical profession overseas was "heavily over-

HAMISH McINDOE

traded", which had curbed local migration.

Accountants posted a sharp rise in the number of their ranks leaving SA — 79 in the four months to April compared with 21 during the same period in 1985.

It costs around R50 000 for an accountant to qualify after four years' of university and three years spent as an articled clerk.

SA Institute of Chartered Accountants executive director Ken Mockler said "some members" strongly favoured financial deterrents.

He said "But I have difficulty accepting that in the past, the profession has greatly benefited from immigrant accountants, particularly from the UK. What would have happened if restrictions had been placed on them coming to SA?"

The institute's membership roll shows that absentee members accounted for 14% of a total of 11 280 members on May 31. Mockler said: "But we don't perceive a marked change in this level compared with previous years."

Sanlam chief-accountant Herman Kriel said accountants working for international auditing firms based in SA had long regarded the job as a "future meal ticket" to an overseas posting.

He said: "But it's highly debatable whether more accountants are latching on to this option — even in this uncertain climate."

Weighing against implementing financial penalties — as many see it — would be the level of administration needed to make the system work.

That was echoed by University of Witwatersrand registrar Ken Standenmacher, who said "Government would have a hard time policing such a scheme."

17/7/86 2236

Brain drain rate doubles

Dispatch Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG —

The number of skilled South Africans leaving the country has reached an all time high, according to Central Statistical Services

The nett migration loss of 2 157 people for the first four months of this year is more than double the previous record, when 1 045 left the country during the same period in 1978

Until recently, however, South Africa was still attracting more new people than it was losing — the migration loss of 2 157 comparing with a migration gain of 5 011 during the same period last year

In each of the first four months of the year more than 1 000 emigrants left, while only 2 603 immigrants entered the country compared to 7 959 in the same period last year

The director-general of Home Affairs, Mr Gerrie van Zyl, said the number of skilled and professional workers leaving was cause for serious concern.

"I am particularly concerned because it will be my job to find replacements when the economic revival starts"

He added that selective recruiting to find highly skilled immigrants was in progress in Britain

SA suffers a severe brain drain

Pretoria Bureau

South Africa lost 2 157 people down the brain drain during the first four months of this year, compared with a net gain of 5 011 people during the same period of 1985.

A total of 4 760 people left South Africa between January and April this year — but only 2 603 people settled in this country during the same period.

Immigration figures have declined steadily over the past year to the point where only 636 immigrants trickled in during April this year. In April last year, 2 248 people chose this country as their new home.

Emigration by contrast has risen and 1 067 people left this April, compared with 943 last April.

The British and Australian embassies in particular have been inundated with passport and employment information-seekers.

Of those who left in April 1986, 41 were engineers, five were medical doctors or dentists, 21 were accountants and 19 were educationists.

Demand for advice on best ways to leave the country

W/E Post
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2/17/81

IT'S a case of here today — gone tomorrow as more and more businessmen and executives join the emigration trail

So big is the move to "take the gap" — Australia alone has seen 4 000 South Africans move there in the past year — that a leading furniture removal company is holding a series of seminars on "The myths and truths about international moving"

And even that most patriotic of institutions, Nedbank, is providing guidance on the financial and legal sides of emigration

Stuttaford Van Lines is putting on the seminars on moving — one will be held in Port Elizabeth next Wednesday — to provide families and companies with guidance on what to take, or not to take, when leaving the country

Nedbank devotes a page in its latest edition of Plan Ahead to providing guidance to those whose bags are about to be packed

Included in the basic information it provides is

- A family is allowed to take a maximum of R100 000 out of South Africa, together with a car which is at least one year old and which has a value of no more than R20 000

- Furniture, clothing and jewellery valued by an insurer at no more than R20 000 and which have been in the family's possession for at least three years can be included

- A single person is permitted to take out a maxi-

mum of R50 000, a car and personal effects

But then comes the crunch that money has to go out in financial rands, meaning the original R100 000 has a foreign currency value of around R70 000 (at this week's rate emigrants would get about £10 100, US\$22 000 or A\$33 000)

However, Nedbank adds that in addition to this the normal travelling allowance — R6 000 for adults and R3 000 for children under 12 — can be taken out

Then it's on to the red tape department, with declaration of goods forms, a visit to the Receiver of Revenue — to make sure you're not skipping away owing the taxman — and a look to see how best you can invest any money you have left over

The bank advocates

"blocked rand" investments as being lucrative as the interest and dividends received can be transferred overseas

Dividends from shares can also remitted overseas

Funds from the blocked rand account can be used if you come back to South Africa on holiday, during which you can draw up to R500 a day to a maximum of R10 000 a year

"The funds in blocked rand accounts cannot be transferred to another country until either the death of the person who owns them or legislation changes," says the bank "In the case of the emigrant dying, the funds become frozen until the executors winding up the estate claim the funds for distribution among relatives"

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12/7/86 WTE Post

3

Gloomy picture for PE engineers

Weekend Post Reporter

THE economic recession is biting into the pool of experienced, qualified engineers in South Africa

The secretary of the Eastern Cape branch of the Engineers' Association of South Africa, Mr Thorald Jansen, said this week that last year 450 qualified engineers left South Africa, compared with 324 in 1984

Chairman of the Eastern Cape branch of the SA Institute of Civil Engineers, Mr Gerrie Albertyn, said he knew of two qualified civil engineers in PE who were emigrating shortly to the United States. Last year, another two emigrated — one to Australia and the other to Britain.

However, he does not think the exodus will be too disruptive of the local economy should business here pick up, as major firms simply send in engineers as needed

Although he knew of no architects who had left Port Elizabeth recently,

the vice-chairman of the local branch of the SA Institute of Architects, Mr John Blair, said there was "little or no private sector development" in PE, and most work available was for the Government.

Mr Jansen said that while the total number of graduate engineers in SA would remain around the February figure of 11 649 because of newly graduated engineers from the universities, qualified engineers between the ages of 30 and 40 were increasingly leaving SA.

While he did not know the exact number of engineers who had left PE, he said they were mainly people who had worked for companies that had either closed down or cut back on staff

Another factor damaging the profession was that non-registerable engineers were being appointed to senior posts, "and if this increases, the quality of work being produced could drop".

Much in-house design

and construction work was being done in the public sector, he said, as Government departments cut back their budgets

He said there was very little, apart from the creation of more jobs in PE, to stop the loss of engineers.

The whole question will be discussed at the national council meeting of the EASA on July 15, at Isando, he said

One man affected by Ford's closure was Mr Jack Griffin, who was with the company for 24 years. He now works for a consultancy

Mr Griffin said Ford's departure had affected the jobs of about 36 people in different engineering categories.

These included four graduate engineers (BSc Engineering), four Government-ticketed engineers (including himself), six with technician engineering diplomas, 10 product engineers, five or six project engineers and six draughtsmen

Yes, you can take it with you... but financial rands will cost you an arm and a leg

The chicken run blues

The chicken run out of South Africa has become one of the costliest routes on earth. But migrants using the reverse route are cock-a-hoop.

The cause of the phenomenon is the prolonged slide of the exchange rate of the rand against all the main overseas currencies — made even steeper for migrants by the re-introduction of the financial rand hard on the heels of the foreign debt crisis.

The difference between a commercial rand and a financial rand becomes clear when prospective migrants start to calculate the cash implications of a move.

John X first had notions of quitting South Africa in 1976 when unrest hit Soweto and caused jitters in suburbia.

The United States sounded attractive. At least he was assured of picking up a handsome \$1.20 for every R1 he could muster from a modest bank balance, income from the sale of a house and car, and other assets.

Two years ago, with recession taking hold, salaries falling behind inflation and unemployment spreading, he brought out his pocket calculator again.

To his horror, he found that R1 was worth little more than 70c US — only two-thirds of its value back in 1976.

So the migration idea was shelved again until the state of emergency was declared on June 12. John X examined the situation again and was stunned to find not only was R1 now down to 40c US but in terms of the new financial rand it had nosedived to 22c or 23c US.

And it was now in financial rands that he had to work out the size of the family fortune. Nearly R5 to buy a single US greenback, R2 to buy a DM that cost only 50c two years ago? More than R6 to buy a British pound?

The only item to escape the financial rand is an annual travel allowance of R6 000 for an adult and R3 000 for a child under 12, which can be taken out in ordinary commercial rands.

Jewellery and household effects to the value of R20 000 can be shipped overseas. So too can the family car as long as there is proof of 12 months' ownership.

Under the new exchange control laws a family can leave with R100 000 calculated in financial rands (The Reserve Bank can raise the ceiling in special circumstances, but the argument needs to be convincing).

All remaining assets — such as savings accounts and investments, perhaps even property — that the emigrant decides to

there may be income tax to come off it.

The emigrant, from his new country can instruct his bank to move the assets around — savings into stocks or shares, or income from a property sale into a building society account, for instance — but certain transactions outside of the banking sector or the Johannesburg Stock Exchange need to be approved by the Reserve Bank.

Are there any loopholes? There were a few when the financial rand temporarily made an appearance in the late 1970s, says one bank manager.

"Complicated stock market 'bond washing' schemes escaped for a while. But the gaps have

all been sealed by the new rules.

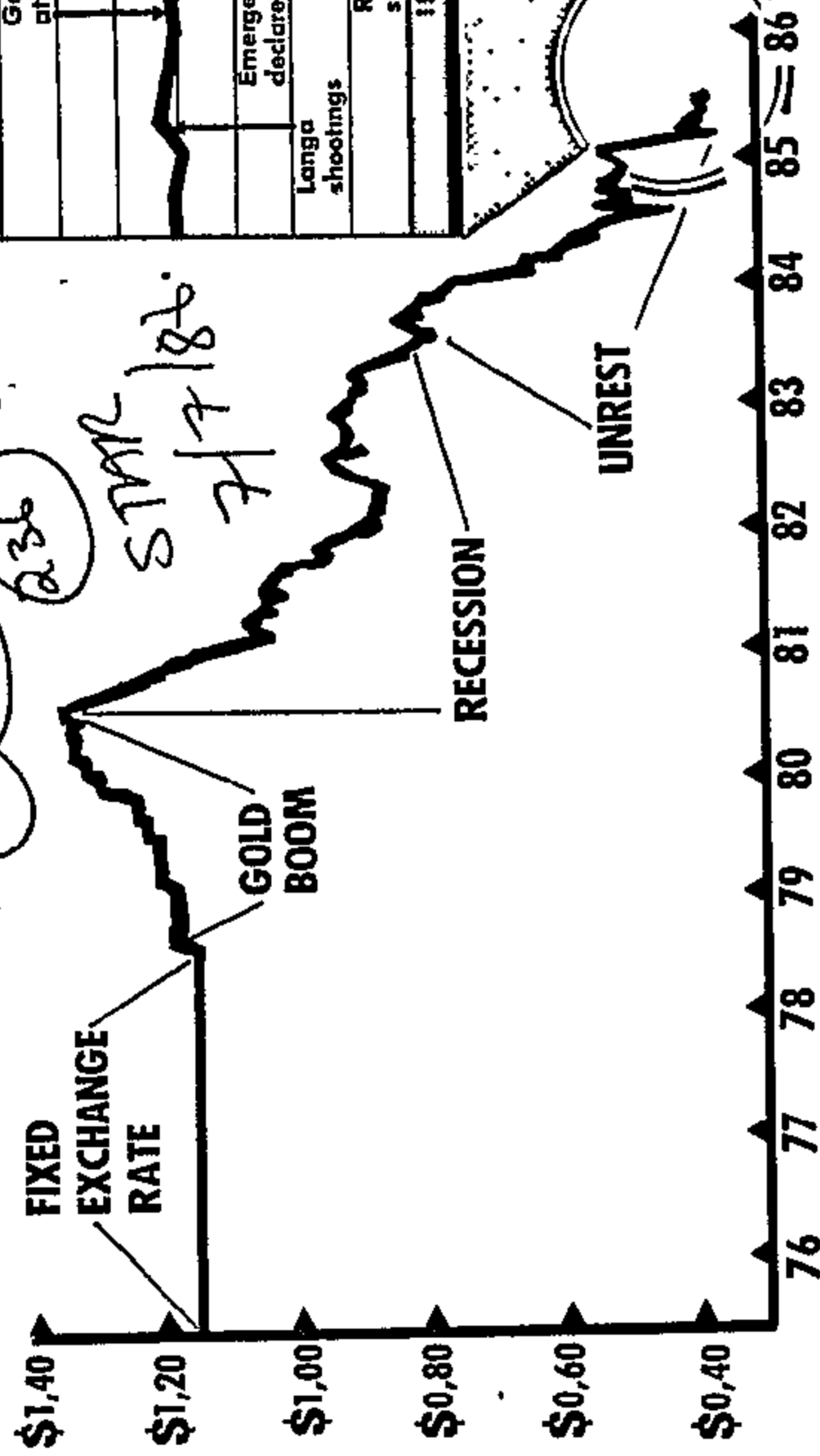
"The reasons for the re-introduction of the financial rand last year were purely to discourage disinvestment and capital outflows and discourage a brain drain from the emigration of skills and talent.

"The risks of trying to skirt the rules are enormous."

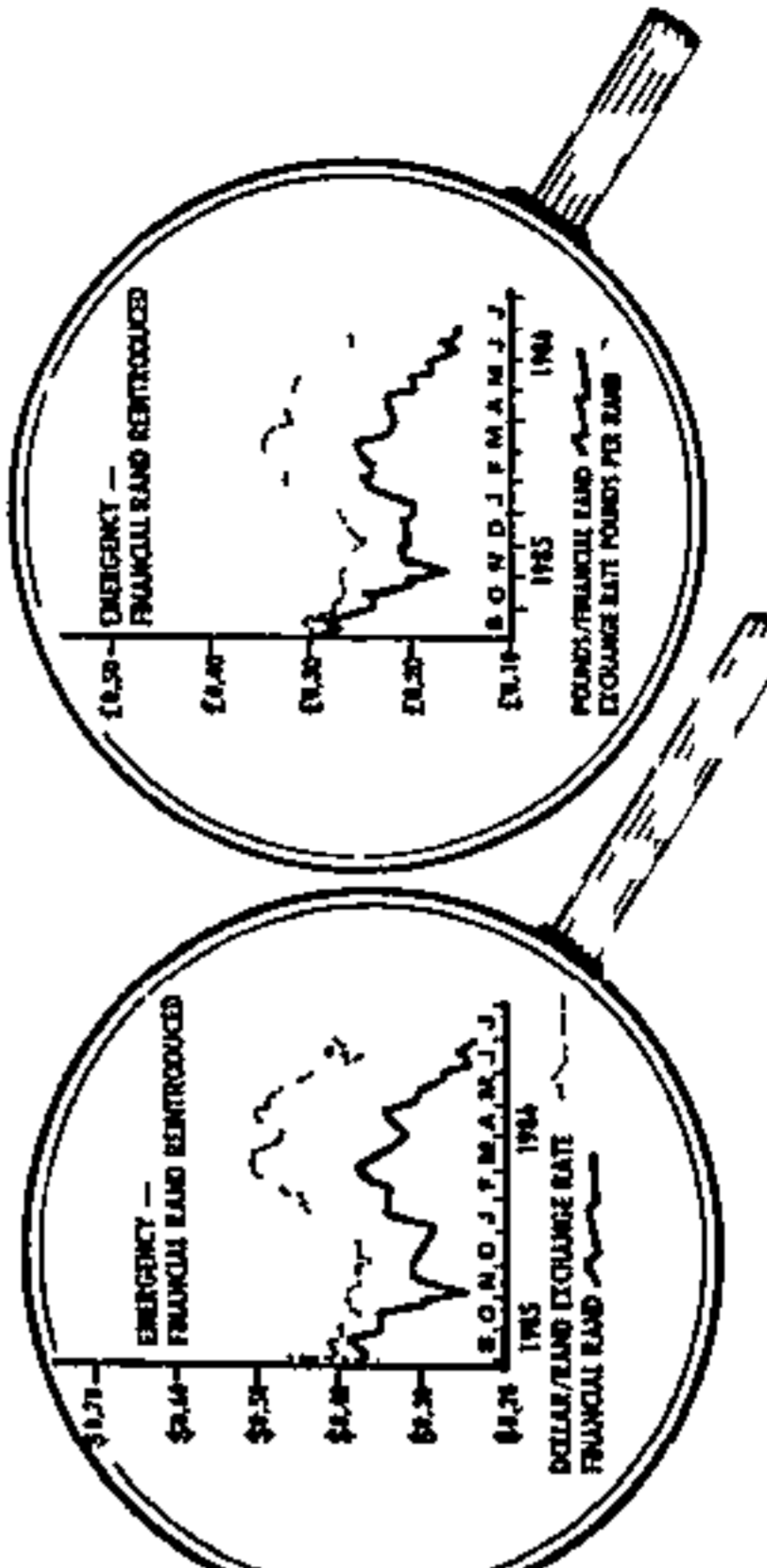
The penalty for scams that break the exchange control rule-book can run to fines as high as R250 000, or five years in jail. Even both.

John X has shelved ideas about migration again. Instead he has written to his uncle in England telling him how worthwhile it would be for him to come to South Africa.

COMMERCIAL RAND



DOLLAR/RAND EXCHANGE RATE



More South Africans want to emigrate to US

ws/c AREAMS
5/7/86
236

From GARNER THOMSON,
Weekend Argus
Foreign Service

LONDON — The United States Embassy in Pretoria has confirmed a "tremendous increase" in the number of inquiries from South Africans anxious to flee the deteriorating situation at home

But, it says, the number actually allowed into America will not be going up

In an interview with BBC Radio 4's Today programme, a spokesman said that as unrest increased, the number of inquiries rose

"Complicated"

"However, many people are naive about what is necessary to get an immigration visa," he said. American requirements were "very complicated"

Many inquiries came from young people with computer skills who wanted to know about job opportunities in the United States

The spokesman added "We have found that every time there is a significant event, like a bomb or a cross-border incursion, the number of inquiries goes up."

Goodwill

Asked whether anxiety appeared to be increasing among white South Africans, the spokesman said there were two attitudes "One is, it's a lost cause and I'm going to get out, and the other is, there's still enough goodwill, it's my country and I'm going to stay."

But, he added, any South African who continued to insist that "nothing is happening would have to be very blind"

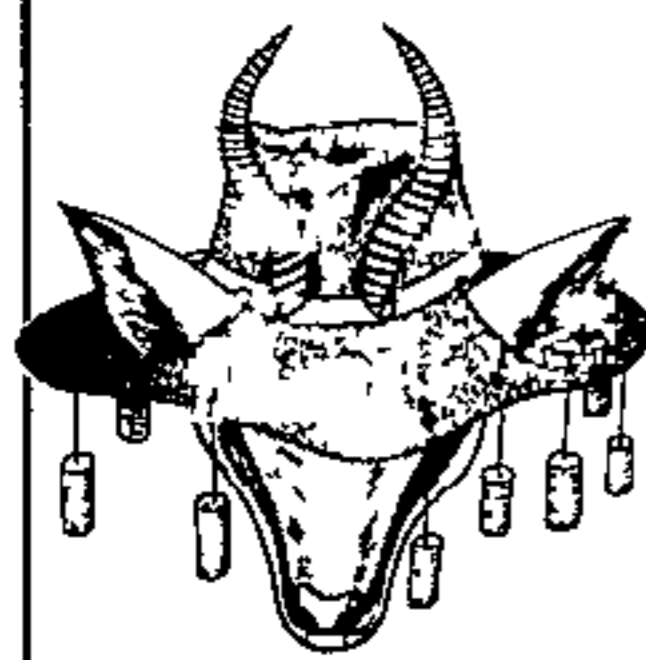
He said "There's no conflagration in the white suburbs, but certainly just by talking to your black domestic, or meeting the black professional, or driving through a township, you see that there is inequity here, and unless they find some way to equalise the opportunities, there may be more trouble than even we see"

EMIGRATION

Sheltering Down Under

27/6/86
FIN MATIC

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Heard the latest joke among prospective emigrants? "What does AWB stand for?" The answer "Auf Wiedersehen boys"

Where they are mostly going is Australia — and it's happening in increasing numbers. Last month, an informal group of soon-to-be "new Australians" met in Emmentaria, Johannesburg, to form a support group. All are scheduled to make their move by year's end, and they discussed practicalities, such as what type of domestic appliance to take Down Under. To the surprise of the organisers, nearly 200 turned up.

Recent events in SA are quite likely to swell their ranks even further. "The last week has been utter chaos," says an Australian embassy employee. "We've been absolutely inundated with enquiries about immigration." And Dennis Kaye, MD of Laser Transport — holding company of movers Stuttafords, Pickfords, Frasers International and Jack Wellsted — says "business is booming. Our market to Australia has increased 150% in the last 12 months. Volumes are enormous. We're moving about 30 South African families a month and shipping two containers daily."

He adds "We're moving larger volumes to Australia than anywhere else. In fact, 50% of our business is to Australia, 30% to the UK and 20% to the US." So it's hardly surprising that more often than not the telephone at the Australian embassy is answered by a tape-recorded voice reeling off lists of favoured categories in the occupational share system (OSS). If your occupation doesn't fit, or if you don't have a family member who can sponsor you, the ghost in the embassy mach-

Uncertain about the future, many South Africans are choosing Australia as their new home.

ine politely requests that you don't bother it again.

However, as of July 1, 13 new categories will increase the number of desired occupations in Australia to 40. The new list includes forex dealers, secondary school maths and physics teachers, chiropractors and sheet-metal workers. Opportunities for family migration will also be extended to allow for sponsorship of South African nieces and nephews. Details of all the changes are not yet available.

An embassy spokesman says that the number of applications has roughly doubled over the past year to 3 000. Of these, about 2 000 applications were successful — and some 4 000 South Africans took the Australian gap, according to him.

We know the pressures, but what's the lure? For one, the Australian dollar is weaker than the US dollar and so you get more for your rands. Then the country's climate and lifestyle are similar to SA's — and it's a developing country with enormous opportunities. Certainly there are some notable success stories among the ranks of those who've been there for some time, and these serve as examples.

Perhaps the most spectacular is that of Michaelhouse-educated Robert Holmes à Court, now Australia's richest man. Other frequently mentioned names are people like merchant banker David Block, Sigma Data computer millionaire Michael Faktor, and actuary John Milton-Pyle.

Block, an ex-Johannesburg lawyer, isn't

exactly what you'd call a new Australian — he's been there for 22 years. But the slight, stocky 50-year-old has become father of the Australian corporate financial advice industry. A director of Lloyds Bank NZA group and chairman of Lloyds International, he has been awarded the order of Australia (OA), the equivalent of a knighthood.

Block has advised arriving ex-South Africans by the hundred, and says this is both an honour and an obligation. His advice to SA emigrants is to ignore political decisions adopted by the Australian government against SA, since "Australians as a people are very sympathetic." South African concerns about visibility, Block maintains, should be allayed by the fact that the South African community is too small to be considered important. Australia and Israel, he points out, have the highest proportion of immigrants of any country in the world.

The more recent second wave of SA emigrants has yet to make its mark, though people like ex-Morkels chairman Fred Street, who now runs Kalamazoo office systems, and Roger Kaye, MD of the successful retail chain Handbags International, are getting there.

And with the departure next week of people like Monty Hilkowitz, one of SA's leading insurance men — he's to become CE of a life insurance company to be established by Australia's largest bank — South Africans should continue to make their impact.

But it's never plain sailing, and starting one's own business in a new country is always fraught with difficulties. The experience of Fabric Library chairman Alan Liebson attests to this. Presently in Sydney, he's winding up an unsuccessful attempt at offshore expansion through subsidiary Yokota. Fablib's recent JSE listing aimed to recoup debts incurred in this venture.

Liebson cautions "One of the worst things to do is to send a manager here. Either do it yourself, or don't do it. Lack of knowledge of foreign business ethics, principal sources of supply, the logistics of moving around — especially in Sydney — are extremely difficult. Businessmen would be better advised to buy into an existing business than do it themselves."

In addition to the OSS, emigration regulations do allow for participation in joint ventures — a route becoming increasingly popular among South African businessmen. A minimum of A\$150 000 is necessary and must be legally transferable from SA or elsewhere, and the applicants must have a successful business background. Provision has also been made for businessmen with A\$500 000 to invest. But SA's exchange controls mean that for most this is not an option.

In the 1984-1985 financial year, only



SOUTH AFRICAN MIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA

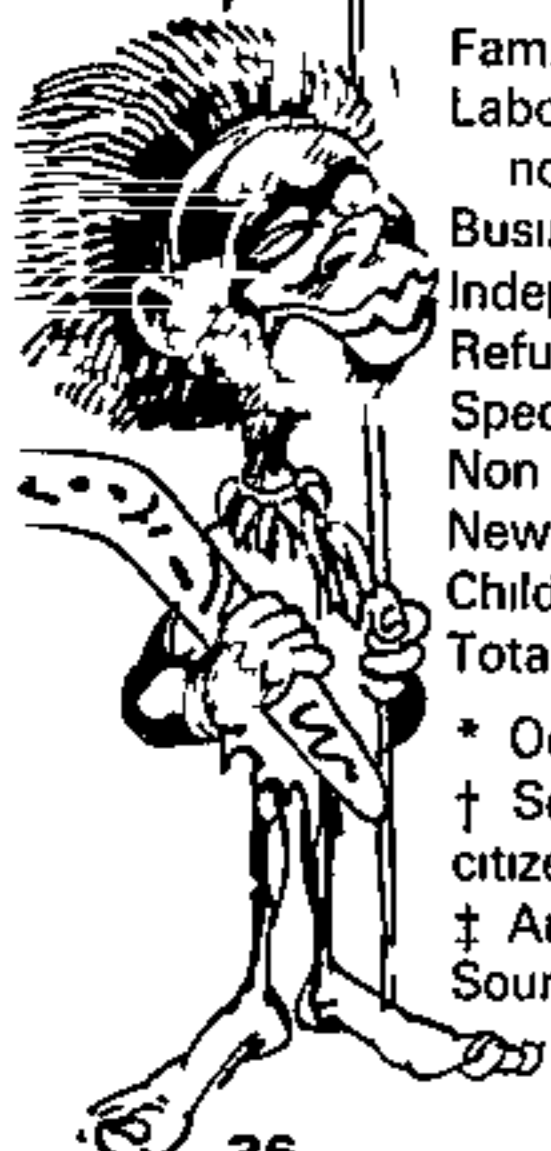
July 1 — June 30	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Family migration	669	895	957
Labour shortage (includes employer nominations & OSS*)	1 636	579	319
Business migrants	35	50	51
Independent (eg creativity)	337	11	3
Refugees & Special Humanitarian Programme	Nil	3	11
Special eligibility†	9	20	14
Non visa‡	18	22	26
New Zealand citizens born in SA	25	32	33
Children born in SA of Australian parents	54	31	41
Total	3 393	3 513	2 783

* Occupational Share System

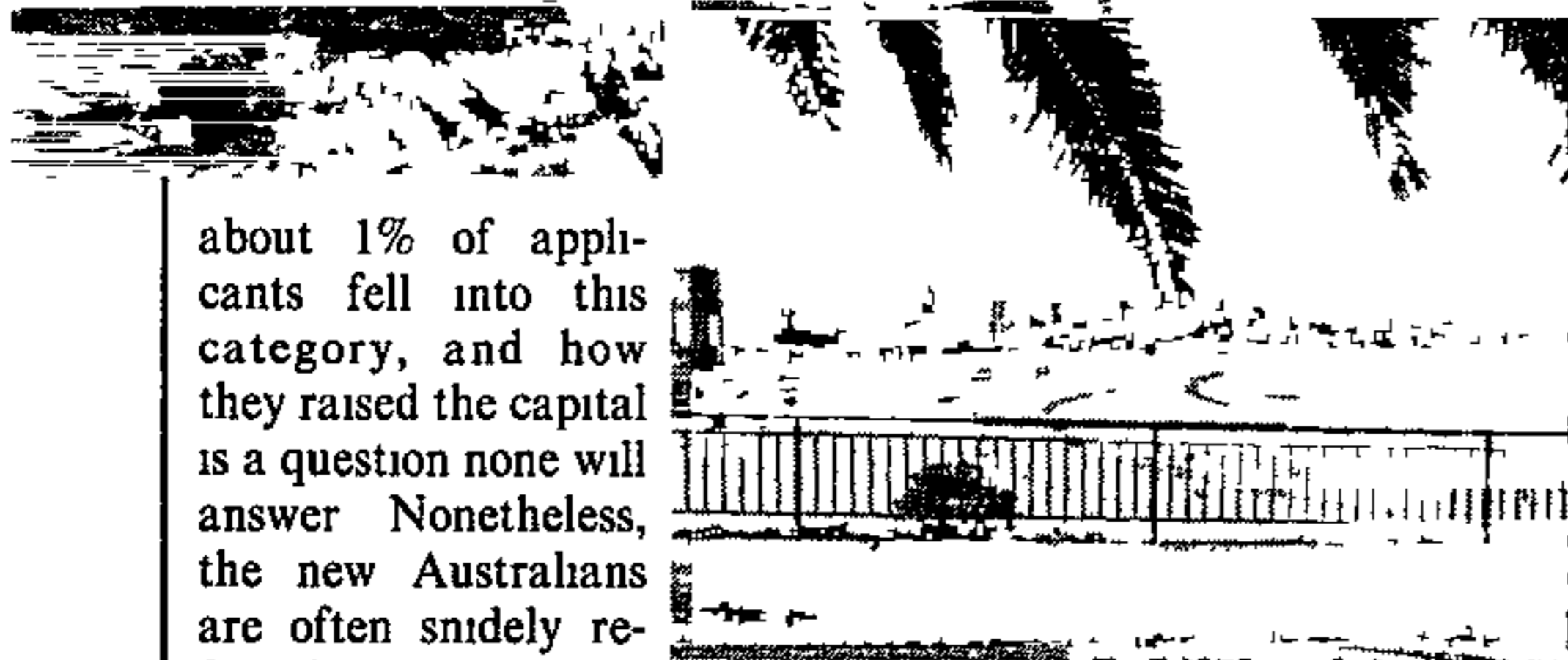
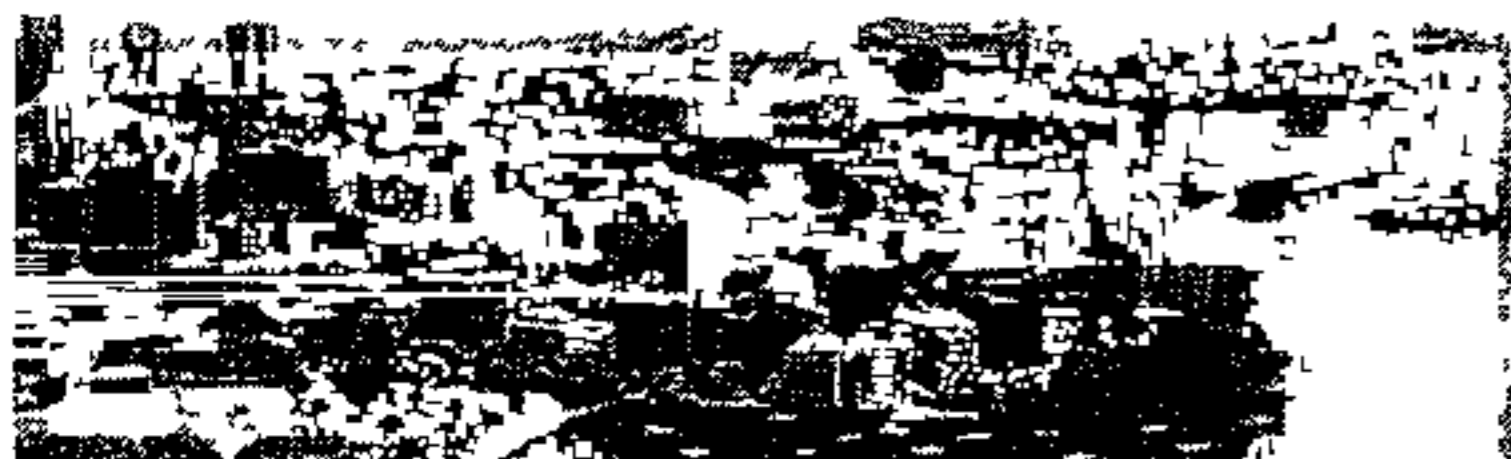
† Self supporting, retirees, creative & sporting talents, former Australian citizens who acquired citizenship of another country & want Australian citizenship back

‡ Arrived without visas but permitted to stay

Source: Department of Immigration, Canberra



D



Sydney (top), Perth

about 1% of applicants fell into this category, and how they raised the capital is a question none will answer. Nonetheless, the new Australians are often snidely referred to as the "boat people" — they arrive one week and somehow are able to purchase a costly boat the next.

There are about 40 000 South Africans currently living in Australia. South Africans made up nearly 5% of Australia's intake of new immigrants over the last 12 months. Many choose Perth, or "Cape Town without the mountain" as it has come to be described by the increasing number of hopefuls on "look-sees".

"It's smaller, cheaper and easier to make one's mark here than in Sydney," says one of the city's 9 000 South Africans. In Noranda, a Perth suburb roughly comparable to Gallo Manor, an estimated 300 SA families have put down roots. At Carmel, the local Jewish day school, 98 of the 349 students are South Africans, and each week there are at least two new SA enrolments. (The school's new headmaster is Mervyn Danker, former head of Port Elizabeth's Theodore Herzl day school.)

There is, of course, a downside. Leaving one home for another is a costly exercise, often involving exploratory trips, international phone-calls, medical examinations, air-fares, storage and furniture removal.

Those who've been through it know it's almost always a bitter experience. Susan Kaye, ex-wife of former Woolworth's wunderkind and Morkels MD Roger Kaye, is one emigre who returned. She was miserable and homesick for the entire four-and-half years she lived in Sydney. So just before the Vaal Triangle erupted in 1984 she packed her bags and returned to SA with her three children. She has no regrets.

"I found it difficult to live in Australia, though I think it's the ideal place for South Africans," Kaye says. "Living in one of Sydney's affluent North Shore suburbs, our Australian lifestyle was identical to our life in Johannesburg. We had a high standard of living, a large house, a swimming pool and two cars."

"I felt safer, freer and more secure there. But I couldn't identify with the society, it felt sterile. It was difficult to cope with the loss of my country. Leaving is a devastating experi-

ence and very painful, it was like a death. I realised how much I loved Africa and I longed for the vitality and warmth. Australia is a bland society with no great issues.

"I left SA because I thought it immoral to

stay. I no longer believe that, provided one is committed to change and finds a way to make a contribution. I received a lot that was positive from SA and now I want to give something back."

But most others feel like the newly-arrived former senior partner in a leading Pretoria accountancy practice,

now a senior consultant with Deloitte. "Coming back is completely out of the question," he says. "Not for any amount of money. Whatever I did in SA, whenever I made an investment, I always thought short-term. Here I can think long-term. I could see no long-term future in SA with the NP government carrying on the path they're on at the moment."

"Lower earnings don't matter to me. I've taken a substantial salary drop and am probably earning one-third of what I earned in SA. In smaller firms here, a senior partner will earn A\$40 000-60 000. The same person would probably earn close to R100 000 in SA."

But, he adds, "There's freedom here. You can't evaluate the decision in dollar terms, it's qualitative. I have the right to speak out here, it's a moral society and everyone is treated equally. Yes, there's a drop in one's standard of living but it's irrelevant, there are other priorities."

There are, however, those who left SA to improve their standard of living. About 70% of new immigrants from Cape Town are coloured people and

many, like Basil Oliver and Sidney Francis, left in search of a better life.

Oliver, a clerk in SA, today owns a Sydney supermarket. Francis, formerly a carpenter, is a self-employed builder. Oliver's parents-in-law left SA 17 years ago and sponsored his family, now Oliver has sponsored his own parents who have joined him. "It was hard when I started," he recalls, "I began as a clerk and for five years held down three jobs simultaneously while I saved money to buy this business."

But eight years later it paid off. Today, he has a house in the Sydney suburb of Gynea and a much higher standard of living than in SA. "I have no regrets, I can select where I want to live. In SA, I lived where I was put."

The professional exodus is swollen by the recruits of foreign talent scouts who poach SA management skills. There's been a slew of advertisements in both the general press and computer, accounting, actuarial and le-



Hilkwitz

"One never knew if the knock on the door was the waiter with the champagne. Or the unintentional bump of a stray lion."

"But then that's Chobe."



Chobe Game Lodge is deceptively civilized. The luxurious accommodation, the attentive service and the superb cuisine can so easily charm you into forgetting that there are no fences between you and the untamed wilderness of Africa. Antelope, elephant and lion have been known to wander the grounds of the Lodge. Gently reminding visitors exactly where they are.

CHOBÉ
GAME LODGE
BOTSWANA

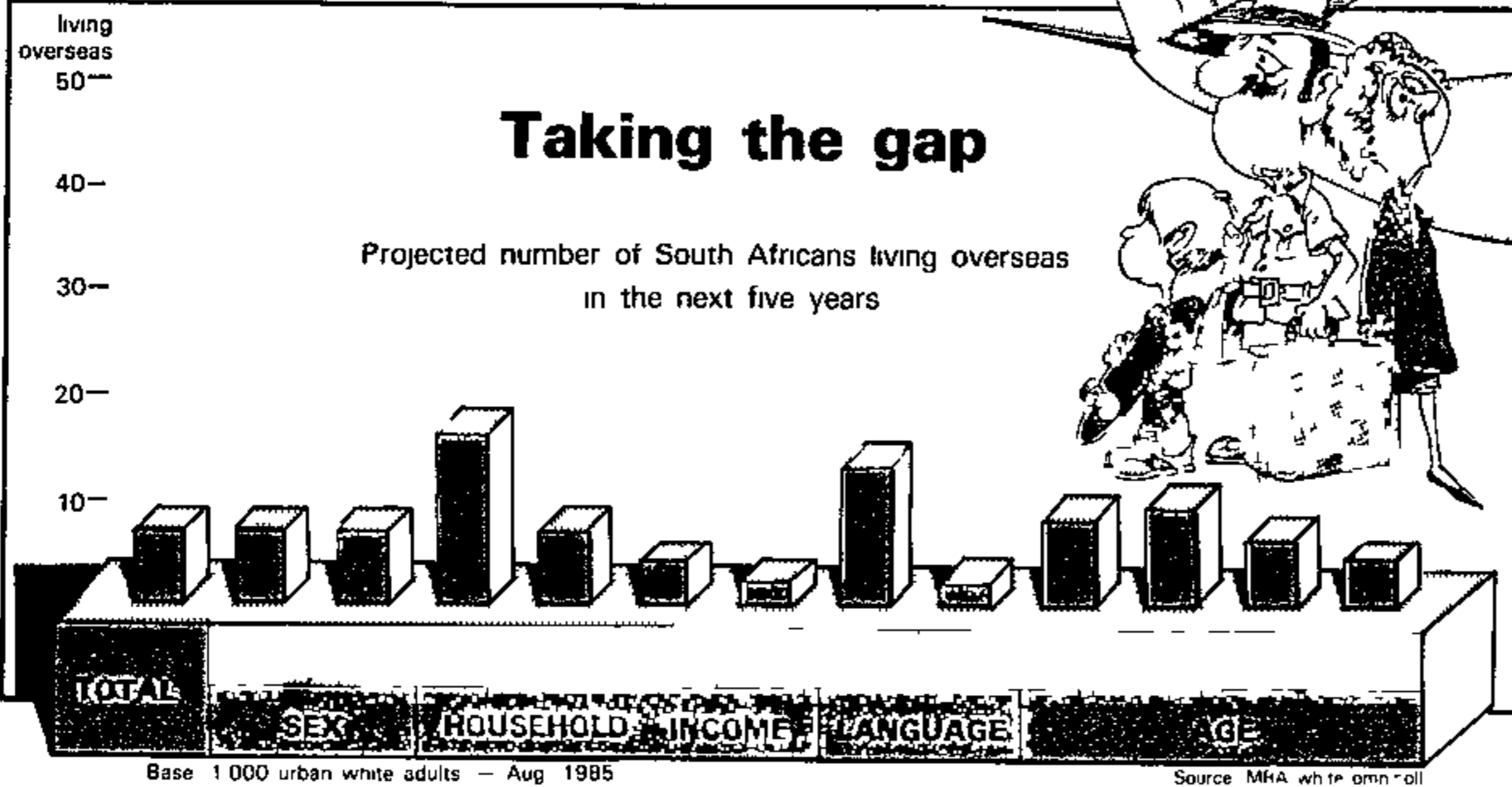
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D



gal publications "The answer to where accountants are going is Australia in nearly every case," says executive director of the SA Institute of Chartered Accountants, Ken Mockler. Employer nominations constitute about 25% of South African applications.

One of the reasons it's a popular choice for accountants is that they need only rewrite their tax and company law exams. Former institute president Tim Potter, and Gary Fowler, a member of the Natal Council, are

two to whom the institute recently bade farewell.

SA has also lost hordes of top-flight financial people — like UAL senior executives Colin Tate and Duncan McGregor, Bruce Stupard, RMB gilts specialist, David Anstey, Old Mutual's financial analyst, Tony Fernie, research partner at Martin and Co, prominent stockbroker Harold Shapiro of Max Pollak and Freemantle, and Paul Jennings, investment manager Standard Bank

Gold Fund All, and more, to Australia

What's the official line on the desirability of South Africans as emigrants? "We don't have an official view," the embassy spokesman says. "Politics don't enter our evaluation of individuals. All applicants are considered under a globally non-discriminatory policy on a points system. Individuals are assessed in terms of their ability to settle, their employability, their trade or professional qualifications, education, age and attitude. They have to score a minimum of 70 points. Applicants are given a personal interview and their attitudes assessed. Screening procedures are rigorous enough to ensure there is no inflow of racists."

However, few of these new Australians are racists who do not wish to live with blacks in a society free of apartheid. Rather, they fear the consequences of continuing racism here.

SA is losing valuable and irreplaceable human resources and Australia is probably the richer for our loss. Of course, how many will adapt to the shock of Australia's relative egalitarianism remains to be seen. We guess a good many will do so. But there will be those like one look-see who quipped "If you're going to Australia, restrain the urge. Go to Randburg instead."

EDGARS

Telling the tale

FIN MAIL

49/184

27/6/86

To check the economy's health, some say, you need only take Edgars' temperature. With its countrywide presence and wide base of black and white customers, the clothing giant is a good indicator of consumer confidence. When that confidence crashed after 1982, so did Edgars' profits. With the deepening recession, Edgars has had to run faster to prevent an even steeper slide.

The recession revealed the group's strengths and weaknesses alike. With the benefit of hindsight, some may question former MD Adrian Bellamy's ambitious expansion plans. And then there was his heavy commitment to black consumer markets. Midway through 1983 Bellamy resigned, and Vic Hammond, who had been with Edgars for some 25 years, took over.

Hammond had his work cut out. In a falling market, he was contractually committed to Bellamy's five-year expansion plan. By 1986, the Edgars chain had added some 54 000 m² to its floor space, lifting its total area to 286 000 m².

It was not in the upmarket Edgars chain, however, but in Jet and Sales House, that the real problems lay. In the good years, Jet and Sales House were money-spinners for Edgars. But both proved vulnerable to recession. Sales House, because it relies almost entirely on black trade, and Jet, because against tough competition it has lost some of its fashion edge, moreover it has over-expanded.

Edgars is considered a key barometer of the state of our economy. While its long-term fortunes will essentially be determined by politics, analysts think it's looking good right now.

Where Sales House and Edgars trade mainly on credit, Jet is largely a cash store. While its performance has been poor, the credit component of group sales has grown, and with it, group debt and finance costs. However, concerted efforts have been made to help Jet reclaim its fashion image, says Hammond, and already there are clear signs that they are succeeding.

In 1983, Edgars was also having difficulty digesting the Ackermans chain, which it had acquired for R30m some years previously. Ackermans aimed at the bottom end of the market, an area of trade, Hammond admits, "we never really understood." In 1984, Edgars sold Ackermans to Pep Stores at a small loss, and the Cape-based chain is believed to have made a go of it.

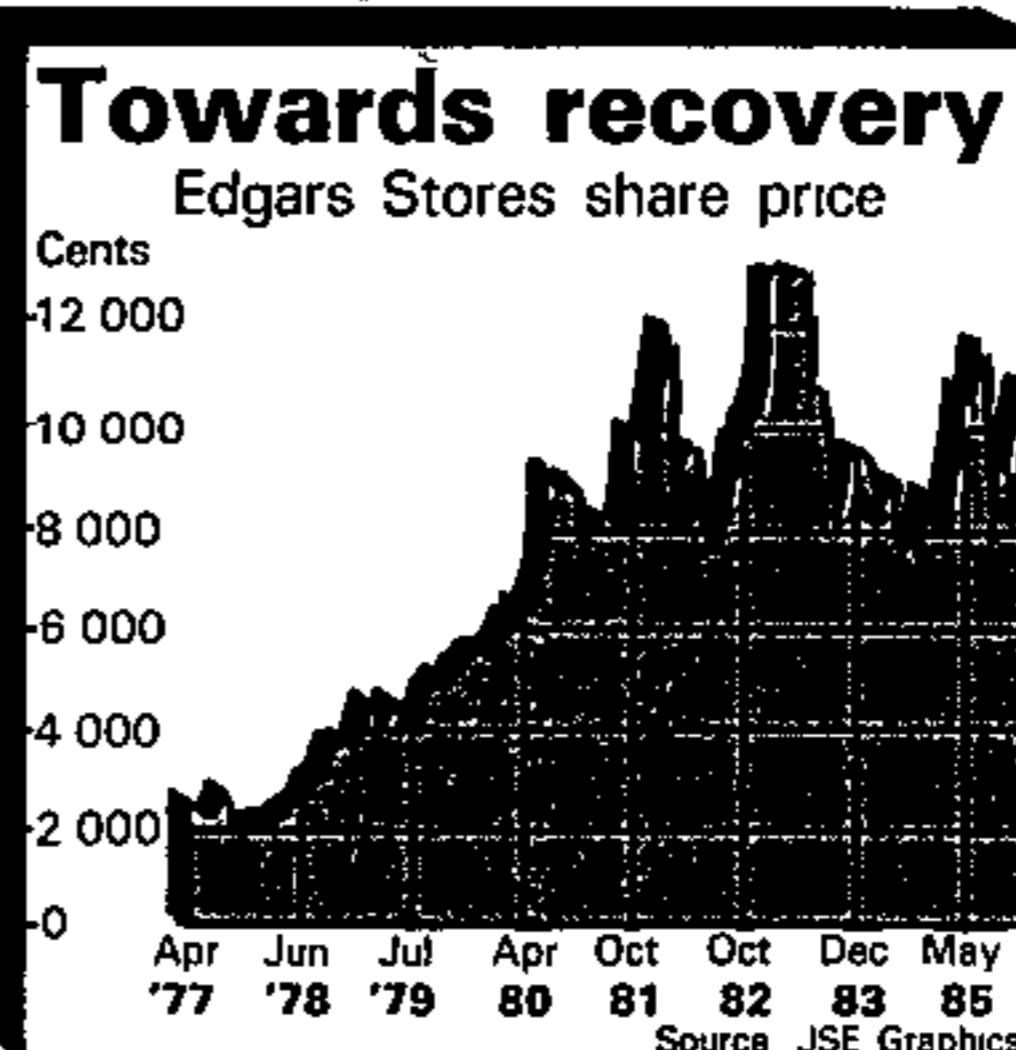
Problems notwithstanding, Hammond

turned his attention to cost and asset management, and generally to improving productivity. To his credit, Edgars' profits have remained stable since 1984, although the recession got a lot worse.

One of Edgars' strengths, in my opinion, is its superb marketing, the group employs a hard-sell approach targeted at selected segments of the market. While many competitors were cutting their advertising budgets, Hammond says, Edgars increased its ad-spend. For part of last year, he says, "we made the mistake of understocking our stores, and lost market share because of it."

The strategy now, he observes, is to stock up, and advertise aggressively. "It is working, and we are gaining market share." And with signs of a fledgling consumer recovery, he adds, Edgars should see a "significant" increase in earnings and dividends this year.

But the dizzy growth achieved throughout the Seventies, when earnings advanced at a compounded 23% a year, will not easily return. By the nature of its business, Edgars is particularly vulnerable to three damaging variables: high interest rates, high inflation rates, and poor black consumer spending. All these factors are present,



More
NM
leave
26/6/86
S A (23)
than
arrive

Mercury Reporter

DURING the first three months of this year — the most up-to-date figures available — more people left the country than arrived.

This is the first time in recent years that South Africa has suffered a net loss of migrants.

At the same time, some removal firms say their overseas business has almost doubled this year.

The most popular destination is Britain, with many South Africans having family ties or the right to settle.

A British Consulate-General spokesman said more than 20 000 British passports were issued in South Africa every year — and this year the figure was set to be considerably higher.

Chairman

Although records had not been collated, the spokesman said 'We're hard pressed. We have up to 400 people coming in every day. We're probably the busiest consulate in the whole of Africa.'

Mr Brian Goldie, managing director of a major overseas removal company and chairman of the South African Furniture and Warehouseman's Association, said about 40% more families were moving abroad this year.

Sixty percent of emigrants went to Britain, most of them being British nationals who had previously immigrated to South Africa.

The second most popular destination was Australia, which took about 30% of emigrants.

Problems

The remaining 10% went to a variety of countries in Europe and North America.

'As the political problems here increase, more and more people are taking the decision to leave,' Mr Goldie said.

Other removal companies reported similar or bigger increases in business.

Figures supplied by the Directorate of Statistical Services show that while 28 793 people immigrated to South Africa in 1984, only 17 284 arrived the following year.

In 1985, 11 401 people left South Africa. Only 8 550 left in 1984.

South Africa suffered a net loss of 1 726 people in January, February and March this year. The country had gained 3 706 people in the equivalent period last year.

This means a turnaround in population flow of nearly 5 500 people.

Many of those who are leaving are highly skilled workers.

More than 1 600 professional and technical workers — including doctors, engineers and accountants — left in 1985, compared to 1 169 the previous year.

The figures this year are expected to be even higher.

250 000 South Africans living in exile, SACC told

SMR 236
25/6/86

Religion Reporter

More than 250 000 South Africans are living as exiles in neighbouring territories and further afield, the director of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) refugee ministry has said.

During 1985/86, the refugee division was inundated with requests to assist potential refugees to leave South Africa because of the escalating unrest, the Rev Sol Jacob said in a report presented to the SACC national conference in Bosmont.

"Until the South African Government dismantles apartheid and its structures of injustice that make South Africa a refugee-producing country and declares unconditional amnesty to all South African refugees and exiles, the movement of refugees from South Africa to neighbouring territories and further afield will continue unabated," Mr Jacob said.

The SACC member churches agreed

that people should not be encouraged to leave the country.

"However, the division notes that large numbers are still leaving South Africa daily in search of refuge in neighbouring countries and further afield," he said.

For the SACC to carry out a relevant ministry to exiles, it was felt that there was a need to maintain dialogue with the liberation movements, as most refugees joined one of these organisations.

"Without good relations with these liberation movements, the church will be stifled in its mission to serve the refugees in their places of refuge," Mr Jacob said.

The matter had been referred to the SACC executive for guidance and direction, since it had serious legal and ecclesiastical implications.

Most of the exiles left behind dependants and young families without provision for their needs.

24/6/86 - STAR

S Africans are new 'boat people' — Aussie paper

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MELBOURNE — South Africans migrating to Australia were called "the new boat people" by the *Sydney Sunday Telegraph* last weekend

The newspaper said with the situation in South Africa becoming more heated by the day, South Africans were flocking to Australia in search of a safe refuge

GOLD, DIAMONDS

Some brought gold and diamonds with them in an attempt to get around currency restrictions

The paper said "Some smuggle money out Others buy diamond jewellery and wear it

"Transferring it into stamps is popular while a few risk the government scanner and post money

"The staggeringly wealthy speak of 'contacts and bankers' while others whisper of a 'network' or a massive, clandestine, real estate deal

"Whatever their colour, social position or stance on apartheid, South Africans who emigrate to Australia share a common, terrible obsession — how to get their money out of the country

"It's a terrible obsession The restrictions are severe and the penalties for being caught are great"

The newspaper said there were 36 000 South Africans in Australia and applications for entry had doubled from 2 000 a year a decade ago to 4 000

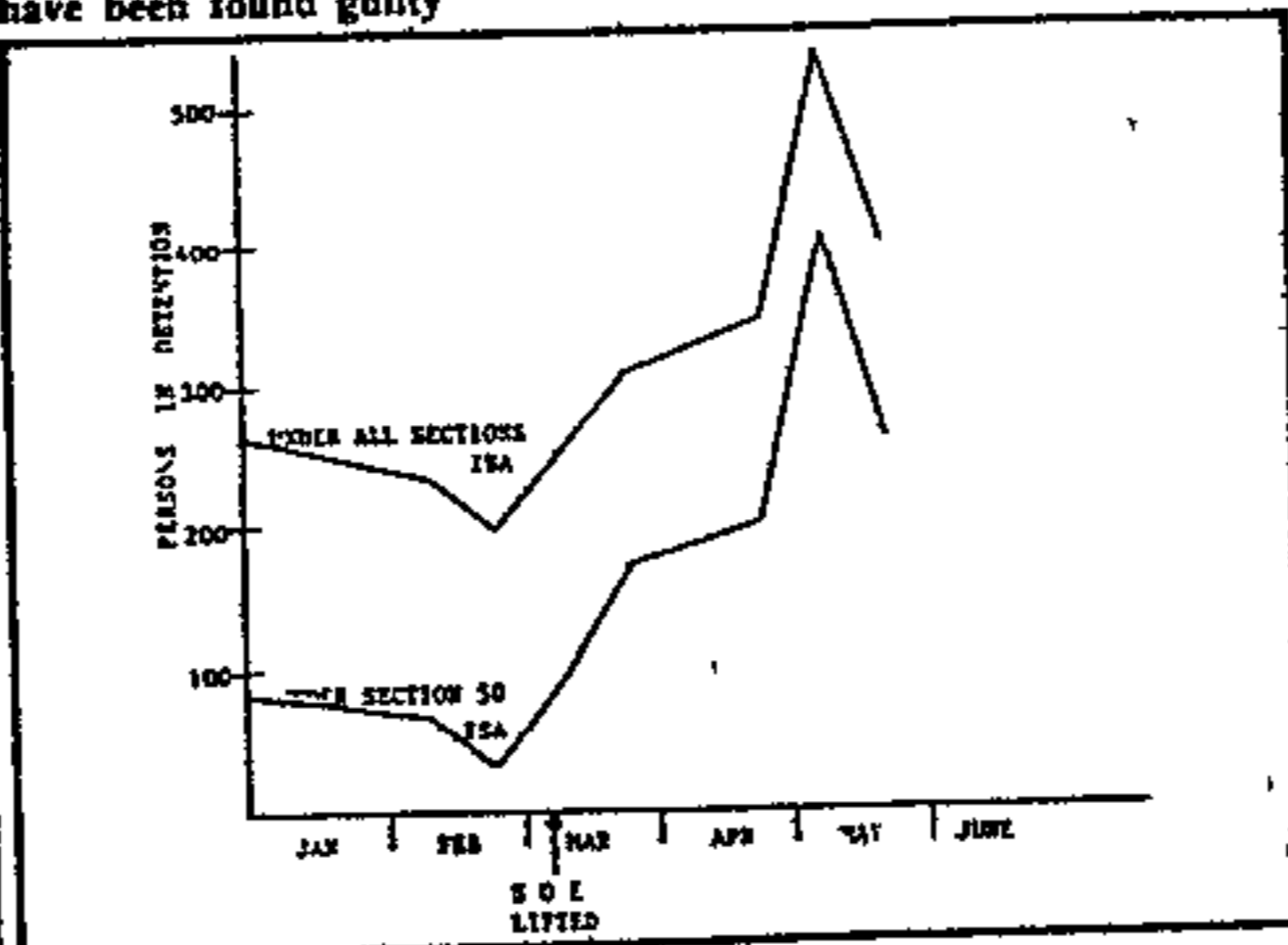
APARTHEID BAROMETER

DETENTIONS

The government has so far refused to release figures and names of those detained under the new State of Emergency. Helen Suzman, PFP for Houghton, said in parliament on Monday that it was rumoured that more than 2 000 people had been detained in the first four days of the Emergency. According to the Detainees Parents Support Committee, there were 451 people detained under the security laws on May 31. A total of at least 2 349 people were detained between January and May, 1 718 of them under security legislation and 631 under the Emergency regulations which were lifted in March.

POLITICAL TRIALS

At least 18 political trials were completed in May, according to the DPSC. Of the 79 people accused, 23 were convicted (most for lesser offences than those with which they were charged), 29 were acquitted and charges against 27 were withdrawn or dismissed. At the end of May there were at least 59 ongoing political trials involving 329 people. Two of these trials involving 26 people involve charges of treason. According to the Repression Monitoring Group, 18 966 people were arrested last year on politically related offences (9 857 for public violence), of whom 13 566 were under the age of 20. Of these, 2 712 were aged 15 or less, 4 731 were between the ages of 16 and 18 and 6 113 aged 18 or 19. These figures do not include the "independent homelands". According to the Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange, 16 of the 1 045 people under the age of 20 arrested on charges of public violence in the Western Cape in the last six months of 1986 have been found guilty.



UNREST DEATHS (South African Institute of Race Relations figures)

September 1984 - May 1986 1 782
 Jan 1985 - December 1985 879
 Jan 1986 - May 1986 754
 April 1986 - May 1986 213

According to the government's Bureau for Information, in the first five days of the new State of Emergency at least 42 people were killed in the unrest, an average of 8,4 a day. The figure for May is the highest so far, with an average of 6,9 deaths per day. The average for the first five months of 1986 is 5,3 per day. Last year's average was 2,4 per day. According to Sunday Times writer Brian Pottinger, those killed included more than 50 black policemen, while 800 black policemen had been driven from their homes. He said the heaviest death toll in the townships was now among the "leftwing activists". Scores had been killed and about 30 had gone missing, he said. According to a police spokesman, 25 members of the security forces died in the unrest between July 21 last year and February 2 this year.

ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

About 22-million of the 31,4-million people in South Africa in 1984 did not have access to electricity, according to Dr A A Eberhard, senior research officer with the Energy Research Institute.

EMIGRATION/IMMIGRATION

South Africa had 1 726 more emigrants than immigrants in the first three months of this year. According to the Central Statistical Service, 1 967 people immigrated to South Africa from January to March while 3 693 people left the country. The number of immigrants between January and March was only 34 percent of the 5 711 immigrants gained during the same period last year.

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PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE RAYMOND MHLABA

Mhlaba, 62, former Eastern Cape ANC and Communist Party leader, and member of Umkhonto We Sizwe High Command, is one of the eight Rivonia trialists sentenced to life imprisonment 22 years ago.

Mhlaba's political activities began in the trade union movement in the early 1940s. He came from a Port Elizabeth working class family and was employed as a laundry worker until 1947 when he was fired. As a Council for Non-European Trade Unions (CNETU) trade unionist, Mhlaba was one of the leaders of the strike which lasted a month.

From the mid 1940s he was active in both the Communist Party and the ANC, serving as Port Elizabeth CP branch secretary and ANC chairman from 1947 to 1953. In 1949 he also led the Eastern Cape Anti-Boycott Action Committee and in 1952 was chosen by the Port Elizabeth District Council as a member of the executive committee and was elected as a member of the executive committee of the ANC. He was a member of the ANC's High Command and was one of the ANC leaders arrested at Rivonia in July 1963 and was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1964. He is currently on Robben Island.

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Reports on these pages have been censored to comply with Emergency regulations.

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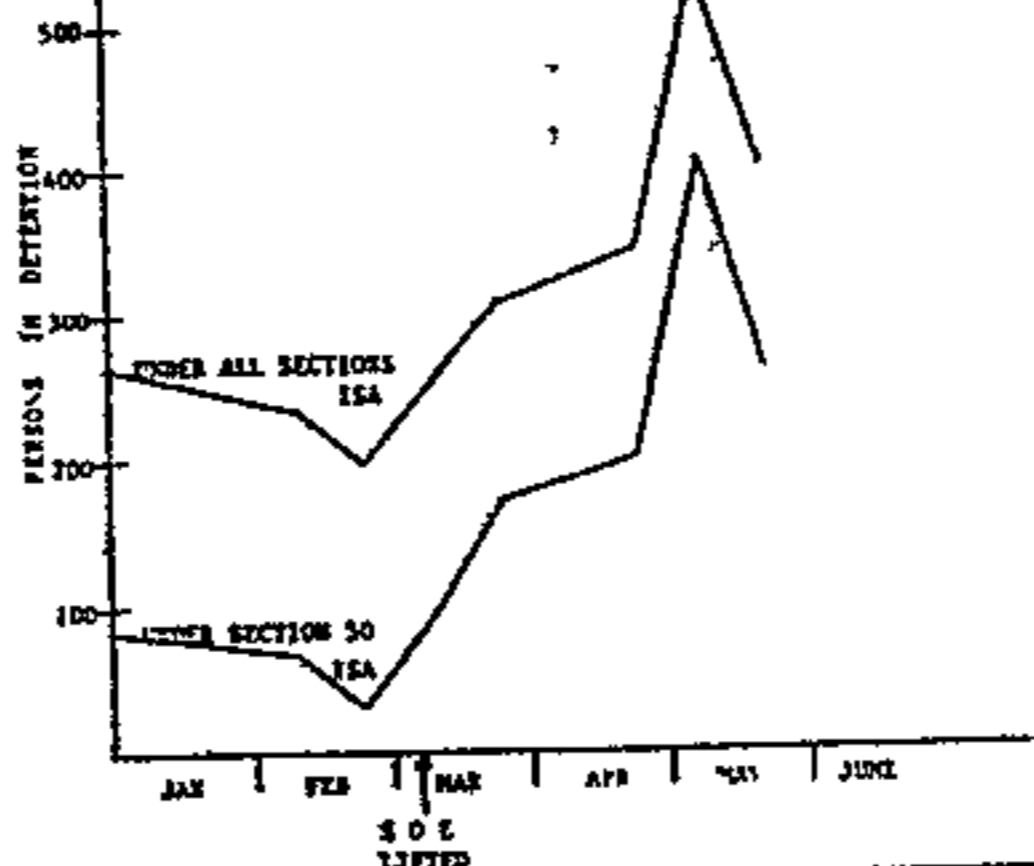
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Brains on the move

13/6/86

236 FIN MAIL

The extent of the computer brain drain, so far the subject of much speculation, will become clearer when FSA Remuneration Consultants publishes its annual data processing (DP) staff survey in August

The survey covers salaries, staff availability and turnover in the DP industry "We will also be looking at where staff went when they left their jobs," says FSA director Vim McGrory.

"There are indications that there is some kind of brain drain but, so far, there is no real evidence of the severity of the problem," he adds. The survey will cover some 200 companies employing an average 30 DP staff each

Official figures on the computer industry skills loss throw little light on the subject. But late last year it was predicted there would be a major outflow of computer staff in 1986 (*Business* January 3)



Burrough's Van Vuuren
... finding people

Last year, according to official government figures, 81 statisticians, mathematicians, systems analysts and related technicians left the country and 102 came in. At the same time, 1 450 professionally qualified persons left and 1 921 arrived. So it looks as though there could have been a net gain of DP staff.

However, the industry is not short of pessimistic predictions. Computer personnel agency Computer Personnel Ltd (CPL) MD Tim Sargeant believes 500-600 programmers and analysts will be uprooting for foreign shores this year.

Considering that SA has a total computer staff of about 20 000, this might seem little cause for concern. However, warns Sargeant, the bulk will come from the estimated 7 500 staff with four to eight years' experience. "There is already a 25% shortage in this field, but the situation is worse in places like Australia."

On the other hand, larger employers do not seem to have much of a problem attracting and keeping staff. Burroughs is spending R1m this year on hiring new bodies, and, says CE Mias van Vuuren, "Our plan is going according to schedule. Attracting the staff is not a problem."

Van Vuuren questions whether there is a brain drain at all. "We have to look at reality, and, in my opinion, a very small percentage is going overseas. Our company's total staff attrition rate last year was less than 13% and only a small number emigrated."

Nevertheless, there's no shortage of interest from New Zealand, Australia, the UK and the US in recruitment of local staff. South African DP people have a good reputation and are believed to integrate well.

Don Gray & Associates entered the international recruitment arena last year. The company has since pulled out of the field, but one US company it represented locally, Vectron, set up shop in SA recently.

Says Vectron's Joanne Forbes, "We decided to continue operations here after seeing the local recruitment opportunities."

There is high interest in emigration and it is increasing, she says. The company has placed 15 DP staff in the US since August and expects another 10 to follow in the next few months. "Demand for qualified staff in the US is great and it is not going to reduce."

Sargeant believes about 500 properly trained programmers are entering the mar-

ket every year. However, he reckons that this year the entry will barely cover the expected departures.

Fixing flops

Impressive sales are being chalked up by a new locally-developed software financial package, Goalfix Planner. Launched six weeks ago, it has already made strong inroads into the local market, and overseas prospects are also looking good.

The software was developed for about R250 000 over two years by locally-owned Goalfix Corporation in conjunction with the accounting firm of Coopers & Lybrand. Some 225 packages have been sold locally since the launch, and companies in Australia, New Zealand and Europe are keen to distribute the product.

"We are still negotiating various distribution alternatives for Europe," says Goalfix MD Alan Price. He points out that while average sales of South African-developed software packages are around 20 a month, the Planner is running ahead of this.

The package is aimed at helping companies assess their profitability, activities, cash flow and return on assets. "It allows groups to focus quickly on the details and to pinpoint strengths and weaknesses," he says.

The Planner is being sold to a wide spectrum of companies, but does not replace spreadsheet packages such as Lotus which are used to provide input for analyses.

"Our biggest potential lies in groups with turnover of about R50m and which make multiple purchases for their operating subsidiaries," says Price.

To illustrate the Planner's use, Price quotes a Taiwanese company operating in a homeland. "In 1982 they commissioned a macro feasibility study, which took about three weeks and cost about R5 000. Two years later they undertook a similar project, but using a financial spreadsheet package it took four or five days and cost about R2 000. "A similar study using Goalfix took about one hour."

Now add-on optional modules are being written. These diagnose historic performance on a month-by-month basis and direct users to key future performance areas.

Explains Price, "The program will tell users where the company is doing best and worst in rank order — and where it can improve."

More people leave SA, fewer immigrants

The Argus Correspondent *AKG: 45 13/6/81 236*
PRETORIA — South Africa had 1 726 more emigrants than immigrants in the first three months of this year.

According to figures released by the Central Statistical Service 1 967 people immigrated to South Africa from January to March, but the gains were more than offset by the 3 693 people who left the country.

While emigration figures for the period are up by about half, compared to the first quarter of last year, immigration has dropped dramatically and was only 34 percent of the 5 711 immigrants gained during the same period last year.

Foreigners joining in the 'chicken run'

Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — As the political and economic crisis in South Africa deepens, an increasing number of foreigners have been approaching their diplomatic representatives for travelling documents

But, say diplomatic spokesmen, there are no signs of panic among the hundreds of thousands of foreign nationals living here

A spokesman for the British Consulate in Johannesburg said the number of British nationals wanting to renew their travel documents has been steadily increasing for the last two years

"There is no mad rush but there has definitely been an increase," the consul, Mr John Dove, said.

British nationals are the largest foreign community in South Africa

Mr Dove said a combination of economic and political factors had caused the increase

"It started in 1984 when the economic situation worsened," he said.

Since then the number of people wanting to renew or to obtain new travel documents had been increasing

Requests for passports had reached a peak in the latter half of 1985, he said

This week the British Consulate General announced an increase on its fees for new passports and other consular services

Large numbers of Portuguese nationals had also been asking for travel documents in an increasing number

Although no comment was available from the Portuguese embassy, sources in the consular section said the increase had been particularly noticeable late last year.

West German citizens, who number about 35 000 in South Africa, have also been applying in larger numbers for passports.

When asked if this was because "the chicken run syndrome" had reached the German community, the spokesman laughed and said "German citizens are now more aware of the need to keep their travel documents in order"

will have to... A cost of only... taken... home soon. - zapa.

Fix the economy first — professor

BUDGET 22/5/86

ECONOMIC recovery does not depend on first finding a solution to SA's political problems, says Cape Town University economics professor Brian Kantor.

He told the annual congress of the Federated Hotel, Liquor and Catering Association of SA (Fedhasa) at the Cape Sun yesterday that the economy needed stimulation to get it going



● KANTOR

This could be achieved by reducing taxation and by allowing free competition

Increased prosperity would result in more money being available to spend on black housing and education and other necessary projects and would make it easier to solve political problems.

Kantor said "Our economic lifeblood is draining away because we are not offering holders of capital and owners of skills rates they consider competitive with those in other parts of the world"

The poor would suffer "unless we can make our economy genuinely competitive again".

He said an economic miracle of this kind was not impossible "We should not give up hope that this can be done, even without a political solution first. We can turn this whole thing round and if we do we can solve our political problems."

Economic development should

Own Correspondent

receive absolute priority. "Never has economic growth, increased spending and increased output been so important."

It was necessary to increase competition and give up protection for certain industries, allowing market forces to work freely

"Competition in a free market prevented exploitation as well as increasing efficiency, and real redistribution of wealth could not be achieved through taxation because firms built it into their costs to be met by consumers in the end

Kantor said SA consumers were suffering from a lack of confidence, which made them unwilling to spend, and from cash flow problems

The past two Budgets had been totally unsuitable for a country in recession and had actually increased revenue from taxation

"The government does not need the revenue, it is getting too much"

Kantor said the SA tax system should be reformed so that it taxed consumption instead of income

Provision should be made for encouraging saving by allowing all savings as a deduction from individual or corporate income tax

Kantor said the Receiver of Revenue would not be the loser because a growing economy would mean a growing tax base and extra savings would mean extra growth

Emigrants from SA uproot at greater pace

GERALD REILLY

SOUTH AFRICANS are uprooting themselves at an accelerating pace to settle in other countries, according to figures released yesterday by Central Statistical Services

The migration loss in January and February this year was 1 044 people, compared with a gain of 2 554 in the two months last year

In the January-February period, immigrants totalled 1 333 against a record of 2 377 emigrants for the two months last year

A breakdown in the emigrant figures highlights the continuing serious loss of professional and skilled workers

In this period, 78 (39 last year) engineers left the country, 20 (9) medical doctors and dentists, 30 (6) accountants, and 54 (22) educationists

Economists said it was virtually certain that the trend would continue

They stressed that uncertainty about future political developments, the economy, and the threat of a tightening web of sanctions, would continue to influence those with saleable skills to consider emigrating

Tourism was also hit in the January-February period Foreign visitors totalled 187 242 compared with 226 738 last year

Major refugee problem as 'aliens' flee MNR, Frelimo

w/ ARGUS
19/7/86
236

From JOHN D'OILVEIRA
Weekend Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG — A major and complex refugee problem is quietly developing along South Africa's eastern border with Mozambique.

It is estimated that more than 230 000 Mozambicans are in South Africa either as refugees from the bloody fighting between Government forces and the Mozambique Resistance Movement (Renamo) rebels or as job-seekers desperately trying to earn a living, however meagre that living might be.

The refugees are all being provided with emergency assistance of some kind or another. To South Africa these Mozambicans are all "illegal aliens"; Mozambique refers to the refugees euphemistically as "displaced persons", Swaziland calls refugees "refugees" and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) calls those who qualify for its assistance "beneficiaries".

An estimated 70 000 Mozambican citizens are already legally working and living in South Africa.

Many of the aliens' are refugees who have fled across the border to avoid being killed, wounded or brutalised by either Renamo or Frelimo soldiers.

Family links

The fact that tribal and even family links span the border has facilitated the flow of refugees to Gazankulu, Kangwane, Kwazulu and Swaziland.

While South Africa is keen to send back the illegal work-seekers who take local jobs and aggravate South Africa's already serious unemployment problem, it is not so keen to return the refugees to areas where fighting still takes place.

Ironically, South Africa has been under considerable pressure from Mozambique to return all the "displaced persons" and there have been accusations in Mozambique that the refugee settlements are, in fact, training camps for Renamo guerrillas.

Vice-Admiral Ronnie Edwards, secretary of the Deputy Ministers' Co-ordinating Committee on Nkomati Affairs, said there were an estimated 37 000 aliens' in Gazankulu, where the homeland government was giving them short-term assistance.

Documentation

The South African Department of Home Affairs was providing the aliens' with provisional documentation and the ICRC had already registered about 15 000 people over the age of two years as "beneficiaries" for short-term aid.

In Kangwane the authorities were still trying to assess the scope of the problem and it was estimated that there were between 5 000 and 20 000 aliens' in this homeland bordering on both Swaziland and Mozambique.

Vice-Admiral Edwards said that South Africa was repatriating the aliens to Mozambique at the rate of about 1 500 a month and this was slowly reducing the number of illegal Mozambicans in South Africa.

20/7/85. Sun Times (236)

R600 000 'buys' British passport

RICH foreigners — including South Africans — are exploiting a legal loophole to get their hands on a British passport

A guide, produced by two Hong Kong-based financial experts describes the simple dodge. All you have to do is:

- Invest £150 000 (about R600 000) in a British bank, building society or on the Stock Exchange
- Apply to the Home Office for residency, giving you the right to come and go freely
- Pay UK tax on the interest or divi-

By **MARTIN BRUNT**
London

dends on your investment

- Apply for citizenship after five years — and collect the passport
- You can then withdraw the R600 000 with interest

The R80 guide, called "How To Get A Second Passport", is advertised in the Economist and other international publications aimed at the business world

The men behind it are 38-year-old Australian Mark Tier and his British colleague, James Thornton

Mr Tier, an economist, said: "Interest from white South Africans is so great at the moment I've been able to sell a licence to have the brochure printed there. It's selling like hot cakes."

A Home Office spokesman said: "The law provides that anyone of independent means, if he can show evidence of investment of no less than £150 000 in this country, can apply for residency."

Aussie missions in SA 'swamped'

By NIC VAN OUDTSHOORN: Sydney

MORE than 20 000 applications for immigration to Australia are being processed at the country's embassy in Pretoria and consulate in Cape Town.

A senior official of Australia's immigration department has disclosed this, saying the missions are

"swamped"

Would-be migrants are having to wait up to eight months for preliminary interviews and only a handful are likely to be granted permanent residence status.

Amid growing fears among Australians that racism could increase with the growing number of white South Africans in the country, Immigration Minister Chris Hurford announced last week that tough screening measures had been introduced to keep racists out.

Most South Africans applying to immigrate are white, professional, family people.

During the past 10 years, about 30 000 South Africans have settled in Australia.

Australia may limit SA migration

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MELBOURNE — The Cabinet is today due to discuss whether special restrictions should be placed on migration to Australia from South Africa

One option is to limit immigration from South Africa to humanitarian and family reunion applicants, excluding people with special skills and those nominated by employers

The government is facing an embarrassing explosion of applications from South Africa

About 4 600 migrated here last year, half being admitted under the categories of employer-nominated or possessing special skills

It is believed that debate today will be led by Trade Minister Mr John Dawkins who is in favour of restricting the inflow of skilled South Africans

But there are some in government who are worried that this would jar with the general, non-discriminatory criteria of the migration programme.

CN 6/11/85 21/7/86
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Govt alarm at SA emigration

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The government is alarmed at the sharp rise in the number of skilled people leaving the country — but there are no moves under way to stem the outflow, according to the Home Affairs Director-General, Mr Gerrie van Zyl

He rejected suggestions that newly-qualified emigrant professionals — such as doctors, engineers and accountants — should be forced to pay the State a portion of their tuition fees before leaving South Africa

He said South Africa had reaped "handsome profits" in the past by its immigration policy of recruiting pre-trained professionals and skilled workers.

580 000

Some 580 000 people have immigrated to South Africa since 1960

But there is growing feeling in the private sector that some safeguards should be built into the system to curb the brain drain.

Latest Central Statistical Services (CSS) figures show that the net migration loss of 2 157

for the first four months of this year is more than double the previous record, when 1 045 left in 1978. It is feared that escalating political violence and the recession may cause emigration levels to soar further

The associate secretary of the Medical Association of SA, Dr Koos le Roux, said that while there was a shortage of doctors in South Africa, the medical profession overseas was "heavily overtraded", which had curbed local migration.

Sharp rise

There was a sharp rise in the number of accountants leaving South Africa — 79 in the four months to April compared with 21 over the same period in 1985

The executive director of the SA Institute of Chartered Accountants, Mr Ken Mockler, admitted that "some members" strongly favoured financial deterrents

"But I have difficulty accepting this. In the past the profession has greatly benefited from immigrant accountants, particularly from the UK. What would have happened if restrictions had been placed on them coming to SA?"

Immigration curbs may be relaxed for opponents of apartheid

More SA migrants for Aussie

22/7/86 (236) SNAR

By Geoff Kinney, The Star's Foreign News Service

Canberra

Australia is likely to relax its strict controls on immigration to allow more South Africans to take up permanent residence. But they will have to convince Australian immigration authorities that they are strong opponents of apartheid before they will be allowed to enter Australia.

The existing rules permit only people who have close relatives in Australia, skills in short supply in the Australian workforce or genuine refugee status to settle in Australia.

But a Cabinet review has proposed relaxing the refugee rules to allow South Africans — black and white — who can demonstrate strong opposition to apartheid to apply for Australian residence.

The Federal Cabinet yesterday endorsed tighter screening of immigrants from South Africa but said more in the "humanitarian category" would be accepted.

Longer waiting period

This will mean that the waiting period for South Africans to be interviewed will probably be between 12 to 18 months compared with three to six months elsewhere.

Government sources said the extra screening would be to ensure that the potential immigrants would settle into Australia satisfactorily.

The immigration policy review has been challenged by the opposition parties which have claimed the policy change will be used to restrict white South African entry into Australia.

Opposition spokesmen say the Government wants to adopt measures to reduce the level of South African immigration which is growing rapidly.

They point to comments which have been made by the Immigration Minister, Mr Chris Hurford, about concern that white South Africans settling in Australia were bringing strong racist attitudes with them.

Opposition spokesmen say that, far from being discouraged, white South Africans could provide an ideal source of skilled immigrants.

But government officials have denied the purpose of the policy reviews is to restrict white South African immigration.

They say the review of the policy is intended to make the policy more flexible to allow people who are victims of the apartheid system to find refuge in Australia.

BUS DAY
23/7/86

Taxpayers in bid for delays

GERALD REILLY

HEAVY demands are being made on receivers of revenue throughout the country for tax payment extensions, Directorate of Inland Revenue chief director Schalk Albertyn told *Business Day* in Pretoria yesterday.

From Johannesburg alone, 60 834 requests for extensions had been received in the past six months.

"This is a reflection of the recession," Albertyn said.

Unemployment, inflation higher than normal salary and wage increases, and shrinking disposable incomes all added up to making the tax collection operation more difficult.

However, the directorate's tax audit teams and its inspectorate were steadily gathering millions from tax-shy salary- and wage-earners and companies.

Since October 1984, Albertyn said, R170m in unpaid GST had been discovered.

Inspectorate staff working on income tax and estate duty investigations found R16,5m owed to the State in the first six months of the year.

Audit teams have discovered additional untaxed company and individual income amounting to R517m so far in 1986.

BUS DAY
23/7/86

Maputo refugees pose a problem



EDWARDS

THE activities of the joint SA-Mozambique Security Commission had been paralysed since August last year, Vice-Admiral R Edwards, secretary of the ministerial sub-committee on the Nkomati Accord, said yesterday.

He told a Press conference in Pretoria: "We have, therefore, not been in a position to discuss the problem of the future of refugees with the Mozambican government for the past year." Illegal workers had been repatriated at a rate of about 1 500 a month for the past 18 months.

This total included 250 caught monthly trying to pass through the Kruger National Park on their way to Gazankulu.

Edwards said there were also Mozambican refugees in Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi and Tanzania.

In Gazankulu, KaNgwane, Swa-

ziland and KwaZulu the refugees were treated as guests who were welcome to stay until conditions in Mozambique allowed them to return.

None were being repatriated from the national states.

The SA government provided refugees with short-term relief, including shelter, food and clothing and medical attention.

Edwards said of the more than 300 000 Mozambicans in SA and the national states, only 86 000 were legally-registered workers. He estimated actual refugees at 60 000.

It was known that Mozambique had planted land mines on its side of the boarder, Edwards said. "We have not asked for them to be removed because there has been no communication for the past 12 months."

Guinness pours oil on troubled waters

LONDON — Guinness is trying to soothe shareholders and counter criticism of its rejection of plans to name an outsider as chairman.

It is holding talks with major shareholders, the *Wall Street Journal/Europe* reports.

Over the past few days, Guinness has met some of Britain's biggest investment institutions. "We always meet regularly with major shareholders," says a Guinness spokesman. But he concedes the company is aiming at defusing a volatile situation. — AP-DJ.

CAPE TIMES
Warning 23/7/86
on drain of
journalists

JOURNALISTS will join South Africa's "brain drain" if the state of emergency is not brought to an end quickly, the Editor of the Cape Times, Mr Anthony Heard, warned.

Addressing the South African Institute of International Affairs in Cape Town yesterday, he said self-respecting journalists would not continue to work in a country where "consensus journalism" triumphed over press freedom.

Journalists were "convulsed by an onslaught" on their right to do their primary job of seeking out new answers to national problems, caring for the afflicted and underprivileged and checking those who wanted to spend public money on militaristic or ideological excesses.

Instead of playing this role, "we must listen to the strictures of party politicians on how to perform our profession ..." he said.

Journalists were deprived "and we as citizens are allowing our destiny to be forged without the help of a vigorous, free press which can assist mightily in the process of negotiation".

If newspapers here should be faced with a South American situation where they were forced to publish poetry to avoid openly defying the censorship laws "there will be no self-respecting journalists around to preside at the final interment of a great tradition of freedom — they will have joined the brain drain".

"Whether they still have a role to play now depends, to a great degree, on whether the emergency is brought to an end quickly ..."

SA emigrants head for Britain *DD24/7/86*

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Forty-five per cent of South African emigrants who left in March this year moved to the United Kingdom.

According to the Department of Central Statistical Services significant numbers of South Africans also emigrated to Australia, Zimbabwe and West Germany.

Figures released by the department showed a decline in the total number of foreign visitors to South Africa between January and March, from 66 732 in 1985 to 54 906 in the same period this year.

The number of South Africans visiting abroad had increased in the same period from 91 459 to 91 688.

The number of immigrants to South Africa decreased from 5 711 to 1 867 in the same period from last year to this year.

The total number of emigrants from South Africa increased from 2 005 to 3 693.

While emigration to South Africa from most parts of the world had decreased, there was an increase in immigration to South Africa from other African states.

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Electric fence ready to keep out refugees

Lowveld Bureau
KOMATIPOORT — Part of the electrified fence between South Africa and Mozambique, erected to keep Mozambique refugees out of the country, is to be switched on from August 1.

Making the announcement, an Eastern Transvaal Command spokesman said the first section of the electrified fence will run from Komatipoort to kaNgwane along the Lebombo border.

This 25 km barrier will comprise three separate fences — two high, ordinary fences with the electrified fence in the middle.

To prevent innocent people and animals from being accidentally electrocuted the two outer fences are 2,5 m high.

“Only people determined to get into South Africa illegally therefore, run the risk of being electrocuted,” the spokesman said.

Notices in a number of lan-

guages are to be posted along the fence to warn would-be trespassers. Tribal chiefs and farmers in the area have been informed.

A service road has also been prepared along the fence where regular patrols will be made.

In recent years tens of thousands of illegal migrants, fleeing war-torn Mozambique, have entered South Africa in search of food, shelter and work.

Landmines, planted on the Mozambican side, have killed several men, women and children as they tried to cross the border.

Many enter via the Kruger National Park and have admitted they would rather face wild animals than starvation and unemployment in Mozambique.

They are deported when found, but many are no sooner back in Mozambique when they return — hoping this time not to be caught.

DET ponders education crisis meeting

A request by the National Education Crisis Committee for a meeting with the Deputy Minister of Education and Training, Mr Sam de Beer, is receiving the highest priority.

A spokesman for the DET said today that the NECC telexed a request for a meeting yesterday.

Mr de Beer has already met the NECC at least three times.

Today is the cut-off point for black pupils to register or face being barred from Government schools for the rest of the year.

Black schools were also warned this month to settle down by today or face closure.

Disruptions continued this week in many Soweto high schools where pupils destroyed their ID cards, left school early or attended classes where there was little teaching.

APARTHEID BAROMETER

STATE OF EMERGENCY DETENTIONS

THE government has refused to release the number of those detained under the Emergency regulations. According to Detainees Parents Support Committee the names of just over 3 000 Emergency detainees are known to them. They estimate about 8 000 people have been detained so far under the Emergency. About 1 000 of these are believed to have been released so far.

According to the independent Labour Monitoring Group, a total of 2 646 trade unionists had been detained by July 15. This figure includes 269 office bearers and officials.

DETENTIONS BY ORGANISATION

	PWW	Tvl country	E Cape	N Cape	W Cape	Natal	OFS	Unknown	Total
Students/ scholars/ teachers	130	36	31	21	22	81	38	7	366
Unionists/ workers	77	36	17	14	13	42	34	22	255
Community/ Political	183	78	195	34	33	78	33	9	643
Clergy/ churchworkers	26	21	20	7	8	17	1	3	103
Media	2	0	6	0	5	0	0	0	13
Other/Unknown	328	154	445	90	384	62	122	54	1 639
TOTAL	746	325	714	166	465	280	228	95	3 019

Figure supplied by the Detainees Parents Support Committee

EMERGENCY DEATHS

According to figures released by the government's Bureau for Information, by 6am on Wednesday morning this week there had been 174 deaths since the start of the Emergency. These figures do not include unrest deaths in the "independent homelands".

BRAIN DRAIN

South Africa recorded a net migration loss of 2 157 for the first four months of the year, compared with a migration gain of 5 011 during the same period last year.

A total of 4 760 people emigrated between January and April — an average of nearly 1 200 a month. Last year 2 948 people emigrated between January and April. A total of 2 603 people immigrated between January and April this year, compared with 7 959 during the same period last year.

The Central Statistics Service figures show that 758 of the emigrants were professional people including 162 engineers (122 last year), 27 doctors and dentists (19), 79 accountants (21), 95 educationists (42) and 161 administrative and managerial employees (119). The immigrants included 409 professionals (1 046), making a net loss of 349 professional people.

WEALTH DISTRIBUTION

The white share of total disposable income in South Africa was 55,5 percent in 1985, according to a Bureau of Market Research survey. The other 44,5 percent was shared by blacks, coloured and Indians.

According to the bureau, the black, coloured and Indian share of total disposable income rose by 12,2 percent, while between 1980 and 1985 the white share fell by 17,9 percent.

GROUP AREAS ACT REMOVALS

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Chris Heunis, said in parliament last year that by August 1984 a total of 126 176 families had been moved from their homes under the Group Areas Act of 1950. He did not say how many people this involved. Of these families, 2 418 (two percent) were white, 83 691 (66 percent) were coloured, and 40 067 (32 percent) were Indian. The forced removal of Africans occurs under other laws.

By the end of 1984 a total of 899 group areas had been proclaimed. Of these 451 group areas were for whites (83,6 percent by area), 326 for coloured (10,6 percent) and 122 for Indians (5,6 percent). Whites comprise about 13,9 percent of South Africa's population, coloured 8,1 percent, Indians 2,5 percent, and Africans about 75,5 percent, (including those living in the "independent homelands").

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS, OBJECTS

Unbanned.

The Male Member (Kit Schwartz)

PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE: Dennis and Edith Bloem

Kroonstad United Democratic Front leader, Dennis Bloem and his wife, Edith, were detained under the Emergency regulations on June 12. An application for their release, brought by their family members, was refused in the Bloemfontein Supreme Court last week.

Dennis Bloem, who runs a family-owned general dealer business in the coloured township of Brenthurst, near Kroonstad, is one of the founders of the UDF area committee in the area. During the past year he has been detained four times for a total of nearly nine months. Between June and December last year he was held under section 29 of the Internal Security Act. This year he was twice detained under section 50 of the Internal Security Act before being detained under the Emergency regulations six weeks ago. He has never been charged with any offence. This is Edith Bloem's first period of detention.

Dennis Bloem also worked closely with civic associations and student groups in the African township of Seelisooville. In January this year at least two members of the township council allegedly fired at him in his car. An urgent interdict restraining certain councillors from further threatening him was refused by the Bloemfontein Supreme Court. Both his house and his shop have been petrol-bombed.

The Bloems, both in their forties, have a large extended family dependent on them.

2 983 'lost' as those who leave SA outstrip settlers

Human 'deficit' as emigration surges

31/7/86 STAFF 236

Pretoria Correspondent

South Africa showed a net immigration and emigration loss of 2 983 people from January to May this year, compared to a net gain of 5 530 during the same period in 1985, according to the latest Central Statistical Service (CSS) bulletin

Those who left the country this year totalled 6 114, while 3 131 immigrants arrived

The figures for last year's corresponding

period were 4 065 and 9 595, says the bulletin

Of the 1 354 people who emigrated in May 1986, 507 (37,4 percent) gave Britain as their destination, while Australia also proved a popular haven with 438 (32,3 percent)

'UNSPECIFIED'

For the rest, 58 people left for Israel, 49 for the United States, 39 for Zimbabwe, 37 for the Netherlands, 25 for Canada, 20 for New Zealand, 19 for West Germany and 13

each for Ireland and Switzerland

Other destinations included Botswana, Malawi, Mauritius, Taiwan, Denmark and Portugal, while 79 left for "unspecified" countries

Among the 6 114 emigrants who left in the first five months of 1986, the most economically active men (1 032) are described in the bulletin as "professional, technical and related workers"

These include 215 engineers, 214 administrative

and managerial workers, 46 doctors and dentists, 120 accountants and 128 "educationists"

Sales staff (244), clerical and related workers (388) and production and related workers (441) are also in high demand, according to the bulletin

HOLIDAY VENUE

In contrast, South Africa gained 496 "professional technical and related workers" from January to May this year a net loss of 536 in this particular category

As far as foreign visitors are concerned, there were 262 103 arrivals in South Africa between January and May and 290 218 departures

Britain is still by far the most popular overseas holiday venue for South Africans, with 9 486 going there in May 1986 alone, followed by Zimbabwe (5 554), Swaziland (3 994), Botswana (2 847), the United States (2 845) and West Germany (2 690)

Staff exodus hits computer industry

230 By Jaap Boekkoo

3/13/86
SMK
VDD

The computer industry in South Africa is being hit by an exodus of staff, and in Transvaal and Natal there are some 900 vacancies right now, according to the head of a recruitment agency.

Mr Tim Sargeant says that if 500 good programmers walked into his agency today each one could be placed into a job immediately.

Next year hundreds of computer workers will leave the country after long delays in their immigration applications to other countries, Mr Sargeant

predicts. At the same time, he says, South Africa can no longer attract overseas skills. "We are flogging a dead horse there," he says.

"In the past we could import staff from overseas. They found this country financially attractive and the standard of living was far higher. That is no longer the case."

There are an estimated 20 000 workers in South Africa's computer industry, regarded as the fastest growing sector of the economy. Some firms are so short of workers that they are offering to train recruits free of charge.

The UK Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee published a report on sanctions yesterday that will make an important input into the intense debate on what further economic sanctions the UK should impose on SA.

Here is a selection of quotes from the all-party committee's 45-page report.

□ Strategic location

SA occupies a peculiarly important strategic location, commanding the sea routes between the Indian and Atlantic oceans.

It remains, and must remain, a priority for British and Alliance policy that, whatever future system of government it chooses for itself, SA should remain firmly outside the Soviet sphere of influence and should continue to be allied, if possible more closely, to the defence interests of North America and Western Europe.

□ Strategic minerals

SA constitutes the principal non-Soviet supplier of a number of vital industrial and strategic minerals, including metals in the platinum group and chromium and manganese ores.

While temporary shortages of these minerals as a result of all-out sanctions against the present regime might be ameliorated by recycling, substitution and resort to stockpiles, the UK and other Western countries have a longer-term interest in avoiding the danger of greater dependence on supplies from the Soviet Union.

Although a halt in the supply of SA gold would undoubtedly have effects on the speculative market, the enormous Western holdings of gold would ensure that there would be no risk of dependence on Soviet and other suppliers of gold for vital industrial purposes.

Indeed, SA's own dependence on gold exports — which provide 40%-50% of the country's foreign exchange earnings — is an important bargaining card in the hands of the industrialised nations.

□ Colonial legacy

There continue to be very close family ties between many of these English-speaking whites and people in the UK. Considerations for the safety and well-being of the English-speaking community should remain a proper concern.

The UK faces the possibility of a problem on a scale numerically similar to that experienced by France in accommodating white refugees from Algeria in the late 1950s and early 1960s.

At a time of high domestic unemployment, the difficulties involved in accommodating a large influx of British passport-holders would probably be relatively greater than those experienced by France.

UK ponders refugee influx after clamps



□ HOWE

JOHN BATTERSBY in London

□ Britain's responsibility

Despite the UK's subsequent good record in the process of granting independence, the means by which the white minority in SA obtained exclusive control over government and economy were largely facilitated by the inadequacy of the legislation adopted by our own Parliament, and the development of apartheid as a legal system was made possible by the British Parliament's release of its responsibilities for the non-white population in 1909.

□ The Commonwealth

Coherence of the Commonwealth can be re-established only by the renewed confidence of its black African members that the UK will opt for a united Commonwealth approach to the SA problem.

The outcome of the Commonwealth (Eminent Persons Group) mission has been greatly to increase support outside SA for the imposition of further sanctions and to polarise and harden attitudes within the SA political community towards further attempts at external mediation.

□ Howe peace mission

If Sir Geoffrey Howe returns from Pretoria empty-handed — or at least armed with specific proposals insufficient to satisfy the demands of those campaigning for comprehensive sanctions — pressure on the UK government to join in the imposition of at least some further negative measures is going to be intense.

□ Purpose of sanctions

Although in recent months ministers, including the Prime Minister, have sometimes given the impression that there is now a debate

about the principle of economic sanctions, it is clear that the real argument is about whether more punitive measures would achieve the policy objectives.

A decision to adopt comprehensive, mandatory sanctions, therefore total sanctions, as a means of softening the SA regime for a military victory by the ANC and its allies would involve the UK in conniving at the escalation of the present limited conflict into a full-scale civil war, which would almost certainly precipitate the bloodbath sanctions are designed to avert.

It has been generally conceded by our witnesses that the external action which has to date produced the most significant effect on the SA government was the decision last (northern) autumn of the Chase Manhattan Bank, and subsequently of other American and Western banks, to refuse to roll over official SA debts.

□ Effects on economy

The imposition of further sanctions will clearly have an impact in direct relationship to the severity of the level of sanctions imposed.

Although it is obviously impossible to predict the precise impact of different levels of sanctions imposed, there is no doubt that the effects of total withdrawal of international trade would be in the long term to produce a significant downturn in the economy and significant further unemployment.

□ Effects on government

If sanctions are intended to produce a relatively speedy political

response from the SA government, the most significant effects will be those indirectly on the government rather than directly on the economy.

Although sanctions would have negative effects on the economy in the long term, it might survive in the short term for rather longer than sometimes thought.

It is clear that this relief could be only temporary and that, after a while, sanctions would be likely to bite very hard.

□ Marshall Plan

Given the potential value of positive (as opposed to negative) measures, we would not discount the idea that a Marshall Plan approach should be offered to the SA government as a condition for the ending of apartheid and acceptance of the main political demands of the Community and the Commonwealth.

□ Majority rule

The onus is very much on the SA government, and white community in general, to take the steps necessary to ensure as peaceful a transition as possible to democratic rule.

It is significant that in statements about possible constitutional negotiations, President Botha's government has consistently referred to the sharing of power and has rejected the idea of a transfer of power to a majority government.

It is our fear that this attitude of the SA government, which probably reflects the views of the majority of the white community, will present a serious impediment to the negotiation of a new constitution for SA.

□ The way ahead

The policy decisions to be taken by the UK government are to a large extent dependent on the actions of President Ronald Reagan.

If he finds it impossible to take the minimum steps demanded by the Commonwealth and most other foreign governments — to release political prisoners, unban the ANC and other organisations, and begin the process of negotiating a new constitution — it will prove increasingly difficult for the UK government to continue to resist the wider-ranging economic measures supported by the Commonwealth and Community governments.

One approach which we have identified is to use the carrot of positive measures, and the prospect of substantial outside help in reversing SA's economic decline, in return for achieving real political progress.

Another approach is to use the stick of further negative pressures on the SA economy in an attempt to coerce the SA government.

We cannot be sure whether either will work. Things may have gone too far already.

Brain drain deals hefty blow to Jo'burg financial markets

Economica Reporter

JOHANNESBURG's financial markets have lost an unprecedented number of traders and other highly trained professionals in the last year to foreign banks.

The sector hit hardest, banking sources say, has been the city's foreign exchange-dealing rooms, where traders worried about the market's increasing contraction, and attracted by higher salaries, have moved to firms in London and Australia.

Foreign exchange specialists are frustrated because trading is limited to rand transactions, because the volume of trading has fallen sharply, and because, as one trader said, "they sense that the

hey-days of SA trading are over"

Executives say the drain has also taken gilt and share traders, as well as portfolio managers, corporate finance experts and some of the city's top economists.

A precise count of traders leaving SA is not available but banking and trading sources say the continuing personnel flight has hit most financial institutions.

"The marketplace in Johannesburg is a game of musical chairs, especially in the foreign exchange area," says Stan-

dard Merchant Bank executive director Graeme Bell

Among those who have left in the last year or plan to leave this year are Barclays senior dealer Paul Kemp and senior economist Lauretta Gell, Standard Bank investment manager Paul Jennings, Martin & Co economist Trevor Fernie, Nedbank economist Ian MacFarlane, J D Anderson economist Alan Jacobs, Ivor Jones economist Ian Lemon, and Mathison & Hollidge research analysts Meg Woods and Geoff Mirman.

In addition, trading sources say, Standard Merchant has lost two traders, and

two more are considering leaving Barclays.

Most of the financial professionals who leave the country are said to be in their twenties or early thirties. Many of them have made contacts at foreign banks while representing an SA institution in foreign transactions.

They move primarily to banks in Australia, where recent deregulation of financial markets has created enormous demand for trained trading specialists, and to London, where banks recruited in anticipation of the deregulation of equity markets late next month.

Salaries are said to approach £100 000

in London for an experienced gilt trader who would make R100 000 at a Johannesburg bank.

Foreign exchange operations have been the hardest hit, some say, because dealers there are the most specialised of financial professionals and feel threatened by moves towards market regulation which could eliminate their jobs.

But Barclays chief foreign exchange dealer Audrey Wilkie says many traders who left because of "political pressure and money" have signed contracts with foreign banks for two or three years, with the intention of returning to SA with international experience.

"THE VITAL VIEWPOINT"

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Advertisement in Annammar al-Madras

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ape Times, Saturday, August 2, 1986 3

Electric border fence goes 'live'

PRETORIA. — A 25km electric fence to repel refugees from Mozambique was switched on yesterday along the border between South Africa and Mozambique.

A South African Defence Force spokesman said here that the fence should be regarded as "live".

It is not known what voltage the fence carries, but it is thought to be lethal.

Notices at regular intervals in a number of languages warn people about the fence. Two fences running along both sides of the electrified fence are intended to protect people from accidental electrocution.

The fence runs from the south end of the Kruger National Park to the homeland of KaNgwane.

KaNgwane has decided to grant asylum to refugees, but South African authorities are repatriating thousands of starving refugees who continuously try to cross into South Africa. — Sapa

APARTHEID BAROMETER

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STATE OF EMERGENCY DETENTIONS

THE government refused to release the numbers or names of people detained under the Emergency regulations. However, three monitoring groups, the Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC), the Wits University-based Community Research Group (CRG) and the Progressive Federal Party's Missing Persons Bureau, estimate the total number of people detained so far to be over 10 000.

The DPSC lists the names of some 4 004 detainees, a decrease of about 600 since last week. The groups hardest hit are community and political activists, followed by students, scholars and teachers.

The DPSC bases its estimate of the total number of detentions on this list of 4 000 names, two known incidents of mass detentions which netted some 1 500 people (whose names are not known) and estimates of the number of unknown detentions.

There are indications, however, that these figures may be overly modest. For example, the DPSC lists about 20 detentions in Worcester. There have been unconfirmed reports that over 150 people were held there in the first day of the Emergency. Similar reports have been received from other small towns, notably Parys and Klerksdorp (where the DPSC lists only 20 detentions).

The PFP said it had the names of about 5 700 detainees by July 30.

According to a report released by the CRG last week, an average of 1 535 people have been detained per week during the Emergency, or 219 per day. This means an average of nine detentions every seven minutes. According to the CRG's analysis, 74 percent of the detainees are from political, community and educationally-based organisations, 18 percent are trade unionists and eight percent are from other organisations. The United Democratic Front has accounted for 69 percent of the affiliated detainees, with the National Forum having five percent of the total and 26 percent belonging to unaffiliated groups.

If the figure of 10 000 people having been detained under the Emergency is correct, it means that a total of nearly 13 000 people have been detained so far this year — more than the total for the whole of last year and 13 times the 1984 total.

DETENTIONS BY ORGANISATION



Botha's promise to scrap influx control entirely proved fully justified by the official announcement that TBVC residents (about a third of the total black population) are to be treated as aliens (*Current Affairs* August 1)

The task of administering the movement of TBVC citizens now falls to the Department of Home Affairs in conjunction with those states. A certain number of TBVC citizens will qualify either for South African identity documents or for restoration of their SA citizenship.

The onus is on individuals to apply for these, and Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha indicated that only about 1.7m of the approximately 9m TBVC residents will qualify.

The path to restored citizenship is rife with red tape and legal nuance. Many hopefuls will have to grapple with the concepts of "permanent residence" and "lawful residence." Both the Black Sash and the Legal Resources Centre (LRC) anticipate a flood of court cases in which the definitions will be clarified.

While less than 2m people could secure South African citizenship, the fate of the other 7m TBVC citizens remains cause for concern. As government interprets the existing laws, they have no chance to qualify either for South African identity documents, or for citizenship, and must remain foreigners.



Minister Botha ... no renegeing

The Home Affairs Department has made a number of statements — none of which has helped clarify its position. According to Stoffel Botha, "The government had already in 1984 stated in parliament that TBVC citizens would be dealt with as aliens in terms of the Aliens Act, but that special measures for the movement of citizens between those states and the Republic will remain in force."

The "special measures" are an exemption in terms of Section 7 bis of the Aliens Act, which exempts TBVC citizens from the re-

quirement of a temporary residence permit, and other measures laid down in bilateral agreements with the TBVC states.

According to these agreements, made at the time of independence and in the spirit of Grand Apartheid, "the citizens of the TBVC states who wished to work in the RSA had to have prior consent. Likewise such citizens who wished to remain in the RSA for longer than 14 days had to obtain approval," Stoffel Botha says.

Technically, it means that citizens of the TBVC states will be treated differently to aliens from other countries. They will, however, still have to get permission to work in SA — only the procedure for obtaining permits is different. This certainly does not allow for freedom of movement or freely seeking employment. Penalties for employing people from TBVC states without permission will still be governed by the Aliens Act.

However, LRC Director Geoff Budlender says the Aliens Act exemption waiving the need to carry a temporary residence applies to more than short visits, and may cover to extended periods of residence. "There is a conflict between the exemption in terms of the Aliens Act, and the provisions laid down in the bilateral agreements which say TBVC residents need prior permission to be in SA for longer than 14 days," says Budlender.

He adds that every release put out by the department has only confused the whole

matter further: "At the moment we are not sure whether the exemption will continue to apply. A major problem is that it is discretionary and can be withdrawn at any time."

Exemption

The *FM* asked the department to define exactly what the exemption covers, but at the time of going to press had not received a reply.

The simple solution would be automatically to restore SA citizenship rights to everyone who lost them. But on this score the whole matter is further complicated by secret discussions between the TBVC governments and Pretoria on the issue of dual citizenship.

Bophuthatswana has already enacted a new citizenship law rejecting dual citizenship for its citizens (*Current Affairs* July 4). Not unexpectedly, TBVC governments are reluctant to assist in undermining their so-called statehood and the "citizenship" that goes with it.

In his statement last week, Stoffel Botha said "there is no question of renegeing on the undertakings that have been given to the TBVC states." It is unfortunate, though, that President PW Botha gave the impression in January that he was making a promise to all South African blacks.

"For the moment there is no problem about TBVC citizens remaining in SA," says Budlender. According to Home Affairs, implementation of the Aliens Act — and its adjunct, the Regulation of Admission of Persons to the Republic Act of 1972 — is in limbo pending outcome of negotiations with the TBVC states.

But migrants whose contracts are due to expire, and those who need new ones, are already experiencing problems. In the absence of clarity from the department, local officials are as usual already applying their own rules. One woman working in Johannesburg on contract was told last week by an immigration officer that TBVC people were all to be sent back. ■

F. M. 5/8/82 235
CITIZENSHIP

Alienating the TBVC

Scrapping the pass laws on July 1 eased the burden of millions of blacks — but not for those who automatically lost their South African citizenship when Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (the TBVC states) become "independent"

Moves to control their entry into the Republic as they search for better employment prospects have introduced a new form of influx control. Says the Black Sash's Sheena Duncan "Our work hasn't changed much. Instead of proving a set of criteria for Section 10 rights, we are helping people obtain ID documents and citizenship by proving a dif-

ferent set of criteria for permanent residence"

President PW Botha promised one citizenship for all South Africans *permanently resident* in SA. This created two classes of black citizens: those of the TBVC states, and a second group made up of anyone not Xhosa, Tswana or Venda.

The latter are now free to move and sell their labour where they choose, and may establish a business anywhere in the Republic. The Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act and the Trespass Act (as well as the Group Areas Act) remain as means to enforce "orderly urbanisation". It is too soon to know whether prosecutions under these acts have increased.

The scepticism with which many blacks greeted what most people believed was

P.T.O.

12/18/86
BUS DAY
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Govt puts squeeze on illegals

SOPHIE TEMA

EMPLOYERS will have to provide details of illegal workers to help government in their repatriation.

Government claims that the influx of illegal job-seekers has increased in recent months and is calling on employers not to employ them.

Those entering SA without the necessary documents will be repatriated.

Countries affected by this move are Mozambique, Lesotho, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Swaziland.

Director-general of the Department of Manpower Piet van der Merwe says the move is being taken to protect jobs for SA citizens.

"South Africa has 1,3-million illegal foreign workers who will be repatriated and replaced by the 700 000 jobless."

He says the move will not affect workers from the TBVC areas and those with a service contract.

"We must distinguish between the two types. There are those with a contract and an employer. They number between 300 000 and 350 000.

"Then there are those who enter the country illegally and take up employment.

"These number 1,3-million and they work for very low wages because they fear being exposed."

He appealed to employers to give South Africans preference.

Hundreds pack seminars on emigration

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6/9/86

WJL ARGUS

Weekend Argus
Correspondent

DURBAN. — Hundreds of people were turned away from a seminar on emigrating.

"We had booked a 400-seat ballroom at one of the top hotels. We could have filled an area twice that size," said Mr Lance Taljaard, director of a removals company.

"Ten days after our advertisement we had to start turning people away."

His company has been running smaller seminars explaining what to expect in foreign countries.

He said he was surprised by the number of people moving to countries they had never seen.

"I went to check the effects on a businessman who is moving to Australia and discovered he had never been there."

"He was prepared to move his household, car and uproot his family on reports."

This week's seminar will be

addressed by executives from moving firms in the United States, Britain and Australia.

"The recession has meant that people are looking around. There are no new jobs, no promotional opportunities and people are less mobile."

"They hope the grass is greener abroad."

"There is a serious 'brain drain' of business people and professionals to Australia and the United States."

DD 29/8/86 (236)

Warning on emigration

Dispatch Correspondent

DURBAN — South Africans who emigrate for their children's sakes are hiding behind their children and leaving the country they love for the wrong reason, says Sir Laurens van der Post

Sir Laurens, who was speaking at the 68th annual meeting of the Durban Child and Family Welfare Society, went on to say that parents then also risked losing their children's love

Children in South Africa today are more than ready to face whatever their parents may have to face, he said, and warned that "we must not fail them because if we do, we fail the future"

Using the evacuation of hundreds of British schoolchildren to the United States during World War 2 as an example, Sir Laurens said many had become "sour and embittered" adults

This was because they felt their parents had thought they could not take the war and face it

alongside their loved ones, he said

The problem in South Africa had worried him for several months, said Sir Laurens, as the number of "coincidental" meetings he had had with South African emigrants in London had continued increasing

Turning to the situation in South Africa today Sir Laurens said "We won't fail if we stand together"

He then told the story of two Russian brothers who were separated when one emigrated, and the pact they had made to write a specifically worded letter to one another with a black pen if things were going well and with a red one if problems arose

The day arose when the brother left behind in Russia wrote the usual message only to add that he could not buy a red pen

Said Sir Laurens "South Africa hasn't run out of red pens yet, when we do we are in trouble"

S A blacks in Germany

Mercury Correspondent

NATM-HELL
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BONN—A few black South African refugees are among the 93 000 who, so far this year, have sought asylum in West Germany

But their numbers are very small when compared with those from Lebanon, Syria, Ghana, Pakistan and Bangladesh who make up the majority of the applicants

It is because of the almost 'open door' policy that West Germany has operated for asylum seekers that Chancellor Helmut Kohl yesterday announced a number of measures he hoped would stem the flow. One of the proposals is to make airlines pay fines if they bring refugees to West Germany illegally

Argus 22/8/86 (236)

Computer expert brain drain — headache for SA

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — An exodus of computer experts, which threatens to create growing brain-drain headaches for companies in both the public and private sectors, has been revealed by a nationwide survey.

The authors of the survey disclose that one in every 20 computer professionals has joined the queue to find alternative employment overseas — triggered by concern over the political climate in South Africa or convinced that career prospects look better abroad.

Emigration now tops the causes of worrying labour turnover and staff shortage problems at all levels in computer operations — from department heads to systems analysts and programmers.

Mr Tim Sargeant, managing director of the CPL computer consultancy, estimates that at least 1 000 out of a national total of 20 000 computer professionals are in the exodus queue.

About 250 quit South Africa to find jobs overseas in 1985 and the rate of emigration had more than doubled in the first six months of this year.

"There's a worldwide shortage of trained computer personnel, so they find little trouble in finding good new posts overseas," he said.

"The most popular destinations seem to be Australia, Britain, the United States, New Zealand and Canada. We understand the backlog of applications to emigrate to Australia is so long it may take a year to clear.

"It spells problems for South Africa. There is a chronic shortage of key computer personnel already and if and when we see the start of an economic recovery the problems set by shortages of trained computer teams will be acute," he said.

Miss Jane Ashburner, head of the remunerations division of P-E Corporate Services, which undertook the survey in a joint exercise with CPL, has found evidence that employers are dangling bigger cash carrots to tempt their computer staffers to stay in their jobs.

Not only had their salaries been increased by 12,3 percent over the past 12 months — way ahead of the

overall average — there had also been a sharp increase in special fringe benefits such as car and housing perks.

A 13th cheque was now commonplace for computer personnel as a year-end bonus. And 29 percent of data process managers and 33 percent of their assistant managers were on even bigger bonuses.

The costs of stemming the drain are mounting. The survey finds that it takes at least R4 500 to replace even a relatively junior computer worker on about R1 500 a month — mainly because of heavy expenses on new recruitment and training programmes.

Consultants beat embassy restrictions

The Argus Foreign Service

MELBOURNE. — Australia's decision to restrict embassy services in South Africa will be a boon for the private migration industry.

Migration consultants already serving the lucrative market of South African business and professional people seeking permanent residence in Australia are expected to expand.

They are likely to service entrepreneurs and tourists wanting temporary entry permits.

The man who heads Price Waterhouse's migration consultancy, Mr Stirling Henry, is currently in South Africa looking for business.

He predicts South Africa could go the way of Taiwan where private consultants have flourished in the absence of an Australian government migration service.

In the financial year just ended, Australian embassy staff in South Africa recorded more than 41 000 inquiries compared with only 12 000 the year before.

As well, migration visas totalled 4 602 which was the highest annual figure since 1976.

Most S/A emigrants head for Britain, Australia

PRETORIA—The United Kingdom and Australia are drawing the majority of South African emigrants a Central Statistical Service survey shows

Of the 1 075 people who left the country during June, 429 went to Britain and 281 to Australia. Only nine of these held Australian citizenship — probably an indication of Australia's generous immigration policy.

Some 390 of the 429 U.K.-bound emigrants were U.K. citizens.

Other countries which proved popular with emigrants during June were the U.S. (73 emigrants, of whom 14 were U.S. citizens), Canada (38, one Canadian citizen), Zimbabwe (69, 49 citizens), Holland (42, 33 citizens), France (11, nine citizens), Switzerland (11, two citizens) and Mauritius (eight, four citizens).

Emigrants left South Africa at a decreased rate of 36 a day during June, compared with 40 a day during April and 44 during May.

The total number of emigrants climbed to 7 189 for the first six months of this year, compared with 5 006 for the same period last year.

Brain drain

But immigrants crashed to 3 647 from 11 259 during the same period, resulting in a nett loss of 3 542 South African inhabitants for the first half of this year, compared with a gain of 6 253 people during the same period last year.

Emigration from January to June this year resulted in a 'brain drain' of 1 215 professional and technical workers.

They included 252 engineers, 51 doctors and dentists, 145 accountants and 150 educationists.

Pupils and students totalled 1 621. Of the 7 189 emigrants, 4 190 were economically inactive.

Government spokesmen could not explain the slight downswing in emigrants for June, but suggested that the weak rand acted as a brake.

— (Sapa)

Emigration dropped to 36 a day in June

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Eve Post 19/6/81

PRETORIA — The number of people who emigrated during June this year decreased to 36 a day, compared to 40 a day in April and 44 a day in May, the Central Statistical Service in Pretoria reports

Government spokesmen were unable explain the downswing, but the weak rand was suggested as one reason

The 1 075 people who emigrated from South Africa during June and

the 516 who immigrated, left the country with a deficit of 559 people

The number of foreign tourists to South Africa plunged from 45 783 in June last year to 38 431 in June this year.

A total of 53 085 South African residents left on overseas visits

It has been speculated that many of these are in fact young people leaving the country for good, but no official reaction to this could be obtained — Sapa

by Duncan Guy

Africa's massive refugee problem, largely initiated by artificial state boundaries established by colonial powers, is also a means of stimulating development and progress.

This is the view of visiting Belgian refugee expert Professor Werner Cornelius of the Antwerp University College for Developing Countries.

Yesterday he ended a seven-week stay in South Africa as guest of the Africa Institute of South Africa.

He believes that although it is best for refugees to return home of their own free will, African refugees are often able to assimilate with people in their host countries and benefit their new home regions by attracting foreign aid

"Organisations such as the

Refugees stimulate host nations

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United Nations High Commission for Refugees do not distinguish whether people receiving aid are refugees or locals — so the whole area benefits," he said

"In Africa, refugees are usually fleeing incidents organised by top level authorities, not fighting between themselves and their neighbours. Common borders frequently see two-way refugee traffic."

He mentioned as an example the movement of Simba tribesmen to Sudan from Zaire and a movement in the opposite direction of black Sudanese

Christians fleeing Islamic rule in Sudan

Professor Cornelius added that Africa accounted for half of the world's refugees — some 5 million people — and that the refugee problem was expected to rise dramatically in the next 10 years. Reasons for the increase would be:

- Continued political instability because of authority being linked to individuals and not to institutions;

- The First World, with its own problems of recession, becoming less able to offer assistance, and;

- Africa not building up institutions to solve the problems

Speaking of his visit to two Mozambican refugee camps in the Eastern Transvaal, he said the refugees appeared not to wish to return to Mozambique. He would not comment further.

Strange case of the instant linguists

By SEFAKO NYAKA

MYSTERY surrounds the whereabouts — and country of origin — of the 10 women and five children arrested by Security Forces while wandering through the Kruger National Park

According to news reports, the group originally crossed the Limpopo from the Kasengwe village of Zimbabwe two months ago to look for work in the Gazankulu homeland

After reportedly working at brickworks in the homeland, the group — with enough money, clothes and food — decided to get back into Zimbabwe, but lost its way and wandered into the Kruger Park, where the 15 were arrested

On Tuesday evening, the group was interviewed in the news slot of the SABC-TV, and spoke perfect Tsonga, a language not spoken in the Ndebele-speaking Southern province of Zimbabwe

"We have a reporter on the spot and if those people claimed they were from Zimbabwe, then that is not my problem," said André Geysler, editor-in-chief of TV1, 2 and 3 news

Geysler, who admitted the group spoke Tsonga, said they were being

held in Nelspruit while the South African authorities decided on their future

But a Lieutenant Botha, at the Nelspruit Police Station, denied the group was there

"I don't know where they are being held but I think it is at a police station close to the Kruger National Park," he said

The mystery deepened further when the SABC-TV news editor, Jeremy Thorpe, said the group had not worked in South Africa but in Mozambique and were trying to find their way from there to Zimbabwe when they strayed into the Kruger Park

A Zimbabwean official confirmed that Tsonga is not spoken in the Kasengwe village

A linguist at the University of the Witwatersrand said a different dialect of Tsonga is spoken in the areas bordering Mozambique, but it differs from the Tsonga spoken in the Gazankulu bantustan

"It is amazing that people can learn a foreign language in less than two months and speak it as fluently as those people did on television," he said

W. Geysler
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15/11/76

Aussie surgeons slate recruitment from SA

The Star's Foreign News Service

MELBOURNE — A Sydney hospital's attempts to recruit South African doctors is hypocritical and will have a disastrous effect, surgeons claim

Sutherland Hospital advertisements in worldwide medical publications, including the *South African Medical Journal*, could lead to loss of jobs for Australian surgeons who wish to work in local hospitals, claim the surgeons

A spokesman, Dr John Harrison, said the recruitment of South African surgeons to any Australian hospital was "full of hypocrisy" in view of the Australian Government's long-term stance against apartheid

Sutherland Hospital placed the ads after five orthopaedic surgeons, who withdrew their services during a doctor's dispute in 1984, did not return

One of two South African doctors who responded, Dr David Barnes, said he had a letter of acknowledgement and was expecting further advice

He runs two private orthopaedic clinics in Johannesburg

Dr Barnes said he had applied for academic reasons only

He was not interested in the money because his successful private practice earned him R300 000 a year

Nuns taken by rebels released

MAPUTO — Two nuns from Italy and one from Portugal, abducted and held for several months by rebels, were turned over to representatives of their governments yesterday

Mozambique's news agency AIM, said the three nuns had been abducted by rebels and taken into Malawi

A Mozambique Government official travelled to Malawi this week and took them to Maputo. They are in good health

The two Italian nuns, Sisters Almira Lombani and Erimana Botas, were kidnapped last November in northern Niassa province. The Portuguese nun, Sister Maria de Jesus Figueira, was abducted in March in Manpula province — Sapa-AP

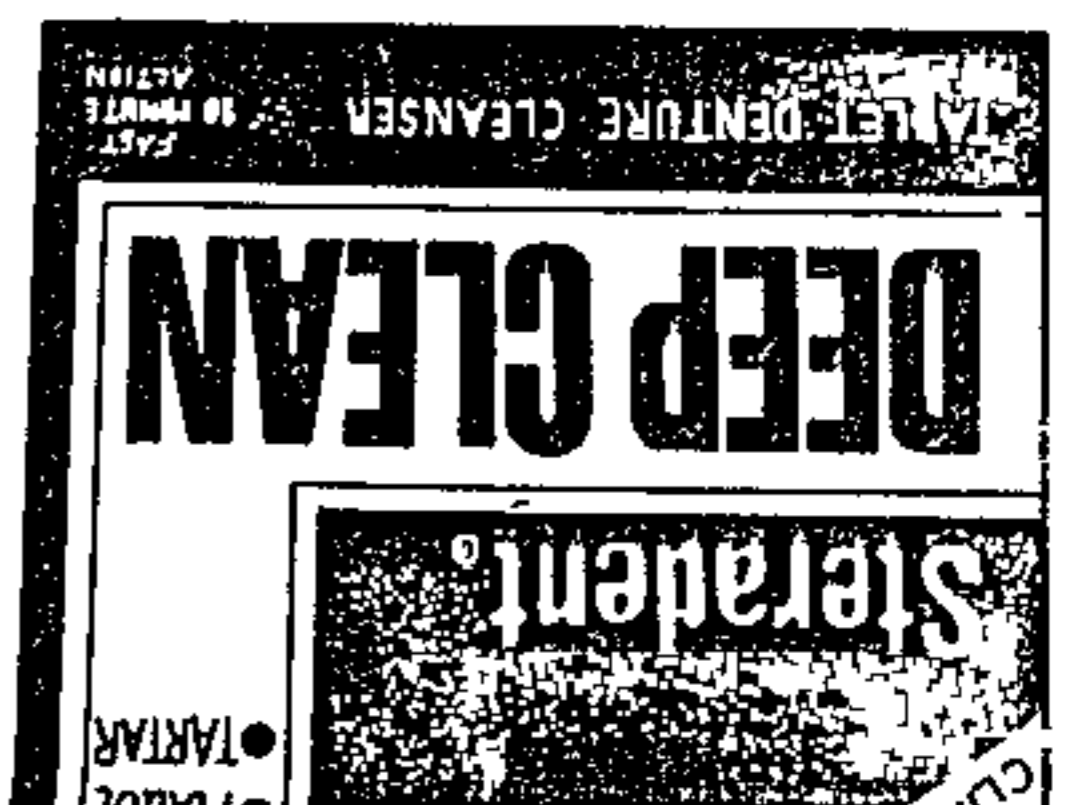
THE NEWS TODAY Aussie hospital slate

A Sydney hospital's attempts to recruit African doctors is hypocritical and will

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Govt denies 'witchhunt' for aliens:

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN — The Department of Home Affairs has denied that it is conducting a "witchhunt" against aliens with the spate of recent requests to firms to furnish details of their employees

The requests by the department for personnel information regarding non-South African employees — received by most major firms during the past few weeks — has fueled speculation of further government action against sanctions threats in the wake of Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha's counter-threat to deport all aliens

This has, however, been denied. Allegations that the requested information has anything to do with the recent government announcement that all residents of the TBVC self-governing states working in South Africa will now have to obtain work permits have also been denied. Such a move would probably affect several million black migrant workers

The interest of all

The Home Affairs request for widescale employee information on non-South Africans also follows a radio interview with the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, this week in which he urged employers to "root out" illegal aliens. He said this was in the interest of all South Africans

However, a spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs, Mr C P Theron, said aliens in the country — either employed or "sojourning" — were their responsibility and they were continuously updating their records. This was not a concerted effort to "root out" illegal aliens

"We have been sending out these forms since 1984 to employers. It is nothing new and has nothing to do with any mass deportations being planned, although of course illegal aliens will have to return to their country of origin. This is standard procedure with any country."

Mr Theron said he had no estimates of the number of illegal aliens in the country. However, the Government has recently expressed concern at the "alarming" number of Mozambican refugees streaming into the country

that as an... could be uncovered... bearing on any development... present a scheme... August 27 to coincide... in whether... Prospecting rights for the area belong... fields.

Fewer emigrate to Australia than in 1981-82

MELBOURNE — Though applications from Southern Africa for visas to settle in Australia have risen sharply this year, immigration into Australia is still below the peak achieved in 1981-82

Figures show that 1 986 South Africans left the country to settle in Australia in 1976-77 — the 12-month period that covered the Soweto riots — rising to 2 924 in 1977-78.

By 1980-81, the arrival figure had jumped to 3 394 and reached a peak the following year when 3 518 South Africans landed in Australia

MARSHALL WILSON

But, according to a spokesman for the Department of Immigration in Canberra, 1 407 South Africans arrived to settle between July and December 1985, with 1 679 having arrived in the 12 months before that

The spokesman said that so far this year the department had received 3 232 applications from throughout Southern Africa

He said of 4 602 visas issued in 1985-86, 43% were to skilled workers and business migrants with money to invest, 40% went to

immigrants with close family ties in Australia and about 15% to those with some family ties in Australia

"We get more than 1-million applications from people all over the world wanting to come to Australia and unfortunately there is a very high proportion of those whom we simply cannot accept," the spokesman said

He said there was no discriminatory policy involving SA Officials in SA processed each application as it came in and so far there had been no government decree to tighten procedures in the Republic.

AIRLINE MOVEMENTS

Table with multiple columns and rows, mostly illegible due to high contrast and noise. Some faint text is visible in the first few rows.

Nightmare ends — illegal city migrant freed

5/12/86
15/9/86

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Weekend Argus Reporter

A CONVICTED illegal immigrant has been reunited with his common-law wife and their three children in Woodstock after his attorney convinced immigration authorities he should be freed

Portuguese Fernando Motto spent three nights in jail this week before a court found him

guilty of entering South Africa illegally.

After being convicted he should, according to the law, have remained in jail until the Department of Immigration decided whether to grant him permanent residence or deport him — which may have taken months

Motto's attorney, Mr Keith Hamblin, had earlier managed to have the case — originally

due to be heard in two weeks — heard this week, shortening the time the accused would have to spend in custody

Mr Hamblin said after Motto's release he was "extremely grateful" to the immigration authorities

"They were very helpful," he said

Motto's freedom means he can bring forward his marriage to the mother of his children. For nine years marriage was denied the couple because of the provisions of the recently scrapped Mixed Marriages Act

Marriage now will also help to speed his permanent residence permit

Motto, a fitter and turner, told Cape Town Magistrate's Court he came to South Africa from Mozambique in 1972 on contract to a Springs construction company

On his way back to Mozambique he was given a speeding ticket and was issued with a temporary permit allowing him to return to pay the fine. He failed to renew this when it expired in 1975

He applied for permanent residence but nothing happened

Complaint

He moved to Cape Town to take up a job offer, met his wife-to-be and was "so happy here" he did not want to leave. He did not want to return to Mozambique because of the political troubles there

He worked as a barman until last month, when he resigned

His common-law wife, My-moena Karriem, said Motto's "nightmare" began when a police officer arrived at his home, acting on a complaint from his neighbours who suspected the house was a brothel

A policeman started searching for an "Oriental man"

She told him she had never had Oriental men in her house but had her mother and young brother living with her. The policeman then arrested her husband

She said Motto was a loving husband, father and a good provider for her and their three children. They used his name and she wore his wedding ring

The magistrate, Mr M J Tolken, fined Motto R100 (or 50 days)

bush capital of Jamba, in south-eastern Angola

However, in the last few weeks the situation has changed. Unita is no longer in control of Munhango

Western diplomatic and intelligence observers say the situation round the town on the Benguela railway line is fluid. Fighting is fierce between Unita and the 4 000 to 5 000 Fapla troops in the area

Bombed

Meanwhile, Fapla units have concentrated round Lucusse in spite of being harried by Unita guerrillas

It is understood that some elements of the Lucusse force have moved to the swollen Lungue-Bungo River where they will make an attempt to make a crossing

Fapla would then be in a position to strike at the Unita strongholds of Canganba and Gaga Coutinho.

For the last two weeks, Fapla aircraft have bombed Unita positions and logistic centres south of the Lungue-Bungo River, including Canganba and Gaga Coutinho

New Arab bombs warning

Weekend Argus
Foreign Service

BONN — West German security officials have warned that Arab terrorists are planning a new wave of bombings throughout Europe

According to Mr Wolfga Zuchowsky, director of the West Berlin Interior Ministry security office, US and German military bases are the most likely targets

He said "We must reckon that something could happen in the near future"

"Such attacks would cut out of the Arab realm and would be connected to the Middle East conflict"

He said they had only "general indications" of Arab intentions, but since the Berlin synagogue attack security authorities were on constant alert

In Italy tighter security has been ordered at embassies, Jewish schools, airline offices and cultural centres in the wake of the Karachi hijack and the attack on a synagogue in Turkey

Down the brain drain

236

SA is losing top computer people at a rate of at least 500 a year from its pool of 6 000-7 000 programmers, analyst-programmers and other specialists

Most of those leaving are key people in major computer installations in financial institutions, mining houses, oil, motor and retail companies. The cost of replacing their skills will be massive.

The main reason for emigration appears to be political and economic uncertainty, but other factors are greater international job opportunities and high salaries abroad.

Favourite destinations are the US, Australia and the UK. The US-bound are chiefly young, single, English-speaking men who initially take contracts with big corporations or government agencies. Particularly in demand are those with IBM experience.

Remuneration in dollars, especially at the present rand conversion rate, puts them well ahead of counterparts remaining in SA. It also puts them in a position to command massive salary hikes if they return home after their contracts expire.

Presently, about 10 people a month are heading for the US, according to computer services consultant Don Gray. And, he says, the US will experience its biggest demand ever for computer experts next year, with the introduction of a new tax structure that will mean changes to payrolls, pension schemes and social security systems, as well as the launch of many new financial products.

Australia is the chosen destination of older people, usually married, who are seeking a



Consultant Gray... hard to fill posts

similar lifestyle to SA's but with less political uncertainty. Of the 20 a month emigrating, some transfer to South African computer companies represented in Australia but others see opportunities in the country's desperate need for computer skills as it rapidly implements new technology.

Highest demand now is for machine skills — for doers rather than theorists — and

Gray says he knows of senior computer personnel who have downgraded to be accepted as immigrants. Once there, however, they rapidly regain lost ground.

Gray says many of the 10 computer experts leaving for the UK each month are returning residents. "These are mostly people who were recruited to work in SA on contract, decided they liked the country and stayed. Now, however, they feel the political — and, consequently, the economic — future of the country is too uncertain to stay."

Another factor playing a part in the brain drain is threatened technological isolation. The US and European countries have already moved to halt the flow of scientific information and expertise to SA and top computer personnel don't want to risk falling behind on international developments.

The main problem, of course, is to fill empty posts. This, says Gray, will be difficult as there's reluctance by many employers to train computer personnel because of an average annual 30% turnover of staff in this field.

"It seems more likely that as the shortage of analysts and programmers grows more acute and demand for their services increases, more will turn to consulting. And they'll virtually be able to write their own cheques."

Gray himself has established a consulting company with some 50 experts on tap. And at an average of R25 an hour, these contractors are already earning upwards of R4 000 a month.

less efficient stations?

As it stands, two Amcoal collieries are due for closure, while Goldfields is trying to keep its affected mine open. All the mines are in the northern Free State and near Vereeniging.

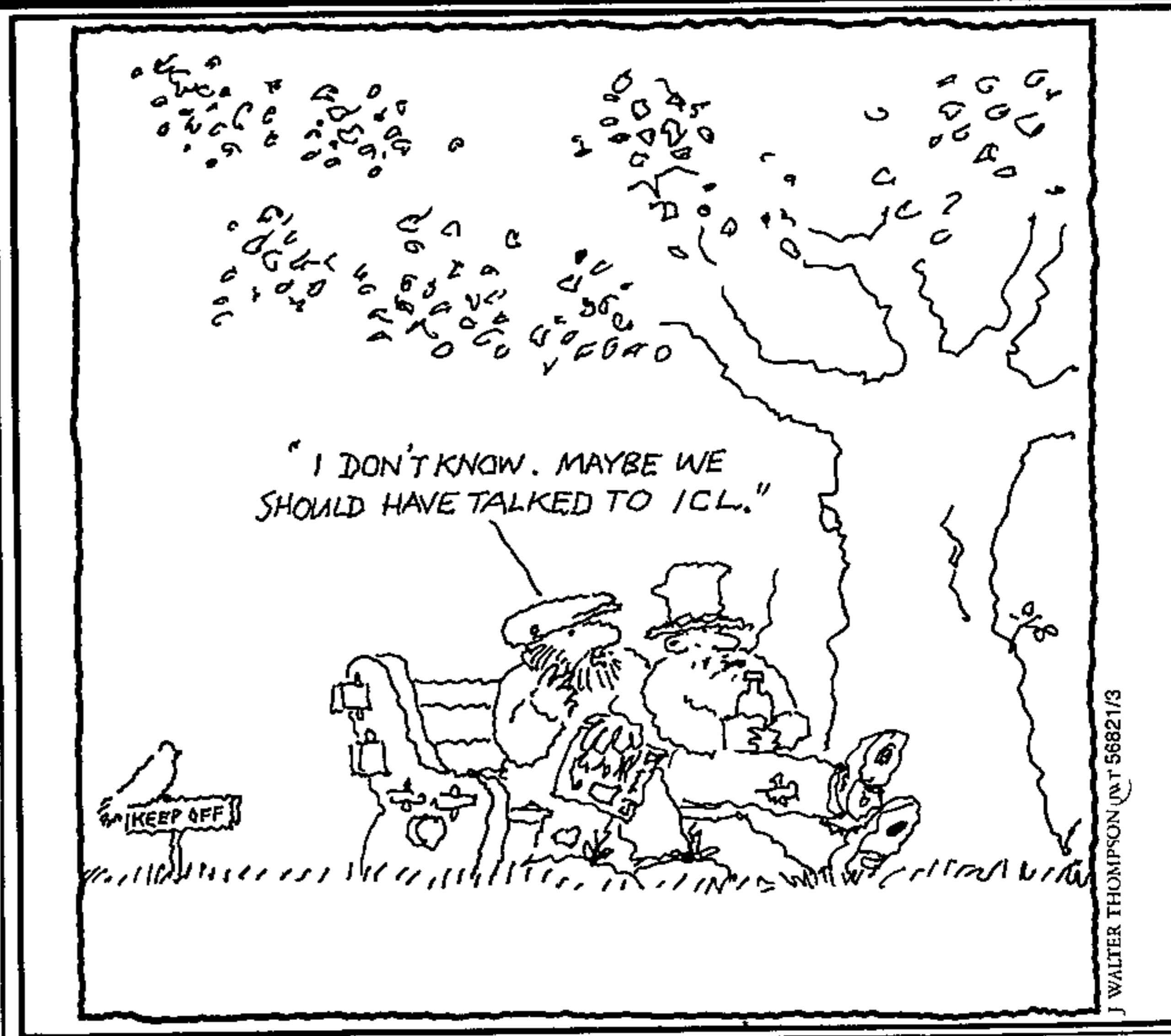
The Amcoal collieries facing the chop are Vierfontein, whose contract to supply Escom ends in March 1988, and Cornelia, which currently feeds the Vaal power station. Cornelia's contract ends in March 1989.

Some hope

Goldfield Coal's Coalbrook colliery will cease supplying the Taabos and Highveld power stations in October 1989. But for Coalbrook, at least, this will hopefully not be the end.

An Escom spokesman tells the *FM* the need for large coal supplies will fall heavily once the old power stations move onto reserve capacity. Amcoal has decided the reduced coal demand does not justify the continued operation of its collieries and Escom has found alternative supplies.

Vierfontein's annual report says Escom has requested a reduction in output from the colliery to 25 000 t until production ceases.



J. WALTER THOMPSON (W) 56821/3

Amcoal MD Dave Rankin says the mine was coming to the end of its economic life — production in the 1986 financial year fell by 33,1% from 1,23 Mt to 822 000 t. But most of the 642 employees should be relocated, as part of group policy.

Similarly, output at the Cornelia colliery has dropped by 32%, from 2,8 Mt to 1,9 Mt last year, after the closure of the Klip power station. Cornelia also has a limited working life.

On the other hand, Coalbrook colliery still

has considerable reserves, according to a Gold Fields spokesman, and new markets for the coal are being sought.

At this stage, he says, the company has ruled out retrenchment of the 800-strong labour force.

VIV BARTLETT

Pointers to growth

IN MY
OPINION



Viv Bartlett, is MD of Barclays National Industrial Bank Limited (Barnib). He sees positive signs for the South African economy, but the innovative marketer is likely to lead the way.

The level of confidence in the South African economy has perked up markedly in recent months.

One sure barometer of general business confidence is the level of activity in the corporate instalment credit industry. Increasing requests for industrial finance imply optimism for the medium-term business outlook, as this market has traditionally serviced the bulk of corporate financing needs for plant, machinery, office equipment and fleet vehicles.

For the first time in two years we are seeing a notable surge in demand for instalment credit for capital assets. Barnib's leasing division has experienced a significant increase in activity since June and new business volumes in September set a record, well exceeding levels in both 1984 and 1985.

However, industry figures are not yet available and it is too soon to say whether the trends we are experiencing are representative of the industry as a whole.

Demand is especially strong for finance for computer hardware and systems and related hi-tech office products, vehicles, irrigation units and aircraft.

Sanctions moves appear to be playing a decisive role in demand for computers, but technological trends generally, and the propensity to displace labour wherever possible, are also probable major incentives.

The fringe benefits tax and uncertainty in the car fleet industry caused operators to keep vehicles longer. The fact that cars now have to be replaced for operating economy and the recent pegging of the phase-in of fringe benefits tax has precipitated a surge in demand for vehicle finance.

The devastating effects of the drought have caused the surge in sales of centre-pivot and wheel-move irrigation units, especially in south-western Free State, western Transvaal and parts of the northern Transvaal.

The demand for finance for manufacturing plant and machinery is, however, not demonstrating favourable trends. There are several reasons for this, but before identify-

ing them I would like to return to the question of business confidence.

The increase has been primarily in evidence in consumer-related fields of activity — retailers, manufacturers and consumer non-durables, packaging, printing and related areas. Some rebound was probably inevitable because stock levels had become uncomfortably low. However, the most important reasons for the general easing of anxiety are probably the significant increase in the gold price to above \$400 and the perceived reduction in levels of unrest.

There's an attitude which seems determined to "talk up" the economy, while choosing not to analyse too carefully the downside potential of unresolved political issues and the imposition of sanctions.

Be that as it may, the actual level of commitment in the economy remains low and business spending on fixed investment and stocks continues to decline in real terms, while the consumer is taking time to decide whether to replace ageing durable goods.

There are good reasons for this. Capacity utilisation in general is relatively low, with certain sectors operating at below 50%, and the consumer accumulated so many durable goods during the 1979-1984 boom he does not yet feel a pressing need to replace.

The implication is that in many instances there is little need for major capital expenditure for the next three to four years. Major industries such as steel, cement, motor manufacturing, sugar and timber, in which there has been considerable growth in the past, have all made their required capex in new plant and are unlikely to be investing further in the near future.

Indeed, the withdrawal of the section 12 incentive taxation allowances, which were so vital to many corporate expansion projects, was foreseen a few years ago. This precipitated a surge of fixed investment which advanced capacity well ahead of expected normal demand, never mind the depressed activity of the past two years.

On balance, therefore, we're experiencing sectors of genuine activity and growth in the demand for certain assets. This is by no means apparent across the board. However, it indicates that there need not be undue pessimism and negativity in the business sector, nor should there be unsubstantiated euphoria precipitated by the "we stand alone" syndrome.

The challenge for the business community is to seek those areas of sustainable activity

and growth, and apply their inherently positive attitudes to opportunities capable of contributing to sound economic growth in this country.

Client relationships indicate that the recent experience of very high interest rates and the resultant need for much tighter financial discipline, coupled with the need for more careful segmentation of products and markets has caused a leaner, more competitive breed to emerge within certain companies.

This augurs well for the continued development of the much-debated "free market system" which, I am convinced, holds the key to the long-term prosperity of SA.

In a way, the present time provides the classic opportunity for the imaginative and innovative marketer. If he can come up with an appealing message, he may succeed in enticing consumers to buy his product. Product appeal, packaging and pricing, will, therefore, be decisive.

The same principles will apply to the suppliers of goods to the corporate sector. An example of the successful application of taking a fully-packaged corporate product direct to the appropriate market segment is the concept of joint finance companies (or vendor leasing, as it is known overseas).

Barnib has relationships with suppliers serving a wide range of industries from earthmoving equipment to computers and we have seen rapid growth recently with record new business volumes in September.

The capability of our industrial partners to offer finance facilities simultaneously with sales presentations offers a competitive edge which can often tip the balance in their favour. The capability of the industrial supplier to call upon the expertise of his banker partner means competitive deals can be structured with a minimum of delay to the benefit of both the supplier and purchaser.

In conclusion, I speak personally when I say I see many encouraging signs of substantive optimism in the present climate. The sustainability of this optimism is in delicate balance and will depend on many factors beyond the immediate control of the business community.

However, a positive attitude towards the innovation required of all businesses to meet the challenge of tomorrow is the starting point, and, if what I am perceiving in our business activity reflects a new positivism in business generally, then the business community is at least on the right track.

FIN MAIL
24/10/86

SABC

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quashed 'chicken run' ad

By PETER DENNEHY

THE SABC put pressure on a removals firm to take the word "overseas" out of their radio advertisement as it was felt it "encouraged emigration".

This was confirmed yesterday by Mr Denis Kaye, chairman of the Frasers International Group, whose company began a month-long series of radio ads appealing to overseas movers about two weeks ago.

"After the ads were running, the SABC approached us and told us they were not going to run them any more. Discussions followed, and they asked us to take out the word 'overseas'. We had no alternative, as they would not have run the ad if we did not comply."

Negotiators did not go into the question of compensation for not running the ads, as the "agreement" arrived at allowed the modified ads to continue.

"They claimed we had been encouraging people to emigrate, which is crazy," Mr Kaye said.

His firm's series of funny ads relating to a family arriving in South America, the North Pole, and Tibet were interpreted by SABC officials as "making emigration sound adventurous".

Mr Raymond Schenk, the SABC's Head of Advertising Acceptances and Production, said yesterday that the SABC "did not comment on any business transactions to third parties".

Refugees pour over borders

SOPHIE TEMA

THE number of destitute people arriving in Gazankulu and Lebowa from war-torn Mozambique has increased dramatically over the past months.

There has also been a tremendous increase in the past two weeks after reports that tens of thousands more entered the two areas, trying to escape heavy fighting from the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

Mozambican refugees entering SA since 1984 number more than 260 000, of which 60 000 are registered aliens, say government officials.

Many of them prefer going to Gazankulu as they are able to communicate with inhabitants in Shangaan.

Also fleeing across SA's borders with KaNgwane and Swaziland, many arrive at Gazankulu and Lebowa refugee camps hungry, tired and scantily clothed.

Women with malnourished babies tell of how they fled Mozambique, leaving some of their older children behind.

They walk across the Kruger National Park, where they risk being caught by game-rangers or security forces and repatriated to Mozambique.

Former Gazankulu MP and relief committee head Sam Nzima says there are currently about 18 000 in Gazankulu, and finding food and clothes for them is a problem.

He says: "The only way this problem could be solved is for SA and Mozambique to find a solution"

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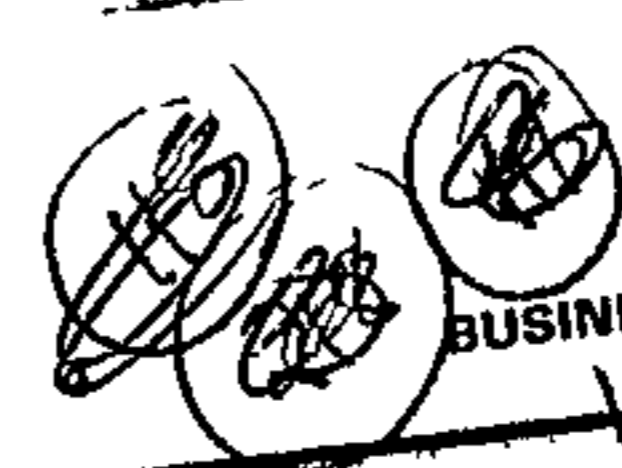
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BUSINESS DAY, Thursday, Octo

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14/10/86
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Nightmare comes true for children fleeing terror

By Susan Fleming

Fleeing from the midst of a vicious civil war only to face lion attacks in the Kruger National Park may sound like the plot of a Wilbur Smith novel — but for two little Mozambican boys it was a nightmare come true.

Their horrific tales of slaughter in Mozambique, desperate flight from their homeland and then running the gauntlet of wild animals and near death through starvation and thirst in the Kruger Park after reaching the "safety" of South Africa are, sadly, typical of the experiences of hundreds of youngsters now settled in a Mozambican refugee camp in Gazankulu.

The youngsters fled from war-torn Mozambique with their parents last year. The elder of the two, Salimano Mbambo (12) told *The Star* his horrific tale through an interpreter.

KILLED OX

"I was a herdboys in our village in Mozambique and my job was to look after about 25 cows. One day Renamo (the Mozambique National Resistance) came to the village and killed an ox. They skinned it and told us to carry pieces of it into the bush.

"After we had been walking for quite a while we met some Frelimo soldiers and there was fighting between them and Renamo. We got caught in the crossfire.

"Some of the women were carrying babies and Renamo killed the babies and then the mothers with bayonets. We saw five or six people die in front of us.

"We were very scared and we threw the meat away and hid in the bush. We hid for several weeks, just going home to collect food. Then one day when we were at the house a Frelimo army jet flew over. They thought we



Isian (left) and Salimano Mbambo braved lion attacks in the Kruger National Park after MNR attacks on their village.

were Renamo and so we were surrounded by bullets. We all fell to the ground. It was a miracle, but no one was hurt — only a cow was shot dead.

"We were so frightened that we left straight away for Gazankulu. It took us four days to get to the border and after two days we ran out of food and had to eat wild berries.

HEARD LION

"After we had climbed the fence into South Africa we went into the Kruger Park. It was hot and we were very thirsty, but we were lucky and found some water which an elephant had dug.

"One night when we

were sleeping we heard the noise of a lion. We had made a fire so we threw some hot sticks at the lion. We were frightened and climbed a tree.

"Then we waited for the moon and we started to walk. No one knew where to go, and we later found out we were walking the wrong way. But there was an old lady with us who read the stars and told us to walk in the other direction.

"When we were in the Kruger Park we reached a river and my brother was so frightened that he dropped our blankets in the water and so we lost them".

After six days of walking the weary refugees finally reached a village in Gazankulu.

Refugees flood into neighbouring countries

Mozambicans flee fighting, starvation

The Star's Africa News Service
and Staff Reporters

Tens of thousands of Mozambicans are reported to be fleeing across the country's borders to escape heavy fighting and starvation.

In the north of the country, the refugee flood is mainly into Malawi, but hundreds are also fleeing into Zambia as the rebel Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) continues a major offensive.

A fifth town in northern Mozambique has been taken by MNR rebels, informed sources said here today.

Further south, thousands of Mozambican refugees are pouring across South Africa's borders into Gazankulu, kaNgwane, Swaziland and Lebowa in a desperate attempt to escape the fighting between the MNR rebels and Frelimo.

The number of "war refugees" who have entered South Africa since March last year is about 60 000, according to the executive director of Operation Hunger, Mrs Ina Perlman. Most of these are settled in camps in Gazankulu or are in Lebowa and kaNgwane.

Numbers entering South Africa because of the war are increasing daily, and in the Mhala district of Gazankulu about 500 refugees are settled each month. Up to 2,000 — caught by game rangers in the Kruger Park or by security forces — are repatriated to

Mozambique each month from the Mhala district

Informed sources in Maputo said Ulongue, near the border of Malawi, had fallen to guerillas

Yesterday, sources in the Mozambican capital said that four towns had been captured by the rebels.

They were Zumbo and Mutarara in Tete province, Caia in Sofala, and Milange in Zambezia province

At the weekend Mozambique acknowledged for the first time that it had lost control of certain areas in Mozambique

A statement issued by the Frontline states, which include Mozambique, said that because of Malawian complicity "bandit gangs" had occupied "frontier zones in the provinces of Tete, Sofala and Zambia"

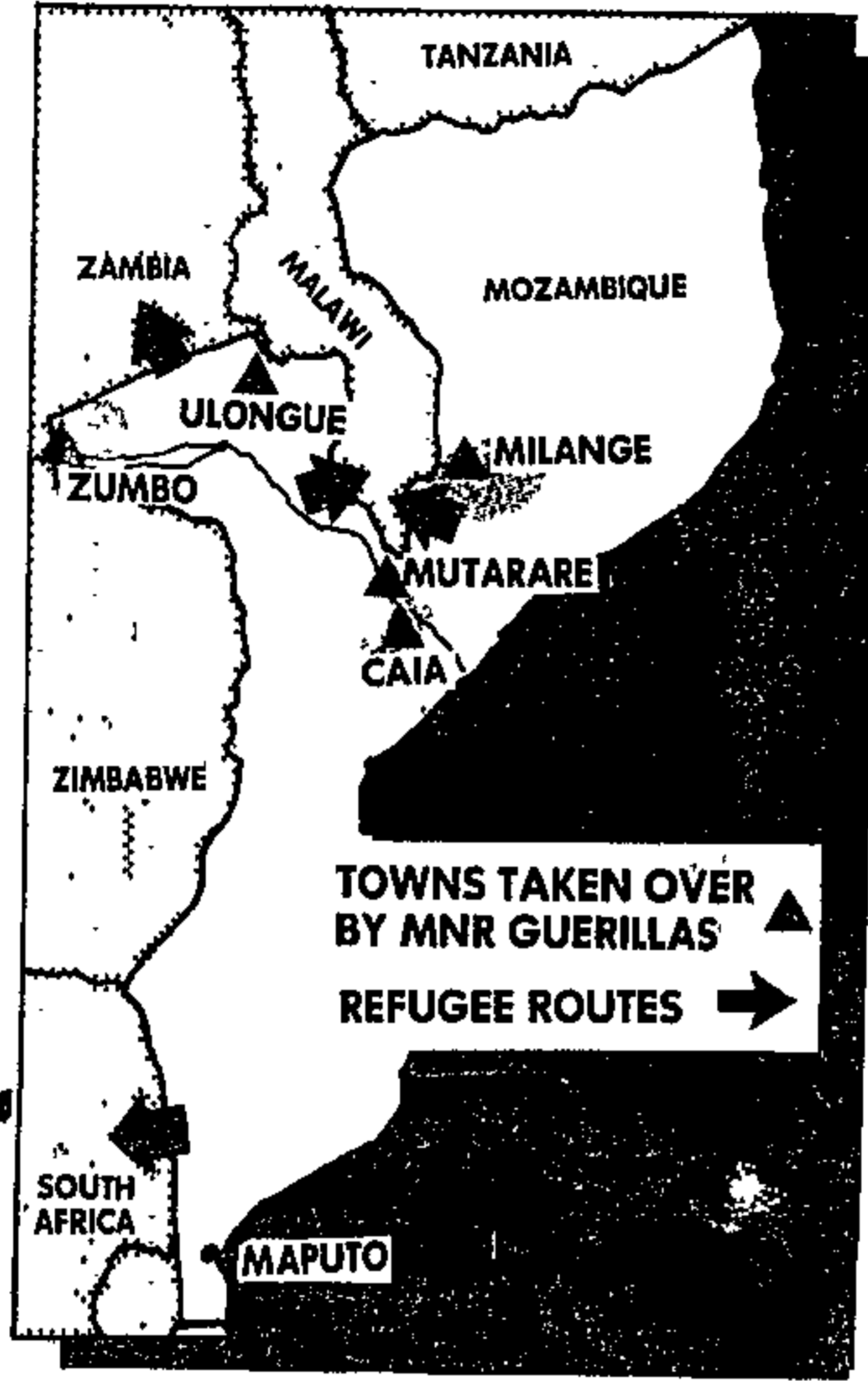
Crossing border

The Malawian Ambassador in Maputo, Mr M W Machinjili, said that more than 70 000 Mozambican had crossed the border into Malawi between the end of September and October 10 because of the fighting inside Mozambique.

Mr Machinjili said he did not know if Mozambican Government troops were still fleeing into Malawi

At the weekend Malawi said that more than 1 500 soldiers had crossed the border to escape MNR attacks

From Lusaka it is reported that scores of Mozambican refugees have entered Zambia's eastern province in the last two weeks.



Star

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Eric Makobela (13) says he was stabbed by MNR guerillas when they attacked his village in Mozambique.

Painful search for new life in SA

By Susan Fleming

The fear of being caught in the crossfire between Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels and Frelimo forces has led thousands of Mozambicans to accept South African territory as home.

Thousands of Mozambicans have tried to find a new life in South Africa. The Government has refused to give the Mozambicans refugee status. They are, instead, described as "illegals" or "aliens".

The Government said last week that the recruitment of Mozambican workers would be banned and that those working in this country would not be allowed re-entry once their permits expired. This has not given the refugees much hope.

The Mozambicans started trekking to South Africa in 1983. Since then it is estimated more than 260 000 have entered South Africa, of whom about 60 000 are registered illegals.

Many of the refugees, in a desperate bid to escape war-torn Mozambique, walk for more than a week to reach the safety of South African soil.

Last week *The Star* and Operation Hunger visited several Mozambican refugee camps in Gazankulu and spoke to refugees in kaNgwane.

All of them said they had left Mozambique because of the bitter war. They spoke of being caught in the crossfire between MNR and Frelimo and of MNR soldiers raping women and the brutal murder of close family members.

One group of refugees, who had arrived in Gazankulu one day earlier, sat motionless outside a food distribution centre waiting for help. Their legs were swollen and feet cut from the long, dangerous walk and their nerves frayed from the threat of being discovered and sent back to Mozambique.

Armed with only the clothes they were wearing and blankets, the refugees spoke of the horror of living in Mozambique's rural areas.

"When we walked to Gazankulu we were afraid of landmines and of being caught, but to us live and death have become the same thing. We had to get away," said one woman whose husband was murdered in the war.

Six-year-old Cesare Makhuvele is a tragic example of the plight of the refugees.

HACKED TO DEATH

He joined a party travelling across the Kruger National Park after his family had been killed following an encounter with the MNR and Frelimo. He says his father was hacked to death and his younger brothers and mother were abducted by MNR and later killed.

A woman from the Kildare refugee camp recalled how MNR forces attacked her village. They forced her to club her husband to death and then raped her. The soldiers forbade the woman to bury her husband, but after they left Frelimo forces arrived and helped her bury him, she said.

The woman then set on her journey for South Africa. "We came through the Kruger National Park. We saw lots of wild animals, but they did not attack us. It was God's will that we survived."

Some refugees have been attacked by wild animals in the Park. But, they said, the risk was worthwhile.

Aside from the fear of wild animals and landmines the new "electrified" fence installed by the South African Government is also a threat. Although most refugees had heard of the "new fence", none of them had seen it.

The Star visited a portion of the fence close to Komatiapoort which was allegedly electrified, but found it was not. There are two fences, one of which is 2.5 m high and has landmine warnings on its poles. A smaller fence is a few metres away.

Most of the refugees were subsistence farmers in Mozambique and had left behind unattended fields and herds of cattle. One refugee said he had left behind 100 cows, 20 goats and "so many chickens you could not count them".

"I am sad to have left everything behind, but I was frightened." Some refugees also brought "suitcases" of Mozambican money with them, but on arrival to South Africa discovered they could not exchange it.

The Nduna of Kildare Refugee Camp, Mr Carlos Sibayi, came to South Africa with a cardboard box of money. "I thought that I would be able to use this money in South Africa, but I have been told I cannot exchange it. Some people have brought suitcases full of money," he said.

ACROSS THE COUNTRYSIDE

The refugees in kaNgwane are not in organised refugee camps and most of them are in hiding. Relief workers say it is impossible to estimate how many refugees are in the homeland because they are scattered across the countryside.

Mr Reckson Sithole, a catechist for the Catholic church in kaNgwane who has been looking after refugees, said most of them were petrified the police would find them and send them back to Mozambique.

Father Charles Kuppelweiser, in charge of the Carolina Catholic Parish, said relief workers in the area were trying to set up camps for the thousands of refugees in the area.

Father Charles said South African authorities were sending scores of Mozambicans back to their country every week.

There have also been complaints that some farmers are cheating the refugees.

Some of these farmers had employed refugees and then refused to pay them, threatening that if they complained the refugees would be repatriated to Mozambique. Some farmers had apparently reported the refugees to the police and they had been sent back.

Human flood from Mozambique to SA unabated

By Susan Fleming

Thousands of refugees are still pouring into Gazankulu, kaNgwane, Swaziland and Lebowa to escape fighting between Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) rebels and Frelimo in Mozambique

South Africa announced recently that further recruitment of miners from Mozambique would be stopped and those here would be repatriated when their contracts expired but relief workers in kaNgwane and Gazankulu say the number of refugees was not likely to drop

About 60 000 refugees have entered South Africa

since early 1985 Operation Hunger is feeding more than 20 000 in Gazankulu and about 10 000 more are receiving aid in kaNgwane

Each month about 500 refugees enter the Mhala district of Gazankulu and up to 2 000 — caught by game rangers in the Kruger Park or security forces — are sent back

Mr Sam Nzima, chairman of the Phalalanu relief committee in Gazankulu, said "If the war in Mozambique gets worse we can only expect more refugees"

Brother Francis Padovan of the Catholic Mission in Gazankulu said "They risk a lot to get into South Africa

They are scared to death and want to save themselves from the MNR violence"

There are claims that farmers are taking advantage of the refugees' plight Brother Francis said

"At the end of the month these farmers apparently refuse to pay them and threaten to report them to the authorities if they complain

"The refugees are so frightened of being sent back to Mozambique that they flee from the farms without money Others have said they get less than R50 a month for their labour"

Many refugees bring Mozambican money with them but cannot exchange it for rands

More than 8 000 emigrate

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MORE THAN 8 000 South Africans, many of them professional and skilled workers, uprooted and migrated to other countries during the first seven months of the year

And the UK and Australia are still the magnets

Central Statistical Services report that between January and July 8 483 people emigrated — the largest number on record for a seven-month period — and 4 345 arrived to settle in SA, a loss of 4 138.

In the same period last year, there were nearly three times the number of immigrants — 12 153 — and 6 194 emigrants, an emigration gain of 5 954

GERALD REILLY

of the 1 294 who emigrated in July, 450 went to the UK and 402 to Australia

The 695 immigrants in July included 201 from Zimbabwe, 159 from the UK and 56 from Portugal

The brain drain in the seven months included 287 engineers (258 in the same period last year), 61 medical doctors and dentists (35), 180 accountants (63), 172 educationists (71), and "other" 722 (443)

Economists said there was little hope of reversing the current trend

Sanctions, unrest, a bogged-down reform programme and an economy that failed to respond to stimuli were the major reasons for the exodus

Infringements up

LINDA ENSOR

PROSECUTION of companies falling short of the stringent new safety regulations is on an upward trend So claims Ian Douglas, chairman of Price-forbes Federale Volkscas's specialist division, Corporate Risk Management

He expects the trend to continue as the web of regulations promulgated in terms of the Machinery and Occupational Safety Act (Mosa) becomes more intricate and complicated

The average businessman, says Douglas, is finding it difficult to keep track of what is expected of him in terms of Mosa regulations, which are being applied strictly by Department of Manpower inspectors

A departmental spokesman confirms the increase in prosecutions He says special attention is being given to transgressions of exposure levels of high-risk substances such as asbestos, lead, chrome and silica

Beat

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)
Share capital Authorised
Issued

Financial results

The unaudited results for the period ending 30 June 1985 are set out below, together with the results for the period ending 31 December 1985

Mandela ...

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Luxury cars in demand for those ready for the chicken run

LUXURY cars are selling like hot cakes because they do so well on the so-called chicken run, say dealers.

People thinking of transferring themselves and their wealth out of SA appear to be snapping vehicles — such as Mercedes and BMWs — for resale across the waters.

Mercedes prices range between R39 950 and R116 040. One man, said to have made as much

as four times what he paid for his Mercedes, in the US — and in dollars — has returned to SA and is negotiating his second deal.

"The chicken-run people are paying cash," said one of the largest second-hand dealers.

He added that private buyers must own cars for at least 180 days before sending them overseas.

A new-car dealer confirmed many

DOMINIQUE GILBERT

luxury car buyers made their purchases intending to sell them overseas.

Stuttafords export manager Avril Campbell yesterday confirmed an increasing number of cars had left the country over the past few months. At least 80% of the full container loads leaving for Australia contained cars, mostly BMWs and Mercedes.

In August a total of 30 cars left SA for the US, Australia and UK.

Campbell said: "The authorities have clamped down by saying people have to own their cars for a year, but this is not always the case as they can slip through the banks. It is in their interest to own the car for a year anyway as they can then apply for duty free imports."

Generally, the Reserve Bank looks at each case on its merits and usually re-

quires at least one year's possession before passing approval. Sources confirmed there was no "hard and fast" rule. "There is a money-making racket going on," a salesman confirmed, saying some foreign countries were now insisting people must own cars for at least a year in the new country before reselling.

A chart in *Business Day* this week showed Mercedes sales, which include Hondas, achieved 15% market share.

● See Page 4

3 600 opulent South Africans opt for Aussie

W/C-HAGS
11/10/86

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Mand...

Weekend Argus Foreign Service

MELBOURNE — The South Africans are coming said the headline in the business daily, the Australian Financial Review

The newspaper devoted two pages to a comprehensive article about South African migration which reached 3 600 in the past financial year, the highest annual intake in a decade

The South Africans were wealthy or had the potential to earn top salaries in Australia, it said

"Most are of English descent. Some are Afrikaners. None is black," it added

"They are Australia's new immigrants, middle to upper middle-class South Africans who have decided to do the 'chicken run' — as the Afrikaans newspapers call it — and head for more tranquil shores

"In the 1960s and 70s, South African emigres were primarily white liberals who got out for moral and political reasons, but in 1986 the immigrant was more than likely a pragmatist — fear married to economic considerations underlies the decision to leave

No place for them

"As professionals, company executives and businessmen and women, they see no place for themselves under a black majority rule. Yet they see continuing violence without it."

The newspaper said 36 000 South Africans had now made Australia their home and it ran profiles of some of them

They included Mr Monty Hilkowitz, 46, former chief executive of the third largest life insurance company, Liberty Life, who was recruited to head a similar venture for the Westpac Bank

Then there was Mr Arnold Conyer, a former Cape Town barrister who was now a partner in a Sydney law firm, and Mr Don Mackay-Coghlin who had come from marketing the Kruggerand to do a similar job with Western Australia's new gold coin

● See Taking the Chicken Run, Page 15.

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Argus

11/10/86

pets, or oil paintings will not work. The limit of R100 000 a chicken-runner is allowed to take out of the country is the LIMIT — no matter how that amount is made up

According to the Reserve Bank "special circumstances" will be taken into consideration in any application for an increase in this amount — and when the Reserve Bank says "special" it means "very special". Most applications are refused. Under the new exchange control regulations the R100 000 is calculated in financial rands

And if prospective "chicken runner" believes it is possible to fool the exchange control regulation enforcers, it would also be advisable to keep R25 000 on the side to pay the fine — or spend five years in jail

Left with their R80 000 in

hard cash, the "typical family" used as an example above, would now exchange it for their new country's currency

A total of R6 000 per adult and R3 000 per child under 12 may be converted at commercial rand rates which, for the "typical family" of four (two children under 12), would amount to R18 000.

At this week's rates that converts to about US7 100

The remaining R62 000 must be converted at financial rand rates which was almost R5 to one US this week. It comes to roughly 12,200 making a grand total of 19 300 with which a family of four has to start a new life in a foreign country.

For those prices the grass would have to be a lot greener on the other side — green enough to eat

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Agus 11/10/66

flight But, if the complexity, and high cost of the road ahead for these "chicken runners" does not deter them, then nothing will

THE following is a basic breakdown of what is required by whom, when, how, and where, as well as the strict Reserve Bank rules governing the moving of assets from South Africa

The list — which is only a basic guide — has been compiled from embassy sources, international cartage organisations, foreign exchange officials in banks, and Reserve Bank publications

A "shopping list" for the would-be chicken-runner would look something like this

Select a country, and then visit the embassy, or other official representative of that country in South Africa

If the choice rests with the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia or New Zealand, be prepared for a long wait — anything up to 18-months before the request is even processed

Conditions of entry vary from country to country, but almost all of them demand the following

A thorough health examination, clearance by the

It comes to putting a house up for sale It could be sold in a week — which means extra expense in finding accommodation until the green light comes to move — or it could remain on the market for 12 months

It would be wise to settle any outstanding lease or HP agreements in full as soon as possible, commercial bank sources said

But, is it also wise to keep the old dining-room suite and send it over, or is it better to sell it, and buy a new one for the new overseas home?

The cost of furnishing a home from scratch, the generally low prices paid for used furniture in South Africa, and the poor value of the brand against other major currencies, would seem to make the cost of transporting it overseas worthwhile, according to consultants who specialise in international removals

But they also warned potential "chicken-runners" to exercise caution in this regard "Stick to the big reputable firms," was the advice of one

The fee — while not exactly bargain basement — involves consultation, the measurement of all articles, advice on what to leave behind, supervised packing and storage, insurance cover, and

supervision right to the dockside

The family motorcar can be included in the "container" package, but there is no chance of buying an expensive new car in the hope of sneaking out some extra currency — ownership for a period of at least 12 months is required, or heavy duties will be imposed, a removals source said

Nor will it do any good to rush out and buy Persian carpets, oil paintings or expensive jewels Valuation certificates can be called for, and such items are included in a maximum family allowance of R20 000 for "household effects"

And while it may sound a little cruel, the expert advice on your pet is to take it to the SPCA and ask them to find a new home for the pooch or feline

Transport costs, quarantine

costs — which in some countries can last six months — and feeding costs could amount to several thousand rands

HAVING lived through all this, the prospective chicken-runner is already tending the grass on the other side, but a few nasty shocks are still in store

MAKE arrangements to convert currency, buy airline tickets, get all documents in order, obtain the necessary injections and vaccinations, and tie up all loose ends, especially with the tax-man and exchange control regulations

Different countries have varying health regulations, and the embassy concerned will be able to say what injections, vaccinations and certificates are necessary to avoid being placed in instant quarantine, or worse — being sent back on the first aircraft to Johannesburg

The purchase of the airline tickets, validating travel documents where necessary, and making arrangements — either through a travel agent, or contact in the city of destination — for temporary accommodation, now follows

And another huge chunk of accumulated capital goes into someone else's pocket

NOW comes the real shock Once in possession of an airline ticket, accumulated cash assets can be converted into foreign currency

The size of these assets will, of course, vary greatly, but a typical family may look something like this

SALE of house (minus setting of outstanding bond) R80 000

SAVINGS, converted investments etc, sale of some goods R20 000

VALUE of household ef-

facts shipped to new country, including Persian carpets, jewellery, art works etc R20 000 (maximum allowed)

TOTAL assets R120 000 Less

AIR tickets, advance accommodation, selling of debts, removal costs (including car), tax payments, sundry expenses etc R20 000

VALUE of goods, furniture etc already shipped to new home R20 000

That leaves a hard cash balance of R80 000, the maximum permissible in this "typical family" case, as R20 000 worth of personal effects have already left the country

All the experts in the field of emigration have warned that there are no short cuts, and no legal loopholes Buying new cars, Persian car-

TAKING THE

RUN

236

McKENNA
1/10/86

So you want to get out?

Think again!



THERE are thousands of South Africans who may be planning to emigrate from this country. Or at least, they're talking about it. However, it is not so easy . . . They could easily find they've jumped out of the frying pan into the fire. GARY VAN STADEN tells why

THE political turmoil which has reduced black townships across the country to battle-zones, and "no-go" areas, has had the effect of driving thousands of white South Africans into the nearest foreign embassy.

And then the problems REALLY begin

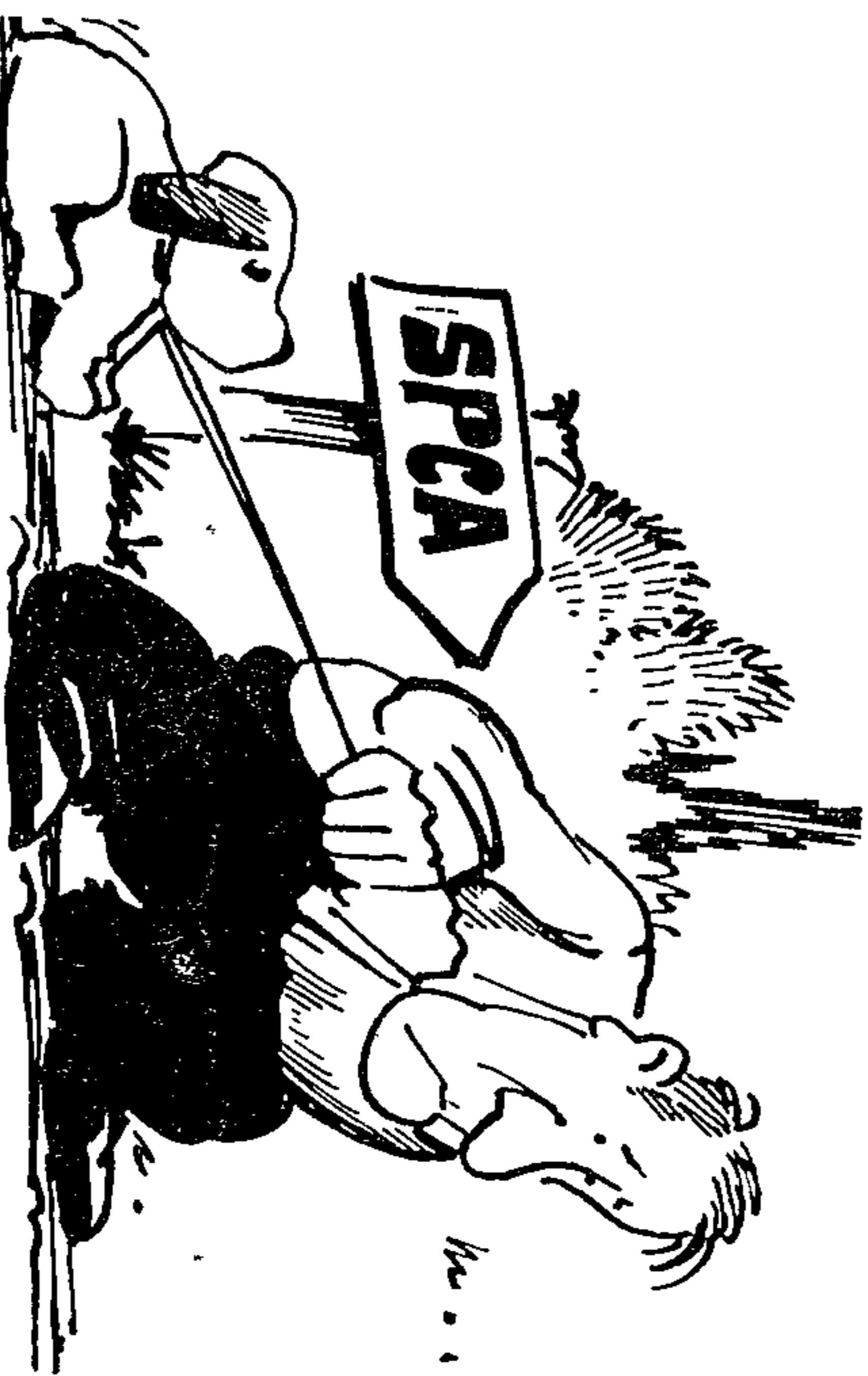
Some foreign embassies are battling to cope with waiting-lists which run anything up to 18-months, embassy sources said this week. An apparent exception would be an applicant who has a university degree, and is an expert in computers — the rest have to wait

While there are those who say that they will only leave by helicopter from the roof of a besieged embassy, if it comes to that, thousands of others are taking an advance

South African Police — Australia has not accepted immigrants with a criminal record since the last prison ship docked, and no other country will either, character references and employment references are useful, although not many embassies demand them, proof of employment offers, or means of support in the new country, is essential, and tax clearance is required by some countries. In any event the South African authorities will require such clearance. To progress even this far will involve a considerable amount of time, a lot of running around untangling red tape and not unsubstancial expense

It gets worse

NEXT in line is the selling of fixed property, paying-off any outstanding debts, arranging furniture removal — or the selling thereof — taking Fido to the SPCA, and settling the lease on the car. Timing is all important, according to the experts, when



DD 7/10/86 (2236)

Brain drain to accelerate?

Dispatch Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG —

South Africa's brain drain will accelerate following the tough US sanctions package agreed to by the Congress

So say economists and opposition spokesmen, but the director general of Home Affairs, Mr Gerrie van Zyl, believes the number of South Africans uprooting will not increase greatly

The loss of professionally qualified South Africans between Janu-

ary and July this year was heavy

In the seven months emigrants included 287 engineers (against 258 in the same period last year), 61 doctors and dentists (35), 180 accountants (63), 172 educationists (71) and 314 administrative and managerial workers (239)

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on Home Affairs, Mr Reuben Sive, said the sanctions squeeze could only reduce advancement opportunities for young

professionals.

The government showed no indication of accelerating its bogged down reform programme, and the threat of more stringent boycotts of South African exports because of this was a reality which would influence potential emigrants.

It was realised, too, that the wider the sanctions net was thrown, the more serious would unemployment become — and unrest

A South African in Australia

236
D17/6/78

It's easy to be disparaging and call it the chicken run, but the South Africans leaving the Republic to settle elsewhere are every bit as taxing as the ones faced by those who either elect or have no option but to stay behind.

Going out into the unknown is always a daunting business whether the sally is social, political or economic. And while there are no political considerations to be made in a move to Australia, there are certainly enough of the other two to keep the average immigrant more than occupied.

Finance, as always, is central to the operation — but, then again, one can't be definite in this regard because young people making the move will have no difficulty adjusting to the comparatively impecunious state in which they will surely find themselves on the other side.

Unless they are born into money, youngsters begin life outside the safety of the parental home with the understanding that it will take time to accumulate the trappings of materialism. And if they move from one city or country to another, they carry this acceptance with them.

Older people packing their lives into crates and boxes have invariably surrounded themselves with possessions which they find comfortable and — in most cases — have achieved work goals which have given them positions of comparative prominence, either financially or socially.

For them, a move involves abandoning what ever has been achieved and getting reconciled to the disturbing prospect of having to start at the beginning again.

come, the older person has had the rewards already and is almost certain to experience a good deal of frustration and impatience at not being able to move immediately to the level of life to which he had become accustomed in South Africa, or wherever he might have come from.

There's another variable in the pattern men and women with professions or special skills are in a better position to avoid the drop back down the ladder. While it is by no means certain, there is a definite likelihood that people with qualifications will be accepted at levels on a par with those at which they previously contributed.

The tendency in Australia, though, is to ask a newcomer to prove him or herself all over again — and that can be not only annoying but frustrating also, because it's quite possible to find oneself being asked to do almost demeaning tasks by senior staff who are themselves not always as competent as they might be.

And it's in the workplace that South Africans, particularly, will find themselves at greatest variance with the average Australian.

Obviously, there are workaholics in every society — people buzzing about the place spending a lot of time and energy getting the job done. And there are a few here, too, but in the main there is not much urgency when it comes to work.

The tendency is to sit back and wait for it to happen — rather than making it happen.

This in itself is not really surprising when one considers that school-leavers are encouraged to register with the Department of Social Welfare before they look for employment, just in case they don't find a job.

So attitudes to work are negative from the start — and there's always safety in knowing

that the state will provide.

It's the belief — fostered at an early age — that there will always be some government agency about to provide financial backup that is killing incentive among young Australians.

And this reliance on others persists into the workforce as well, where one finds unions fighting running battles with management with apparently little or no conception of the fact that businesses are not merely sources of unlimited funds.

All one hears are demands for wage increases, shorter working weeks and additional holiday bonuses. There is very little talk about input in the form of greater productivity or care and application.

The something-for-nothing syndrome is almost a national disease.

Fortunately, there are signs that management has reached the stage where it is no longer prepared to tolerate obstructive attitudes and the multitude of restrictive trade practices which have crippled every branch of Australian industry at some time in recent years.

One of the leading companies closed an operation in Western Australia when it tired of the capricious behaviour of its workers and both union leaders and left-wing politicians were given a sharp reminder of the consequences of disinvestment.

The capitalist system has its flaws — everyone knows that. But if it is to err, surely it is better for errors to favour management, which, after all, is the source of whatever finance is involved.

The unions have a mistaken belief that it is the labour of their members which is crucial to the success of any operation. Hopefully, the closing of that mine showed them otherwise.

Not that the workers suffered unduly in this instance they went on to welfare along with

Marshall Wilson, a journalist from Johannesburg who emigrated to Melbourne a few years ago, tells what it is like when a South African settles in that country

thousands of other Australians who either cannot or will not find employment and so live off the state.

The dole is another area in which the government is considering reforms — and more urgently possibly after recent revelations of massive swindles, one of which almost turned a particularly enterprising young man into a millionaire.

The problem with any system of society which is as open-handed as the Australian one is on matters of welfare, is that it is bound to suffer abuse.

There are controls, certainly, but one must remember that the process is administered by staff who have grown up with the concept that the state is there to help, so they tend to oblige rather than refuse.

Anyone who has ever tried to get any sort of benefit payment from a South African Government agency will have experienced the exact opposite of the system here.

South Africans are continually amazed, for example, at the courteous and friendly ser-

vice conversation in the Republic a sometimes hazardous undertaking.

Here, no one could care less whether someone voted Labour or Liberal and their set ideas.

Although the Labour Party espouses a caucus system which binds its members to central policy, most politicians are not afraid to speak out on contentious issues — and so one has a rather refreshing change from the South African political scene where even cabinet members live in fear of censure if they deviate even fractionally from the party line.

There is almost an air of irreverence here. The prime minister doesn't hesitate to appear on television without jacket and sometimes even tie, which in itself is a great relief from all those conservative dark suits and invariably shockingly garish neck pieces.

Here, too, one is back in the real world of entertainment. Most of the top performers make their way to Australia via London and New York so one has a constant procession of internationally renowned rock and pop stars, orchestras and bands, ballet and dance companies and light and serious theatre groups.

Sport fiends are equally well catered for not only is Western Australia about to host the prestigious America's Cup yachting challenge, but visits are expected this summer by cricket teams from the West Indies, Pakistan and England.

On top of that, the 16 best squash players in the world will be here later this month, an international baseball tournament is scheduled for December and, in January, all the big names in track and field events will compete at a meeting arranged as a back-up to the yachting series.

No Equity bans or Sanroc interference to cloud the days

In fact, if one can accept the inroads that the financial rand makes on one's immigration allowance of R100 000 and the toll that the ordinary exchange rate takes on the R8 000 travel allowance that each member of an immigrating family is allowed, then one is well down the road to making a go of it not only in Australia, but in any country in which one might choose to settle.

The practical implications of those numbers mentioned above are simply this: a family of four ends up with about A\$42 000 with which to make a start.

If one brings a car along, customs here insist that a bond to its value be deposited against it's sale for one year. Now that could mean about 50 per cent of available capital being tied up in guarantees — leaving not enough to purchase property or even a small business.

These are the realities of the deal. And they mean getting out and trying to find a job — not easy at the moment with unemployment figures going up, but somewhat simpler if one has a specific skill to offer.

Employment, in the final analysis, is the key to the whole operation. Applicants for immigration from South Africa need either a sponsor who will vouch for their financial well-being or a job offer in a category which cannot be filled from available labour sources at this end.

Another qualification, of course, is if one has a lot of money and is going to establish a business in Australia — but that group, obviously, is limited.

The average immigrant, then, comes to a job but has to find rented accommodation, which is fairly easy. Rents are reasonable — and it's advisable to be a tenant before buying because that enables one

to get the feel of a city before making a commitment.

Many people come to jobs, are disenchanting — and move on to other centres within months of arrival. Renting makes that a lot easier in that leases offered seldom exceed six months.

Getting one's kids into schools or universities is a little more difficult than it is in South Africa in that private schools are expensive and, although tertiary institutions charge minimal fees (a new scheme to be introduced next year) applications for positions are usually oversubscribed, so only matriculants with upper bracket marks gain admission.

State schools do not have the same standards of discipline that one encounters in most government institutions in the Republic, but the academic levels are much the same.

Climatically, the adjustment is easy to make in that one is staying in the Southern Hemisphere. The east coast of Australia is very much the same as Natal and parts of the Cape when it comes to weather and, of course, Western Australia experiences similar conditions to those found in Cape Town and north towards South West Africa.

Similarities in climate lead naturally to similarities in lifestyles, but here it's Holidens and barbecues — the sunny skies are the same everywhere.

The temptation is to say that there aren't any bombs going off in the streets here, but the way international terror is spreading, nowhere is really safe these days.

There is a tranquility, though, and a feeling of permanence about life in Australia which one doesn't have in South Africa. And that, really, is all that most of us who moved were after.

CAPE TIMES 26/9/86 (236)

Govt steps up measures against aliens

Own Correspondent

THE Department of Home Affairs intends to step up measures against the estimated 1 300 000 aliens and employers contravening the Aliens Act, but this does not apply to TBVC blacks.

The director-general of Home Affairs, Mr B G S van Zyl, said yesterday that increased action was being taken to determine the location of aliens. The department was also considering conducting more employer inspections, which might result in the increased prosecution of employers

The Aliens Act provides for fines of up to R5 000, or two years' imprisonment, for a first conviction.

"They are taking up jobs of millions of South Africans who may have to be paid unemployment insurance," he said.

However, Mr Van Zyl stressed that Home Affairs Minister Mr Stoffel Botha had exempted citizens of the TBVC states from certain requirements under the Aliens Act.

He said they did not require a work permit in terms of the Aliens Act.

SA—Aussie
flights are
booked solid

23/9/86
SAA (234)
The Star's Foreign
News Service

MELBOURNE — Thousands of South Africans are desperate to board the next flight to Australia if flight bookings are any guide.

The weekly Johannesburg-Sydney flight is booked solid from November to March, with 4 000 South Africans on the waiting list.

South African Airways carries 320 passengers on each service and could profitably fly the route twice a week.

Even during the off-peak season — April to October — SAA jets are 90 percent full.

Last month the Australian government announced that as part of sanctions against South Africa it would move to terminate the flights.

By agreement, 12 months' notice has to be given. So far the Australian Government has not carried out its threat.

Immigrants flood in as white exodus slows

236 Star
27/11/84
By Sheryl Raine,
Pretoria Bureau.

More people are coming to live in South Africa — and fewer people are leaving.

More than 45 600 immigrants came to live in South Africa in 1982 — compared with a total of 18 565 who immigrated in 1978.

And the number of whites who are leaving the country to settle elsewhere has dropped by more than 50 percent in recent years, according to the latest statistics released in Pretoria.

About 20 078 whites left the country in 1978. But this dropped to 7 700 in 1981 and only 6 192 in 1982.

At the same time the number of immigrants settling in South Africa has risen dramatically.

The statistics released by the Central Statistical Services in Pretoria only go up to 1982. The figures for more recent years are still being compiled.

The statistics also show a drop in the white birth rate between 1981 and 1982.

White babies

In 1982 there were 77 684 white babies born countrywide, compared with 79 061 in 1981. However, the number of white babies born each year in this decade is far greater than in the late 70s. In 1978, about 73 216 white babies were born.

There were considerably more white boys born (39 818) during 1982 than white girls (37 866).

The most popular months for white births were January and March.

The coloured and Indian birthrates revealed a steady increase between 1978 and 1982.

There were 81 533 coloured babies born in 1982, compared with 77 282 in 1981 and 66 824 in 1978. There were about the same number of boys and girls born in 1982.

The Indian birthrate has increased from 19 019 births in 1978 to 21 400 in 1982. The number of boys and girls born during this period was about the same.

Black births were not included in the statistics released.

Brain drain gathers pace

THE number of professional people who left SA in the first seven months of the year approached that for the whole of 1985.

Central Statistical Service figures released yesterday show 1 422 professional and technical workers left up to the end of July compared with 1 659 for the whole of 1985.

This contributed to a net loss of 4 138 in the January-July period compared with a gain of 5 954 during the same period last year

The net loss in July was 596 when 1 294 emigrated and 698 immigrated. In July last year 1 193 emigrated and 894 immigrated

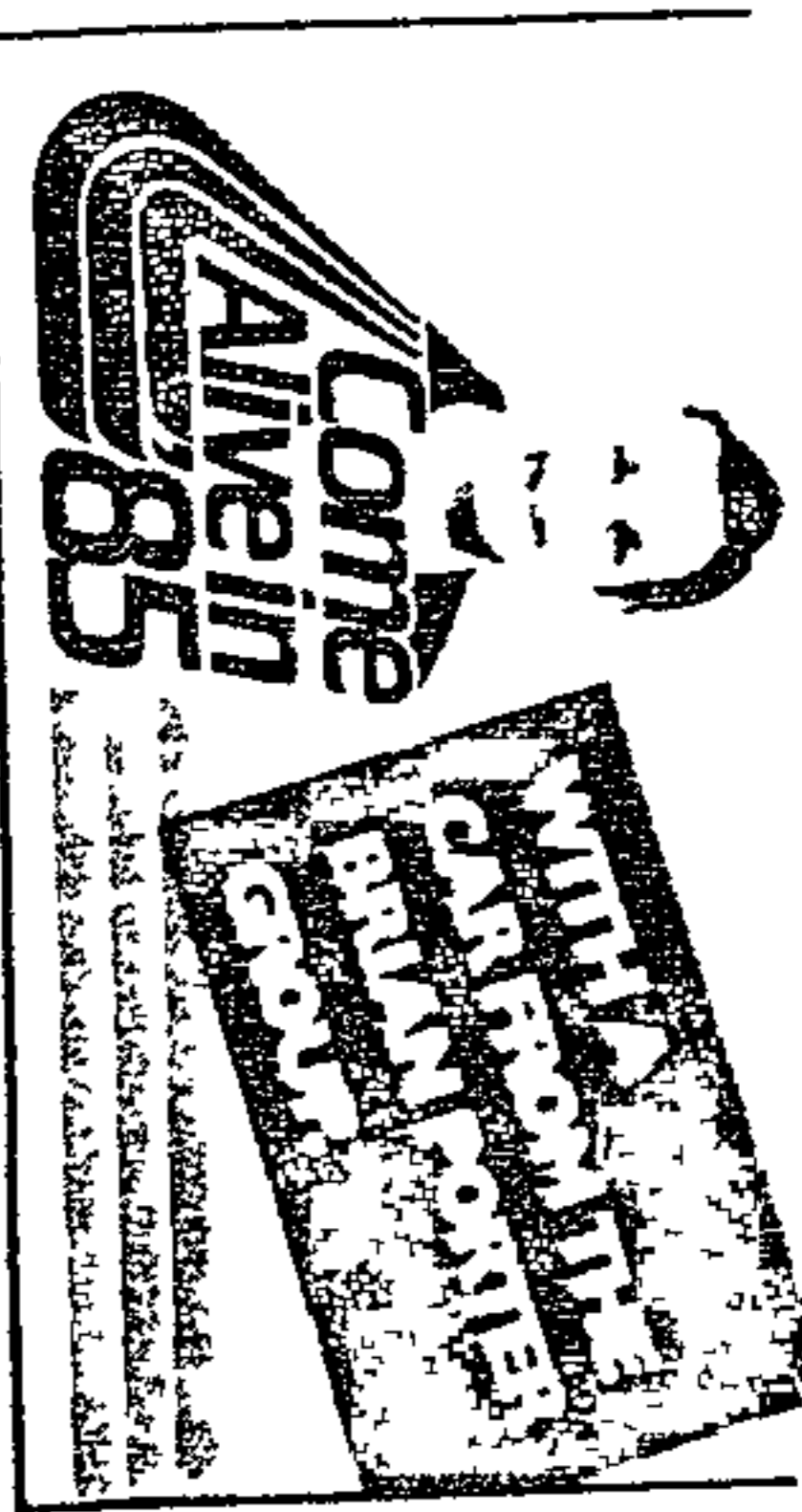
The number of foreign visitors slumped to 349 027 in the first half of the year from 417 128 in the same period last year.

Countries favoured by emigrants in July were the UK (450) and Australia (402). The US took 93 and Canada 83 — Sapa.

Business Report

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1985

★ 11



Overseas firms recruit in SA

CAF 7/74 13/9/85 236

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — Australian, New Zealand and British companies have launched a full-scale campaign to recruit professional staff in South Africa — and there is no shortage of takers.

Lawyers, quantity surveyors, metallurgists, engineers, stockbroking analysts, computer experts, electrical fitters and journalists are among the people being approached with offers of jobs overseas.

Top flight companies in Britain, Australia and New Zealand, apparently aware that many South African professionals are considering emigration following the on-going political unrest, have moved swiftly to capture some of the best brains in the country.

At least a dozen journalists from various South African newspapers have accepted jobs in Australia and are preparing to leave the country.

The brain drain has not stopped there. Overseas employers are either advertising for staff in South Africa or sending senior executives to the country to recruit.

The New Zealand Synthetic Fuels Corporation, operating the world's first plant to convert the natural gas from feedstock to petrol, is looking for engineers to help run the complex.

One of Australia's leading stockbrokers involved in wide ranging investment banking ac-

tivities plans to expand and is looking for executives, including a senior institutional dealer, an industrial analyst, a fixed deposit adviser, a corporate advisory executive and a private client manager.

Even Britain has jobs on offer. Renault Truck Industries in Dunstable, Bedfordshire, is advertising for senior engineers and staff at supervisory level. The company says it is becoming "one of the major success stories of the British automotive industry".

An excellent salary, 33 days annual leave, a 37 hour week, overtime pay and company leased cars are being offered to successful applicants. Short-listed candidates are to be interviewed in South Africa in October.

With pay increases lagging behind rising living costs and most firms unable to promise staff a substantial improvement next year, recruiting officers are having no difficulty in finding good staff.

A recruiting officer in Johannesburg said the political unrest coupled with declining living standards made it easier to encourage skilled staff to emigrate.

"Oddly enough, the people making enquiries about relocating overseas have jobs in South Africa," he said.

"A number have told me they want to leave because they have lost faith that a peaceful solution can be found for South Africa's dilemma."

TW Beckett and Co expect improvement

JOHANNESBURG — TW Beckett and Company, the beverage company in the Anglovaal group, said unless trading conditions deteriorate it expects continued improvement in its current profitability in its financial year.

Earlier Beckett reported pre-tax profits of R10.3m in the year ended June 30, against R8.4m in 1984.

Chairman Mr Jan Robertze says a reasonable demand for company's products is expected to continue but margins remain under pressure both from competitors and from retail and wholesale trade.

Expected high coffee costs may reduce demand — Reuter

US home completions fall

WASHINGTON — Private US housing units were completed at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1 686 000 in July, down 4.6 percent from June's revised rate, the Commerce Department said.

In June, housing completions rose 8.7 percent to 1 768 000, the department said. The July rate was down 0.8 percent from July 1984 when completions were 1 699 000 at an annual rate.

Single-family housing units were completed at an annual rate of 1 010 000 in July, down from the June rate of 1 098 000 — Reuter

Rand easier

JOHANNESBURG — The Rand closed lower at \$0,3980/\$0,4010, after opening steady at Wednesday's \$0,4060/80 closing level and reaching a day's high of \$0,4200.

Its quick rise in early business was prompted by fairly aggressive Reserve Bank support, together with improved confidence, seemingly brought about by some positive political reform news and the recent gold swaps.

Against other major currencies, the Rand closed at

USA. 0,3980/4010
 UK. 3,2630/80
 Germany: 1,1850/900
 Switzerland: 0,9770/820.
 Netherlands: 1,3320/70.
 France. 3,6150/250
 Japan: 97,30/80 — Reuter

ARGUS 4/6/85 (236)

Threat of population drain from South Africa

SYBRAND MOSTERT, Staff Reporter
SOUTH Africa's net migration gain (immigrants minus emigrants) has dropped by nearly 50 percent in the past two years, raising the prospect that the country could be entering another cycle of net population loss

From an average of about 38 000 immigrants per year from 1962 to 1974 and peaking at 50 464 in 1975, the figure dropped to 28 793 last year

Foreign embassies report a "defi-

nite" quickening of interest from South Africans wanting to emigrate this year. A British Consulate spokesman said they were handling a "flood" of requests for information on employment conditions in the UK

Migration figures for 1984 released by the Department of Statistics show that emigration figures rose 25 percent and immigration figures fell nearly 50 percent last year. The net gain was 20 243 immigrants, compared to 38 952 in 1982

The number of doctors, dentists, educationists and engineers leaving South Africa has doubled in the past two years in spite of an overall immigrant gain in these categories

Where do the emigrants go? Nearly half choose Europe (43,4 percent) with the UK accommodating 28,8 percent. Other countries popular with South African emigrants are Australia (25,7), Zimbabwe (13,4), Canada (6,3) and the US (5,1)

8 prominent US men say: Let Boesak go

Political Staff

THE immediate release of Dr Allan Boesak from detention was called for in a statement last night by eight prominent Americans, including the former Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, and the presidents of four leading universities

They expressed "grave concern" about the well-being of Dr Boesak particularly because of "the record of the South African Government in causing injury within its jails".

"The consequences of imprisoning Dr Boesak are rapidly becoming very grave," the statement said.

It was signed by Mr Derek Bok, the president of Harvard University; Mr A Bartlett Giamatti, the president of Yale University, Mr David A Hamburg, president of the Carnegie Corporation; the Rev Theodore M Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame, Mr Donald Kennedy, president of Stanford University, Mr Richard W Lyman, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, Mr Franklin A Thomas, president of the Ford Foundation and Mr Vance.

It was released last night by the Second Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty and Development in South Africa on behalf of the Carnegie Corporation of New York

The statement said Dr Boesak, who was arrested on August 27, was being held in solitary confinement

"It is now more than three weeks since his arrest and his fate is very much in doubt

"No charges have been brought against him.

"For nine days no-one was permitted to see him. Then his wife was permitted one visit under close police supervision. No lawyer has been permitted to see him."

Dr Boesak's fate was unhappily shared by many of his countrymen

"It is especially vivid and poignant in the case of Dr Boesak because he is a prominent leader in the struggle for democracy in South Africa

"He is well known in this country as a courageous man, deeply committed to peace and justice.

"He is also a religious leader of worldwide stature, as president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, and an academic, as chaplain of the University of the Western Cape and Bellville College

"He received an honorary degree from Yale University in 1984.

"The consequences of imprisoning Dr Boesak are rapidly becoming very grave. His many friends and admirers in the United States are deeply concerned about his fate

"It is nonetheless possible that the present crisis would present an opportunity, albeit belated, if the immediate release of Dr Boesak were followed by the release of all other political prisoners, and by prompt and serious negotiation between the government and black leaders.

"We strongly urge both courses of action in the hope that mutual accommodation may yet be possible," the statement said

SA's
brain
drain
growing

PRETORIA — The number of professionals who left South Africa during the first seven months of this year is approaching the figure for the whole of last year, Central Statistical Service figures released here yesterday show.

Their statistics also show that fewer immigrants are arriving

Some 1 422 professional and technical workers left the country up to the end of July this year, compared with 1 659 for the whole of 1985.

This contributed to South Africa suffering a net loss of 4 138 residents due to migration during the first seven months of this year, compared with gaining 5 954 during the same period last year

The net loss in July alone was 596 people, when 1 294 people emigrated and 698 immigrated, compared with 1 193 emigrants and 894 immigrants in July 1985.

Foreign visitors to the country slumped to 349 027 for the first half of this year, from 417 128 during the same period last year.

Countries favoured by emigrants in July were the United Kingdom, which drew 450 emigrants, and Australia, which absorbed 402.

No other country drew emigrants in triple-digit numbers, although the United States came close with 93, and Canada with 83 — Sapa

236 More leave than come to SA

Weekend Argus Correspondent

W/6 Argus 13/9/86
JOHANNESBURG — The nett result of migration to and from South Africa shows a loss of 4 138 persons from January to July 1986

During the same period in 1985, South Africa gained 5 945 immigrants, according to the latest figures released by Central Statistical Service (CSS)

On the other hand, the number of South Africans who "visited abroad" in July 1986 increased by 15 percent, a CSS bulletin said

Business and holiday excursions increased by 11,8 and 16 percent respectively, while "study trips" decreased by 1,8 percent

A total of 4 345 persons immigrated to South Africa during the seven months concerned, while 8 483 left the country, the the CSS states in its latest bulletin

Of these, 1 422 were "professional and related

workers," including 287 engineers, 180 accountants, 172 educationists and 61 doctors and dentists

Among other people who left South Africa in the first seven months of this year were 583 production workers, 530 clerks, 333 sales operatives and 314 administrative and managerial executives

Students, children, housekeepers and other "persons not economically active" who left the country totalled 4 981

And the "brain drain" is continuing

In July a total of 1 294 people packed their bags for foreign shores, compared to 698 who came to settle here

Of the economically active emigrants, the majority, 207 were professional workers. Of these, 35 were engineers, 10 medical doctors, 35 accountants, 22 educationists and 105 classified as other professionals

BUS PAH 24/10/86

236

SOPHIE TEMBA

MOZAMBICAN refugees who have fled the onslaught of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) have vowed not to return to their country even if the situation there returns to normal

Those who are already settled in the camps say they now see themselves as South Africans, despite a recent warning from the Department of Home Affairs that they would be repatriated once trouble-torn Mozambique returned to normal.

Already, schemes involving schools and farming projects are being implemented by Operation Hunger to assist about 18 000 starving refugee families given asylum by the Gazankulu government in the Kildare, Thulamashu, Lilydale and other areas of the homeland

Hundreds of other refugees, men and women, are still languishing in a transit camp in the area hoping to trace their relatives to enable them to get refugee status

The plight of thousands more refugees who fled to KaNgwane, Lebowa and Swaziland has yet to be attended to.

Business Day visited the Lilydale camp, where about 3 000 refugee families have been resettled. They say they lost all they possessed when they fled the MNR.

And, as the war continues in Mozambique, more people flee across the border into the homeland.

Refugees will not go back in face of MNR 'butchery'



Some of the refugees making bricks.

Pictures: SUE FLOOD

Some of the runaways have sought employment on nearby farms, but complainants have already been received by the Catholic Mission in Gazankulu that farmers take advantage of the plight of the refugees by

"employing" them and then refusing to pay them. A Catholic spokesman said: "These people risk their lives to get into South Africa. They come here scared and all

they want is to save themselves from the violence in Mozambique.

"And when they find jobs farmers refuse to pay them and, instead, threaten to report them to the authorities if they complain. They then have no option but to stay on

"We know of some who earn less than R50 a month for their labour, but they do not complain — instead they say they would rather work for 'peanuts' than go back to Mozambique.

Albino Chhess, acting as overseer of the refugee camp, said: "We fled when we could no longer tolerate the conditions under which we had to live.

"Some women living here in the camp were forced to flee their homes, leaving their husbands in Mozambique — and some men had to leave behind homes and wives.

"We saw how our livestock was slaughtered and our possessions taken away." "We have seen how some of our helpless men, women and children

were butchered to death by members of the MNR.

"Others were kidnapped, screaming, from their homes — taken to isolated places and then brutally killed.

"Those of us who are here today thank God for having made it possible for us to escape.

"One of the women — known as 'Nwangala' (of the lion family) Ndlovu, was almost killed when she was attacked by a young lion while walking at night. It tore off her ear

"She was taken to hospital, where the partly mutilated ear was sewn back on, but she was taken away by Security Police and sent back across the border to Mozambique.

"A few days later she returned to the camp and is now living in fear of being kidnapped and taken back again." "We see little chance of going back to Mozambique and we will do all we can to live in South Africa as part of

Grass is not always greener . . .

SA emigrants can face many pitfalls

9/8/85

236

STAR

South Africans should make careful value judgments before deciding to emigrate, because "the grass is not always greener on the other side"

This was said by speakers at a seminar in Johannesburg this week on emigration and business relocation

Would-be emigrants are also not making allowance for the "culture shock" and financial problems they might encounter, especially as a result of the declining rand, said organiser Mr Colin Haynes

He said poor planning and lack of knowledge could mean substantial financial losses. Some emigrants are being misled by so-called "counsellors" into thinking they will be eligible for permanent residence

and work permits in the United States or other countries, when their real chances of being accepted are very slim

Emigrants should be told of their options before turning to "counsellors", who can charge up to R200 an hour.

Five specialist speakers addressed the audience, mostly businessmen wanting to expand internationally, and professionals dealing with financial and legal planning for emigration

Discussions centred on financial losses which could result from taxation problems, estate duty, wills, shipping costs, insurance, and other consequences of changing countries.

Speakers warned against attempting to circumvent the exchange control regulations by de-

vices such as false overseas invoices — where application for an "inter-company transfer" visa is made on the basis of bogus companies

US authorities are increasingly concerned about these "fraudulent" visa applications, now estimated to be as high as 30 percent.

Another danger is using limited emigration allowances to buy companies advertised by "business brokers", because they don't always generate the promised income

The seminar also highlighted the chance for South Africans to become more "international people" by locating businesses in this country to capitalise on high interest rates and attractive taxation concessions, before investing overseas

More quit SA SAad

26/7/85

UK main target of emigrants

By Sue Leeman
Pretoria Bureau

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The 20 percent increase in people leaving South Africa has meant a small boom for some transporters and banks

The political unrest which led to the State President declaring a state of emergency at the weekend has apparently caused an increasing number of families to quit the country — taking their capital with them

Central Statistical Services figures show that a 2 946 people left South Africa between January and April — an increase of 20 percent on the same period last year

EXCHANGE CONTROL

The international traffic controller for Stuttafords Van Lines, Miss Laura Wegener, said her company had moved 30 percent more people so far this year

"This Monday (the first working day after the state of emergency announcement) I would say we had 100 percent more inquiries than usual"

She said she expected more business because of the unrest

A spokesman for the exchange control division of Barclays Bank in Johannesburg said there had been a marked increase lately in the number of people applying to complete exchange control formalities

A number of sources said British citizens, in particular, were leaving — which is borne out by CSS figures indicating that more than half of those who left this April were destined for Britain

UNAWARE OF SITUATION

Other countries' consulates in Johannesburg said they were not aware of large numbers of their nationals leaving

A spokesman for the German Consulate-General said most German immigrants were well settled in South Africa and moving would be a big step

A United States Consulate official said the number of Americans leaving was "fairly consistent with recent years"

Survey shows more people are moving abroad

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26/12/86 Victoria Bureau
The number of people seeking homes outside South Africa is still increasing, according to the Central Statistical Service's figures on migration for October.

In the first 10 months of this year, a total of 11 835 people left South Africa, while 5 983 immigrants arrived. This represented a loss of 5 852 people.

The number of immigrants in October 1986 alone totalled 628 compared with 1 138 the previous year. This represented a loss of 440 people.

Australia has taken over from Britain as the place to settle. A total of 38,4 percent of all emigrants packed their bags for Australia during October. A total of 31,7 percent headed for Britain.

Of the 410 people who decided to settle in Australia, only 11 were Australian citizens.

Thirty-eight people decided to move to the United States and 339 went to Britain.

A total of 510 emigrants were South African citizens. There were 494 Europeans, of whom 385 were British.

A total 1 068 people opted for emigration this year, compared with 900 in the same month in 1985.

1987E

'Chicken run' families return

WKE Post
6/12/86
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Furniture overboard in the Bay of Biscay

Weekend Post Reporter

AN unforeseen problem for families moving overseas is losing their household goods on the high seas

This happened recently when the stormy Bay of Biscay took its toll and a number of containers aboard the Mediterranean ship Chiara S were washed overboard

It is reported that the 24 000-deadweight-ton vessel took on over 70 containers in addition to other cargo when she loaded in Port Elizabeth in October. She sailed on her voyage to Europe on October 30

However, the Mediterranean Shipping Company's claims office in Durban said none of the containers lost overboard had been consigned from PE

Among the boxes lost were those loaded at Cape Town and Durban. A number of containers were also loaded at Port Elizabeth

The cargo destinations included Rotterdam in the Netherlands and Felixstowe in England

The storms in the Bay of Biscay earlier this year claimed more casualties from the same shipping line when a number of containers were lost from the Simona I on her south-bound voyage. These included a number of containers destined for PE

Winner may pocket \$1m

SUN CITY — Hotelier Sol Kerzner says next year's Million Dollar Golf Challenge here will almost certainly be a winner take-all event — the biggest prize in world golf

It was suggested to him by Seve Ballesteros, twice a winner of the tournament, and "I liked the idea right away," he said.

Report on today's play — Back Page

By YVONNE STEYNBERG
TWO unhappy families who emigrated to Australia are returning to Port Elizabeth — but they are paying a high price for their change of heart.

An international furniture removal company which recently moved the two families' belongings from PE to Australia is now bringing them back again

Other families set on moving to Britain, have decided against doing so. They became disheartened after visiting the country to finalise arrangements

A spokesman for the company which arranged the moves to Australia, who declined to be named, said the double move would cost each family more than R35 000

Moving the household goods "down under" had initially cost about R16 000, but prices had increased since then and the move back would cost each family about R20 000

The spokesman said he could not provide details of

the families involved as clients' business was confidential

But he believed the families' experience was an indication of how careful people should be before deciding to leave the country

The same company is moving 16 families from Europe to South Africa, including a family from Zurich. Some of them will be settling in PE and East London

Mr Bob Simpson, managing director of Ward African, said he had received inquiries from three families who intended moving to Britain

"But they decided to go over first and investigate their future prospects. When they returned they cancelled the moves"

Mr Simpson said big companies invariably undertook long term relocations at this time of the year and although removal companies were busy this was not exceptional

Last year was exceptional because of the big move of so many Ford families to the Transvaal," he said

His company had received inquiries for moves to Australia and Britain but generally he considered that the gloom and doom situation of the Eastern Cape was being grossly exaggerated

Mr Henry Walker, Eastern Cape regional director of Stuttards Van Lines, said there was no unusual increase in families moving away from PE

Naturally we are busy because this is traditional moving time. People who are transferred often wait until the school year is over

But every pantechicon which leaves here returns fully loaded. Mr Walker said

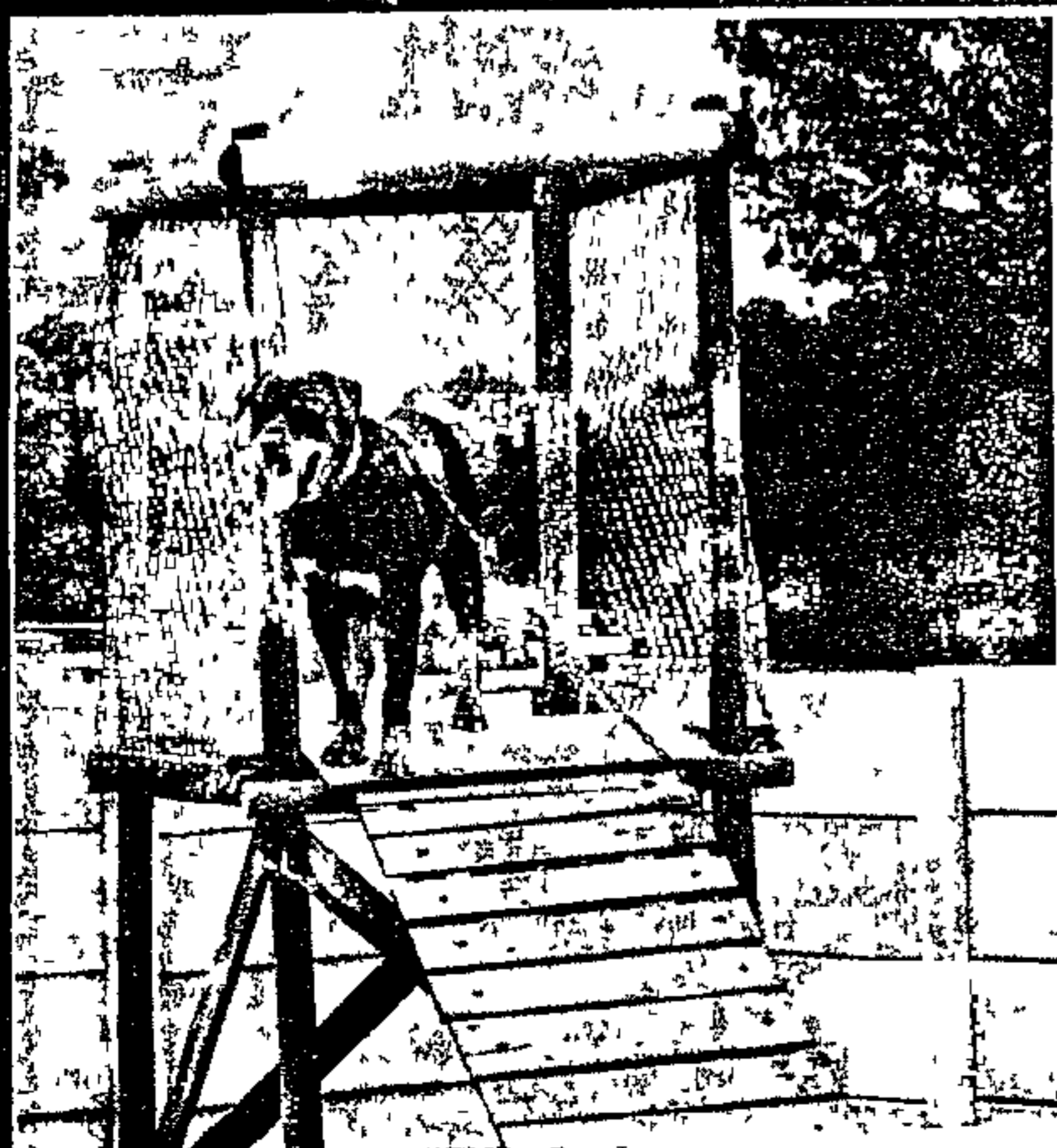
Mr Jules Perelson, managing director of Active Transport Company said he did not think there were more people than usual leaving PE

Splashing out for summer!



Holiday time began with a refreshing splash for pretty Port Elizabeth model CHERYL KENNARD, 18, this week. She was up and about bright and early at the McArthur Bath on the beachfront to beat the rush as up country holidaymakers began arriving for their Christmas break. Picture: Colin Urquhart

High tower watchdog



(236)
6) BUS DAY 3/12/86



Edited by MELANIE SERGEANT

An executive service if going Down Under

EXECUTIVE Resettlement Services provides a string of services for prospective SA emigrants to Australia.

Director Gordon Barkey says: "We believe our company offers a unique service in that it approaches the emigration process from SA to Australia from the perspective of the South African emigrant.

"We are able to do this as all directors of our company have migrated from SA and remember the pitfalls, objections and bureaucratic road-blocks they had to overcome.

"Many prospective emigrants believe the migration process stops the moment the visa has been issued, or even when one sets foot on Australian soil. However, this is not so," he adds.

"Very often we hear exclamations like 'if only we had known that product-XYZ was that expensive/cheap we would have taken our own/left it behind', or the very common 'if we had known that this school/house/suburb was not to our liking we would not have had such a hard time adjusting to the new environment'. But what do you do if you have just arrived and you need accommodation for your family and are dependent on yourself to decide?"

Barkey says his firm has been successful in assisting and guiding clients from door to door.

"Even where applications were rejected by the Department of Immigration, we were able to successfully lodge an appeal with the Immigration Review Board, thus ensuring our client's permit of permanent residence in Australia.

"Professional service fees range from A\$500 upwards, depending on the complexity and amount of work

involved.

"On average a prospective emigrant would have to budget approximately \$21 500 for personal migration and \$5 000 for business migration."

Executive Resettlement Services specialises in:

- Assisting individuals with the Australian immigration process by advising courses of action, liaising with contacts at the Department of Immigration, preparing resumés and presenting them prospective employers, lodging appeals with the Immigration Review Board, etc.

- Assisting businessmen, who wish to migrate to Australia or establish a business, with the necessary arrangements to ensure the prospects of success with their applications are maximised.

Other activities in this area are liaison with various departments within State and Federal Governments who have an interest in stimulation of new business ventures and ensuring compliance with their requirements.

Market survey and business plan preparation and submission to the relevant authorities are an integral part of these activities, once approval has been granted, to assist families or businesses with their physical move

"For example, arrangement of temporary accommodation, storage of household goods and personal effects, schooling, acquisition of office or factory space, hiring of staff, establishment of the business or purchase of existing business, what to take with you, or what to leave behind," says Barkey.

BUS DAY 3/12/86

2²

Is SA's 'brain drain' affecting our standards?

MOVERS Elliott International had to change their "Are you moving overseas" SABC advertisement in case it gave people ideas. But the truth remains that people are leaving SA

The bookshops are full of volumes telling you how to do it, the classified columns abound with "immigration lawyers" advertising their services and the recruitment ads hold promises of a better life in Australia, Britain or New Zealand

Official statistics show a bald but dramatic story. And, say some, they only tell half the story. There's also the "informal" sector; the young, unencumbered and unrecorded who take off on holiday, find a job overseas — and don't come back.

The "brain drain", looking at figures from Pretoria's Central Statistical Service, is not encouraging. From January to August this year 9 743 people emigrated. There was already a net loss, as compared with a gain of 5 883 in 1985 and 20 243 in 1984. In 1985 11 401 people emigrated and in 1984 the number was 8 550

Just over half those leaving are economically active, and the biggest loss in the "active" sector is among professional and technical people, with the numbers leaving virtually double those of people coming in

Numbers do not tell the whole story. The calibre of people coming in does not always match that of those going out, bemoan recruitment consultants. It tends to be the top people that get snapped up

And significantly, says Bryan Magennis, MD of Renwick Executive Search, "it's the specialist skills that SA can ill afford to lose".

"In order to run a country, as well as a company, efficiently, you've got to have the right skills. If we lose our top skills, what will happen to our standards?"

Drake Executive's Francois Marais is less despondent. "In my opinion, probably as many as six out of 10

Official statistics show a bald but dramatic story of the net loss of economically active people through emigration. But, say recruitment consultants, the biggest loss is that of the skills they take with them

people leaving are not any great loss. So many of the people coming to see me to compile CVs for overseas are chaps who are not doing very well here"

Their chances of going elsewhere might be diminishing. With the new visa regulations introduced by Australia, it has become difficult and costly to go to "have a look". And removals companies, placement agencies and others who deal with emigrants say the heat is slowly diminishing

Perhaps the filtering of our news is beginning to have the required soothing effect. All reported a large increase in inquiries and actual moves over the past 12 months, but there is now a levelling off (although it shoots up again when there's a particularly disturbing event)

Where do people go? Britain remains the most popular destination, but the majority of people going there tend to be returning residents. The weather and culture shock seem to be just a bit too much for indigenous South Africans, who find Australia's "barbecue society" (as an Australian embassy spokesman described it) far more appealing. Until the recent announcement, Australia was tops with emigrating South Africans. It remains to be seen whether the new restrictions will have any effect on "the chicken sprint". Down Under

There are still people coming in, say the removals men brightly. "In the past 12 months we have doubled the number of shipments out of the

country, but the import numbers we handle have not decreased during that time," says Elliott International MD Tom Ansley

Sometimes those going out and those coming back are one and the same. There was one family who arrived in Australia, took one look and sent a frantic telex to the removal company "Do not unload container"

This is, of course, an expensive business, but it highlights the trauma of emigration, which many people underestimate. The wrench of leaving friends, family, pets and the familiar; finding a new doctor, dentist and hairdresser; settling children into new schools, simply being in strange territory.

For South Africans, there is usually also a financial loss, with all the accompanying strain, and transition to a less pampered lifestyle

This is so even in the case of Australia, which people tend to think is fairly similar to SA. Stresses the embassy spokesman "Our selection assessment tries to ensure that people will settle easily, because it is a very different society, despite the fact that there are superficial similarities. South Africans feel that we speak the same language and it's all sun, rugby and cricket

"People do return, but it's often because they had the wrong expectations or their motives were wrong in the first place. The 'chicken sprint' mentality makes it quite important that people think very carefully about what they're doing."

It's still mainly English-speaking countries that attract South African emigrants

Perhaps we should be thankful for that. Says Martin Westcott, MD of management and recruitment consultancy P E Corporate Services "People only start going further afield when things get really tough. There are a whole load of Zimbabwean farmers in Argentina and Paraguay."

Fewer permanents ³¹¹²⁻¹⁸⁶ ^{M19} (236)

Mercury Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG—The number of permanent residence applications granted by South Africa has dropped dramatically in the past two years as Government departments liaise closely to protect South Africa's dwindling job market

The downturn in the economy which led South Africa to stop active recruiting campaigns abroad, coupled with increased training for the country's

local labour force, has also contributed to the drop

According to Home Affairs figures, the number of residence applications accepted from January to September this year is 5 355 as against 14 276 for the same period last year

Fewer work papers for foreigners

BUDAY 3/12/86

SA protects its dwindling job market

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FEWER foreigners have been granted permanent residence in SA in the past two years as government departments co-operate to protect SA's dwindling job market.

Home Affairs figures show the number of residence applications accepted from January to September this year was 5 355, against 14 276 for the same period last year.

The downturn in the economy that led SA to stop active recruiting campaigns

DIANNA GAMES

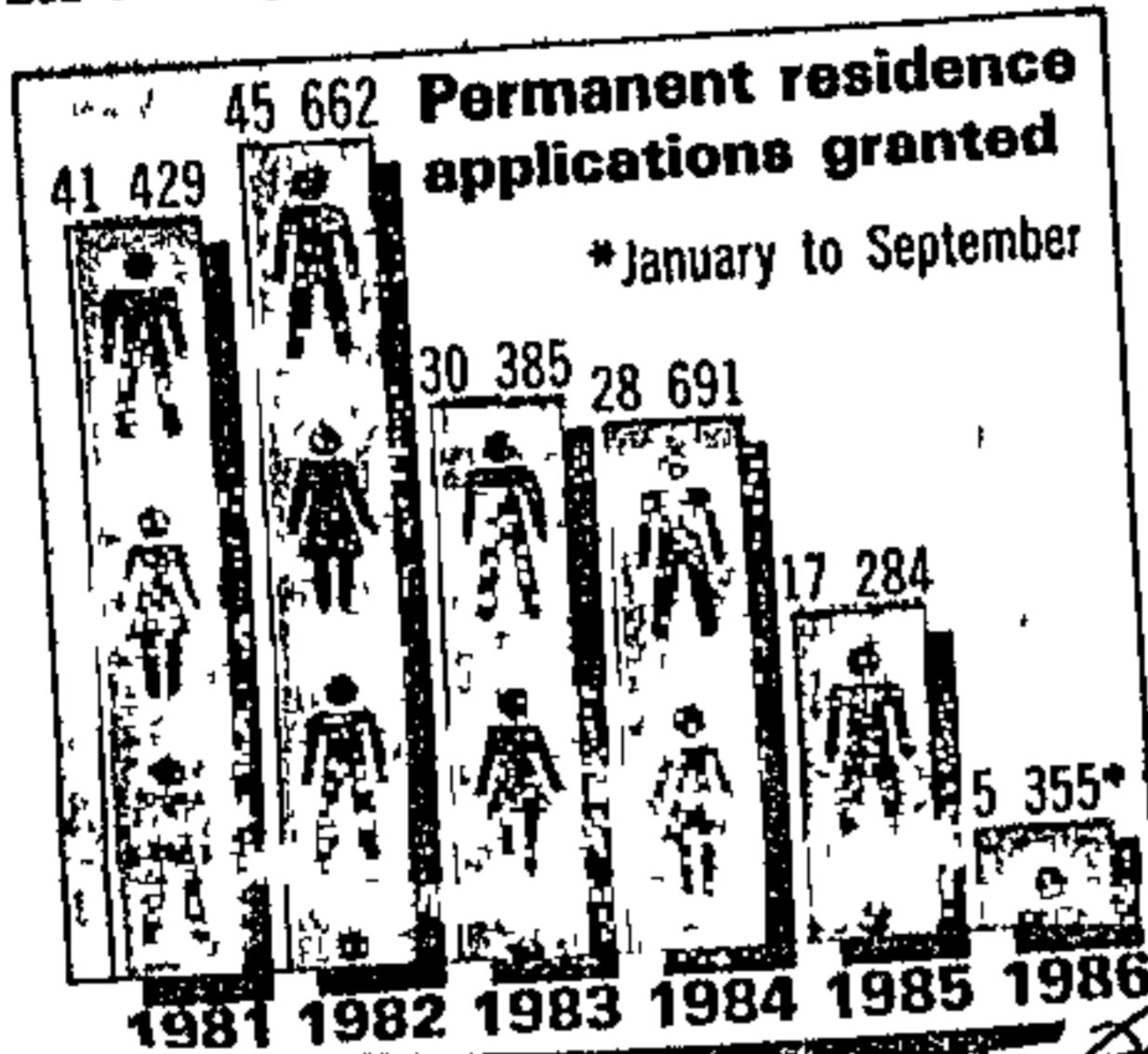
abroad about 18 months ago, coupled with increased training for the large local labour force, has also contributed to the dramatic drop.

Permanent residence applications granted in the past four years numbered 41 429 in 1981, 45 662 (1982), 30 385 (1983), 28 691 (1984) and 17 284 (1985). The department does not record the number of applications refused

Home Affairs has had a good response from employers in the return of many of the 190 000 circulars asking for details of their foreign workers of all races. The circulars form part of the crackdown on illegals

The department will begin next week to send out inspectors to work premises, depending on information in the circulars, to check the information against its own records

Home Affairs Director-General Gerrie van Zyl said the state of the economy had resulted in department officials looking



● To Page 2

Foreign recruitment down

at all work-permit and residence applications in a much stricter light.

This had meant a far closer relationship between Home Affairs and the Department of Manpower to assess which categories of professional and skilled people were required.

The Manpower Department had a representative on the Immigration Selection Board

Among the professions not currently in demand were those in the building industry, including certain kinds of engineers and architects, and sales and clerical staff. The situation is monitored monthly to determine supply and demand

Van Zyl said SA stopped active re-

crutment by extensive advertising — which led to thousands of applicants a month — about 18 months ago.

"We are now recruiting very much more selectively and, of course, this had led to a large drop-off in the numbers of people applying to our overseas offices"

He said this was inevitably reflected in immigration figures, which the media chose to stress negatively

The Manpower Department was involved in training the "up-and-coming" labour force in skilled and semi-skilled jobs, many of which would normally be filled by recruiting foreigners, Van Zyl said

● From Page 1

Alarm at rising S A brain drain

1/17/19
28/1/19
236

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—South Africa's talent drain is accelerating and economists say the trend is disturbing.

Particularly worrying, economists point out, are the large number of accountants pulling out and this has been attributed to the tightening of sanctions and the failure to solve political problems.

The latest migration figures, issued in Pretoria yesterday by Central Statis-

tical Services, show a migration loss of more than 11 000 for the first nine months of the year compared with the same period last year.

Between January and September, 10 767 left the country and there were 5 355 immigrants — a loss of 5 412.

Last year in the same period there were 8 380 emigrants and 14 276 immigrants — a gain of 5 896.

In September the number who emigrated was almost double the immigrant total — 1 024 emigrants and 547 immigrants.

Professional and technical workers who left the country in the nine months totalled 1 797 (1 193 in January-September last year). Among them were 366 engineers, 76 doctors and dentists, 224 accountants, 221 educationists and 910 others.

Economists say they are the material for top management posts in commerce and industry, and their loss will have serious economic consequences in the long term.

Emigrants continue to favour Britain and Australia

Talent drain from SA speeds up ^{28/11/86} ²³⁶

BUS. DAY

THE talent drain is accelerating as the sanctions net tightens and political problems remain unresolved

Economists say this is clear from the latest migration figures issued in Pretoria yesterday by Central Statistical Services. These show a migration loss of more than 11 000 for the first nine months of the year compared with the same period last year.

Between January and September, 10 767 left the country to settle elsewhere and there were 5 355 immigrants — a loss of 5 412.

Last year in the same period there

GERALD REILLY

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In September, the number who emigrated was almost double the immigrant total — 1 024 as opposed to 547

Professional and technical workers who left the country in the nine months totalled 1 797 (1 193 in January-September last year). Among them were 366 engineers (349), 76 medical doctors and dentists (49), 224 accountants (96), 221 educationists (96), and 910 "others" (603)

Particularly disturbing, economists pointed out, were the large number of accountants pulling out

They were the material for top management posts in commerce and industry, and their loss would have serious economic consequences in the long term

Emigrants continue to favour the UK and Australia

Of the 1 024 who left the country in September, 424 went to Britain, 44 to the US, 324 to Australia, 44 to Zimbabwe and 32 to Canada

on unredeemed cumulative preference shares

Bakers SA has declared its usual interim of 55c

exports amounted to R55,4m (R45,6m) — Sapa

SA brain drain accelerates

CM: TML 28/11/86 (236)

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — SA's talent drain is accelerating as the sanctions net tightens and political problems remain unresolved

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910 (603) "others"

Particularly disturbing was the high number of accountants pulling out, say economists.

Accountants were the material for top management posts in commerce and industry, and their loss would have serious economic consequences in the long term, they added

Emigrants continue to favour the UK and Australia

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Supreme Court Roll

THIRD DIVISION

beria v "San Michael Bay her own- are and all interested in her — Writ

fied Steel Profiles (Pty) Ltd v M Y

al Council (Cape) and three others — Interdict

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South Africa lost more than 5 000 people to other countries in the first nine months of this year, compared to a net gain of 5 896 people in 1985, the latest figures from the Central Statistical Services show

By Kym Hamilton, Pretoria Bureau

South Africa lost more than 5 000 people to other countries in the first nine months of this year, compared to a net gain of 5 896 people in 1985, the latest figures from the Central Statistical Services show

According to the CSS, 10 767 South Africans packed their bags for foreign shores between January and September this year compared to 8 380 the previous year.

Further, the immigration figures for this year show a marked drop compared to 1985. In the first nine months of 1986 only 5 335 people made their homes in South Africa. Of this figure, 3 961 were people approved as immigrants after their arrival and 1 394 arrived as approved immigrants.

APPROVED AFTER ARRIVAL

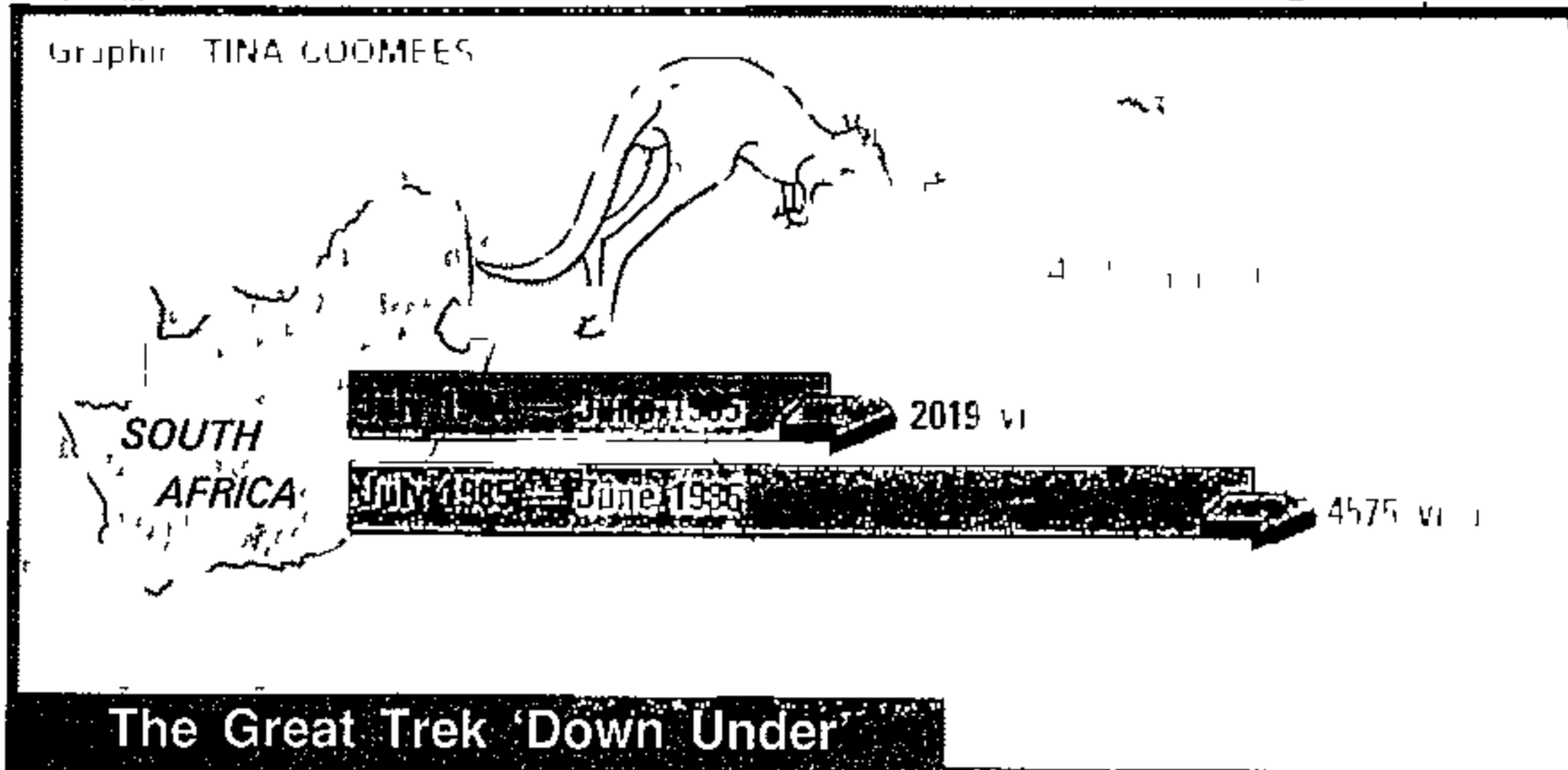
In January to September 1985, 14 276 immigrants settled here. Of these 8 211 were approved as immigrants after arrival, while 6 065 arrived with approved immigrant status.

In September this year, there were 547 immigrants compared to 1 005 the previous year. Emigration for September stood at 1 024 (731 in 1985). Professions hardest hit by the brain drain include engineering, accounting, medicine and education.

Of the 1 024 emigrants in September this year, 44 settled in Zimbabwe, 44 in the United States, 32 in Canada, 424 in Britain, 29 in West Germany, 324 in Australia and 38 in New Zealand.

Migrant visas for Down Under double in a year

CAPL Times 27/11/86 (236)



By **ROGER WILLIAMS**
Chief Reporter

WHILE South Africans, including some VIPs, are being refused temporary-entry visas to Australia, visas issued for permanent migration to that country have

more than doubled in a year

Ms Margaret Rasa, Australia's chief migration officer in Pretoria, said yesterday that where 2019 migrant visas were issued to people living in South Africa between July 1984 and June 1985, the 1985-6 figure had risen to 4 575 — "and migrant visas are being issued at about the same rate at present

"But this doubling of interest in migration to Australia is not just a South African phenomenon, it is global. I have just come from London, where the same thing is happening. The migrant visa rate there doubled almost overnight."

Ms Rasa said the most likely reason for this was that Australia's immigration programme had

been expanded because of the country's improved economy, with a relaxation in eligibility requirements

Refugees

She said the upward limit for immigrant intake set by the Australian government for the year July 1986 to June 1987 was about 95 000, which was 11 000 up on the previous year

"But although our immigration policy is now global and non-discriminatory", Ms Rasa added, "it is still selective in that prospective emigrants are required to undergo a points test in which they must score at least 70 points in a questionnaire aimed at establishing compatibility and potential for settling happily in Australia."

Emigration

Will cause

labour crisis, says SA expert

By Glenda Spiro

South Africa will experience a critical labour shortage at management level, because of the large number of people fleeing the country.

This is the view of Mr Martin Westcott, managing director of a leading management consultancy which carries out regular surveys of one million econom-

ically active South Africans.

Mr Westcott estimated that about 3 000 people left the country every month.

Although the figure had not gone up in the last year, he estimated that the number of people actually emigrating had increased by 25 percent.

"We had the same figure of people leaving last year but then many of those people were

foreign nationals who had worked out their contracts.

"Now the official emigration figure and the number of people who go and live in another country but do not actually emigrate has increased substantially."

The reason these people settled in other countries without formally emigrating was, because they did not have the money one was allowed to take

out, so there was no point in making it official, he said.

He predicted the long-term result of this brain drain to be a big threat to industry who would experience a "tremendous shortage of competent people".

"When there is an upswing in the economy a lot of organisations are going to experience staff shortages they won't be able to overcome easily."

Official emigration figures from Central Statistics in Pretoria are available up to August this year.

They show that the end-of-year figures could be double that of last year or even higher if the trend continues for the second half of this year.

From January to August this year 9 743 people emigrated.

In the whole of 1985, 11 401 people emigrated, and in 1984 8 550 people left officially

The number of people coming to live in South Africa has dropped dramatically in the past two years.

CATEGORIES

In 1984 28 793 immigrated, in 1985 the number dropped to 17 284 and this year until August only 4 808 people came in

Of the people who emigrated in the first eight months of this year, 1 614 fell into professional, technical and allied categories, 2 352 fell into other categories and 5 777 were wives and dependants of these people

For the corresponding first eight months of this year and last year the following professionals emigrated

- Doctors — 69 in 1986, 45 in 1985
- Accountants — 201 in 1986, 85 in 1985
- Educationists — 195 in 1986, 89 in 1985
- Engineers — 328 in 1986, 311 in 1985.

22/11/86
5/11/86

Aussie visas from Harare

DIANNA GAMES

THE Australian High Commission in Harare was the most likely issuing office for South Africans wanting Australian visas, travel agents said yesterday.

Agents were busy making alternative plans for future travellers to the country after the Australian embassies in Pretoria and Cape Town stopped issuing visitor and temporary entry visas yesterday.

The only exceptions will be in compassionate, humanitarian, and national interest cases.

The measures are part of Australia's response to the failure of Commonwealth efforts to push government to negotiate an end to apartheid.

Harare High Commission staff said there had been many enquiries yesterday about their position regarding the issuing of visas to South Africans, primarily from travel agents.

They said visa applications should be sent by post or brought in person and would be processed in the normal way.

The SA embassies will continue to handle applications for permanent residence.

Concern as actuaries leave SA

Finance Staff

The growing number of actuaries leaving South Africa is a matter of grave concern as the profession has always been underrepresented in the country, outgoing president of the Actuarial Society David Brown said yesterday

Speaking at a Press conference he said "A current count gives 170 fellows in South Africa and 60 associates, but current uncertainties and good prospects elsewhere have halted the incoming flow and increased the outgo of actuaries."

"We have identified 28 emigrating fellows in the last two

years together with a number of associates and students and we know of others who are thinking of it"

He added "There is, however, compensation in that we have a sharply growing student intake and that we are just beginning to see the first fruits of university courses."

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STKL

Post Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG —
South Africa continues to lose citizens at an alarming rate, according to the latest figures released by the Central Statistical Services, and the number leaving is reaching record levels.
At the same time there has been an ongoing decline in tourism.
There has been a net

Chicken run nears record levels as many continue to leave SA

loss on the emigration-immigration front for the first eight months of the year of nearly 5 000

In this period, 4 808 new South Africans arrived in the country com-

pared with 13 271 in the corresponding period last year, illustrating that SA's lure as a new home was diminishing

In August, this year emigrants totalled 1 260, which was down slightly on the figure of 1 450 for the month last year.

But immigration took a massive knock in the month of August — down to 463 compared with last August's 1 118.

Tourism also plunged during the first eight months of this year — 402 453 coming to South Africa compared with 476 928 last year.

An analysis of emigration figures shows the country is losing the people it can least afford to lose, those falling in the professional categories.

Among them were 69 doctors, compared with 45 last year, 201 accountants (85 last year) and 195 educationists (89 last year).

Engineers leaving totalled 328 compared with 311 and of the 9 743 who left in the first eight months of the year, 1 614 fell into professional, technical and allied categories.

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Parliament and Politics

SA to legalize Mozambicans

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA has agreed to legalize tens of thousands of unregistered Mozambicans working in the Transvaal Lowveld and has given the green light to work-seekers from its Nkomati partner to cross the border provided they seek registration

The moratorium follows top-level discussions in Cape Town yesterday between the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, and the Mozambican Secretary of State for Labour, Mr A Mazula

According to the temporary agreement — which is to remain in force until a new bilateral labour accord is finalized in October this year — all Mozambicans with

identity documents will be treated as legal workers once they have been registered at Nelspruit

Major benefits are expected to flow from the latest initiative for both Mozambican labour and farmers in the Eastern Transvaal

In addition, both governments expect the latest move to carry major security benefits in that it will facilitate the close monitoring of all workers crossing the border

At present there are about 60 000 legal Mozambican workers in South Africa, more than 50 000 of these on the mines. No reliable figures exist for the number of "illegals" in the country, but some government sources estimate that there are as many as 100 000

The new dispensation will not only pave the way for legalization of many of these unregistered workers but should allow for a greater flow of work-seekers from Mozambique itself

Inconvenience

Mr Du Plessis said yesterday that the legalization of Mozambican workers would "alleviate" inconvenience for farmers, workers and the police, particularly in the Eastern Transvaal

"We would like to reach the position where every person has an identity document and a valid permit for employment," he said

Mr Du Plessis said farmers in the area were anxious to employ Mozambican workers particularly in tasks involving hard manual labour which South African workers were loath to tackle

Mr Du Plessis emphasized that the legalization carried with it "much greater protection" for workers as they would in future enjoy all the protections afforded South African workers

For example, workers would enjoy greater protection in the case of accidents or disputes, and would feel free to complain as this would not in future expose them as illegals

Mr Du Plessis said the latest initiative would also alleviate security problems in both countries

"Both countries want records and control of workers with a view to security. South Africa does not want the ANC to cross the border and Mozambique does not want Renamo (rebels) to do so"

Mr Mazula said "This agreement is important because it does not only bring economic advantages but will alleviate security problems on both sides of the border

"We want to know how many people are crossing the border and what they are doing"

CME links 12/6/86

Violence and economy take mental toll

Own Correspondent
DURBAN — Worsening township violence and the economic recession have taken their toll on the mental health of South Africans.

Anxiety, depression, uncertainty and fear have become common complaints for an ever-increasing number of people of all races during the past two years, say psychologists.

Many of those who can are getting out. Overseas removal firms are doing brisk business, with one major firm reporting a 40 percent increase in the number of families moving abroad this year.

Need help

Dr Tina Jonker, director of the Durban Mental Health Society, said there had been a marked increase in the number of people coming to the society for help, although no statistics were available.

Among township blacks, there was "fear all the time".

She said. "People tell us they never know what's going to happen the next moment.

"They say it's quiet one moment, then the next thing they see is smoke and flames.

"There is also a lot of worry among parents, who don't know where their youngsters are, or who feel they've lost control of their children.

"The end result, without any doubt, is anxiety and depression."

Other race groups were also affected, even although they might be spared the day-to-day experience of conflict, she said.

Anxiety

"There's uncertainty about the future, which causes a lot of anxiety among Indians, whites and coloured people, too."

She said the continuing recession was having serious effects on mental health in all groups.

The "higher socio-economic group" seemed most affected by job insecurity and unemploy-

ment, perhaps because poorer people were more used to the struggle.

Other psychologists also reported an increase in the number of patients whose mental problems had been caused or exacerbated by the political and economic situation.

Quitting

Meanwhile, Mr Brian Goldie, managing director of a major overseas removal firm and chairman of the South African Furniture and Warehouseman's Association, said about 40 percent more families were moving abroad this year.

Sixty percent of emigrants went to Britain. Most of them were British nationals who had immigrated to South Africa, some of them many years ago.

The second most popular destination was Australia, which took about 30 percent of emigrants.

The remaining 10 percent went to a variety of countries in Europe and North America.

"As the political problems here increase, more and more people are taking the decision to leave," said Mr Goldie.

Other removal companies reported similar, or bigger, increases in business.

Passports

And, the scramble for British passports continues.

Describing the Johannesburg British Consulate-General as "having the busiest passport section outside a Commonwealth country", a spokesman said about 20 000 British passports had been issued last year.

A British Home office estimate last week put the number of South Africans with the right to claim residence in Britain at about 800 000.

About 1 000 000 more with British connections were expected to be able to put pressure on the government to allow them to settle.

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Engineers suffer a major SA brain drain

MICK COLLINS

THE brain drain is turning into a flood with the engineering profession particularly hard hit by emigration of professionals

No fewer than 774 professional engineers have quit SA in the past two years, latest figures reveal.

This is 5.2% of a total pool of 14 700 engineers.

Engineering is by not an exception. A report tabled by the National Manpower Commission in Parliament yesterday reveals that, apart from 469 engineers who emigrated last year, SA lost 70 doctors and dentists, 140 accountants and 145 teachers

In 1984, 305 engineers, 56 doctors and dentists, 100 accountants and 146 teachers left

Last year the country recorded net gains of 73 doctors and dentists and 43 teachers, compared with 163 and 195 in 1984. There was a net loss of 12 accountants last year

The alarming brain drain in the engineering field is supported by figures from the Engineers' Association of SA (EASA), which says it lost 450 professional engineers from a membership of 3 800 in 1985

EASA, whose membership includes 500 new graduates, says that 1 500 associated personnel also quit the country.

This has prompted engineering leaders to call for urgent action to stem the tide

"These figures apply only to people

● To Page 2



Brain drain hits engineers

connected with our association, there could be many more who have gone," says EASA director Edgar Irle.

"Indications are that 1986 could be worse. The position is highly disturbing as I am receiving requests daily for information about the overseas job market."

Irle says his association is to hold an urgent meeting next week and will then take an official stance on the matter

Roy Marcus, dean of the Engineering Faculty at Wits, says an immediate

change of attitude by government is needed.

"We are calling on government and other bodies to take emergency measures"

He says emigration is one of the main reasons why universities are experiencing staff shortages

"The massive brain drain we are witnessing is ominous for the future of engineering in SA.

● From Page 1



15/5/86 BUD DAY

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CAC 11/1/85
Fewer ²³⁶ people
immigrate
to SA

Political Correspondent
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

— The trend of declining immigration to South Africa continued last year, with only 11 221 people entering the country between January and June

The immigration totals for recent years, are 28 691 (1984), 30 385 (1983), and 45 662 (1982), according to the Department of Home Affairs report tabled in Parliament yesterday

The rate of emigration from South Africa for the first six months of last year — 4 770 — was running at a higher rate than in previous years

A total of 7 955 people emigrated in 1984, 7 628 in 1983 and 6 192 in 1982

Most immigrants to South Africa for the period July 1, 1984 to June 30 1985 were from Zimbabwe — 8 469 or 35 percent. A total of 7 670 immigrants (32 percent) came from Britain.

The favourite destination for people emigrating during this period was the United Kingdom (57 percent), followed by Australia (12 percent) and the United States (5,5 percent)

1/5/86

35 000 SA
migrants in
Australia 236

The Star's Foreign
News Service
SYDNEY —More than
35 000 South Africans are
living in Australia, ac-
cording to the Depart-
ment of Immigration

The department said
many of them had been
sponsored by relatives.
Fewer came in response
to labour shortages and
the smallest group ar-
rived as "business mi-
grants".

But the business group
is increasing because the
Australian Government
last year abolished the
need for an "exploratory
visit" by the prospective
migrant.

And so long as the mi-
grant has 500 000 Austra-
lian dollars (about
R763 000) or more, a "for-
mal proposal" need not
be made on what busi-
ness is to be undertaken.

16/7/86 WEDNESDAY 236

Brain-drain figures now hit an alarming rate

THE number of skilled people leaving the country has reached an alarming rate, according to Central Statistical Services (CSS).

The net migration loss of 2 157 for the first four months of this year is more than double the previous record, when 1 045 left during the same period in 1978.

Until recently SA was still attracting more new people than it was losing.

The migration loss of 2 157 compares with a migration gain of 5 011 during the same period last year.

In each of the first four months of the

GERALD REILLY

year more than 1 000 people left to settle in other countries, while a total of only 2 603 entered the country compared to 7 959 in the same period last year.

Home Affairs Director-General Gerrie van Zyl said the number of skilled and professional workers leaving was cause for serious concern.

"I am particularly concerned because it will be my job to find replacements when the economic revival starts."

He added that selective recruiting to

find highly-skilled immigrants, particularly those who could aid in job-creation, was in progress in Britain.

The CSS figures show 758 professional and technical workers emigrated. They included 162 engineers (122 in the same period last year), 27 doctors and dentists (19), 79 accountants (21), 95 educationists (42), and administrative and managerial workers 161 (119).

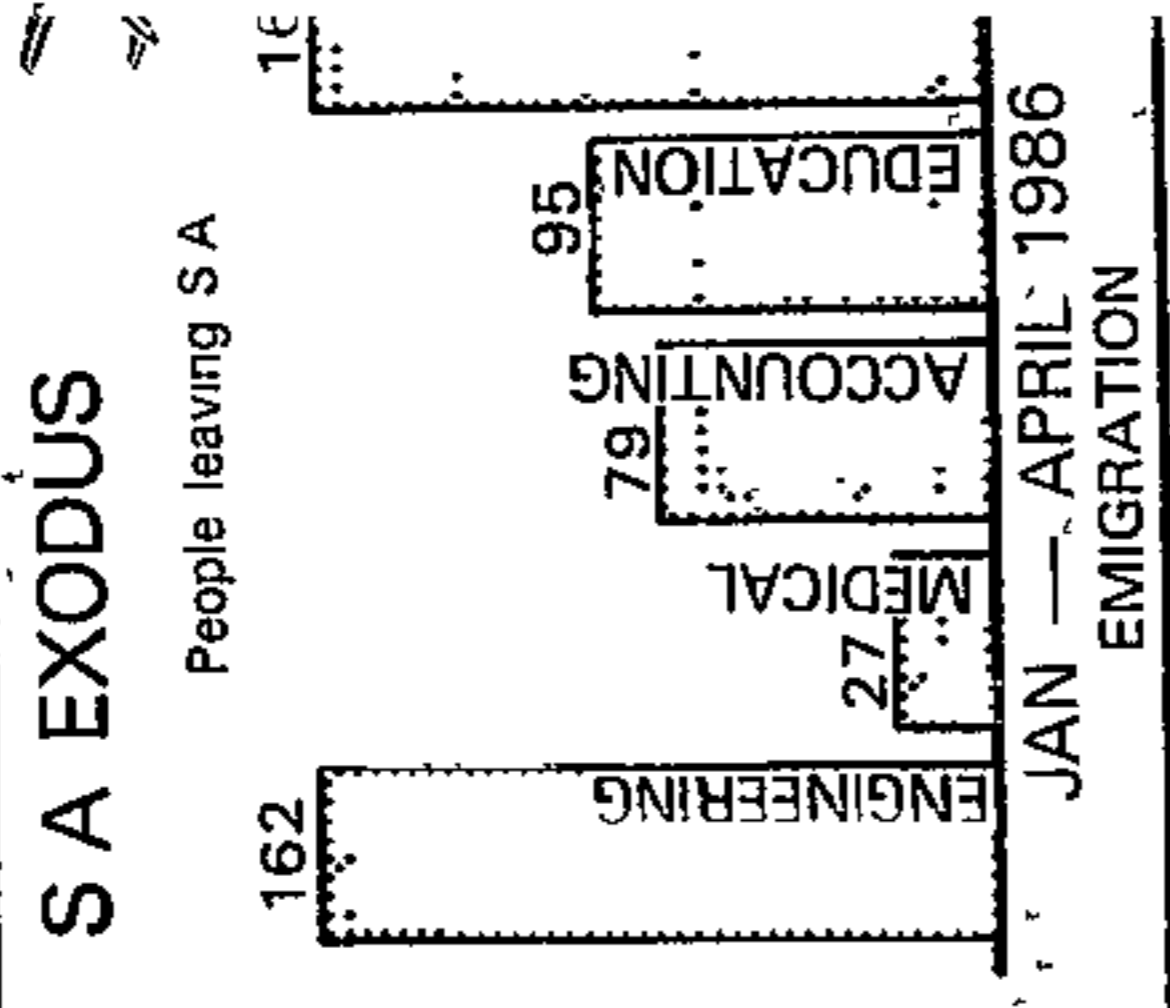
The 2 603 immigrants included 409 professional and technical workers (1046), 81 engineers (237), 14 doctors and dentists (62), 19 accountants (58), and 254

educationists (603), and 111 administrative and managerial workers (340).

PFP economic affairs spokesman Reuben Sive said that, in spite of the fact that SA was one of the most expensive countries to leave, the brain drain was increasing.

The tragedy was that most were highly-skilled professionals between the ages of 25 and 35 that SA would be in dire need of when the economic upturn got under way.

They saw no prospect of peace and stability, he said.



SA emigrants:
All-time high

Cap. T. 16/1/80
736

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — The number of skilled South Africans leaving the country has reached an all-time high, according to Central Statistical Services (CSS)

The net migration loss of 2 157 people for the first four months of this year is more than double the previous record, when 1 045 left the country during the same period in 1978

While the queues to leave the country grow by the day, until recently South Africa was still attracting more new people than it was losing — the migration loss of 2 157 comparing with a migration gain of 5 011 during the same period last year

In the first four months of this year only 2 603 immigrants entered the country, com-

pared to 7 959 in the same period last year

The Director-General of Home Affairs, Mr Gerrie van Zyl, said the number of skilled and professional workers leaving was cause for serious concern

He added that selective recruiting to find highly-skilled immigrants was in progress in Britain

The CSS figures show that 758 professional and technical workers emigrated. Among them were 162 engineers (122 in the same period last year), 27 doctors and dentists (19), 79 accountants (21), 95 educationists (42) and 161 administrative and managerial workers (119)

The 2 603 immigrants included 409 professional and technical workers (1 046), 81 engineers (237), 14 medical doctors and dentists (62), 19 accountants (58), 254 educationists (603) and 111 administrative and managerial workers (340)

Dire need

The PFP economic affairs spokesman, Mr Reuben Sive, said that although South Africa was one of the most expensive countries to leave, the brain drain was increasing

The tragedy was that most were highly skilled professionals between the ages of 25 and 35 that South Africa would be in dire need of when the economic upturn came

"They see no prospect of peace and stability in a strife-torn country and they're looking for a safer place in which to bring up their children," Mr Sive said.

Australia, UK draw most SA emigrants

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20/8/86
ave post

PRETORIA — The United Kingdom and Australia are drawing the majority of South African emigrants, according to a Central Statistical Service survey

Of the 1 075 people who left the country in June, 429 went to the UK and 281 to Australia.

Only nine of these held Australian citizenship — an indication of Australia's generous immigration policy

Some 390 of the UK-bound emigrants were UK citizens

Other countries popular with emigrants during June were the US (73, of which 14 were US citizens), Canada, (38, one being a Canadian citizen), Zimbabwe (69, of which 49 were citizens), Holland (42, of which 33 were Dutch citizens), France (11 — nine being citizens), Switzerland (11, of which only two held Swiss citizenship) and Mauritius (eight, of which half were citizens)

Emigrants left SA at a decreased rate of 31 a day in June, compared with 40 a

day in April and 44 a day in May.

The number of emigrants climbed to 7 189 for the first six months of this year, compared to 5 006 for the same period last year

But immigrants crashed to 3 647 from 11 259, resulting in a loss of 3 542 South African inhabitants for the first half of this year, compared to a gain of 6 253 people during the same period last year.

The "chicken run" from January to June resulted in a "brain drain" of 1 215 professional and technical workers

This included 252 engineers, 51 doctors and dentists, 145 accountants and 150 educationists

Scholars and students totalled 1 621, but 4 190 of the 7.189 emigrants were economically inactive.

Government spokesmen could not explain the slight downswing in emigrants for June, but suggested that the weak rand acted as a brake — Sapa

Statistics
show big
brain drain
last year

By Kym Hamilton,
Pretoria Bureau

The ailing economy and continuing unrest is taking its toll as South Africans continue to pack their bags for overseas.

The latest figures from the Central Statistical Services show that in October last year, 900 people settled abroad.

During the January to October period, 9 280 South Africans (2 472 more than in the same period for 1984) headed for other shores.

At the same time there has been a sharp drop in the number of immigrants — almost 50 per cent. The figure for October 1985 is 1 138 compared to 2 077 the previous year. In the period January to October, only 15 414 people settled in South Africa compared to 24 844 for 1984.

According to the figures, the biggest brain drain occurred in the professional, technical and related fields, which saw 1 301 workers leave South Africa, compared to 934 during the same 10-month period in 1984.

Of those who emigrated in October, 574 went to Europe, 193 to Australia, 32 to America and 24 to Canada.

During the first 10 months of 1985, the number of foreign visitors to South Africa also dropped by more than 48 000 to 585 531.

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Brain drain hits computer firms

Mercury Reporter

THE computer industry in South Africa has been hard hit by a massive drain of senior personnel over the past year

More than half of all managers who resigned in the industry during the past 12 months have emigrated, a computer staff survey released by FSA Management Consultants in Johannesburg said yesterday

Nearly a quarter of development and support and technical staff have also left the country, the firm said. The lack of suitably qualified and experienced staff

remaining has led to difficulties in recruiting new people and respondents in the survey did not see the situation improving within the next six months

The survey revealed that the most difficult positions to fill were software analysts and programmers, database analysts and technical managers on the development side

The most popular destination for those leaving was the United Kingdom, followed by Australia. Others were the United States, Europe, Zimbabwe, Israel, Holland and New Zealand

9/10/86

SARK

236

Many return to South Africa, say removal firms

By Claire Robertson

The volume of people returning or immigrating to South Africa has picked up in the past few months, according to several large removal firms

Top firms Pickfords and Stuttards, who cover both ends of the market, have noted an increase in the import trade recently. Mr David Bradford, director of international operations for Stuttards, estimates the incoming volume as high as 45 percent of those leaving.

His firm keeps contact with emigrants and has found that many return to South Africa within a year of leaving.

"We've had cases of people who do not even unpack before they want to come home."

Many people found the climate and politics in the United Kingdom "very hard to adjust to", Mr Bradford said.

"We hear rumbles from Australia as well. It is a hard country for, let's face it, spoilt South

Now coloureds join the brain drain

South Africa's brain drain is gathering momentum, and now technically qualified coloured people are joining their white counterparts in the rush to take up lucrative posts overseas.

The managing director of a prominent personnel agency, Mr Don Jones, told *The Star* that worldwide shortages of high technology skills had dramatically increased the flow of this category of employee out of South Africa over the past year.

"There has been no noticeable trend since the three recent sanctions packages were imposed, but this will undoubtedly increase the flow and in another six to 12 months South Africa will really start to feel the loss of these people".

Mr Jones said the political situation here was making South Africa an ideal hunting ground for countries such as Australia, New Zealand and Britain in their search for high tech staff for the computer, instrumentation and electronics industries.

tries

"What makes things worse is that South Africa is now finding it far more difficult to attract these types of people from the UK, as it has done in the past, with the result that the imbalance is widening".

Mr Jones said while an estimated 10 to 20 percent of those who left South Africa often returned, it would be almost impossible to train new recruits fast enough to make up the difference.

Most of the "equal opportunity" companies in the country were training high tech staff of all races, but not nearly enough to prevent a possible drastic shortage within the next year.

"The response to overseas posts by South Africans in the past year has been phenomenal. And not only in the high tech areas. We are also losing extremely important and rare skills, actuaries and other management specialists".

Africans to suddenly settle in"

There were many people still moving to those countries, but "there are people returning"

A spokesman for Pickfords said there had been no significant

changes but "if anything, there has been an increase in the imports side of the business in the past few months"

"We move many technicians — working-class people. This

may indicate that there are jobs available in South Africa"

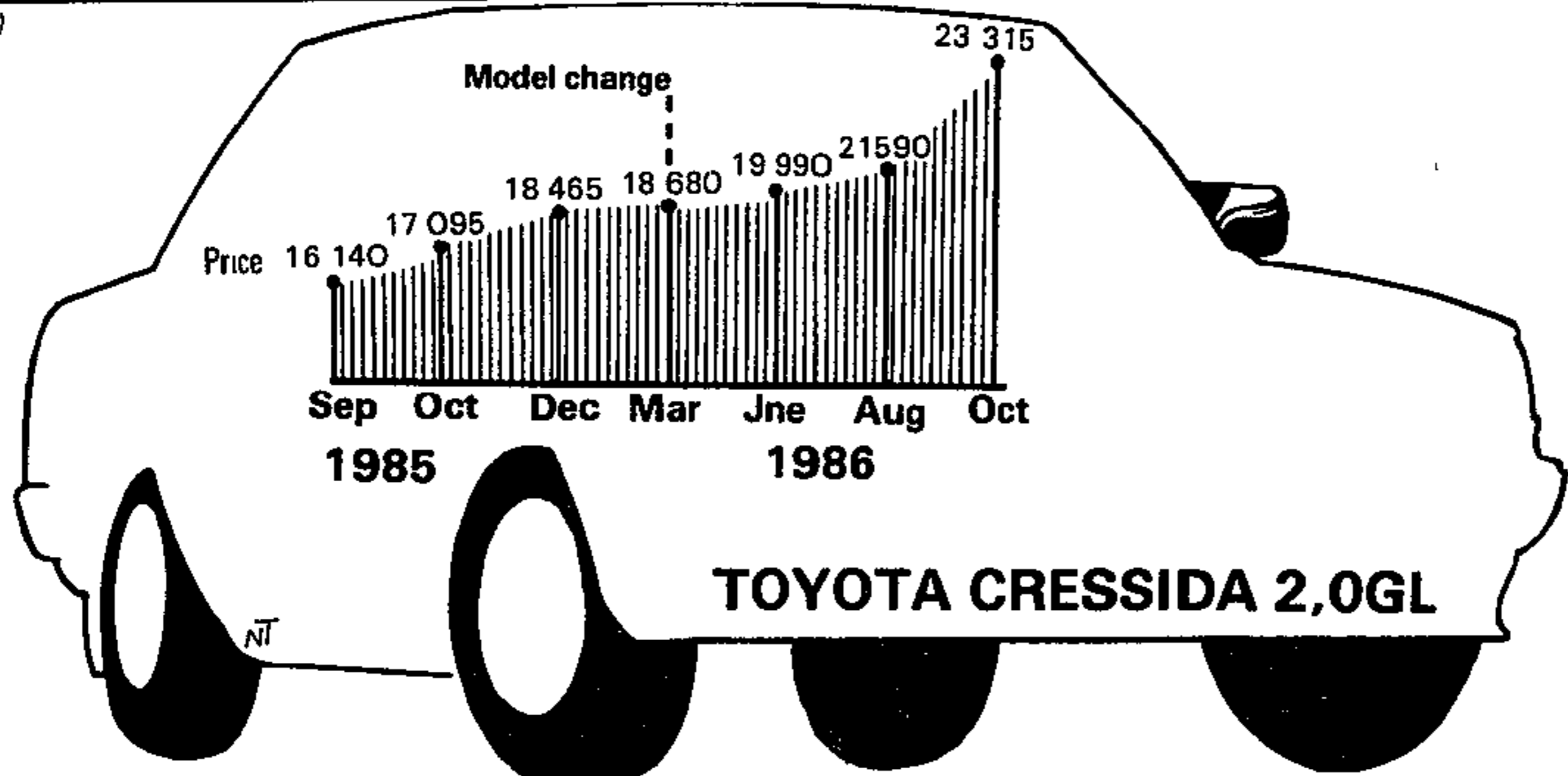
Young professionals continue to move to Canada, Australia, the United States and the UK.

The British Consulate-General reported a steady increase in inquiries from people wishing to live in Britain.

British passport applications have increased significantly in the past few years — from 12 000 granted in 1983 to 20 000 last year as "people don't so much want to leave now as know that they can if things get really bad here," a worker at the consulate said.

The migration of South Africans increased significantly in the first six months of this year, according to the latest figures released by Central Statistical Services in Pretoria.

However, the drain slowed slightly in June, with 36 emigrating every day compared with 40 a day in April.



Up and up . . . the price of a Toyota Cressida 2,0 GL has soared by more than R7 000 in a year. Toyota this week announced an 8 percent price rise on the Cressida range.

SA emigration to Australia hits highest level in a decade

The Star's Foreign News Service

MELBOURNE — "The South Africans are coming" is the headline of a two-page article in the business daily, the *Australian Financial Review*, today

The newspaper said South African migration had reached 3 600 in the last financial year which was the highest annual intake in a decade

The South Africans were wealthy or had the potential to earn top salaries in Australia, it said.

"Most are of English descent. Some are Afrikaners. None is black."

"CHICKEN RUN"

"They are Australia's new immigrants, middle to upper middleclass South Africans who have decided to do the 'chicken run' — as the Afrikaans newspapers call it — and head for

more tranquil shores."

"In the 1960's and 70's, South African emigrants were primarily white liberals who got out for moral and political reasons but in 1986 the immigrant was more than likely a pragmatist — fear married to economic considerations underlies the decision to leave."

"As professionals, company executives and businessmen and women, they see no place for themselves under black majority rule. Yet they see continuing violence without it."

The article said 36 000 South Africans had now made Australia home

They included Monty Hilkowitz (46), former chief executive of the third largest life insurance company, Liberty Life, who was recruited to head a similar venture for the Westpac bank. Another was Arnold Conyer, a former Cape Town barrister who was now a partner in a Sydney law firm.

Emigration: 'No regrets' should be the golden rule

12/11/65 26/7/86 236



ONE of the ironies about emigrating is that most people tend to do it in a hurry as an emotional reaction, whereas it should be a move that is carefully planned and implemented over a period of six months or longer

Emigrating is one of the biggest decisions anyone can make, perhaps the biggest, and a high proportion of those who leave South Africa live to regret it

For example, one of our large banks was visited recently by three coloured clients — highly educated and reasonably well-off men — who made the mistake of emigrating to Australia

They obtained good jobs in that country. They were able to buy homes anywhere they wanted, and did. Yet they were so excluded by neighbours and colleagues on racial grounds that they felt quite isolated socially

They saved up and came right back to South Africa

This is not an isolated story. Every emigration wave in the past quarter-century has been followed by a significant reflux of returnees unable,

for many reasons, to settle happily in the new countries they chose

A mistake like that can often be a financial and career disaster for those involved

I know personally of cases of people who were well-established in South Africa but lost everything through a wrongly conceived and implemented emigration attempt, so they returned here having to make a new start financially

The most important thing to remember if you are contemplating emigration is that it is essential that you make a reconnaissance trip to your target country before you take any firm decision

No matter what it costs to do that, it will be money well spent

In any case, apart from the air fares involved, it should not be very expensive

You should not visit a prospective country and stay in nice hotels and eat at good restaurants, as if you were on a business or pleasure trip

This is not the way folks ordinarily live in your prospective country — and it is

the way they ordinarily live that you must experience if you are going to make a sound migration decision

So stay with friends or relatives if you can. If you have to pay for your accommodation, then try to rent a furnished flat for a week or two, or choose the sort of modest hotel patronised by travelling salesmen

If you can possibly afford it, take your wife on such a reconnaissance trip. Usually women find it much harder to adapt to a new country than do men

If you can only afford for one member of the family to go, and if your wife is a reasonably self-confident and organized lady, then it might be better for her to go and do the recce, rather than you

Against that you have to consider the possible importance of securing a job in the new country before you immigrate, in which case you, the primary breadwinner, will have to be the one who makes the trip

Reconnoitre thoroughly, as much information should be gathered in the short time you will have available

Bring back a lot of specific detail for your family to discuss on subjects such as availability, standards and costs of housing, facilities, standards and costs of education, income scales and how they compare to cost-of-living expenses, taxes including ones you could overlook because we don't have them in South Africa, such as social security levies

Search out the hidden pitfalls, such as the cost of fuel in a cold climate, serious crime problem, or medical facilities both inferior to and more expensive than those you are used to

Don't make a premature decision in favour of one city or region in your prospective country — visit several to find where are the best employment opportunities and living conditions

Finally, remember that no matter how much you may love a country on the basis of holiday or business visits there, or fond memories of living there in the past, living there permanently, now, after a lifetime or many years in South Africa, would be a very different thing

● Martin Spring is editor of Personal Finance Newsletter

SA MIGRATION

Net loss

FIN MAIL
18/7/86
236

Not surprisingly, SA appears headed for its first negative migration balance in eight years. What was once seen (by whites abroad) as a land of opportunity and good living, now looks unattractively strife torn — both to prospective immigrants and to many of the best qualified locals who would rather make a new life abroad.

Figures for April, due to be published within the next few days, will show that in the first quarter on 1986, 4 760 people emigrated while only 2 603 immigrants came into the country, giving a net loss of 2 157. The equivalent figures for the corresponding period last year were 2 948 emigrants and 7 959 immigrants, giving a net gain 5 011.

The last annualised net migration loss was 2 017 recorded in 1978, when there were 18 669 immigrants and 20 686 emigrants.

Australia appears to be keeping its position as one of the most favoured new destinations for South Africans (see *Leaders* June 27). In the first four months of this year, 1 262 South Africans went to Australia. The figure for April was 261. Only the UK, with a figure of 439 in April, attracted more South African emigrants than Australia.

Most South Africans still appear to be leaving because of increasing internal conflict, a depressed economic outlook, the threat of sanctions, and uncertainty about the future.

The UK is the most popular destination because many white South Africans have access to British citizenship, are originally from the UK, or having relatives living there.

Australia is popular because of the relative ease with which South Africans can get in, owing to the Australian government's demands for skilled immigrants and the similar lifestyles and standards of living.

The total emigration from SA in April was 1 067 compared with 943 in April last year. The emigration figure to the UK was, however, down on last April's 536. But

the number of South Africans seeking new homes in Australia in April this year was nearly double last April's figure of 133.

In the four months from January to April this year, the UK attracted 2 028 South African emigrants compared with 1 638 in the first four months of 1985.

But, again, the relative increase in the popularity of Australia was far greater. From January to April, Australia attracted 1 262 South African emigrants compared to 406 in the same period last year. In January, SA lost 1 247 residents compared with 532 in January last year.

The main destinations of emigrants in January were the UK 466 (335 last year) and Australia 428 (43 last year).

The figures for February were 1 130 emigrants (531 last year) of which 532 went to the UK (290 in 1985) and 263 to Australia (81 last year).

In March, the emigrant total was 1 316 (942 in 1985) of which 591 went to the UK (467 last year) and 310 to Australia (149 in 1985).

The immigration figures this year are significantly down on last year.

In January (with 1985 figures in brackets) there were 729 immigrants (2 079) of which 207 (676) were from the UK which still supplies the greatest number of new arrivals to SA.

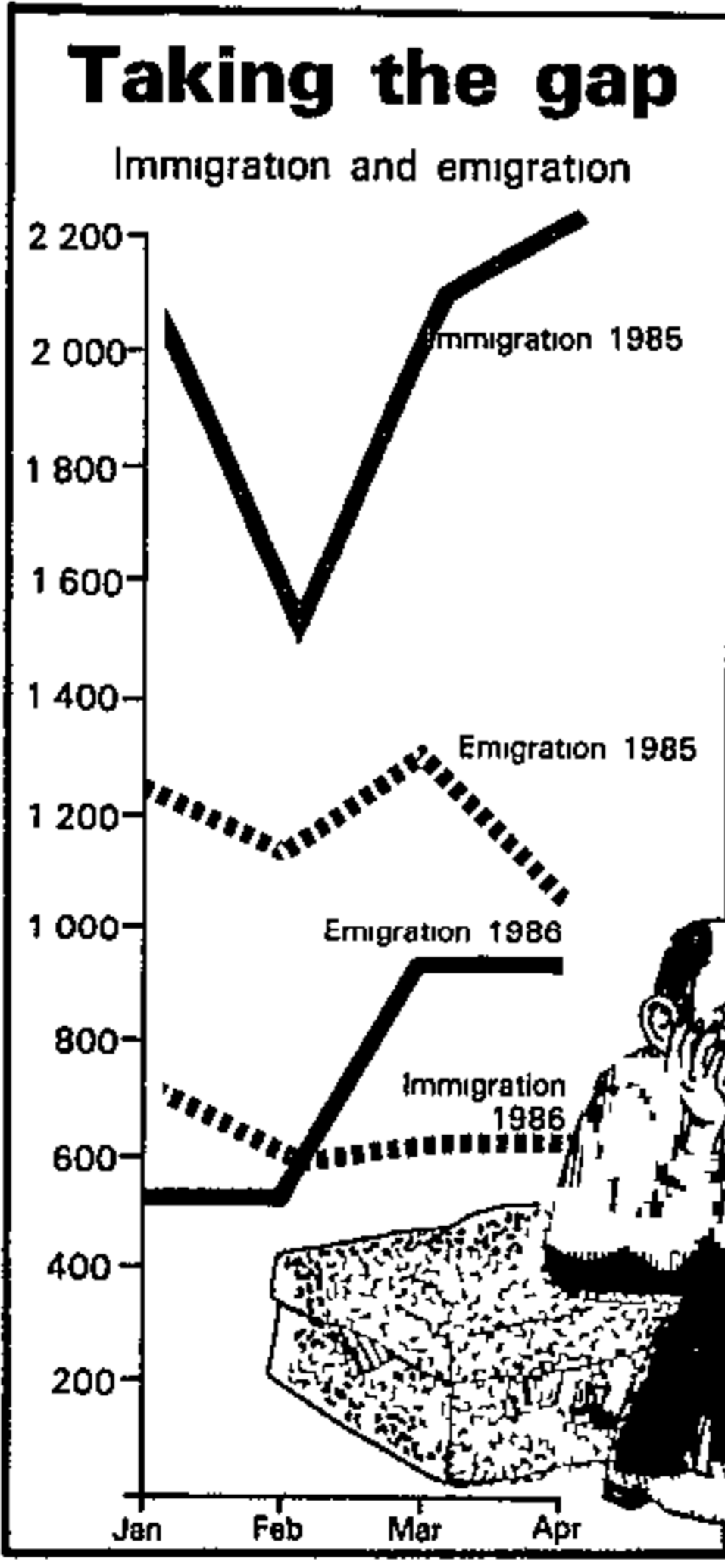
February's total was 604 (1 538) of which 175 were from the UK (438). March's figure was 634 (2 094) of which 184 were from the UK (696) and in April there were 636 emigrants (2 248) of which 179 were from the UK (578). In 1977 there was a net loss of 1 178 migrants when 26 000 left the country compared to an immigration figure of only 24 822.

The negative figures in 1977 and 1978 were attributed directly to months of simmering civil strife in the wake of the 1976

Soweto uprising. The same pattern is being seen now in the wake of civil unrest which erupted in September 1984.

In the years after 1978, SA recorded significant gains in its migration balance.

In 1980 the figure was 18 002 (29 365 immigrants and 11 363 emigrants), in 1981, it was 33 325 (42 116 immigrants and 8 791 emigrants), 1982, 38 952 (45 784 immigrants and 6 832 emigrants), 1983, 22 236 (30 483 immigrants and 8 247 emigrants), 1984, 20 243 (28 793 immigrants and 8 550 emigrants), and 1985, 5 883 (17 284 immigrants and 11 401 emigrants).



Makers wary of stocks building up

Big discounting on cars looms

CAR manufacturers could be forced into heavy discounting if sales do not rise significantly this quarter.

Unless volumes improve they will be stuck with stock ordered in the more optimistic times of the last quarter of 1985.

While discounting is rife in the depressed heavy-commercial market, as manufacturers struggle to stimulate volumes, in the past nine months car-makers have decided to risk stock shortages and the possibility of losing market share rather than have unsaleable vehicles.

The unpredictability of the car sector has, however, made it a minefield for market planners. Manufacturers have to order completely-knocked-down component packs from source plants overseas about six months in advance, so

ALAN RUDDOCK

unexpected dives or surges disrupt planning

When the car market slumped to 12 000 units last April, some manufacturers embarked on a discounting free-for-all. Buyers could shop around for discounts of between 15% and 30%, cash gifts and rock-bottom interest rates.

The unexpected slump in the first quarter of this year could produce similar results.

Samcor MD Spencer Sterling says discounting could be a problem if manufacturers are faced with large inventories.

Toyota MD Colin Adcock says, "We all tended to overreact last year to cut stocks, and then tended to go the other way and order more stock. Unit sales for the first quarter were well down on what we had planned."

More professionals come than go

A TOTAL of 614 more professionals immigrated to SA than left the country last year, according to Administration and Economic Advisory Services Minister Eh Louw.

A total of 2 273 professionals arrived in SA compared with the 1 659 who left in 1985, Louw said in reply to a written question from Peter Soal (PFP Johannesburg North).

The breakdown for the different professions included (the number leaving

listed first)

Doctors (58, 129); engineers and related technicians (658, 925); dentists (12, 14); lawyers (17, 1); architects and town planners (30, 59); scientists (69, 103); medical, dental and veterinary workers (172, 297); statisticians and mathematicians (81, 102); economists (147, 136); teachers (145, 188); authors and journalists (46, 36) and artists (31, 30)

GERALD REILLY

SOUTH AFRICANS are still uprooting themselves in large numbers to settle in other countries, as chronic unrest and economic stagnation persist, latest Central Statistical Services figures show.

In the January-October period last year, 9 280 South Africans — nearly 1 000 a month — settled abroad.

This compares with emigration of 6 808 in the same period of 1984

Brain-drain fears as emigration figures bound

30/1/86

BUS DAY

236

The migration gain fell sharply — from 18 036 in 1984 to 6 194 last year.

In the January-October period last year, 15 414 immigrants settled in SA. In the 1984 period, 24 844 arrived.

Economists said yesterday an "extremely worrying" feature of the latest figures was the drain of professional and skilled workers.

The result would be an even more acute shortage of engineers and other key workers when the economy began to pick up pace and scramble out of recession, they said.

The CSS figures show that in the 10-month period of 1985, 1 301 professional, technical and related workers left SA, compared with 934 the previous year.

They included 379 engineers, 52 medical doctors and dentists, 107 accountants, 103 educationists and 383 people in administrative and managerial positions.

During the 10 months of 1985, the number of foreign visitors to SA fell by 48 283 to 585 531.

The number of business visitors also dropped markedly — by nearly

24 000 to 136 563.

Immigration authorities claim the drain of skilled and professional workers is being exacerbated by foreign talent scouts.

Of the more than 900 South Africans who emigrated in October, 574 went to Europe — 432 to Britain — 193 went to Australia, 32 to America and 24 to Canada.

South Africa heading towards 'socio-economic suicide'

Exodus of brainpower

By Michael Chester

The brain drain caused by the exodus of business talent due to political trends in South Africa will be among the top issues under the microscope when industrial leaders and academics meet at a summit round-table in Sandton next week

A grave warning about the loss of business brainpower has been spelled out by Dr Frank Carlisle, executive director of the Production Management Institute.

He estimates that the average qualified manager in South Africa is now expected to supervise at least 2 000 rank-and-file workers. The ratio in Japan has fallen to only one manager in every 12 workers in the vital race into high technology

Dr Carlisle calculates that the number of engineering graduates produced by South Africa is running no higher than 639 a year, compared with no fewer than 17 000 in Britain — regarded as a hi-tech laggard — and a stunning 80 000 in Japan, widely seen as the new international hi-tech leader

Mr John Moubray, senior director at P-E Consulting Services, which has sponsored the national convention, warns that the brain drain means that the South African manufacturing sector will find it both difficult and prohibitive in cost to replace the loss of valuable human resources unless urgent action is taken to reverse the

flow

"South Africa will confront socio-economic suicide if it fails to set out brand-new industrial strategies," he said

The objective of the convention is to focus on solutions to a bombardment of obstacles seen to be barriers to progress in crossing what he described as a new Rubicon encountered by the manufacturing industries

The vast amount of industrial plant and equipment being sold to overseas buyers was a basic indication of the "sorry state" of business morale

"Lots of attention has been fastened on threatened disinvestment by companies overseas," he said, "but we should be showing equal concern about the silent disinvestment policies being adopted by companies on the home market — likely to spread unless we can crack the problem."

Topics on the agenda for the convention sweep from influx control and urbanisation to fresh ideas about privatisation and the role of trade unions "We need to know precisely where the industrial sector stands — and where it's going," said Mr Moubray

The tone of the convention — to be held from March 11 to 13 — is likely to be set by Dr Johan van Zyl, chief executive of the Federated Chamber of Industries, in his opening address "Industrial strategy — Quo vadis?"

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SNR.

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More test emigration waters

The declaration of the state of emergency in South Africa does not appear to have had an immediate effect on emigration statistics — but more people are making inquiries about leaving the country, several foreign consulates revealed.

Mr Theodor Siedenburg, vice-consul for the Netherlands, said more passports had been issued this year, but it was difficult to say whether this was linked to the political situation.

It was too early to tell whether the announcement of the state of emergency had had an effect on statistics, he said.

"We have had a lot of inquiries — much more than normal — particularly from youngsters trying to establish whether they have any rights to Dutch citizenship or passports. This is definitely linked to the political situation," he said.

It was difficult to keep track of Dutch nationals entering and leaving the country because the consulate was not always informed. Often travel documents were already in order.

There were still people entering South Africa from the Netherlands, although this trend was on the decline.

There was definitely no rush of people clamouring at the consulate doors to apply for passports.

"But every day we have a few calls from Hollanders inquiring about going home. This is only the tip of the iceberg as many are familiar with conditions there themselves, or just ask friends. "I do not think people would

leave just because of the imposition of the state of emergency.

"People wishing to leave the country are hampered by factors such as the unfavourable exchange rate," he said.

Contributing to the reasons for people wishing to return to Holland was the unemployment situation. People would rather go to Holland where they could enjoy social security benefits, he said.

Austrian consul Mr Gerhard Dedic said there had been a definite increase in the number of Austrians inquiring about the possibility of going back to Austria.

"It is too early to say whether the state of emergency has

affected the situation," he said.

There had been a lot of South Africans trying to lay claim to Austrian passports, but this was not easy because of its strict immigration laws.

People appeared to be sounding out the emigration situation, but there was no rush on passport applications, he said.

He said there were still instances of people leaving South Africa and returning after a while.

It was difficult to say whether there had been an increase in West German nationals leaving the country, a spokesman for the West German consul general said. He said the demand for pass-

ports was normal and was not dependent on the internal South African situation.

There had definitely been no rush for passports.

A Canadian consulate spokesman said there had been an increase in the number of people applying for Canadian passports but this was due to a relaxing of the immigration laws and not to the South African situation.

Emigrant interest in Canada was as high as usual, he said.

A United States consulate spokesman said they had received more telephone calls from people inquiring about the possibility of living in the United States.

This interest had been main-

tained for several months. There was no increase in the number of passport applications.

● In the first five months of last year, 11 496 fewer immigrants came to South Africa than in that period in 1984, and 2 754 more people left the country than in the previous year.

According to figures issued by the Central Statistics Service in Pretoria, last year 17 195 immigrants arrived in South Africa during the first five months of the year, the lowest number since 1981 when 41 429 came to the country.

The number of people leaving the country over the same period last year was 10 709, the highest number in five years.

In 1984 there were 28 691 immigrants in the first five months of the year and 7 955 emigrants.

AR 64
24/6/86

More quitting S Africa for UK

The Argus
Foreign Service

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LONDON. — The number of people coming to Britain from South Africa more than trebled last year, says a report by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

Seven thousand British passport holders came to Britain from South Africa between mid-1984 and 1985 compared with 2 000 the previous year.

The figures come from the office's international passenger survey, which recorded the intentions of a large sample of migrants passing in and out of Britain's ports and airports between June, 1984, and June, 1985

RECORDS

For the first time since records began in 1964, more Britons returned to their country than left it.

The numbers of immigrants from Commonwealth countries in the Indian sub-continent, Africa and the Caribbean declined

Why I'm leaving my beloved land

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26/10/85

STAR 26/10/85

Compared to nine-tenths of the human race I consider myself privileged. I live in a comfortable home a 12-minute drive from the office, I'm paid well to do a job I love, and I play tennis four times a week with the sun on my back.

Even the bad times are good. The unrest does not touch my family; the recession does not affect our daily lives. My sons get a good education and a healthy tan.

When I consider the hardships others suffer it all seems too good to be true.

Yet something's amiss in this white Utopia of mine, the good life doesn't come with peace of mind.

I discovered while working abroad last year that the quality of one's life is more important than his standard of living.

The quality of mine, in a state that divides families, incarcerates children, tortures detainees and moves entire communities like so many cattle, is poor.

You may call my torment a white man's burden, and argue that I should be doing something about it, not turning from the mess like a squeamish witness to a road accident.

Alas, I lack a crusader's spirit. I wish only to live (and, more importantly, wish my children to live) in an environment free of the racial hatred that poisons my country.

I want to be liberated from the sense of guilt I feel as a white South African in a state that denies tens of millions the most basic human rights.

And, yes, I wish to avoid the risk that my sons will one day be called upon to take up arms against fellow South Africans with whom they have no quarrel.

The National Party has been in power in South Africa since I was two years old, contemptuously entrenching itself and its ideologies and abusing its mandate.

JOHN KENNEDY, a senior journalist on *The Star* who is emigrating to Australia with his family, writes of his reasons for taking this agonising decision. When one considers the privileges enjoyed by white South Africans, he says, it seems there is not much more that anyone can want in this 'Utopia'. But while the standard of living for whites may still be extremely high, the quality of life is poor — as is shown by the fact that our society makes it possible (even encourages) so many people to be completely indifferent to the treatment of so many of their fellow South Africans.

Given its record, it is tempting to blame our plight on the Government's blind intransigence alone. Yet others are to blame too, including me.

In our apathy, we liberal South Africans capitulated to Nationalist ideology, living in the comfort of our white suburban homes and reaping the benefits that accrue to the privileged in a divided society.

We reasoned there was nothing we could do anyway to turn the Nationalist juggernaut. So when bulldozers moved in to raze squatter camps we sat at home and clicked our tongues in helpless admonition.

I have always tried to treat others with respect and courtesy but I confess I did not always take the trouble to understand them.

I have visited Soweto only for soccer matches and Alexandra only to drive a gardener home.

I don't begin to understand how the people think and feel who live there.

They share our pavements and our parks but they are separated in our minds, and my failure to communicate with them except superficially is among my deepest personal regrets.

But then I was never encouraged to integrate socially, and neither are my children.

We could not mix at school or on the sports field, or share the same amenities. Thus we never learnt to share experiences or exchange ideas. We never learnt, in other words, to care.

If my gardener and his family are victims of apartheid I suppose I am a beneficiary. The state spent money on my education that it should have shared with him; and gave me opportunities in fields to which he had no access.

Yet in a way I am a victim, too, of ideology and dogma.

The State tells me what books are fit to read. It censors films and restricts the news. It denies me freedoms others take for granted, such as access to information.

I may not judge the wisdom of Nelson Mandela's words because I am denied the right to hear his views. I am not even informed when South Africa fights a foreign war.

As I prepare to leave South Africa my mind is a whirlpool of emotions. I am angry with those who set South Africa on this suicidal course, and disappointed with those who sat back and let it happen.

Mostly I am incensed by the small-minded right-wingers who have kept this Government too long in power. For it is they truly who have dictated the snail's pace of change in South Africa.

I am grateful for the opportunity to make a new start in Australia and appalled that millions who are being torn from both sides in the townships don't have that chance. I fear for the victims of lawlessness and revolution.

I will miss the land and its people, who are my friends. But my duty is to my sons, and I don't want hatred to be their legacy.

See Page 9

19/12/85 (236) BUS DAY 11/7

Currency holds back emigrants

FURNITURE removal companies say the number of emigrants would swell overnight if the rand were to improve against other major currencies.

International removal firms have had a busy year. However, they say many potential emigrants are holding back until the rand strengthens, particularly against the Australian dollar.

"There has been a lot of job recruiting by Australian companies. But freight is paid for in dollars and there would be a lot more moving if the rand were to strengthen by about 15%," says Geoff

CHERILYN IRETON

Henebrey, president of the South African Furniture Removals and Warehousemen Association

Domestic removal contracts have also picked up this year, with a noted drift inland from the coast. Most removals are believed to be company-related.

"A lot of the local traffic is linked to companies reducing their activities at the coast and consolidating their businesses in Johannesburg," says Henebrey.

White exodus

W/C ARGUS
23/11/85

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Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africans are leaving the country at the rate of 3 000 a month.

Mr Martin J R Westcott, managing director of personnel consultants, P-E Corporate Services SA (Pty) Ltd, said the supply of black matriculants was only matching this outflow

Aggravating the "brain drain" was the fact that foreign "headhunters" from countries such as Australia, Canada and parts of Europe were using the situation to pick richly from South African management talent, Mr Westcott said

A survey showed that 18 percent of South Africa's English-speaking population is set to leave the country in the next five years

While only three percent of the Afrikaans-speaking section of the population has indicated that they intend to leave the country, the recently conducted survey shows that one in 10 white South Africans would have moved to other countries by 1990.

Skilled labour

These findings, from a poll conducted among 88 percent of the country's white adult population by Market Research Africa, show that an enormous brain drain faces South Africa

"Unless both economic and socio-political conditions are made more attractive, the country is likely to lose some of its most highly-skilled people

"This will place even more pressure on the limited supply of skilled labour," said Ms Sue Scott, manager of MRA's Omni division

Seven percent of South Africans planning to leave said they would settle overseas, while one percent said they would live elsewhere in Africa

Eighteen percent of those with

3 000
leave every
month

monthly incomes exceeding R3 000 said they wanted to leave South Africa, compared with seven percent of those with an income of below R700 a month

State of emergency

In another survey, also conducted by MRA, it was found that 69 percent of urban whites strongly agree with the State President's decision to declare a partial state of emergency in South Africa.

Support for his decision is strongest among Afrikaans-speakers, 82 percent of whom strongly agree with the decision, compared with 54 percent of English-speakers

"The urgent need to establish law and order and to restore normal living and working conditions has support throughout the country," said Ms Scott

"That the majority of all sections of the community are in favour of the State President's action indicates that this is not just a political matter, but reflects an almost universal desire for the restoration of peace and harmony in South Africa," she said

Immigration to SA ^{BUS}
down 64% this year ^{18/12/85} ²³⁶

IMMIGRATION to SA in the first nine months of 1985 dropped by 64% compared with the same period last year.

Figures released by the Central Statistical Services yesterday showed that 14 276 people immigrated to SA between January and September, down from 22 767 the previous year.

During the same period, 8 380 people left the country — a 34% rise on 1984 figures.

The number of foreigners holidaying in the Republic during the same period fell by 4,2% to 384 854, while 12,9% fewer South Africans, or just under 270 000, toured abroad. — Sapa.

Migrants

from S A to

Mercury

Australia

(236)

up by 22 pc

28/11/85

Mercury Reporter

THE number of people leaving South Africa to settle in Australia this year could reach 2 200 — an increase of about 22 percent over last year's figure

But a spokesman for the Australian Embassy was reluctant to speculate on the reasons for the expected increase and pointed out that of the approximately 1 800 people who moved to Australia last year about 75 percent had qualified under the family migrant scheme

The remainder had qualified as 'occupational migrants'

Wider scope

'There has been an increase in recent months in the number of immigration inquiries from people in South Africa, but we don't speculate on the reasons

'We do acknowledge, however, that there has been much wider scope for people applying this year compared with last year'

This year's quota for occupational migrants, mainly highly skilled people, had not been filled and applications were still being accepted

Skilled people most in demand in Australia included chartered accountants, computer programmers, systems analysts, insurance actuaries and industrial and petroleum engineers.

A spokesman for the British Consular office in Johannesburg said there had been a steady increase in the number of immigration inquiries in the past 12 months

Emigration agencies cash in on insecurity

STAR

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14/10/85

Some emigration/immigration agencies operating in the country are nothing but "vultures preying on the insecurity of South Africans"

Two experts on emigration procedures interviewed by *The Star* this week warned that these agencies were not always able or qualified to deliver on their promises

They are Mr Michael Sifris, managing partner of a business service, and Mr Howard Deutsch, a New York lawyer in South Africa for a series of seminars on how to emigrate to the United States.

Mr Deutsch is an acknowledged expert in immigration law and has written a book on the subject which was recently published in South Africa. Mr Sifris is co-author of books such as "Emigration, Business Relocation and International Estate Planning"

They were approached for comment on the marked increase of emigration agencies in South Africa since the increase in unrest and the declaration of a state of emergency.

Some agencies give the impression that the right amount of money was all that was needed to get into another country, especially the US

Mr Deutsch said he would welcome official moves against people who posed as experts on emigration and charged fees for advice on leaving the country

"It would mean that I don't have to go through the undignifying experiences of being viewed as one of the vultures preying on the current insecurity"

EMOTIONALLY VULNERABLE

Mr Sifris warned that South Africans were "emotionally very vulnerable" at the moment and "many people are being taken for a ride by some agencies"

"It's partly their own fault. Consultation fees are a normal practice and there are reputable companies doing a good job. But others are cashing in on people's vulnerability at the moment"

Mr Sifris said requirements for obtaining US visas and work permits were very demanding.

"Just establishing a company, for example, doesn't mean that someone will automatically acquire the right to work or live there," Mr Sifris said

Mr Deutsch said the fact that his book, "Getting into America", was published in South Africa shortly after the declaration of the state of emergency was "a lucrative coincidence" for his publisher.

"The book was published first in the United States, in 1984. I am not really getting much from its publication in South Africa, but I am being regarded with suspicion."

Mr Deutsch said many of the advertisements by emigration agencies here were misleading

"Some suggest that bribery could do the trick. But the payment of money alone can't get you into America"

Mr Deutsch said something should be done to discourage "these fraudulent promises"

"I would certainly welcome steps by the authorities to curb this kind of thing. It would differentiate the honest from the dishonest"

Lawyer warns hopeful migrants

4/10/85

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Mercury



American immigration lawyer, Mr Howard David Deutsch, and his book.

Mercury Reporter

SOME people were capitalising on the political situation in South Africa by offering expensive schemes to potential emigrants wanting to live in the United States, said American immigration lawyer, Mr Howard David Deutsch

Mr Deutsch, in South Africa to hold a series of seminars on emigration to the U S, was reacting to certain methods currently being advertised, specifically those which refer to buying residence in the U S

'You cannot buy residence in America,' said Mr Deutsch who is the author of the recently released book *Getting into America* and an adviser to the United States Senate on immigration policy.

'It is no easier for a multi-millionaire to get into America than it is for

someone who goes with a few hundred rand'

In fact, said Mr Deutsch, seamstresses, nannies and nurses had a far greater chance of getting their green residential card than did business executives

Preferable

'America has a shortage of people with apprentice-type occupations and therefore these types of people are almost guaranteed to gain entry to the U S A above shopkeepers and salespeople,' Mr Deutsch said.

He said unless a would-be emigrant had relatives in the United States, it was preferable in most cases to consult a lawyer

'The rules and paperwork involved in becoming an American resident are monsters and it is a lot of hard work.'

The most important criterion, however, he said, was to have a firm job offer

Mr Deutsch said that each year more than 500 000 people became permanent residents of the U S A while more than 4 000 000 sneaked in, joining the rapidly growing population of illegal aliens

The South Africans who had shown interest in becoming Americans by at-

tending the seminars were mainly English-speaking professionals such as doctors, lawyers and accountants, he said

'But there were also mechanics and retired millionaires,' added Mr Deutsch

Mr Deutsch's book, which has been published in English and foreign language translations throughout the world, can be bought for R17

Emigration ⁽²³⁶⁾ figures rising

28/1/67
GERALD REILLY

THE Department of Home Affairs is rigidly applying its immigration standards against a background of growing unemployment in South Africa, according to Home Affairs Director General Gerrie Van Zyl.

He told *Business Day* in Pretoria at the weekend that, although no recruitment campaigns were in progress, recruitment offices in Europe were receiving a steady stream of applications for and inquiries about emigration to South Africa.

Between January and July the immigration gain was 5 954 compared with 13 269 for the corresponding period last year. All applicants were advised to get firm job offers from South Africa before applying.

For the past six years, Van Zyl said, the department had not placed a single advert inviting applications from prospective immigrants. That this was unnecessary was borne out by the fact that in the first six months of this year the nine recruiting offices received more than 551 000 inquiries from potential settlers.

Van Zyl said since 1961, when the big immigration drive started, 838 247 had come to South Africa to settle and 257 564 had emigrated.

On emigration Van Zyl said the average for each of the past four years was 7 800. It would be higher this year, more than 10 000, if current trends continued.

In the first seven months of this year 6 199 people left to settle in other countries compared with 4 925 for the January-July period last year.

He pointed out that during five bad years, because of economic slumps and political unrest, an average of 18 800 a year had left South Africa.

POPULATION - MIGRATION

1987

JAN - DEC

MARSHALL WILSON

FREMANTLE — The luxury Italian liner Achille Lauro, best known for the hijack drama in the Mediterranean in 1984, arrived in Fremantle yesterday with 382 South African immigrants aboard.

Immigration officials described the group as the largest single influx of South Africans ever.

The vessel sailed from Durban with 304 SA citizens and 77 SA residents who hold other passports.

"The flights from Johannesburg and Harare are booked out months ahead," an immigration spokesman said. "These people most probably booked their passage about 10 months ago in the hope that their application would be approved. Getting out of SA is a real problem."

With new applications for emigration creating a backlog at the Austra-

PHOTO
15/11/87

Immigrants arrive in Aussie amid Tutu storm

lian Embassy in Pretoria, and with SA flights likely to be curtailed from November, sea travel Down Under is once again likely to become a popular form of transport

The new immigrants arrived amid heated controversy on black African immigration at the tail end of a visit

BUSINESS DAY, T
to Australia by Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

Condemned by the Victorian branch of the Returned Services League (RSL) as being pro-violence for backing the outlawed ANC, Tutu has staunchly defended his right to put pressure on Pretoria for electoral change

Bruce Ruxton of the RSL claimed Australians were fed up with "being steamrollered and ramrodded" with minority viewpoints when it came to SA.

Ruxton said the majority of ordinary Australians did not want immigration from SA and condemned a forthcoming visit of acting ANC leader Oliver Tambo.

"If a black, marxist, thug, terrorist government takes over the southern end of Africa, then the Cape of Good Hope could be the Cape of No Hope for this country," he said

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SOUTH AFRICA'S universities could be reduced to third-rate institutions as a result of the increasing trend abroad to launch an academic boycott against the country, according to internationally-acclaimed scientist Phillip Tobias.

In an interview, Tobias — head of the Anatomy department at the University of the Witwatersrand — spelt out what he described as the "devastating" effects of such a boycott.

He predicted an accelerated exodus of young scientists, medics and other scholars from SA — people who obviously felt the need for the "cross-fertilising effects" of international contacts.

Further, the quality of university staff, he said, was bound to drop, the research output of universities in SA would be adversely hit and the role of SA and its universities in world science would be diminished.

"I believe that our universities — some of which have enjoyed world recognition for their scholarly contributions for decades — could become third-rate centres of learning," he said.

He outlined various aspects of the academic boycott.

THELMA TUCH

ATTEMPTS to prevent South Africans from attending international congresses. This is often done by the government of the country hosting the particular congress withholding visas from South African nationals.

The International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) — a major body for integrating world science — has a long-standing policy of exerting pressure on such host countries to admit such scholars. If the country still fails to do so, ICSU can move the venue of the congress to another country.

ICSU's international Committee for the Free Circulation of Scien-

tists whenever attempts to ban nationals or particular passport-holders is brought to its notice. The equivalent of ICSU in the social sciences is ICPSH — the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Sciences.

However, the power of ICSU and ICPSH is limited to those congresses organised by bodies affiliated to them. Also, they can do nothing to stop individual scientists, groups of scientists or individual universities abroad from excluding South Africans from taking part in meetings.

A few universities, including the University of Amsterdam, have denied access to some South Africans invited to meetings on the campus. THE academic boycott includes decisions of some overseas univer-

sities not to exchange periodicals with South African universities. Some Scandinavian university libraries which used to exchange publications have stopped doing so. ALTHOUGH there is still a significant amount of movement of scientists visiting SA from abroad, there is a trickle of people who are refusing invitations to visit SA, either because of their own political convictions or because of pressure from their particular university or student body.

Reacting to statements of proponents of the academic boycott that their avowed purpose is to pressurise the SA government to change, Tobias said, "It's a very moot point whether the academic boycott will have any effect in changing the

political set-up in this country". Its only legacy to the future non-racial, democratic SA would be its consequences — namely, the creation of run-down, third-rate centres of learning.

He said that he and his colleagues had the critical responsibility of ensuring that the universities of SA would contribute to a future SA through their maintenance of the highest possible standards, despite current difficulties.

"I do not believe that by opposing the academic boycott I am weakening my own personal stand against apartheid and my own repugnance of racism," he said.

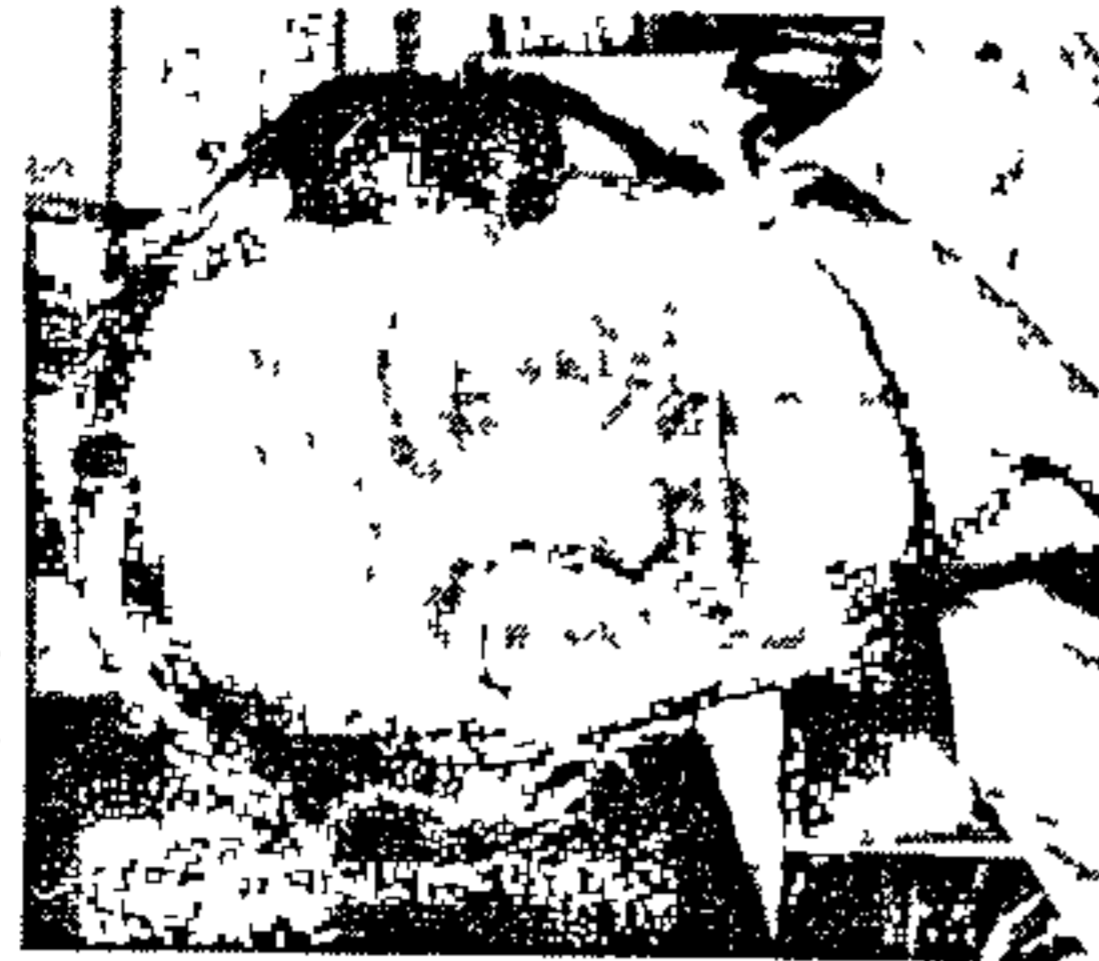
There were other tactics, Tobias said, which opponents to SA's policies could utilise with far less damaging consequences.

For instance, he suggested that they invested in increased educational support for the disadvantaged majority of the population.

They could make financial contributions to a recently-established body call Medical Education for South African Blacks (MESAB), which aims to provide bursaries for undergraduate and post-graduate training in health-related disciplines, including medicine, dentistry, veterinary science, nursing, pharmacy, physiotherapy and occupational therapy.

Such a world, Tobias said, should be open to all qualified persons, irrespective of their national or racial origin or philosophical conviction.

SA's academics face 'devastating' boycott



TOBIAS... "our universities could become third-rate centres of learning"

And what of a selective boycott of South African academics — boycotting only those academics whose political stance on apartheid and racism is suspect?

Tobias said, "The extent to which some organisations are supporting a selective rather than a total academic boycott indicates growing realisation of its damaging consequences."

However, for Tobias even a selective boycott could not be justified. He said, "I do not feel that one's political persuasion is a valid criterion to exclude a person from any congress."

The world of academe knows no boundaries of nationality, politics, race, gender or language groups. It flourishes best where there is a free exchange of ideas, publications and personnel," he said.

Such a world, Tobias said, should be open to all qualified persons, irrespective of their national or racial origin or philosophical conviction.

IN THE past 17 years, South African scientists have been denied access to the following gatherings:

- In 1970, visas were refused to all South Africans invited to attend the 9th International Congress of Anatomists at Leningrad;
- In 1984, two South Africans were barred from attending the 10th Congress of the International Primatological Society in Nairobi, Kenya. Both South Africans had long records of vigorous opposition to apartheid, and one had served time in detention without trial;
- In Moscow in 1984, visas were granted to about one-fifth of the South African geologists wanting to attend an international geological congress; 54 of them were refused entrance;
- In 1986, the organisers of the World Archaeological Congress, banned 26 scientists living in SA — including Tobias — from their congress.

23/1/87 BUS DAY

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MR Behr
25/1/82

Brain drain reaches 'alarming proportions'

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The "brain drain" from South African universities — especially English-medium ones — has reached alarming proportions, the annual conference of the South African Association for the Advancement of Education was told.

This warning was sounded by the Emeritus Professor of Education at the University of Durban-Westville, Professor Leshe Behr, who said that apart from the fact that many graduates and academics had left the country for political or other reasons, the salaries of South African academics had, since the 1970s, been lowered relative to other parts of the educational sector

RELUCTANCE

"As a result, South African academics of the most able talent are not attracted to take up posts in our universities, thus diluting the quality of South African universities and consequently lowering the quality of the staff of the whole educational sector"

He said that as a result of the academic boycott, there was also "an increasing unwillingness on the part of overseas universities to host our staffs, coupled with a reluctance of foreign academics to visit our country"

The result was "a cutting off of the lifeblood of knowledge," he said

Another problem facing universities was the soaring price of books

"The present low value of the rand against other currencies has made the cost of foreign books and journals so high that few students can afford them"

Furthermore, libraries had been forced, owing to cuts in State subsidies, to reduce drastically their subscriptions to journals and their annual acquisition of new books

STUDENT UNIONS

Earlier in his address, Professor Behr dealt at length with the British government's 1985 Green Paper on higher education, highlighting points of relevance to South African universities

"(The Paper) states categorically that taxpayers' money should not be used to fund (student) unions that refuse a platform to speakers whose views are objectionable to some students, although others wish to invite them, that prevent invited speakers from gaining a hearing, or that permit violence or the threat of violence to that end"

Quoting from the paper, Professor Behr said the protection of the right of free speech and the preservation of institutions of higher education as a natural home of free speech were "duties which students and institutions owe to society and to the future"

Flow of skilled foreigners slows

SKILLED people, especially experienced young CAs, foreign exchange dealers and capital market dealers, have traditionally flocked from London and Europe to good local opportunities

Renwick International, an executive search group, says until this year there has not been a shortage of people wanting to come to work in SA. But figures from Central Statistical Services show there is likely to be a negative balance of professional, technical and managerial people coming into SA this year (see graph).

Renwick International's MD, Bryan Magennis, says there are many skilled people who could be motivated to come to SA.

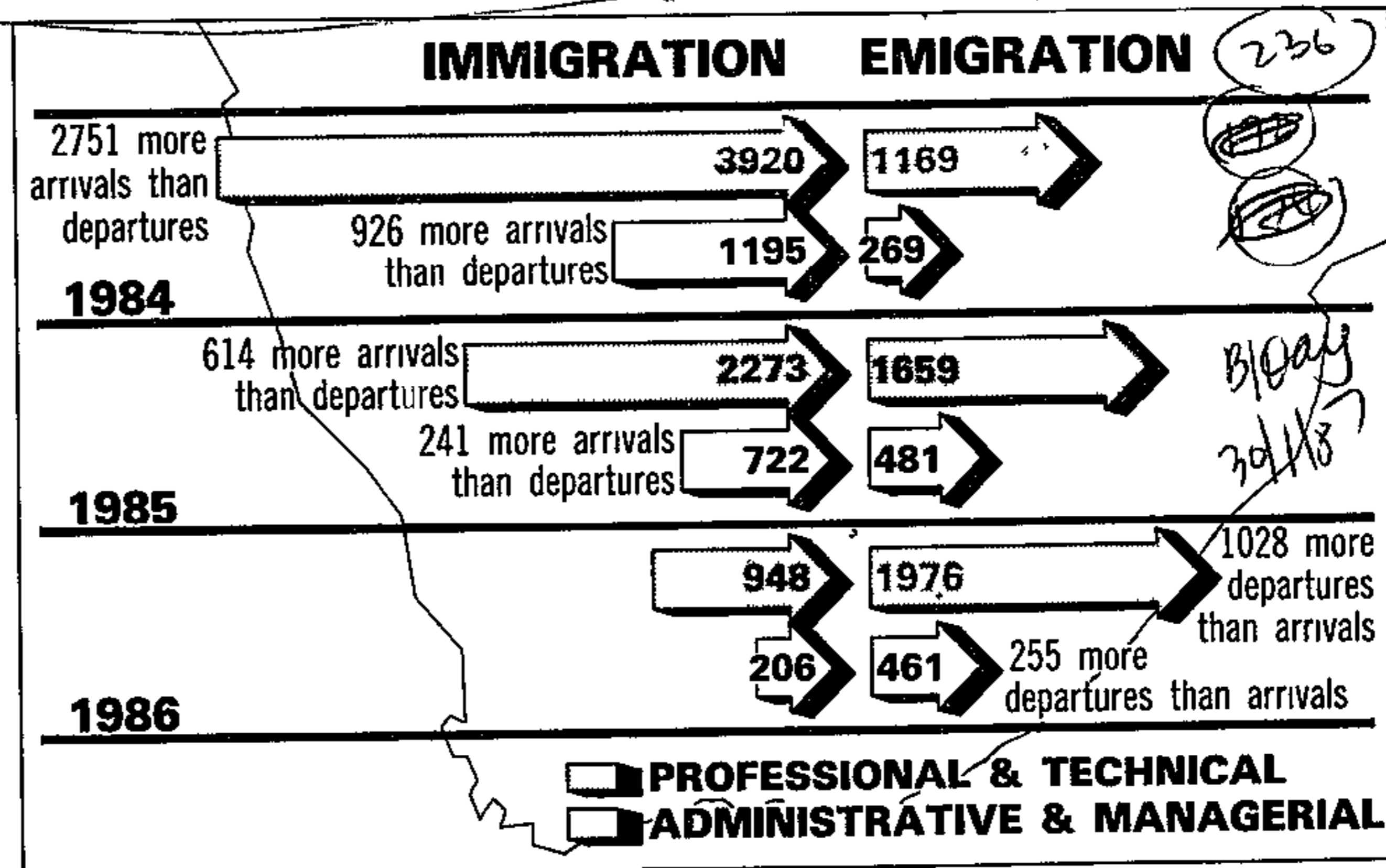
"There is a relatively low level of active recruiting from overseas, but we are now engaged in an aggressive move to market the opportunities that exist in SA by going abroad and making periodic visits to the UK and Europe," he says

With the economic and political environment in SA, persuading executives to come to SA requires a high degree of innovation.

"Local management must be persuaded to create innovative packages attractive to skilled people abroad. Responsibility for the current brain drift away from SA cannot simply be laid at government's door — top management's apparent impotence to effectively communicate the reasons why managers should be staying must be a key factor," says Magennis.

The opportunity factor is the message to the world about SA.

He expects a mass emergence of small businessmen, particularly over the next five



years, and believes this will give banks huge opportunities to service them financially.

Co-director of Renwick International David Hutton-Wilson says "The tremendous wealth of SA, coupled with the population explosion (there are 15-million blacks under the age of 15 in SA) and political reform, will lead to a potentially massive consumer-led growth and development in industry"

But the "selling" of SA is difficult because of the negative image created by media internationally and because executives consider it a high-risk country

"Concern for family safety, future and job stability makes it difficult for young men to perceive a long career here. And many skilled workers who would like to come to SA don't because of the South African Citizens Act," Magennis says.

The Act says that any non-resident aged 25 or older who has been in SA for five or more years is eligible for compulsory military service.

"People who come here want to build a career, but, essentially, the Act restricts them to only working here for five years. They don't have the depth of patriotism that long-term residents have. Military requirements must be looked at in terms of the shortage of skills in SA," says Magennis

The rand's poor exchange rate against foreign currencies is another key factor deterring skilled immigrants

"Professional and technical salaries are low if converted to another currency. Many of these staffers would prefer to be paid in a free monetary system so they can repatriate hard-earned money," Magennis says.

MANDY JEAN WOODS

ACTIONS, negative media coverage, civil unrest and competition from abroad are keeping many immigrants from SA and sending many migrants to rosier horizons

One of SA's leading management recruitment organisations, the Renwick Group, which specialises in executive search consultancy and advising management staff selection, is concerned about the growing number of well qualified executives who have already left or are planning to leave the country, and the dwindling numbers of executives coming to live in SA

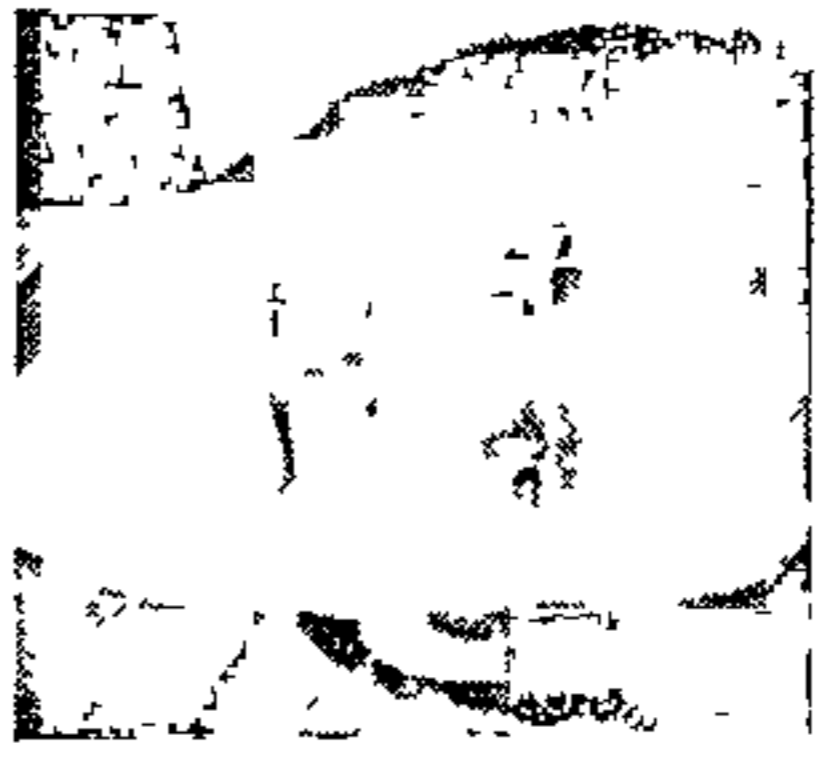
Renwick CE Charles Rowlinson says. "The global headhunters are caving in SA management, especially from the financial, computer and banking sectors. Already they have recruited significant numbers of profit centre managers, including oil and forex dealers, assurance and insurance entrepreneurs as well as

management men

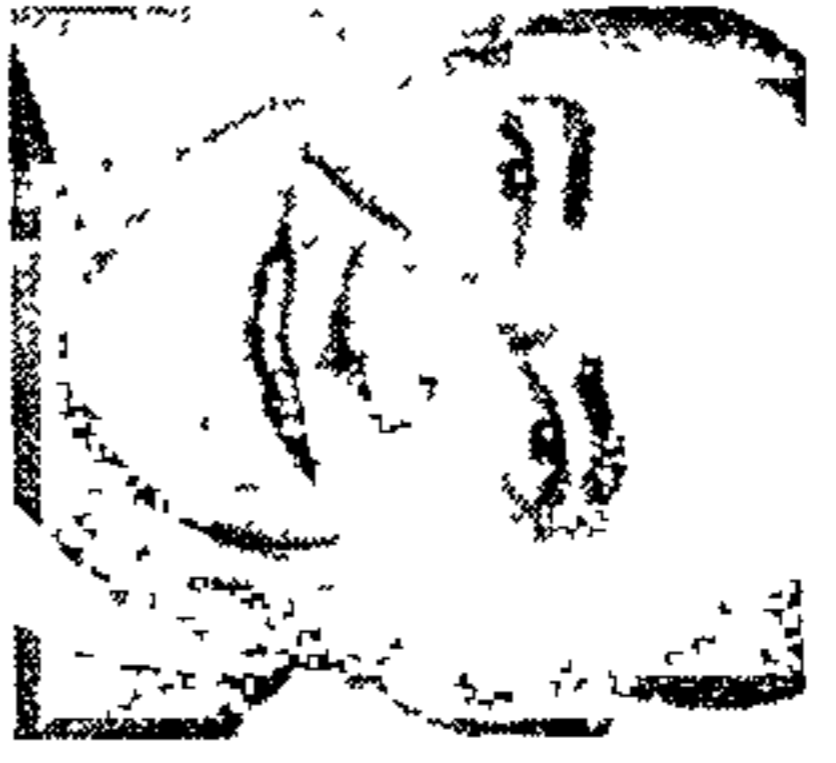
Overseas buyers scavenge for top SA



□ HUTTON-WILSON



□ ROWLINSON



□ MAGEENNIS

chief executives." Mike Steinfeldt, Kristensen, assistant GM of Treasury for Barclays Bank, says the political and economic situation is affecting the importation of skilled labor. Merchant banking in particular is a highly specialised activity involving

corporate finance, project finance, money markets, mergers, acquisitions and treasury. Critical shortages of qualified staff have led banks to pay highly to acquire and keep people from abroad, and increasingly, in SA. Traditionally there has not been as much movement in the industry as

has become the case during the past three years

Factors affecting the import of skilled labour and movement of staff locally include the political and economic scenario, attraction to international markets and the world-wide demand for experienced, qualified people.

Steenfeldt, Kristensen says. "In 1987, I think we will see a number of people changing jobs, especially within merchant banking locally because of the changing role of merchant banks, and the emergence of building societies into the banking world. They will need to buy existing skills because it takes too long to train staff, and available skills are already a scarce resource.

"Another factor is the political situation which has simply made the

to convert skills, namely by taking someone with related skills and training them in finance. This trend is occurring in SA on a small scale."

Renwick executive search director David Hutton-Wilson says "Another method is to try to recruit from the international market. We are doing this and are finding a lot of interest, but not enough takers."

In the banking field, SA skills are highly rated. The training given in SA merchant banks is considered to be of the highest order.

Rowlinson says SA bankers are traditionally hard working, innovative, dedicated and competent individuals. That's why they are vulnerable to the lure of big money in international markets at a young age.

He says "At the lower level we are finding better quality people attract-

package to executive managers more unattractive and there are few takers. At the same time we are not losing too many merchant bankers from SA, packages are being made more attractive to retain their services."

Rowlinson says "Salaries are becoming a major attraction to South Africans as they begin to recognise international levels of remunerations — a fact which SA management is slow to accept."

Banking deregulations in London and Australia have created a highly competitive environment between banks, merchant banks, stockbrokers, money market dealers and commercial banks world-wide, and the demand has made it easy for local forex dealers to leave.

Rowlinson says "There are several ways to deal with this problem. One is

ed to the industry. In the old days, people who relied on instinct were attracted to merchant banking, but now it's the more qualified academic who is being attracted to the business."

Britain has always been a big source of skills but because of privatisation and the shortage of certain skilled workers, that labour source is drying up.

A lot of international banks are coming to SA to find out about local skills. Hutton-Wilson says SA is being seen as a source of highly skilled management staff.

Brain drain 'leaves many jobless'

236
3/2/87

JOHANNESBURG—Every 10 professionals who emigrate leave 44 South Africans unemployed

That, said Stellenbosch University's Prof Jan Sadie, was because the presence of professionals was a precondition for the employment of lower-level workers.

Prof Sadie said in an article in the latest edition of the South Africa Foundation News that the effect of skilled manpower leaving

South Africa was not yet felt in the economy but would be experienced once the economy moved upward at a reasonable rate of growth.

Discussing the reasons for whites emigrating, Prof Sadie said 'Dissatisfaction with the existing socio-political system cannot be credited with any significant role.

'Rather, it is the fear of a change in the system which acts as a spur' — (Sapa)

~~Cape Times~~ 3/2/87

Emigration fuels SA unemployment

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"Rather, it is the fear of a change in the system which acts as a spur." — Sapa

S_A expects recovery in tourism

2) 07/2/8
236

Mercury Reporter

INTERNATIONAL and domestic tourism is expected to make a substantial recovery this year after figures for November last year showed an increase in the number of overseas tourists visiting South Africa.

Comparing corresponding figures in 1985, the executive director of the

Tourism Board, Mr Spencer Thomas, said the number of Japanese tourists had increased by almost 46% and Italians by about 25%, followed closely by the French.

He said many leaders in the tourism industry had been surprised by the most successful December period in years.

One hotel said December last year had been its best season in 16 years.

Mr Thomas attributed the upswing in international visitors to the decline of negative overseas publicity, which had paradoxically been a help to the tourist industry by creating over the past two years a strong awareness and curiosity about South Africa.

He said Sator's advertising campaign launched overseas at the end of last year was also very successful.

Domestic tourism had been stimulated by the publication of the first 'Get up and go' guide encouraging South Africans to explore their own country.

W/L Argus
7/2/87

236

80

Migration: Jewish schools lose pupils

Weekend Argus
Reporter

PRIVATE Jewish schools in Cape Town, which are running under-capacity because of a declining white birth-rate, are losing more pupils through emigration.

Between 20 and 30 children left the Herzlia school in Kendal Road, Constantia, last year after their parents decided to emigrate.

As a result of the fall in numbers two teachers were retrenched.

Principal Mr Jim Goodacre said parents were leaving for Israel, America, Australia, Canada and the United Kingdom.

"Uncertainty"

"People don't usually tell you the reason, but I think uncertainty about the political future here is definitely a factor," he said.

"However, our enrolment this year has increased and I don't think the school is in any jeopardy."

Emigration was "not a serious problem", the chairman of the United Herzlia Schools, Mr Ivan Harris, said.

Pupil numbers at the two senior and four primary Herzlia schools were higher this year than they were in December last year, thanks mainly to a recruitment drive, he said.

300 refugees a month through Park

By Dirk Nel,
Northern Transvaal Bureau

Refugees from Mozambique are still entering South Africa through the Kruger Park at about 300 a month.

Venda and Gazankulu citizens told The Star that "scared and footsore Shangaan people" were arriving at regular intervals at northern outposts. Many were women carrying babies on their backs and some had walked 200 km, judging from their stated villages of origin.

Gazankulu Secretary of Health Dr R. Robert said relief committees were operating in several districts with refugees being identified and registered by tribal authorities and health clinics.

He estimated the present influx of refugees at about 300 a month.

Accurate statistics are impossible in respect of others coming into the country through Zimbabwe and a narrow corridor between Venda and the Limpopo.

Dr Robert confirmed that most of the refugees had been registered and treated at a hospital at Acornhoek in the Eastern Transvaal since October, 1985.

Since then about 20 000 refugees had been provided with food and shelter by relief committees operated by his department.

● Operation Hunger and other sources believe the number of refugees in Gazankulu to be closer to 40 000.

THE large number and quality of medical professionals emigrating from SA is having an adverse effect on the practice of medicine in the country, according to Clive Rosendorff, Dean of Medicine at the University of the Witwatersrand.

He was commenting on the increasing number of medical practitioners leaving SA. Since 1982 the number emigrating has more than doubled.

Between January and October last year, 86 doctors and dentists emigrated, compared with 70 in 1985, 56 in 1984, 38 in 1983 and 36 in 1982, according to Central Statistical Services — a sub-section of the Department of Home Affairs.

Rosendorff said teaching hospitals were particularly badly hit by the brain drain, with many posts vacant. Teaching hospitals include the Johannesburg Hospital, Baragwanath, Coronation and the JG Strydom.

"It is serious, not only because of the numbers leaving but also because it is often the brightest practitioners and the most productive research workers who emigrate," he said.

Doctor drain causing concern

THELMA TUCH

Most left to settle in the US, Australia, Canada, the UK and Israel, he said. Doctors, Rosendorff said, were leaving because they were concerned about the socio-political situation in SA or left the hospital services because salaries there were way behind those in the private sector.

"The serious shortage of staff at teaching hospitals means that pa-

tients must inevitably suffer," he said.

Chairman of the Federal Council of the Medical Association of SA (Masa), Dr Rene Le Roex, said Masa was concerned at the increasing emigration. "We are unhappy and worried that top doctors, and particularly senior academics, are leaving the country," adding that it was difficult to fill these gaps.

During the past month Masa had made representations to government to improve the salaries of hospital staff. Le Roex added that there was a Masa commission looking into this on an on-going basis.

Inka Mars, chairman of the national executive of the SA Red Cross Society, said SA invested enormously in the training of every doctor and that it could not afford to lose one of them. "In certain rural areas, 90 000 people are reliant on the services of one doctor," she said.

She added that the metropolitan areas in SA were well-served compared with the rural areas, where there has always been a shortage of doctors.

236. (88) B) Day 9/2/87

Emigration assurance

MOST emigrating South Africans are choosing to leave their locally domiciled assurance portfolios intact, says Lifegro's senior GM, operations, Chris Cunningham-Moorat

Cunningham-Moorat claims — exchange controls aside — a good reason for this choice is the sophistication of the SA life assurance industry, which offers investment-oriented packages that are often rendered impossible overseas by local tax legislation

He claims, for example, that Lifegro's own Tailorplan universal life policy was a world first

On emigration, the proceeds from encashment of an investment-type of policy simply forms part of the settling-in allowance or of locally blocked assets

In the event of death exchange control regulations do, however, allow the proceeds of a claim to be paid to non-resident beneficiaries. So it would be unwise to encash this type of policy

The total tax advantage, which was the initial reason for taking out the policy, would certainly be lost in this pro-

cess

But exchange control regulations still allow the withdrawal of cash bonuses earned on investment-type policies after emigration

In the case of RAs, "it is unfortunate that no pension can be drawn before age 55", Cunningham-Moorat says

A lump sum payment, even after 55, would also provide extreme problems as far as exchange control regulations are concerned. Here an annuity would be a much more logical way for an emigrant to draw the benefit, he says

(*Business Day* notes applications for the expatriation of annuity payments must be referred to the Reserve Bank's exchange control division for approval and cannot be remitted by the commercial banks on their own authority as authorised dealers)

Cunningham-Moorat notes too that a number of clients are opting to leave sufficient cash behind for the payment of their assurance premiums and are drawing their funds in such forms as bonuses and annuities

No South African tears for roadside refugees

13/21 - 19/21 - 87 W/Mai 236

105

112

CISKEI refugees — who fled their village because of raids by the "homeland" police — may be forced back home by the South African government

As East London aid organisations rallied to the cause of the squatters who fled from Potsdam last week, there were accusations that the government was deliberately withholding assistance from the group in the hope they would return home

However, the makeshift roadside camp the refugees have erected continues to grow as more Potsdam residents flee the village

Members of the group said not a single government official had been to the site to talk to them since they established their makeshift camp on the side of the old East London/King William's Town road last Wednesday.

The South African ambassador to Ciskei, Christiaan van Aardt, gave a good indication of Pretoria's attitude when he said he had no sympathy with the refugees

"The whole thing" was politically motivated, he said, and the group should go back to Potsdam

He then said: "As far as I'm concerned, what they need is a nice damn thunderstorm to wash them back to Ciskei. The whole thing is politically motivated — you just can't have people deciding to leave their country and going to another"

The refugees pointed to other instances which they believed were attempts by the authorities to force them back home

●The owner of a quarry and farm nearby had offered to let them move onto his land, which is adjacent to the roadside site they now occupy. However, police had warned them that if they accepted the offer and there was any "trouble" on the site, they would be evicted. As a result, they were afraid to accept the offer, members of the group said

●They had posted people with red flags at either end of the camp to warn traffic of the people spilling into the road. However, the police had stopped this, giving as a reason the fact that they were on a national road

Pretoria's ambassador to Ciskei gave a fair indication of the South African attitude to the Ciskeian refugees who fled in pouring rain across the border: "They need a nice damn

thunderstorm to wash them back to Ciskei," he said. **FRANS KRUGER reports**

●The refugees said Ciskei authorities were also trying to force them back. People leaving Potsdam to join the refugees were being turned back by Ciskei police, they claimed

●At the weekend, 15 refugees went into Mdantsane to fetch water, which remains a major problem in the camp. Ciskei police caught them with their plastic canisters of water, and poured the water into the gutter. The refugees said the police had told them to go back to Potsdam if they wanted water

Despite the harassment, people are continuing to leave Potsdam to join the refugees. Last weekend, numbers almost doubled according to records kept by the refugees, there were 152 families at the camp on Friday, but by Monday the group had swelled to 277 families, and continued growing steadily throughout the week

Representatives of the group said they were only allowing people from Potsdam to join them, however. Others from Mdantsane had wanted to join them too, but they were afraid that outsiders might "cause trouble" for the tightly-knit group

Meanwhile, there is mounting

concern at conditions at the camp. Water remains a major problem, although a construction company is delivering two tanker-loads daily

There is a shortage of food, and shelter is still inadequate, despite the provision of plastic sheets and some tents

But most concern centres on health conditions at the overcrowded camp. There are no toilets, and the incidence of sickness is rising. On Wednesday morning, after a rainy night, residents said they had sent 28 people to hospital. Most of them were children, suffering from gastro-enteritis and respiratory infections

Top of the list for a crisis committee co-ordinating relief work is the provision of toilet facilities. The committee was set up at a joint meeting of a number of local groups, ranging from the UDF-affiliated Gompo Womens' Congress to church groups, the Black Sash and World Vision

The group has issued an appeal for blankets, plastic sheets and any other material that could be used to build shelters, and has begun organising food, pots and other essentials

It has also decided to help the refugees find a new place to live, but the attitude of the South African authorities has made it clear this will be a difficult task

●The Potsdam exodus started two weeks ago, when Ciskei police raided the village and arrested hundreds of people for not paying tax. Residents — who said they could not afford the tax — said they had fled because "if someone is hitting you, you must run away". — elnews

FIN MAIL 9/1/87

EMIGRATION 236

Taking the gap

With the chicken run in full swing, SA is now headed for its first annualised negative migration balance in eight years

Figures to the end of October — the latest official statistics available from the Central Statistical Services' office in Pretoria — show that in the first 10 months of 1986, 11 835 people emigrated and 5 983 immigrated, giving a net loss of 5 852

Equivalent figures for the corresponding period last year were 9 280 emigrants and 15 414 immigrants, giving a net gain of 6 134 The last annualised net migration loss was 2 017, recorded in 1978 when there were 18 669 immigrants and 20 686 emigrants

Australia appears to be keeping its position as one of the most favoured new territories for South Africans In the first 10 months of this year 3 365 emigrated to Australia.

Only the United Kingdom, which attracted 4 897 migrants from SA in the first 10 months of the year, was the more popular destination Among others were the US (532), Zimbabwe (528), Canada (362), the Netherlands (275) and Israel (267)

The 5 983 immigrants during the first 10 months of 1986 were little more than a third of the corresponding figure of 17 184 in 1985, and just over 20% of the 28 793 new arrivals in the same period of 1984

SA's main sources of immigrants in the first 10 months of 1986 were the UK (1 702), Zimbabwe (1 189), the USA (250), Israel (166), the Netherlands (108), Canada (96) and Australia (79)

The loss of technically skilled and professional people remains a serious migration problem Between May and October last year the country lost 239 engineers, 58 medical doctors and dentists, and 169 accountants In the same period immigrants in these three categories totalled 121 engineers, 31 medical doctors and dentists and 15 accountants

In 1977 there was a net loss of 1 178 migrants, with 26 000 leaving and 24 822 arriving The negative figures in 1977 and 1978 were attributed directly to months of simmering civil strife in the wake of the 1976 Soweto uprising

The same pattern is now being seen in the wake of civil unrest which erupted in September, 1984 — but this time indications are that it will not tail off as it did in the late Seventies

The high employment rate is clearly another factor

In the years after 1978, SA recorded significant gains in its migration balance In 1980 the figure was 18 002 (29 365 immigrants and 11 363 emigrants); in 1981, 33 325 (42 116 immigrants and 8 791 emigrants), 1982, 38 952 (45 784 immigrants and 6 832 emigrants), 1983, 22 236 (30 483 immigrants and 8 247 emigrants), 1984, 20 243 (28 793 immigrants and 8 550 emigrants), and 1985, 5 883 (17 284 immigrants

and 11 401 emigrants)

The current figures may, however, be misleading if used as a gauge of white opinion A Research Surveys Omnichick poll published in November showed that 80% of urban whites were committed to staying in South Africa "come what may"

Only 8% said they would like to leave, but could not do so for financial reasons, and 2% said they were planning to leave The desire to emigrate was higher among English-speakers than Afrikaners, according to the poll

Overseas perceptions of the South African situation also appear to have affected foreign tourism during 1986. In the first 10 months of the year 501 800 foreign visitors were recorded against 585 531 for the corresponding period last year, and 727 552 for the whole of 1985. In 1984 there were 792 787 foreign visitors

Tourists are flocking back to SA, says Satour man

236

Post Correspondent JOHANNESBURG — Negative publicity overseas has backfired and tourists have begun flocking back to South Africa, says SA Tourism Board (Satour) executive director Mr Spencer Thomas. He said that as a result of the foreign media creating a strong awareness and a feeling of curiosity

overseas, the number of tourists visiting SA increased last November, compared with the same month the previous year. Overall, there was a 25.1% increase (1 178 tourists) from the four main countries surveyed (14% or 661 more from West Germany, almost 22% or 165 more from France, 25% or 132 more

from Italy and 46% or 220 more from Japan. Mr Thomas said the figures and feedback from Satour offices indicated a reversal in the decline in foreign tourism. "Industry leaders are excited about last December and the MD of a large hotel group reported it had been the group's best

month in six years and for one hotel the best month in 16 years." One bus tour operator reported a 59% increase in scheduled group tours for December, compared with the same month the previous year, said Mr Thomas. "The figures show the overseas tourist is returning and there is a strong

upsurge in domestic tourism." Mr Thomas said other factors which contributed to the upturn were the board's successful overseas advertising campaign, its dynamic marketing and the private sector's aggressive domestic and overseas marketing. The board's chief direc-

tor of tourism promotion, Mr Campbell Smith, said tourism declined 11% in 1985 and 29% last year, but hit a trough and turned the tide in November. "The important thing is that we are climbing back. Our regional manager in Cape Town says he is now getting a lot of inquiries

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TOURISTS RETURN

NORMAN SHEPHERD

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backfired and tourists have begun
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rector Spencer Thomas.

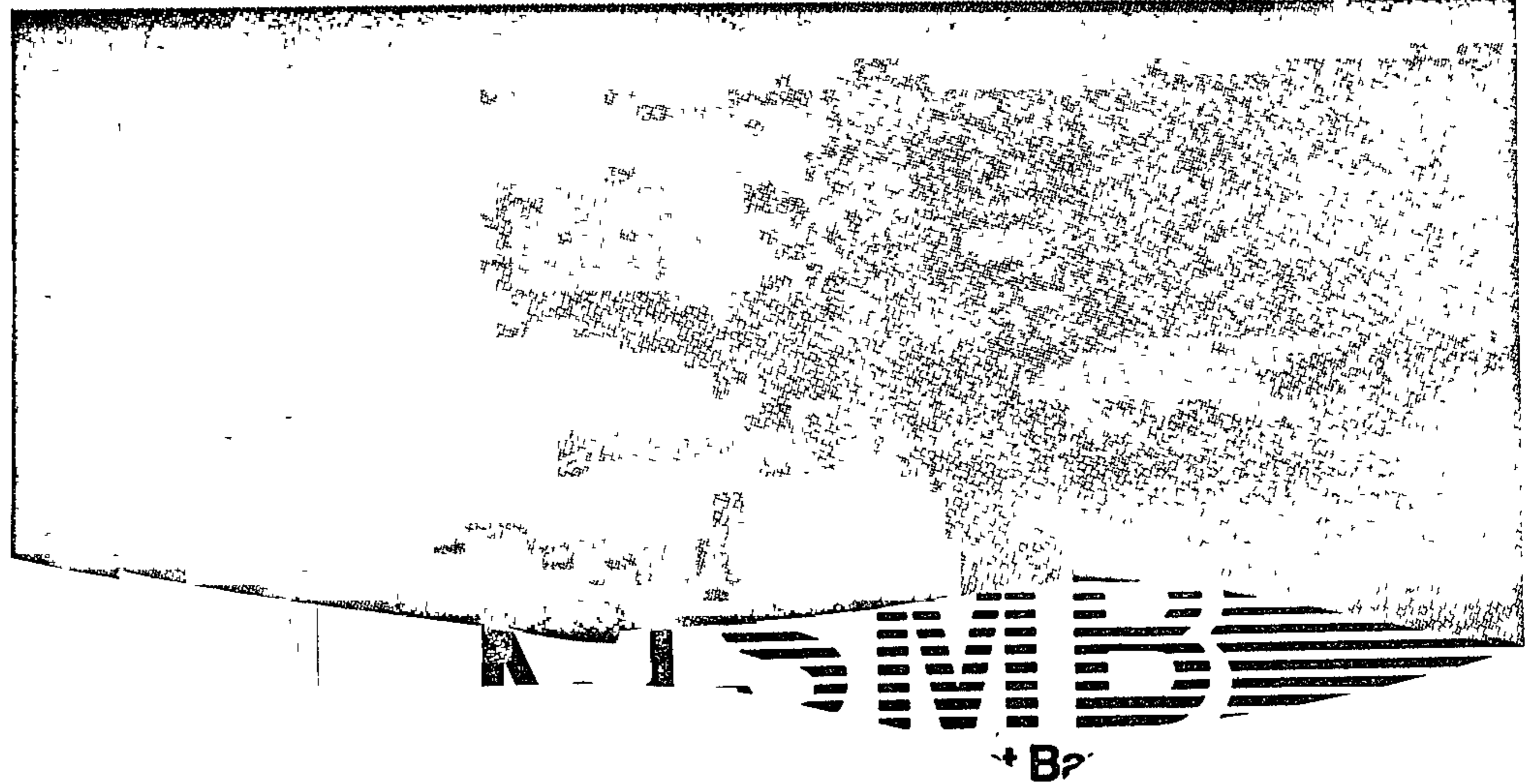
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WHEN YOU OWN YOUR OWN YOU OWN YOUR OWN



+ B?

236 DD 18/2/87

Brain drain steps up pace

JOHANNESBURG — The flight from South Africa is accelerating, according to official figures, from the latest report of the Central Statistical Services office in Pretoria

The figures show that in January-November last year the net result of immigration and emigration was a loss of 6 294 — compared with a net gain of 6 156 in the same period the previous year. Travel agents questioned yes-

terday said the "vast majority" of emigrants were English-speaking families in which the main breadwinner held a senior executive or professional post

Meanwhile, the Tourism Board in Pretoria reported that tourism appeared to be picking up

Chief tourism promoter Mr Campbell Smith said yesterday that in November last year there was an overall 25 per cent increase in tourists from Japan, Italy, West Germany and France, compared with November 1985.

Tourism to South Africa dipped by 11 per cent in 1985 compared with 1984, and by 30 per cent in 1986 compared with 1985

The Tourism Board launched an extensive publicity campaign to combat the fall-off

One category which improved "dramatically" was hunters. Sapa

THELMA TUCH

THE accounting profession is desperately short-staffed as a result of the "brain drain" from SA, according to Margo Steele, newly-appointed head of the department of accounting at the University of the Witwatersrand

Steele — wife of Wits deputy vice-chancellor Jerry Steele — took over as head of the Wits accounting department this month, the first woman ever to head a department of accounting at an SA university

The shortage of accountants is so acute, she says, that a situation has developed where members of the profession actually come on to the campus to canvass graduates for articles

Worsening the situation is the noticeable increase in the number of graduates leaving SA, she says. Large numbers of the "best" of them are leaving for the US, Britain and Australia. Leaving for largely political reasons, they often depart immediately after graduation to avoid military service.

She says that last year about 12 graduates who received their call up papers left the country directly after they had completed the course

"I get excellent feedback from the US, UK and Australia about the quality of our graduates," she says

The brain drain also hit Wits accounting staff members last year. Two of them emigrated, another member has left this year

Accounting the cost of SA's 'brain drain'



□ STEELE ... "been accepted"

The university has problems finding suitable people to fill these positions, she says, because its salaries are not competitive. To deal with this problem Wits has employed more part-time staff members who complement their salaries with other jobs. However, the department still faces a staff shortage, this will be one of the biggest challenges facing her in her new position

Steele, longest-serving member of the Wits accounting department, passed the examination of the Public Accountants' and Auditors' Board at the age of 20 — the youngest CA ever to qualify in SA

How does she feel heading a department which is predominantly male? She says "I've been here for so long in a senior position that I know I have been accepted"

Up to 35% of accounting students today are female and they make good students, walking away with a large number of the accounting prizes, she says. "Women don't choose to do this profession unless they are really good," she explains

Steele worked side by side with her husband in the accounting department for years. He started off as a lecturer and was head of the department from 1979-1984

"An agreement had to be reached for me to be allowed to stay in the department, because a wife and husband in the same department is not generally allowed by the university authorities"

Her feelings about becoming head of the department? "The position was thrust upon me. I certainly would not have taken it out of choice. All my life I looked forward to having a nice, pleasant and relaxing job, but that certainly has not happened"

NOT registered nor carrying on business in Africa are subject to deduction of non-resident rate of 13,7025%. The transfer books and will be closed from 28 March to 10 April 1987,

18 February 1987

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Emigration increases

THE flight from SA is accelerating, according to the latest figures from Central Statistical Services in Pretoria.

In January-November 1986 there was a net loss of 6 294 — compared with a net gain of 6 156 in the same period the previous year. Travel agents said yesterday the “vast majority” of emigrants were English-speaking families in which the main breadwinner held a senior executive or professional post.

Said one: “The brain drain is unfortunately gathering momentum.” — Sapa.

ed on more productive
i) 922-2500 to find out n

3M Professional Presentation

Fedhasa says industry will be boosted by R2,5bn

Call for open tourist spots

(236) *18/2/87* *B/Day*
2086
NORMAN SHEPHERD

PUBLIC beaches, resorts and facilities must be opened to all races if the tourist industry is to rake in an extra R2,5bn in the next five years, says Fedhasa executive director Fred Thermann.

Thermann's predictions follow an announcement on Monday that the Durban Publicity Association (DPA) has set aside 30% of its R1,6m budget for direct marketing to blacks this year.

Fedhasa estimates industry turnover of about R5bn a year could rise by 50% within five years if public facilities are opened to all races, as a natural progression from multiracial hotels.

"In the past, domestic tourism has drawn from perhaps five-million white people and to some extent the upper

crust of black, coloured and Indian communities. This has been changing since hotels were opened to all races. Imagine the tourist potential of 20-million blacks

"But it is no good if a black man comes to a hotel and cannot make use of the tourist attractions and public resorts in the area," says Thermann.

DPA director Andrzej Kiepiela says the rest of the R1,6m will be used for multiracial advertising and promotions.

"Extra facilities have been built or provided to accommodate the increased number of tourists expected."

SA Tourism Board tourism promotion chief director Campbell Smith and African Travel Services marketing oper-

ations manager David Msomi are more conservative in their estimates. They say black tourism will cause a 10% increase — worth R500m — in industry turnover over the next few years.

Msomi says black tourism is a victim of politics. Laws have to change now to lay the foundation for a multiracial SA and attitudes have to change so that blacks are welcomed to tourist spots.

Only when black people feel relaxed, happy, secure and do not fear assault or embarrassment at tourist sites will they go to hotels, instead of to homelands and family homes in rural areas, for rest and relaxation, he says.

"Blacks are by nature great travellers, but their mobility has been limited by laws which have had a lasting effect."

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

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS

(1) No not to my knowledge

(2) Falls away

(3) Falls away

THURSDAY, 19 FEBRUARY 1987

† Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Apprentices

3 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Communications

(a) How many (i) White, (ii) Asian, (iii) Coloured and (iv) Black apprentices were indentured to his Department and (b) in which trades were they indentured as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(a) (i) 61, and (ii), (iii) and (iv) none, and

(b) motor mechanic (24), diesel mechanic (7), carpenter (15), painter/decorator (5), plumber (5), welder (4), and electrician (1).

as at 31 January 1987

Employees

10 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Communications

(2) (a) 415 052

(b) (i) (ii)
Zimbabwe 39 211
Other in Africa 18 040
German Federal Republic 24 054
Greece 7 517
Italy 12 403
The Netherlands 16 913
Portugal 40 967
United Kingdom 111 249
Other in Europe 124 027
United States of America 4 886
Other in the Americas 3 758
Australia 4 134
Other in Oceania 1 503
Asia 5 638
Stateless and Unknown 752

Estimates based on 1985 population census information Only countries from which more than 3 000 persons originate are shown separately

Passports

142 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 572 on 20 March 1986, his Department know keeps statistics on applications for passports and renewal of passports on the basis of population groups, if not, why not, if so, (a) how many such applications were received from (i) Coloureds, (ii) Indians, (iii) Blacks and (iv) Whites in 1986 and (b) how many of these applications in each category were refused in that year?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

No, because of the magnitude of the task. A total of 173 793 applications for passports and the renewal thereof were received during 1986

(a) Falls away.

(b) Coloureds 5
Indians 25
Blacks 96
Whites 32

19/2/87
Handwritten

Reclassifications

143 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(a) What total number of persons in each category applied to be reclassified from one race group to another in 1986 and (b) how many of these applications were unsuccessful in each case?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

	(a)	(b)
White to Cape Coloured	9	1
Cape Coloured to White	506	192
White to Malay	2	—
Malay to White	14	5
Indian to White	9	5
Chinese to White	7	—
Griqua to White	1	—
Cape Coloured to Black	40	5
Black to Cape Coloured	666	279
Cape Coloured to Indian	87	6
Indian to Cape Coloured	65	2
Cape Coloured to Malay	26	1
Malay to Cape Coloured	21	—
Malay to Indian	50	7
Indian to Malay	61	8
Cape Coloured to Griqua	4	—
Griqua to Cape Coloured	4	2
Griqua to Black	2	—
Black to Griqua	18	2
Cape Coloured to Chinese	12	2
Black to Indian	10	1
Black to Malay	2	—
Black to Other Asian	5	4
Other Coloured to Indian	2	—
Other Coloured to Black	1	—
	1 624	522

Emigrants/immigrants

193 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs

How many (a) doctors (b) dentists, (c) lawyers, (d) architects, (e) social workers, (f) quantity surveyors, (g) scientists and (h) other specified professionally qualified persons (i) emigrated from and (ii) immigrated to South Africa in 1986?

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The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS.

	(i)	(ii)	11 Artists, creative (glass and ceramics)	78	43
(a)	80	49			
(b)	12	5	12 Composers and performing artists	25	28
(c)	50	4	13 Athletes, sportsmen and related workers	8	12
(d)	30	13	14 Other professional, technical and related workers	42	24
(e)	17	6			
(f)	33	8			
(g)	83	59	The abovementioned data are for the period January to November 1986 Data for December 1986 are not yet available		
(h) 1	Engineers and related technicians	616	370		
2	Aircraft and ship's officers	10	4		
3	Medical, dental, veterinary and related workers (excluding doctors and dentists)	271	116		
4	Statisticians, mathematicians, system analysts and related technicians	152	63		
5	Economists	287	53		
6	Jurists—excluding lawyers	7	4		
7	Teachers	263	90		
8	Workers in religion	40	49		
9	Authors, journalists and related writers	56	23		
10	Sculptors, painters, photographers and related creative artists	4	3		

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237 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- Citizenship**
- (a) How many (i) adults and (ii) children who are not South African citizens are at present permanently resident in South Africa and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished,
 - (a) what are the countries of which such (i) adults and (ii) children are citizens and (b) how many of these (i) adults and (ii) children are citizens of each of these countries?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (1) (a) *(i) 1 827 582
*(ii) 735 089
- (b) 5 March 1985 (Population census 1985—the above figures are not adjusted for undercount)

(2) (a)

Bophuthatswana	361 532	* (ii) 2 37 336
Botswana	29 401	6 782
Ciskei	195 592	140 222
Lesotho	141 379	15 658
Malawi	28 276	2 709
Mocambique	59 809	2 971
Swaziland	34 579	15 133
Transkei	552 203	181 154
Venda	66 268	28 444
Zimbabwe	26 606	14 201
Other in Africa	22 767	11 821
German Federal Republic	21 472	3 593
The Netherlands	15 595	1 880
Portugal	36 180	6 547
United Kingdom	166 222	45 056
Other in Europe	46 371	8 862
Asia	6 365	2 537
America	6 337	2 576
Oceania	4 475	1 388
Stateless and unknown	6 152	6 220

- * (i) In respect of persons 20 years and over
- * (ii) In respect of persons 19 years and younger

Accident Fund

257 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower

- (1) (a) How many industrial accidents occurred during the latest specified year for which information is available and (b) what was the total cost of these accidents to (i) the State, (ii) the Accident Fund and (iii) assurance companies,
- (a) how many persons (i) applied for an (ii) received compensation in terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act, No 30 of 1941, and (b) what was the total amount paid out in compensation in this year,
- what was the total period for which the persons injured in such accidents were absent from work?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

- (1) (a) 268 539
(b) (i) R9 669 402
(ii) R84 620 822
(iii) R43 955 519
- (a) (i) 274 137
(ii) 268 539
(b) R147 757 275
- 3 297 180 man days

Strikes 19/2/87

258 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower

- (a) How many workers in each race group were involved in (i) strikes and (ii) work stoppages in 1986 and (b) what was the total number of man-hours lost in respect of workers in each race group as a result of such (i) strikes and (ii) work stoppages?

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Recovery in SA tourism expected by board

23/11/85
SP/12

The South African Tourism Board is optimistic that there will be a substantial recovery of both domestic and international tourism this year.

Satour's executive director, Mr Spencer Thomas, said in a statement issued in Pretoria there was an increase in the number of visitors from certain overseas countries in November last year, compared to November 1985, which indicated a noticeable reversal in the declining trend.

There was an increase of more than 14 percent in visitors from Germany, almost 22 percent from France, about 25 percent from Italy, and an increase of almost 46 percent in visitors from Japan.

UPSURGE

Mr Thomas said although December statistics were not yet available, feedback from Satour's local and overseas offices indicated the trend was continuing.

He said indications were the overseas tourist was returning to South Africa and there was a strong upsurge in domestic tourism.

AGGRESSIVE

He attributed this to the "very aggressive" domestic and overseas marketing actions by Satour and the private sector, as well as to the dramatic decline in negative overseas publicity.

He also said the exceptionally negative publicity in overseas media during the past two years had a positive effect in the sense that a strong awareness and a feeling of curiosity about South Africa was created among potential overseas tourists.

(b) 2.9 per cent

Information concerning train journeys undertaken by military personnel is not included as such information is classified Particulars of the number and class of journeys undertaken by Parliamentarians and other dignitaries are not readily available

233 Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

How many (a) White, (b) Blacks, (c) Coloureds and (d) Indians employed by the South African Transport Services are (i) permanent, (ii) temporary, (iii) casual and (iv) regular employees?

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(a)	77 797	14 453	288	none
(b)	none	none	7 247	63 475
(c)	none	none	3 063	13 192
(d)	none	none	92	1 482

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

234 Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(a) How many applications to train as air hostesses were received in 1986 from (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds, (iii) Asians and (iv) Blacks and (b) how many of these applications were successful in respect of each race group?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(a) and (b) As a result of the reduction in traffic as well as the rationalisation of all services during 1986, no cabin attendants, irrespective of race group, were employed

Statistics regarding applications are no longer kept and is not readily available. It will take much time and expense to gather such information

Air/ground hostesses

235 Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) How many (a) Black, (b) Coloured and (c) Asian persons were employed by the South African Airways as (i) air and (ii) ground hostesses as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

(2) whether such (a) air and (b) ground hostesses are members of the permanent staff, if not, why not,

(3) what progress has been made in bringing about parity in service conditions for all Transport Services employees?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

6 February 1987

(1) (a)	(i) and (ii)	None
(b)	(i)	6
(ii)	(ii)	10
(c)	(i)	7
(ii)	(ii)	2

(a) and (b) No They are classified as regular employees with security of tenure

(3) A programme has been embarked upon which is designed to achieve parity of service conditions for all Transport Services' employees

As the hon Member is aware phase one and two of the programme have already been implemented Phase three will be implemented concurrent with the next general increase in salaries This phase provides for the attainment of parity in so far as salaries are concerned and the amendment of the formulae for the calculation of pension benefits

Immigrants

251 Mr A B WIDDMAN asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(a) What is the estimated number of (i) males and (ii) females who entered the Republic as immigrants in the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) how many such (i) males and (ii) females were 17 years of age or younger?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a)	(i)	3 600
(ii)	(ii)	3 784
(b)	(i)	904
(ii)	(ii)	908

The abovementioned figures are for the twelve month period ending November 1986

Religious objectors

261 Mr G B D MCINTOSH asked the Minister of Manpower

Whether any national servicemen who were granted the status of religious objectors have had to wait to be placed in alternative service, if so, how many such religious objectors were not placed in alternative service for (a) 12 months, (b) 9 months, (c) 6 months and (d) 3 months in 1986?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

(a)	12 months—Nil
(b)	9 months—4
(c)	6 months—18
(d)	3 months—65

Religious objectors

264 Mr G B D MCINTOSH asked the Minister of Manpower

(1) How many national servicemen who had obtained the status of religious objectors were assigned to his Department for placement in alternative service in 1986,

(2) whether any of these religious objectors remain to be placed in alternative service, if so, how many (a) had and (b) had not been so placed as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

(1)	279
(2)	(a) Placements 236
(b)	Not Placed 33
	Deferment granted 10

Artisans/apprentices

276 Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Black and (d) Indian (i) artisans and (ii) apprentices were employed by the South African Transport Services as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS.

(a)	(i)	11 929
(ii)	(ii)	3 567
(b)	(i)	34
(ii)	(ii)	17
(c)	(i)	10
(ii)	(ii)	5
(d)	(i)	5
(ii)	(ii)	10

As at 15 January 1987

HOA

20/2/87 Howard

20/2/87 Howard

236

By RAYMOND HILL

LARGE numbers of city dwellers are leaving the bright lights to settle in peaceful rural towns of the Eastern Cape.

They are replacing farmers and town folk, hit by drought and the depression, who have gone to seek a change of fortune in places like Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban.

Moving to our rural towns are mostly retired or semi-retired folk, but younger people are also seeking a quiet life.

The city exodus is seen as

Young families, retired couples bring new life to small towns

a blessing by farmers like Dr George Craven, chairman of Roep (Restore Our Endangered Platteland) Dr Craven's organisation

has been in the forefront in luring city folk to the rural areas. "There is definitely a big influx of city folk into the smaller towns.

Some are ex-Rhodésians, but these people come from everywhere

"Hundreds of individuals and families are involved, and we are continually advertising for more to live in the platteland. Very few return to settle in the cities

"We are happy with the results," he said. Aberdeen, for instance, had 45 vacant houses until recently when almost all were occupied by former big-city folk

In Klipplaat, between 20 and 30 houses are occupied by families from the cities at rentals of R15 a month, or rent-free in some cases.

Pearston has six new "settler" couples from the city.

There are former city dwellers in Graaff-Reinet, Aberdeen and Peddie, too, although figures are not available

Dr Craven's organisation continually gets inquiries from people wanting to settle in small towns

This week a Port Elizabeth couple were keen to move "up country" to live and establish a business

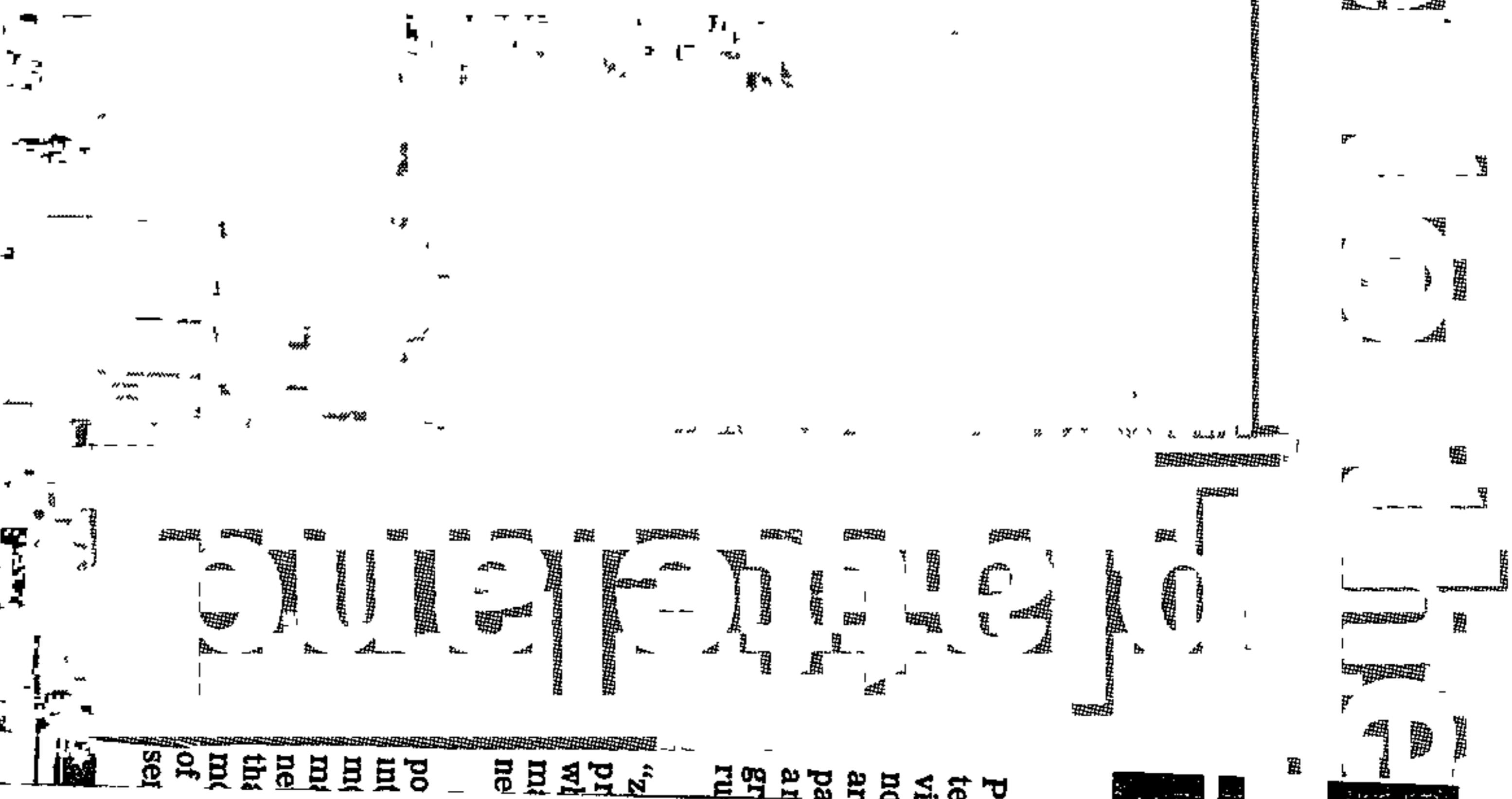
School classrooms that were deserted in Eastern Cape towns five years ago are now occupied by pupils formerly from the Transvaal, Port Elizabeth, and Uitenhage

However, problems are still being experienced with finding tenants for vacant farm houses.

Barkly East's Town Clerk, Mr R B Ramsay, says about 134 homes are vacant on farms — some have been unoccupied for the past 10 years

Now a call has gone out to farmers with vacant houses to come forward. But the response has been very poor.

Graaff-Reinet's Church Street, the t



Travel agents in a tizzy

By Udo Rypstra

TRAVEL agencies and tour operators are upset about current and proposed tourism laws and have asked for a meeting with the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology, Dame Steyn.

The R800-million-a-year industry's main concern is that a Bill to be tabled soon could turn the Tourism Board, on which they have so far been denied proper representation, into a dictatorial organisation.

There are also fears that the new board will be allowed to compete with them in foreign markets.

The industry opposes a proposal that licensing of agents should be based on a simple registration formality and the disclosure of a fixed business address. They say it provides no consumer protection. They ask that the licence be granted on the

financial standing of the operator.

Agents and tour operators agree to a new system of strengthening their fidelity fund whereby they will charge a traveller a nominal levy of, say, R1 on a travel package. But they disagree that airlines should be exempted from this proposed practice.

They argue that airlines are also "tour operators" and have been known to "go bust".

The revamping of tourism legislation is partly an aftermath of last year's Budget Tours crash. The company was placed in provisional liquidation. It owed clients and travel companies about R1,6-million and Standard Bank R800 000. It was saved from final liquidation last month when major creditor Protea Assurance Company, which specialises in travel insurance, bought out the other creditors in an offer of compromise.

Travel agents say the new legislation would give the Tourism Board the right to compete with them abroad.

(2) The newspapers are printed in terms of State Tender Boards exemptions extended to the Government Printer (SDK 77)

(3) News on constitutional developments is conveyed on a factual and informative basis

(4) (a) The editorial policy of all the regional newspapers is the same and has as its objective the promotion of effective communication between the Government and regional communities

(b) The management of the Bureau for Information in accordance with the general objectives of the Bureau

(5) The editors of the regional newspapers act in their capacity as officials of the Bureau. They do not act in their individual capacities and are not ultimately responsible for the content of their newspapers. This responsibility resides in the Deputy Minister of Information and in the Head of the Bureau. The names of the editors of the regional newspapers are accordingly not relevant

KwaNdebele

393 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) Whether it is still the intention of the South African Government to grant independence to KwaNdebele, if so, why,

(2) whether any negotiations on independence have been held with the Government of KwaNdebele since its decision in 1986 not to take independence, if so, (a) when and (b) what was the outcome,

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

HQA

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THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(1) The option for independence of a self-governing territory is the prerogative of the government of the territory concerned

The RSA government will again consider a request for independence by the KwaNdebele government should they so request

(2) No
(a) and (b) Fall away

(3) No

Detainees' voters

394 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether persons who have been detained under (a) emergency regulations and (b) security legislation and who are registered as voters for the House of Assembly will be allowed to vote in the forthcoming election, if not, (i) why not and (ii) in terms of what statutory provisions, if so, what arrangements will be made for them to cast their votes,

(2) whether such persons will be allowed to receive material pertaining to the election from the candidates contesting the election, if not why not, if so, on what basis,

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) I refer the honourable member to the answer of the Minister of Home Affairs to question number 395

(2) Yes, depending on the circumstances in each instance and provided that the particulars furnished entails the

normal particulars which a candidate furnishes to all his voters

(3) No

Detainees' voters

395 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Home Affairs

Whether his Department will make any arrangements to allow (a) persons who are detained in terms of (i) emergency regulations and (ii) security legislation and (b) awaiting-trial prisoners to vote in the forthcoming election for the House of Assembly, if not, (aa) why not and (bb) who took the decision in this regard, if so, what arrangements?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) and (b) No

(aa) and (bb) Arrangements regarding postal and special votes of voters who are not able to attend a polling station on election day, are made by presiding officers for postal and special votes in accordance with requests submitted to them by such voters

396 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) How many cases of assault on infants by parents were reported in respect of each race group in each province during the period 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986.

(2) in how many cases in respect of each race group did the infant (a) die and (b) suffer serious injury as a result of the assault?

HQA

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THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

	Cape Pro-vince	Natal	Orange Free State	Transvaal
(1)	12	6	17	60
White	92	4	1	7
Coloured	8	117	14	2
Asian				
Black				
(2)				
White				31
Coloured				46
Asian				—
Black				67

Medical doctors

397 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(a) How many medical doctors left the Republic permanently in 1986 and (b) what was the age distribution of these medical doctors?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a)	80	Number
(b)	Age	
	20-24	1
	25-34	37
	35-44	23
	45-54	5
	55-64	7
	65+	7

The above-mentioned data is for the period January to November 1986. Data for December 1986 is not yet available

Mental illness/defects

398 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Justice

In how many cases in 1986 (a) were persons referred for inquiry in terms of sec-

Handwritten: 23/2/87

tion 77 or 78 of the Criminal Procedure Act, No 51 of 1977, and (b) did the court find that persons were not capable of understanding the court proceedings or were not criminally responsible for their acts as a result of mental illness or mental defects?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(a) 1 507

(b) 286

Prisoners in mental institutions

399 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Justice

How many sentenced prisoners were transferred to mental institutions in 1986?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Thirty two (32) This figure includes three (3) prisoners who were admitted to the hospital prisons for psychopaths in terms of Section 30 of the Mental Health Act, 1973 (Act No 18 of 1973) as amended

Loss

400 Mr P C CRONJE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

What was the total loss incurred by the South African Transport Services in the 1985-86 financial year in respect of (a) (i) first-class (ii) second-class and (iii) third-class mainline services and (b) (i) first-class and (ii) third-class suburban services?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

The total estimated loss in respect of each of the categories is as follows

R-million

(a) (i) 35

(ii) 110

(iii) 161
39 (Catering services)

(b) (i) 246

(ii) 300

Alexandra Township

401 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(a) How many persons in Alexandra Township applied in each year for 99-year leases from the inception of the leasehold scheme to 31 December 1986 and (b) how many of these applications had been granted as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(a) 1985 84 persons
1986 21 persons

Total 105 persons

(b) 105 as at 31 December 1986

Deportations/repatriations

402 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(a) How many persons in each population group were deported and/or repatriated from the Republic in 1986 and (b) (i) in terms of what legislation and (ii) which states were they so (aa) deported and (bb) repatriated?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

The hon member is kindly referred to sections 16, 43, 44 and 45 of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act 1972 (Act 59 of 1972) which empowers an immigration officer in one instance and the Minister of Home Affairs in other instances to order the removal of persons who are not South African citizens by birth from the Republic. It is as-

sumed that the hon member had these removals in mind when he referred to deportations and repatriations in his question

(a) Whites 29

Blacks 32 242

Asians 2

(b) (i) Sections 16, 43 and 45 of Act 59 of 1972

(ii) Whites (aa) and (bb) 15 3

United Kingdom 1

USA 1

Austria 1

Greece 1

The Netherlands 7

Germany 1

Malawi 29

(16 in terms of section 43, 8 in terms of section 45 and 5 in terms of section 16)

Blacks (aa) and (bb) 11 2 543 674 2 599 19 083 37 7 289 3 1 2

Transkei

Zimbabwe

Swaziland

Lesotho

Mocambique

Malawi

Botswana

Tanzania

Zambia

Zaire

32 242

(24 in terms of section 43, 2 in terms of section 45 and 32 216 in terms of section 16)

Asians (aa) and (bb) 2

India via Kenya

(both in terms of section 16)

Publications Act

403 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(1) Whether, in 1986, any items were submitted in terms of the Publications Act, No 42 of 1974, for a decision on whether such items would be considered to be undesirable on the ground of (a) bringing any section of the inhabitants of the Republic into ridicule or contempt and (b) being harmful to the relations between sections of the inhabitants of the Republic, if so, how many in each case,

(2) whether in that year any of these items were found to be undesirable in terms of section 47 (2) (c) and (d), respectively, if so, how many in each case?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) It is not possible to give such an analysis. When the Directorate is requested to examine an item under the Act it concerns the matter of undesirability or otherwise and seldom if ever there is reference to one of the particular paragraphs of section 47 (2) of the Publications Act. Recording is consequently not done on this basis

(2) Yes 47 (2) (d) 7 publications

Publications Act

404 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

Whether the possession of any publications or objects was declared prohibited in 1986 in terms of section 9 (3) of the Publications Act No 42 of 1974 if so how many publications or objects in terms of section 47 (2) (a), (b), (c), (d) (e) and (f), respectively?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

Yes Section 47 (2) (a) 12, (b) 1 (c) nil, (d) 1, (e) 40 (f) nil

HoA

HoA

Publications Act

405 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(1) How many items were declared undesirable in 1986 in terms of section 47 (2) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f), respectively, of the Publications Act, No 42 of 1974,

(2) whether any appeals have been lodged against decisions to declare any such items undesirable, if so, how many cases in respect of each of the categories referred to in section 47 (2) of the said Act (a) had been (i) upheld and (ii) dismissed and (b) were still pending as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

	Publications or Objects	Films	Public Entertainment
(1) Section 47 (2) (a)	294	42	1
Section 47 (2) (b)	16	6	—
Section 47 (2) (c)	—	—	—
Section 47 (2) (d)	7	—	—
Section 47 (2) (e)	200	3	—
Section 47 (2) (f)	—	—	—

(2) Yes

(a) (i) Section 47 (2) (a)
Section 47 (2) (b)
Section 47 (2) (d)
Section 47 (2) (e)

25
—
4
10

5
1
—
—

—
—
—
—

(ii) Section 47 (2) (a)

14

6

1

(b) Section 47 (2) (d)
Section 47 (2) (e)

1
1

—
—

—
—

Illegal immigrants

412 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether any persons were being held at police stations in the Nelspruit police district on 31 December 1986 on suspicion of being illegal immigrants if so, (a) how many and (b) for what specified period was each detained,

(2) whether any of these persons were in possession of South African reference books when detained, if so, how many,

(3) whether any of the suspected illegal immigrants have since been deported

or repatriated if so, (a) to which country and (b) when was each (i) deported and/or (ii) repatriated?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes

(a) 40 persons

(b) 2 persons for 30 days
1 person for 15 days
1 person for 12 days
11 persons for 11 days
2 persons for 6 days
1 person for 5 days
16 persons for 4 days
6 persons for 3 days

(2) Yes, 11 persons

(3) All these persons entered illegally into the Eastern Transvaal area from Mozambique with the aim to search for a better refuge. Control over these aliens resort with the Department of Internal Affairs who are responsible for their further handling. I am therefore not prepared to supply further answers to the question

phone services and (b) private post boxes were outstanding in the Johannesburg North constituency as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, if so, (i) how many and (ii) when is it anticipated that the backlog will be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(a) Yes, 272 as at 31 December 1986, (i) and (ii) In addition to applications that are met on demand on a continuous basis where telephone numbers and cable leads are available, service will be provided as follows to waiting applicants in the areas indicated

Johannesburg North: telephone services/private post boxes

414 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Communications

Whether any applications for (a) tele-

Exchange area

Number of waiting applicants

When services are to be provided

Bramley (includes the suburbs of Eltonhill, Winston Ridge, Kentview and Birnam)

51

Within the next 3 months as cable works are completed

Rosebank (includes the suburbs of Fairway, Illovo, Melrose, Melrose North, Melrose Estate, Birdhaven, Dunkeld, Dunkeld West, Parktown North, Parkhurst and Craighall Park)

51

Within the next 3 months as cable works are completed

Randburg (includes the suburb of Craighall)

150

Within the next 3 months as cable works are completed

Linden (includes the suburbs of Victory Park, Pierneef Park, Pine Park, Blairgowrie and Beaconsfield Estate)

20

Within the next 3 months as cable works are completed and

(b) Yes, 20 as at 13 February 1987,

(i)

(ii)

Birnam Park Post Office

8

Additional private boxes cannot unfortunately be provided as the structure of

(u) Section 40 of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act No 59 of 1972)

- (c) No (i) and (ii) Fall away
(d) No (i) and (ii) Fall away

Note Because the Blacks (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act, 1952 (Act 67 of 1952) and the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945) were repealed with effect of 1 July 1986, I do not consider it necessary to furnish additional information that is not relevant any more

The majority of the persons referred to in the above paragraph (b) entered the Eastern Transvaal illegally from Mozambique with the aim to search for a better refuge

Aliens Act

297 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many Black persons were arrested by members of the South African Police in 1986 for contraventions in terms of the Aliens Act, No 1 of 1937?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

10 795 persons

Note The majority of these persons ie 8 673 persons entered illegally into the Eastern Transvaal area from Mozambique with the aim to search for a better refuge Control over these aliens resort with the Department of Internal Affairs who are responsible for their further handling

Illegal immigrants

298 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many persons in possession of South African reference books were arrested by the South African Police on

suspicion of being illegal immigrants in each month in 1986?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

January	144
February	64
March	164
April	159
May	66
June	93
July	97
August	83
September	78
October	93
November	81
December	143

Note The majority of these persons originate from Mozambique and entered the Eastern Transvaal illegally in search of a better refuge Control over these aliens resort with the Department of Internal Affairs who are responsible for their further handling

Illegal immigrants

299 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) (a) How many suspected (i) illegal immigrants and (ii) prohibited persons were being detained at Police stations in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) in terms of what statutory provisions were they being detained in each case (c) how long had each been in detention and (d) at which police stations were they being detained,

- (2) whether any persons detained as suspected illegal immigrants in 1986 admitted that they were illegally in the country, if so (a) how many, (b) how long had each been detained when signing an admission to the effect that he was an illegal immigrant, (c) of which countries were they citizens in each case and (d) where had each been detained while his case was investigated?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(b) Immediately after detention

2 to 7 days	— 17 675
8 to 14 days	— 1 218
30 days	— 1 071
	— 2

(1) (a) (i) 638 on 1987-02-27

(ii) 681 on 1987-02-27

(b) In terms of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972) and the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937) respectively

(c) 132 for 1 day	Swaziland
509 for 2 days	Turkey
291 for 3 days	Mocambique
62 for 4 days	Zimbabwe
97 for 5 days	Botswana
62 for 6 days	Transkei
25 for 7 days	Lesotho
5 for 8 days	Germany
4 for 9 days	Portugal
2 for 11 days	Bophuthatswana
2 for 12 days	Malawi
17 for 14 days	Zambia
18 for 15 days	
2 for 16 days	
1 for 17 days	
5 for 18 days	
4 for 19 days	
2 for 24 days	
2 for 26 days	
1 for 28 days	
3 for 29 days	
7 for 30 days	
13 for 32 days	
15 for 35 days	
5 for 36 days	
1 for 41 days	
3 for 47 days	
8 for 60 days	
4 for 83 days	
5 for 118 days	
3 for 137 days	
1 for 152 days	
7 for 168 days	
1 for 240 days	

(d) At 97 police stations throughout the Republic

Johannesburg: rapid rail transit system

300 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 927 on 1 May 1986 a decision has been taken on the introduction of a rapid rail transit system for Johannesburg, if not, why not, if so, what was that decision?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

No The matter is still being considered

Robben Island: prisoners

301 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

How many prisoners were being held at the (a) maximum security and (b) medium security prison on Robben Island as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

(d) At 68 police stations at various centres

(2) Yes

(a) 19 966

SA's tourist industry is in dire need of research and professional marketing in order to attract foreign visitors, one of Australia's top travel consultants said yesterday.

Anthony South, a partner in the Howarth & Howarth (H & H) Australian operation, said politicians would not stop Australians from coming to SA

'Politics won't stop tourists'

By Perry 25/2/87
236



● SOUTH

"Australian individuals are free to make their own travel decisions and adamant about their rights to make those sort of decisions," he said

South, who has been brought in to boost SA-Australia tourism for the firm's private sector clients, said: "There are similarities between Australia and SA in that neither investigated the markets properly before

NORMAN SHEPHERD

developing them.

"SA needs to overcome its poor image abroad and assure potential visitors they will be safe in the country," he said at a conference in Johannesburg

H & H executive director in Southern Africa Howard Williams said a growth of 35% was witnessed in the food services sector on the industry last year, making it the biggest growth area in the industry.

In 1983/84 staff feeding by far constituted the largest part of the food services sector with more than one billion meals served.

W/Mail 27/2-5/2 87
Farisani's entry barred

DEAN Tshenuwani Farisani, the Evangelical Lutheran church leader released last month after 70 days in detention in Venda, has been declared a "prohibited immigrant" by the SA Department of Home Affairs

The declaration effectively restricts the dean to Venda.

Farisani's circuit stretches from Botlokwa near Pietersburg in the south to Messina in the North. As a result of the ban, he could not attend a council meeting of his church this week in Johannesburg.

TOURISM FM 27/2/87 (236)

Longer guest list

Believe it or not, tourists want to visit SA. Forward bookings confirm an encouraging uptrend in the number of foreign tourists to this land.

The change has become apparent since the northern winter season began last November. Since then, there has been a "noticeable reversal" in the declining trend of foreign visitors, says the SA Tourism Board (SATB).

For instance, the number of German visitors last November was up about 14% on the

FINANCIAL MAIL FEBRUARY 27 1987

→ (236) FM 27/2/87

previous year, while French visitors increased almost 22%, Italians 25% and Japanese nearly 46%.

Group package tours have yet to show much visible sign of revival, but it is clear individual and family visitors — except from the US — are less concerned than they were about personal safety in SA.

SATB chief director Campbell Smith tells the *FM* "Total visitors in December look good after November, and the outlook this year is even more positive."

A finely tuned marketing campaign and less negative publicity has helped encourage visitors. "But much depends on the SATB budget for 1987, expected shortly," says Smith.

On the foreign front, special interest groups like hunters play an increasingly important role in bringing in the dollars.

SA emigrants a modern boat people

Don't expect tea and sympathy

You may have read the report about the woman who bought a converted broom cupboard, measuring 1.8 m by 3.3 m, in London for the sterling equivalent of R115 000. She said she wanted to be near Harrods.

Even by London standards this is a fancy sum to pay for a flat in fashionable Knightsbridge, but property prices here have been going through the roof. This is the penalty one pays these days for living in big Western cities, whether it is London, New York, Paris or Munich.

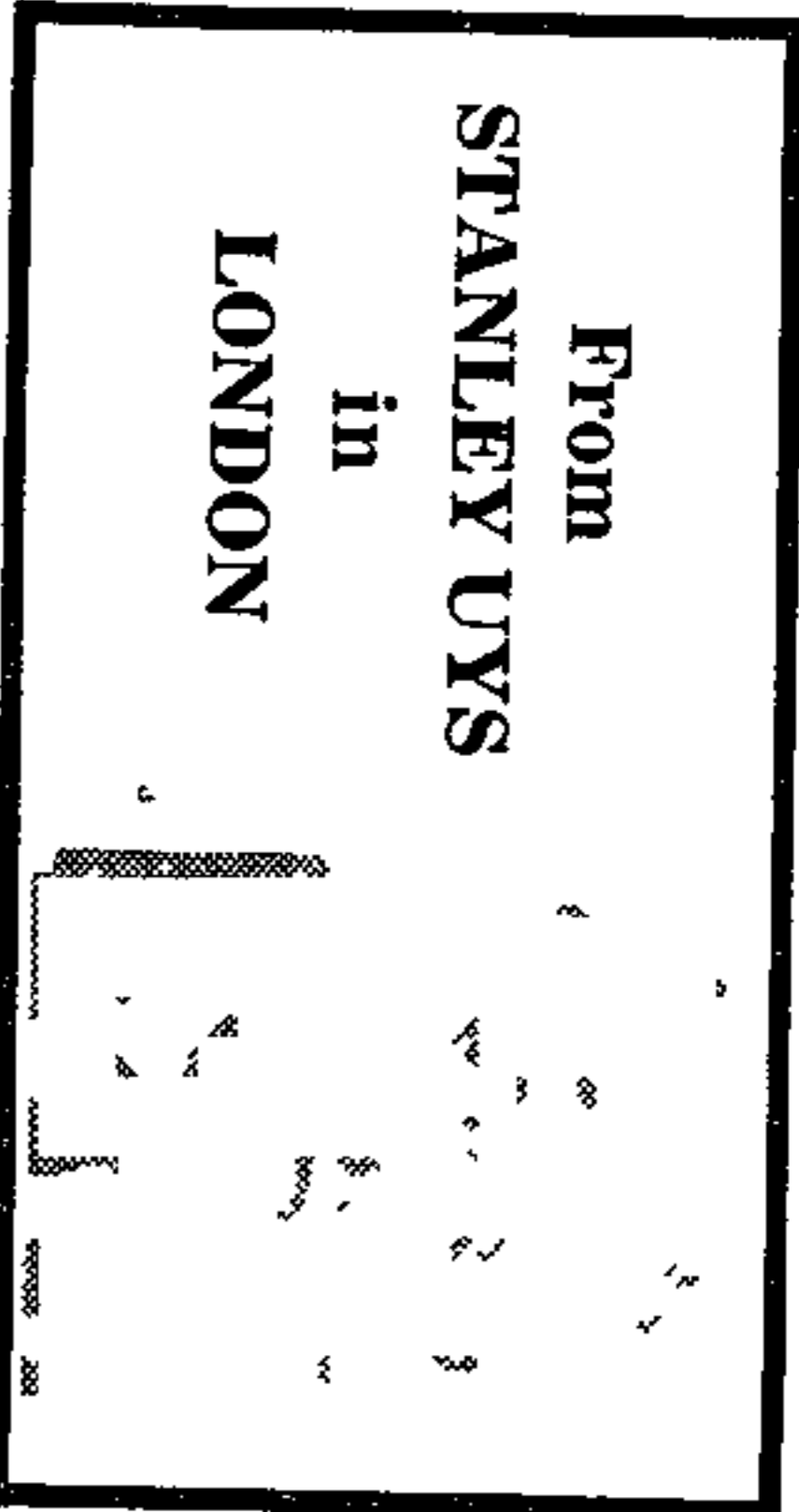
Browsing through the property advertisements in the London newspapers during the past few months — helping a friend to look for a flat — I found myself wondering how South African emigrants manage to set up home here. The emigrant's allowance of R100 000, translated into sterling through the financial rand, does not yield much more than £15 000. This won't buy an unconverted broom cupboard.

Yet South Africa continues to lose emigrants at a rate of more than 1 000 a month. For the first time since the Sweto exodus in 1976, South Africa is showing a net loss in the balance of emigrants-immigrants.

Of course, although most of these emigrants come to Britain, others head for less expensive destinations, like Australia. But for years Britain has been the first choice of departing South Africans, for the simple reason that this is where the historical associations lie, and also because some 800 000 South Africans are said to be British passport-holders of one category or another.

One suspects that this is the British Foreign Office's private nightmare — that something catastrophic will happen in South Africa one

From
STANLEY UYS
in
LONDON



day and the 800 000 passport-holders will all arrive at Heathrow the next morning. The Portuguese government no doubt has the same bad dreams.

I have been reading the articles in *Far Lady* magazine on the emigrants — "The Agony and the Exodus" and "Have We Done the Right Thing?" — and it's a sad tale. Here are people who feel they have been forced to leave their country because of the stubborn refusal of a government, representing no more than, say, 10 per cent of the population, to face realities.

When Afrikaner nationalism appears at the bar of history one day it will have a lot to answer for.

Perhaps a few words of advice to these emigrants will not come amiss.

Uprooting oneself is painful enough without having illusions of what to expect at the other end.

The first thing to get straight is the right of admission. If you hold a British passport, you have the right of admission. Or an Irish passport — I am constantly amazed at how many South Africans turn up here waving an Irish passport. Or an EEC passport.

But if your papers are dodgy, then expect trouble. A friend of mine went to the Home Office begging for right of residence and employment, and was told "You South Africans are

the "modern boat people."

So don't expect tea and sympathy.

Once right of entry is established, the basic problem is accommodation, and here there is a Catch 22 situation. Accommodation is much cheaper outside London, but then jobs are more difficult to find there. It is easier to find a job in London, but then accommodation is prohibitive.

You can, of course, look for accommodation outside London and commute to your job in London, but commuting is both expensive and tiring, and you will only see your family really at the weekends. London clanks to life slowly in the morning — many offices don't open until 10 o'clock — but certainly at the professional and city level it is equally slow to wind down. So don't expect to be home too early. The traffic anyway will see to that. I have been living in

London for 10 years now, and whenever I revisit South Africa I am struck by the ease of life there — the way in which one can pull out of one's driveway, head for the nearest motorway, and walk into one's office half-an-hour later. Or go shopping in a suburban mall and not have to jostle anyone.

Here in London you are lucky if you have a driveway (or your own garage), you crawl along in the peak-hour traffic, your chances of finding street parking are minimal, and a parking garage will cost you the equivalent of R25 or more for the working day. And not only has the clamp arrived to terrify us — a huge yellow contraption locked on to the wheel of your car — but clamping has been privatised. You can't win.

To get back to accommodation. North of the Thames (and South Africans try to head for Kensington or Hampstead), the average rental for a modest two-bedroom flat, I suppose, would be not less than R450 a week or R1 800 a month.

Young South Africans find their own subculture here — rooms (sometimes unheated)

for which they pay probably a minimum of R120 a week, sharing the house's facilities. They can reduce the price of this rented accommodation if they are prepared to increase the degree of their discomfort — although as far as I know no one sleeps in shifts yet in the way some Algerians do in Paris.

Buying a house or an apartment is simply not possible on the emigrant's R100 000 allowance. You must have other resources. Mind you, the building societies these days will give you a mortgage of up to three times your annual salary. So your allowance might suffice as a deposit.

If you are leaving one of those posh homes in Johannesburg's northern suburbs, set in an acre of lawns, with spacious reception rooms, a couple of bathrooms and so forth, and you want to transfer this lifestyle to London, then expect to pay between R5 million and R10 million. And don't necessarily expect a swimming pool or tennis court as well.

I have on my desk the property page of a quality London Sunday newspaper, which ad-

mittedly specialises in higher-priced properties. About 100 properties are advertised on the page, of which only about five are under R450 000. One of them is a one-bedroom flat in Swiss Cottage going for R310 000.

Seven "individually styled, luxury homes set in a secluded, landscaped environment" in Hampstead (Johannesburg abounds with them) are being offered at starting prices of R2 500 000 each, and there is nothing unusual about these prices. In our local newspaper, for example, dozens of properties are offered weekly at more than R1 million. In the property page to which I have referred, a three-bedroom, two-bathroom house in Flood Street, Chelsea (where the "Thatchers lived"), is offered for just over R1 million.

A one-bedroomed pied a terre "close to Harrods" is for sale for almost R500 000, and a studio flat "close to Knightsbridge and Hyde Park" is available for R300 000.

A studio flat, by the way, is a one-room flat. The prospective buyer needs to learn the code

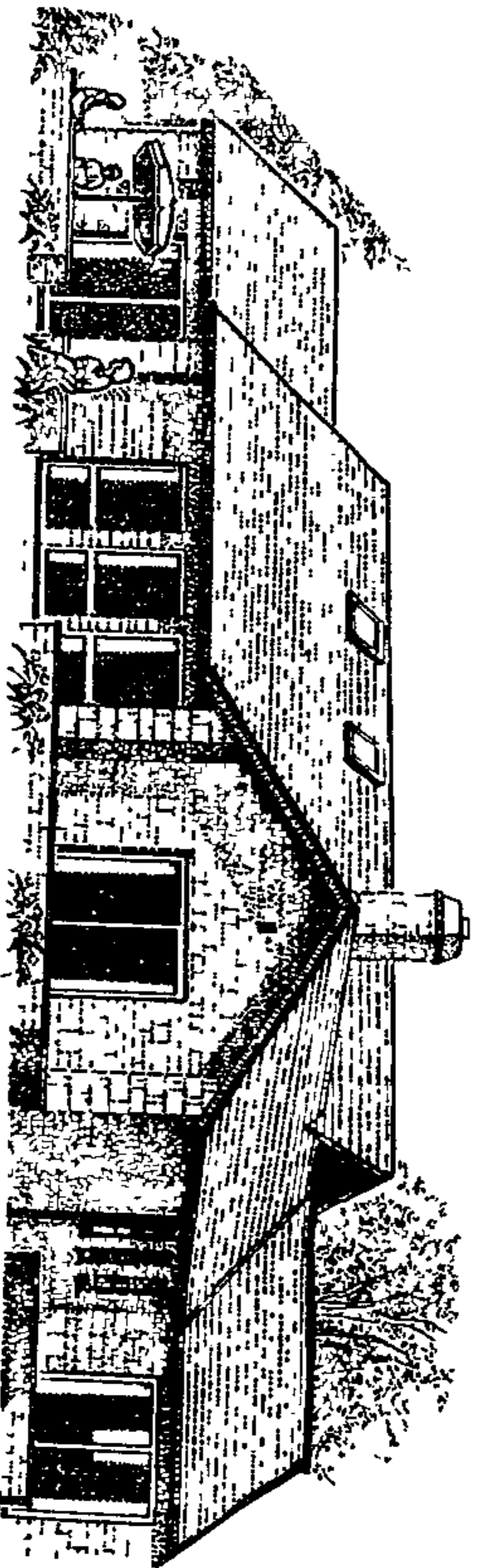
language a "garden flat" is a basement flat and a "penthouse" is a converted loft.

House-hunting in London is one of life's great depressing experiences. Most of the advertising is pure deception. "Tastefully renovated apartment in choice location" means it has been shoddily done up by a developer and the railway line runs past the back door.

And don't expect much from the estate agent. He will send you a list of properties for sale, and he may even occasionally concede to meet you at the property. But he will not shuttle you around on a scenic tour of the suburbs.

There are hardly any vacant residential sites left in London, so property developers get their hands on a large old house, rip out the inside, divide every room into two, put the kitchen into a cupboard and the bathroom under the stairs, and hey presto — up come six flats for sale. Let's assume you have modest expectations. You want a flat with three bedrooms and one bathroom north of the Thames, say in downmarket West Hampstead (which is not the same thing as upmarket Hampstead), an area that blends into even more downmarket Kilburn or Maida Vale or Brondesbury.

One of the bedrooms might just rate as a double room (say, 4 m by 3.5 m), but the other two probably will be smaller — one might even be 2.1 m by 3.2 m. The bathroom probably will be tiny and the kitchen will not be grand. Price? At least R300 000 — and a fat property at that. You may find yourself wishing you had one of



South Africans can expect the equivalent of R2.5 million for this sort of house in London.

those houses at Mitchell's Plain.

South of the Thames prices can be lower, and that's where you may have to start looking if your resources are meagre, although even there — in areas like Dulwich and Blackheath — prices are high.

I am not trying to depress you — just to warn you that house-hunting in London is the worst part of emigrating. Once you cross this hurdle, life probably will become more cheerful. South Africans seem to find jobs quite easily, because they are hard-working and generally they don't have hang-ups.

But once you make up your mind to leave South Africa, don't look over your shoulder. Put the nostalgia behind you — forget about the comfortable homes, the servants, the space and ease of life, and create a new life for yourself. Don't try to live physically in Britain and spiritually in South Africa. It won't work.

Oh yes, the weather. Well, try to ignore it. The Central Electricity Generating Board has installed a pale lamp in the sky that passes for the sun — about 20 watt, I would say — but it's not the same sun that shines in South Africa. So start saving as soon as you can for a holiday in Greece, otherwise by March you may be suicidal.

I can hear you asking "If London is as bad as that, why does anyone live there?" The answer is that for all its physical discomfort London is a marvellously stimulating city where you need never be bored — and Britain is a free country. Once the new immigrant has readjusted his priorities, London can begin to work for him.

PFP: exodus is a vote of no confidence

Govt figures show massive brain drain

Stur
20/2/87

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

Cape Town

South Africa experienced a massive brain drain in 1986, losing on average about three highly trained professional people every day of the year.

According to statistics released in Parliament this week by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, a total of 2 164 professional people emigrated in 1986, while 1 026 immigrated.

The net loss for the country was 1 138 or, on average, just more than three a day.

Mr Botha supplied the information in answer to questions by Mr Peter Soal

Mr Soal said today the 21 brain drain reflected a massive vote of no confidence in the Government's ability to achieve political security

"These are not people who leave for economic reasons, as professionals are still doing well in South Africa. They leave because of the political insecurity caused by the Government.

"The loss of teachers is particularly depressing.

"The overall loss of professionals to the country means many years of expensive university training is going down the drain and a very serious situation is developing."

According to the Minister's statistics, South Africa lost 80 doctors and 12 dentists in 1986. It gained 49 doctors and five dentists. Fifty lawyers left and five arrived.

Teachers

Losses (and gains in brackets) of other categories of professionals were as follows

Teachers 263 (90), economists 287 (53), engineers and related technicians 616 (370), architects, including town planners 30 (13), social workers 17 (6), quantity surveyors 33 (8), scientists 83 (59).

Aircraft and ship's officers 10 (4), medical, dental, veterinary and related workers (excluding doctors and dentists) 271 (116), statisticians, mathematicians, systems analysts and related technicians 152 (63), jurists 7 (4), authors, journalists and related writers 56 (23), sculptors, painters, photographers and related creative artists 4 (3), creative artists (glass and ceramics) 78 (43), other professional, technical and related workers 42 (24).

South Africa showed a gain in religious workers, attracting 49 and losing 40.

Other categories which showed gains were composers and performing artists 28 (losing 25), and athletes and related workers 12 (losing 8).

Call on outflow of engineers

236 Day 5.2.18

SA MUST do everything possible to stem the brain drain of young engineers, one of the country's top professional civil engineers said yesterday.

Speaking after receiving the FSPF Award, chairman of the Advisory Committee on Dam Safety Hans Blersch said engineering was not immune from the "chicken run".

"Our loss by emigration of professionals in medicine and accountancy

MICK COLLINS

has been widely publicised. The engineering profession is not immune to this trend. It could well accelerate to the extent where it would have the gravest consequence for our people."

It was essential to have a sympathetic approach to those who were looking at other countries to offer them a better future, Blersch said.



Bring the pros back home, says executive

236 W/M 6/3/87

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Faced with the fact that South Africa has lost 40% of its professionals during the past two years, there is little evidence that anything positive has been done to reverse the flow.

This was said yesterday by Sage Properties' development manager, Mr Bernard Snoodyk, at the SA Property Owners' Association (Sapoa) conference in Johannesburg

backs in the past few years. Such economic problems have, however, been in line with the SA economy and do not indicate a long-term problem

He cautioned however that the professions might be heading in a direction where their eventual demise in their present format was possible

Referring to the theme of the conference — Are the Professions Dying? — Mr Snoodyk said it was of extreme concern that SA was faced with the emigration of skills on a scale not previously experienced

'The people leaving the country cannot be replaced in the immediate future. I know it is difficult to change the situation — in the face of our financial and political problems — but suspect that the collective lobby of all the professions has the power to motivate remedial action'

Support

He called on all professional bodies in the building and allied trades to do everything in their power to reverse the situation

'I would go as far as to say that they would be fully supported by all developers and Sapoa in any meaningful campaign to stabilise and improve the situation'

He said a popular perception had developed where it was felt that the professions, including architects, quantity surveyors and consulting engineers, were dying

'I do not agree with this theory. Yes, the professions have suffered severe economic set-

April 10 could be D-day for PE's tourist industry

Weekend Post Reporter

APRIL 10 could prove a red-letter day for Port Elizabeth's tourist industry

That is the date the City Council's Policy and Resources Committee will review a R750 000 advertising campaign — the biggest ever for the city — aimed at boosting tourism. It would include television advertising.

The chairman of the Publicity Association and a city councillor, Mr Charles Garai, said the committee's chairman, Mr H van Zyl Cillie, had agreed this week that a 30-minute audio-visual presentation of the campaign be presented to the April meeting.

"Our advertising agency is now working on this and, with the support of councillors with the well-being of the city at heart, the plan could soon become a reality," said Mr Garai.

He disclosed the plan — calling for a 500% rise in the budget from R137 000 to R750 000 — after the association had reviewed the advertising campaign last week.

Mr Peter Logan, accounts director for city-based Fletcher Shelton Coordination, which was commissioned to prepare the campaign concept, said the biggest single budget allocated for advertising in the past five years had been R40 000.

Last year's campaign cost R23 000 — only 3% of the proposed cost this year.

"However, the proposed R750 000 budget is a relatively small amount viewed against the benefits that would arise for PE.

"This will be advantageous to everyone in the city, particularly private enterprise," said Mr Garai.

B/Day 10/3/87 (236)

20 000 ENTER SA ILLEGALLY

NEARLY 20 000 people detained in SA last year as illegal immigrants admitted they were illegally in the country, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said yesterday.

He said 19 966 people admitted they were illegal immigrants

Replying to a question tabled in Parliament by Tian van der Merwe (PFP, Green Point), Vlok said the people detained as suspected illegal immigrants came from Swaziland, Turkey, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Transkei, Lesotho, Germany, Portugal, Bophutha-

Own Correspondent

tswana, Malawi and Zambia.

They were detained at 97 police stations throughout SA. He said 638 suspected illegal immigrants and 681 prohibited persons were being detained at 68 police stations at end-February.

They were being detained in terms of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act and the Aliens Act.

Report by Barry Streek 122 St George's Street, Cape Town

11/3/87
5/1 Day
(236)

Call to halt brain drain

ALTHOUGH SA has lost many of its professionals in the property development and building and allied trades over the last two years, there is little evidence anything positive has been done to reverse the flow

This was said last week by Sage Properties development manager, Bernard Snodyk, at the SA Property Owners Association (Sapoa) conference in Johannesburg

Snodyk said a popular perception had developed where it was felt the professions, including architects, quantity surveyors and consulting engineers, were dying

"I do not agree with this theory. Yes, the professions have suffered severe economic setbacks in the last few years

Such economic problems have, however, been in line with the SA economy and do not indicate a long-term problem"

Referring to the theme of the conference, "Are the Professions Dying?", Snodyk said it was of extreme concern SA was faced with the emigration of skills on a scale not previously experienced

"The people leaving the country cannot be replaced in the immediate future. I know it is difficult to change the situation — in the face of our financial and political problems — but I suspect the collective lobby of all the professions has the power to motivate remedial action"

He called on professional bodies in the building and allied trades to do all in their power to reverse the situation.

Losing battle to stem tide of refugees

KOMATIPOORT — More than 50 illegal immigrants a day pass through this border post on their way back to Mozambique — captured and expelled as part of South Africa's effort to stem another of Africa's human migrations

On a continent of unpoliced borders, millions cross frontiers to escape war and famine. Many governments, unable to control population movement, accept refugees and often seek Western aid to feed and house them.

South Africa, at odds with its neighbours, is using park rangers, soldiers and a high-voltage electric fence in a bid to seal its border with Mozambique. So far, it is failing. The refugees caught and sent home keep returning.

"We caught one man 13 times. We believe he eventually got through," Mr Johan Kloppers, head of wildlife management in Kruger National Park, told foreign correspondents last week during a government-organised trip to the Mozambican border.

Retired Admiral Ronald Edwards, a member of the joint South Africa-Mozambique security commission, told report-

ers that 60 000 Mozambicans have entered the country illegally since late 1984. He said they are coming in at a monthly rate of 2 000, although 1 600 a month are sent back.

Tens of thousands of Mozambicans have also fled into Zimbabwe and Malawi, but most have come for shelter and jobs to relatively wealthy SA, the country Mozambique blames for its troubles.

About 70 000 Mozambicans work legally in SA, holding permits for jobs on farms and in gold and coal mines, Admiral Edwards said.

More than a third of the illegal migrants enter SA by climbing over an elephant-proof fence along Kruger Park's 320-kilometre boundary with Mozambique.

Now Red Indians want to visit SA

ALAN DUNN
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Four Canadian Indian leaders plan to visit South Africa later this month in the wake of the South African Ambassador's visit to a bleak native reserve there this week.

The Indian group, led by a former chief in the western province of Saskatchewan, intends leaving Canada on March 28.

The move is likely to re-ignite the storm sparked by Ambassador Glenn Babb's examination of conditions at the Peguis Indian reserve

"It's a fact-finding tour to find out what's going on over there," said the tour leader, Mr Gerald Wuttunee, a former chief of the Red Pheasant Indians near North Battleford

"There's some similarity between their situa-

● To Page 2

Indians

● From Page 1

tion and ours in Canada." The visit is apparently being sponsored by four pro-South African businessmen in Canada headed by Mr Norm Wallace, a director of the South Africa Foundation, a friendship group with no affiliations to its namesake in South Africa.

Mr Wallace emphasised he was helping put up \$20 000 (about R44 000) in his private capacity.

"We are sending these people to bring the plight of Canadian Indians to the notice of South Africans. We are sick and tired of Canada meddling in South Africa's affairs"

A South African Embassy spokesman in Ottawa denied having anything to do with initiating or organising the trip

The visit, scheduled to end on April 16, also followed Mr Babb's publication of a magazine article highlighting Canada's "blind spot" in its own Indian problem.

Others in the delegation are Mr Lindsey Cyr, Mr Danny Belgard and Mr Eldon Belgard, all members of the Indian Business Development Association.

They intend meeting politicians and black leaders, and expect to tour townships, including Soweto, and the "homelands"

"We weren't invited by the South African Government," said Mr Wuttunee. "But they're going to give us pretty much of a free rein over there."

"We can make good comparisons and come back with first-hand knowledge in our discussions with our own government on treaty rights and self-government."

He told the Canadian Press he had approved of Mr Babb's visit to the Peguis band in Manitoba province on Tuesday, an event which drew a news media circus.

He said Canadian politicians were hypocritical for slamming South Africa's apartheid policy while Canadian natives also had fewer rights than white people.

Mr Wuttunee said he was not concerned that his visit could be seen as helping South Africa to deflect criticism of its apartheid policies on to Canada

Land is needed for tourism

236
16/3/87

Municipal Reporter

LAND from Bluewater Bay to St George's Strand is vital for recreation and tourism, the Port Elizabeth City Council decided in 1984, the Town Clerk, Mr Paul Botha, said today

He explained that there was no link between a recent Cape Provincial Administration letter suggesting the establishment of a black resort north of Port Elizabeth and an expropriation of land near Bluewater Bay

Expropriation of part of erf 934 in the Amsterdamhoek allotment area was considered confidentially by the City Council recently but was disclosed publicly by a councillor and Conservative Party Parliamentary candidate, Mr Damié Dorfling, who linked it to the province's letter suggesting the establishment of the black resort

Land from Bluewater Bay to St George's Strand appeared vast compared with the Durban foreshore but was not as extensive as the area from West Street to the Umgeni River. The area was earmarked for holiday facilities, hotels, motels, bungalows and caravan parks, with a strong element of high density housing to maintain the occupancy during the off-season, it was reported to a November 1984 meeting of the city council's Policy and Resources Committee

"It would be advantageous if the council owned the land in question as this would greatly facilitate planning, development and subsequent control," the report said

The committee then decided, in public, to acquire the 35ha portion of erf 934, Amsterdamhoek, east of the N2 highway

Last month's confidential item on the matter to the council dealt only with the amount of compensation for the developer from whom the land was being bought, Mr Botha explained

"It is standard and accepted practice not to disclose offers before they are accepted by the other party," he added

The council's development proposals for the area had been known since 1984, he said, but no planning arrangements for the area had yet been finalised

The letter from the CPA was entirely separate and pure coincidence, Mr Botha explained

THE Sowetan team of writer MATHATHA TSE-DU and photographer LEN KUMALO visited villages in the north-eastern Transvaal to hear the horrifying tales of men, women and children who have fled from Mozambique. This is the first of three reports on what they saw and heard.



REFUGEES... Kaizer Nkuna, Mrs Theresa Nkuna and Mr Petros Nkuna — wait for rations from the Red Cross

THE old saying is, when two elephants fight, it is the grass that suffers. This sums up the misery of the thousands of Mozambican refugees in the north eastern Transvaal.

Caught in the crossfire between Frelimo forces and the National Resistance Movement (Renamo), innocent villagers left all their possessions — cattle, houses, crops and, in some cases cars — to face yet another trying life as refugees in South Africa.

Over 35 000 refugees are housed in tents and special villages while some of them have been adopted by families in the areas between Skukhuzana in the south and Punda Maria in the north.

The tents and mud huts with thatched roofs, dotted along the entire area of over 350 km house survivors of the war being waged by the pro-West Renamo against the socialist government led by Mr Joachim Chissano.

They are survivors with horrifying experiences to relate — experiences that make even hardened men shed tears. They have tales of Renamo atrocities, of indiscriminate killings of civilians, of looting, theft and rape, tales of sons ordered to kill mothers, of ears and breasts cut off allegedly to be sent to the Frelimo government, the tale of a 7-year-old boy who watched the murder of his entire family when he was aged five.

In the middle of all this, the villagers escaped, headed west, not knowing what awaits

them but believing that it could never be worse. Men, women and children took to the bush and walked, some with babies only a few days old, to escape Renamo.

Animals

Some walked for up to 20 days, passing through the Kruger National Park and risking limb and life at the claws and teeth of wild animals. Those housed in the tents and villages are the lucky ones who survived.

Caught in the crossfire

FOCUS

Some were not so lucky.

- Like the 3-year-old baby who was snatched by a hyena at night. The baby was never seen again.

- Like the woman who gave birth to twins in the bush — their father went to look for assistance and came back to find only blood and pieces of human flesh where his family had been.

- Like the man who was attacked by a wild pig and abandoned by his colleagues because they were too weak from hunger to carry him.

Those that survived and arrived in areas such as Lillydale, Somerset, Belfast, Lulekani, Mhinga, Mavhambe and Malamulele were walking corpses.

Ravaged by hunger and the elements, they had all sorts of diseases — scabies, malaria and Malnutrition. They are the suffering grass under the feet of the fighting elephants.

In these circumstances, the question arises: What went wrong with the dream of peace, freedom and independence for which so many Mozambicans lost their lives during the war for

liberation, the dream of the triumph of the socialist revolution under the banner of Frelimo which was to lead to a classless society where all were to reap the fruits of their labour?

It is ironic that the seeds that bore the present suffering of the refugees date back to the collapse of the Caetano dictatorship in Portugal on April 23, 1974. The collapse heralded the Frelimo takeover in June 1975.

Rebellion

Mozambique was a colony of Portugal and many Portuguese and other Western capitalists had invested millions of rands in Mozambique. Lourenco Marques, as Maputo was then called, was the playground of the rich and a haven for prostitution.

Frelimo had made no bones about its commitment to socialism, and the fall of the Caetano regime was seen by the capitalist investors as the end of their holdings. A two-day rebellion, which led to the capture of the LM Radio Station, was organised by an organisation calling itself the Movement for Free Mozambique (MFM).

According to radio broadcasts at the time their aim was to stop the

take-over of Mozambique by communist forces and to defend capitalism in Mozambique.

The MFM rebellion collapsed and led to the exodus of thousands of Portuguese citizens to South Africa. The MFM however continued to exist and later changed its name to Renamo. It was heavily financed and armed by the Smith regime in Rhodesia.

The operations were minor and the impact on the Mozambican economy was minimal. But as time went on, they acquired sophisticated weapons and sabotaged major installations, including the Cahora Bassa powerlines and the Beira to Umtali line. Mozambique accused Smith and South Africa of arming and training the "Renamo bandits" but both countries denied the charges.

It is alleged that when Zanu PF took over in Zimbabwe, the full responsibility for Renamo passed to South Africa. South Africa continues to deny any connections with Renamo and in turn accused Mozambique of arming, training and harbouring guerrillas fighting against it.

Renamo grew from strength to strength by forcing villagers to support it.

By force

Young men were enlisted by force into its ranks and recent Western Press reports have revealed that the organisation has slave camps from where it recruits its soldiers.

The signing of the Nkomati Accord was an attempt by the late President Samora Machel to stamp out the menace of Renamo. Although the accord was phrased in diplomatic double-speak, the accord itself was proof that South Africa, at the very least, accepted that it had some control over Renamo.

Hopes for a quick end to the Renamo atrocities did not materialise after the accord as Renamo stepped up its operations, and at one stage was reported to be marching on Maputo.

Mozambique accused South Africa of violating the accord by continuing its assistance to Renamo. A two-pronged attack by Mozambican and Zimbabwean forces at Gorongosa camp last year produced documentary proof that a South African Cabinet Minister had been to the camp after the signing of the accord.

And as the war continued the economy of the country slumped as more money was used for defence. Mozambique went into a war economy. In several

In this gloomy confrontation between the forces of socialism and the forces fighting for the re-establishment of capitalism in Mozambique, the innocent villagers are caught in the

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At this time of the year the area around Bushbuckridge is very green. The lush vegetation has blossomed thanks to the rain of the past five months.

The village of Belfast, about 40 km north east of Bushbuckridge, is, at first glance, like any other in the area. On the western end of the village is a cluster of low mud huts with thatched roofing.

This is Humulani, literally translated to mean "stop crying". Humulani is home for about 500 Mozambican refugees who arrived in the area to escape the war being waged by the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (Renamo) against the government of Mozambique.

The more than 35 000 refugees spoke of the wanton murders of innocent civilians by Renamo which is allegedly backed by South Africa. They spoke of the journey through the Kruger National Park of hunger and of attacks by wild animals. They are heart-rending tales of misery and suffering.

Mrs Alice Ngobeni (31) arrived at Humulani in November last year from Mapulangwena in Mozambique. "The day before we left people of Renamo came into the village and killed 11 people. They did not talk to anyone. They just killed them. We realised that there was no life there and we left."

"There was no time to take our things. We took just food which ran out after two days. Thereafter we drank water from windmills. We lost a lot of things, we had many cattle that we left behind. Renamo caused us a lot of problems. The soldiers of the government never troubled us."

Renamo kidnapped our men and sons and forced them to join them. If you refuse you die. They put bombs on the roads to stop the government from supplying food to the villages. It was very bad.

We walked for six days. There were about 200 people in our group. We had heard that some people who left earlier



Renamo



SITTING under the Morula tree and looking for jobs (from left), Mr Albert Ndlovu, Mr R Mindo Bisi and Mr Sinos Mbambo

causes big migration

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FOCUS

SOWETAN writer MATHATHA TSEDU and photographer LEN KUMALO continue their story on Mozambican refugees. This is the second of a three-part series.

we were staying in Belfast. When we came to the Manyeleti Game Reserve we asked to be taken to Belfast. We found our relatives and we built the little hut that you see. I will only go back to Mozambique if they forced us," Mrs Ngobeni said.

Her neighbour Mrs Salphinah Ndlovu is pregnant. She arrived at Humulani in 1985 from Cuambote in the Mapulangwena area of the province of Maputo.

"I am carrying my twins who were born about a month before

we were left. Renamo is very bad.

They came into the village and raped women, they took our cattle and killed many people. Our sons were taken by force and we have never seen them again. We don't know what they are fighting for.

"We came in a group of 39 people. We did not know where we were going. We have heard that there were people who spoke Shangaan in a place called Gazankulu in the west. We just followed the sun.

"At sunset we slept in the veld. We would put a stick pointing where we were going so that we should know the direction to follow the following morning. Our food lasted for only two days and we had nothing left thereafter. We walked for six days and most of the time without food for my little twins. We drank water where elephants bathed," she said.

The twins Zodwa and Nomsa lived through the experience and were hanging around their mother as she spoke to us.

About 15km from Humulani is the site of

the main refugee village at Lillydale. The horrors of the Renamo atrocities were recounted again.

He also came from Mapulangwena. He does not know what Renamo is fighting for. How can you ask a man who comes in shooting. You just run and hope that you will survive," he said.

At Lulekani township near Phalaborwa, two huge tents housing single males stand in the middle of the township. Close by is another tent sub-divided to accommodate families. Single women stay at a school.

The mainly young men at Lulekani need jobs. But they cannot find them as they are not allowed to move outside the boundaries of the Gazankulu bantustan. Those who move out are arrested by South African Police and deported back to Mozambique. The rule that the refugees should not move outside Gazankulu has opened them to gross exploitation by white farmers in the area and from afar.

We were told of farmers who recruited the refugees to work for them. Towards month-end it was said a

farmer would call the police to arrest the workers and have them deported to Mozambique. Husbands are known to have left families in the camp only to find themselves back in Mozambique.

Other camps are situated in Giyani, Malamulele and many other areas stretching over 350 km. The refugees complained of lack of jobs and land to plough but appreciated the relief work of various organisations.

But there are long term problems of what to do with the refugees.



Lesiwe

THE SOWETAN

THE Sowetan today remembers journalists around the country who are in detention.

- Zwelakhe Sisulu, Editor of the the New Nation, who has been in detention under the emergency regulations for 96 days.
- Mxolisi Jackson Fuzile, Veritas News Agency, who has been detained under the emergency regu-

Emigration on increase

GERALD REILLY

A RECORD number of South Africans — more than 1 000 a month — left to settle in other countries last year, among them 2 273 professional and technical workers, says Central Statistical Services (CSS).

During the year, 13 711 emigrated, against 6 994 immigrants — a net loss of 6 717, compared with a gain of 5 883 in 1985.

Economists say the growing loss of engineers and accountants is the most serious aspect of the talent drain.

Their loss could seriously inhibit the economy's ability to grow.

According to the CSS, more than 900 engineers emigrated in 1985 and last year 469 in 1985 and last year 449.

In 1985, 140 accountants emigrated and last year the loss more than doubled to 288 Association of Consulting Engin-

ers director Colin Spence says until now, because of tight economic conditions and the recession, the loss has had little impact. However, now that the economy is livening up, it could become serious.

Probably even more serious than the emigration drain is the steep fall-off in the intake of students at some universities.

Compared with five years ago, student numbers have declined about 50%.

This could result in a drastic shortage of civil engineers in the early 1990s, Spence says.

Last year too, according to CSS, 97 doctors and dentists emigrated, as did 301 educationists, and 523 administrators and managerial workers.

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THE storeroom at Ndzima Bottle Store is crammed with crates of beers, wines and other spirits. Also in the storeroom are blankets, bags of mielie meal, soaps, cooking fat, soup, salt, sugar and candles.

An innocent peeping Tom could be excused if he thought Mr Sam Ndzima, the owner, was running an underground general dealer on the sideline. But nothing could be further from the truth.

Because Mr Ndzima, a former photographer for the now banned *World* and *Weekend World* newspapers, who achieved world prominence with his June 16 picture of Hector Peterson, is chairman of the Phalalaní Relief Committee for Mozambican Refugees in the north-eastern Transvaal.

The clothing and food in his storeroom is the dividing line between life and death for the thousands of Mozambican refugees who are accommodated in the Mhala district of the Gazankulu bantustan.

It is a huge and non-rewarding task for a man who has to divide his attention between caring for refugees and running his little business empire comprising a bottle store, a bar lounge, a record bar and photographic studio.

Refugees

But then Mr Ndzima does not complain.

When the first refugees arrived in the Lillydale village in 1984, local villagers opened their hearts to them. But with the enormous inflow of 1985, when the Mozambicans realised that the Inkomati Accord between South Africa and Mozambique was not going to stop the war with Renamo, it became clear that the villagers would not cope.

Several church, humanitarian and private organisations streamed in to offer assistance but this was not co-ordinated. "We then decided to form the Phalalaní committee so that all the organisations could work together,"

SOWETAN writer **MATHATHA TSEDU** and photographer **LEN KUMALO** continue their story on Mozambican refugees. This is the final article of a three-part series.

Long wait for war to end

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Mr Ndzima explained

The motto of the committee is "Together we care". And looking at the records in Mr Ndzima's possession, and the time it takes to run the programme that feeds and supplies clothing to more than 25 000 refugees, there is no doubt about the community's depth of caring.

The aims of the Phalalaní Committee are to assist the refugees to

find host families, to help them obtain basic foodstuffs and clothes, to help in tracing lost relatives, assist them to obtain primary health care, help them to build their own shelters, assist them to start self-help activities, to keep a central register of deserving refugees, and to help them adjust to their host environment.

Church

Assisting the committee with food, clothing and tents are a number of organisations which include the Catholic Church, the Church of Nazarene, the Black Housewives' League, the Evangelical Presbyterian Church, Operation Hunger, the International Committee of the Red Cross, World Vision, the Dutch Reformed Church, the Lutheran Church, the Kwa-Ngwane Spring Ministry, Tintswalo Hospital, Health Services Development Unit, and the University of the Witwatersrand, a number of "tribal" authorities and other groups and individuals.



Mr SAM Ndzima (wearing white shirt), distributes food and clothes to refugees

When a refugee arrives at the village, he is first treated at the local clinic where various tests are done. "These people arrived here worn out from hunger. They have scabbies and many other diseases. At one stage we had 12 deaths in a week, but the problem has since been eradicated," said Mr Ndzima.

"A refugee must have medical check-ups before he or she comes to me for the bare necessities of life.

"Then we help them trace any relatives so that they can build their shelter near them. Things are better now.

"We used to have up to 200 people daily. There were people who were close to death. They are victims of the war in Mozambique and they are caught in cross-fire.

"Our problem right now is a long-term one. At first the South African Government would arrest them and send them back to Mozambique. They say the people are not refugees but illegal immigrants. One wonders whether the Portuguese who also fled from Mozambique were treated the same way.

"Our committee and the Gazankulu Government negotiated for their stay in Gazankulu until the end of the war in Mozambique. The war does not seem to be ending and these people cannot live on handouts forever. The men need jobs, but there are none in Gazankulu — not even for local people.

"If the refugees move

outside Gazankulu they are arrested and deported to Mozambique. It is very bad because these men leave their families here. Our long-term goal is to arrange some agricultural self-help scheme for them so that they can plant their own crops.

"We have been promised some land for this purpose, but nothing has come of this up to now," Mr Ndzima explained.

Mr Ndzima said the attitude of the South African Government, which has been accused of supporting the Renamo rebels, was not "helpful".

School

"The United Nations High Commission for Refugees sent a delegation here after we had appealed for assistance.

"The delegation later indicated that it could not help as the South African Government did not recognise the people as refugees but illegal immigrants.

The committee has arranged for school-going children to attend local schools and a creche has been built at the Lillydale refugee village.

The Secretary for Health and Welfare in Gazankulu, Dr P Robert, said the Gazankulu government gave refugees free health care and transport for the food.

Clinics

He said he was not aware that clinics demanded R3 from refugees in the area for more than two years.

He said his government would not chase anyone away and would always give them "sympathetic and active support".

With the laudable efforts of all the people concerned, the refugees say they are better off. Families, however, cannot depend on handouts for ever.

The solution to the saga lies in the end to the war in Mozambique. When the war will end is anybody's guess.

Packing them in

Anyone trying to book a decent hotel room or car in Cape Town over the past few weeks might as well have abandoned their search. Indeed, recently both Avis and Hertz have simply stopped taking bookings.

The apparent reason is an influx of overseas visitors which seems to indicate that the SA Tourist Board's (SATB) controversial R15m overseas advertising campaign is starting to show results.

The four advertisements, dreamt up by KMP-Compton, ran in the leading newspapers of six countries in November last year — after the SATB had noted a 33% drop in foreign visitors to SA during the first half of the year.

The campaign employed a strong wildlife theme and double-entendre tongue-in-cheek headlines to appeal to individuals to come to SA to judge for themselves. "Don't be taken for a ride just because some people get carried away," ran one headline featuring a baby baboon riding on its mother's back. "Stand out from the herd, check the charges for yourself," ran another featuring an elephant.

"There's a long lead time in tourism while bookings and visas are sorted out," explains joint KMP-Compton MD and the accounts director responsible for the campaign, Charles van Niekerk. "But now we're starting to see the ripple effects and feeling the direct results."

To date the campaign has elicited 60 000 inquiries in Germany alone. In fact, says Captour MD John Robèrt, "it's the first time in the history of Cape Town that we've had more German tourists than Britons. This has been the trend since December. And what's more, they're straight tourists; they're not here to visit relatives or friends."

In the US, adds SATB international director Gunther Dettweiler, there have been about 15 000 inquiries to date. "The agent took 1 000 bookings in the first three weeks." Not surprising, since the \$1m month-long

US campaign offered exceptional value for money — \$1 299 for two weeks' accommodation at five-star hotels, including flights, tours and transport in the country.

"Tourism to SA is definitely on an up-swing," says Dettweiler. "This year we're looking to a 10%-12% overall increase in tourism to SA."

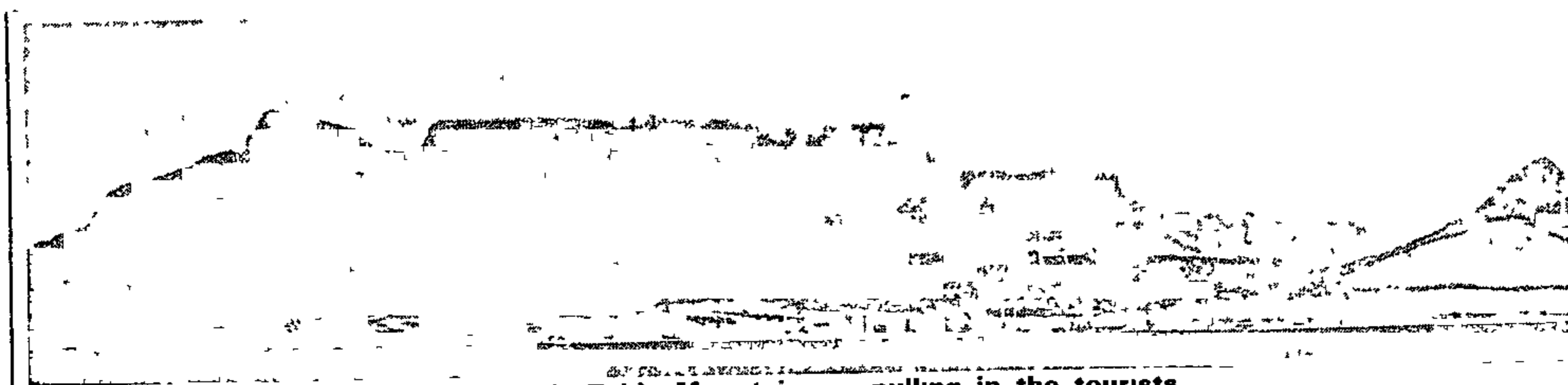
Now SATB intends repeating its overseas campaign in September as well as utilising a list of 150 000 US direct mail contacts and 750 000 in Germany.

Recently Robèrt conducted a personal survey of top Cape Town hotels. "They were all more than 95% full — and 40% of the bookings were from overseas visitors," he says. "I don't have a clear picture of why they're here, but the fact is they're here. And there's been an increase in both group and individual tours, especially from Europe."

Early in February, 84 foreign hunters held a conference at the Cape Sun, while a large group of World Media Association members recently met at the same venue. And about 80 Canadian tourists on a fact-finding mission are expected by mid-March.

"In the 20-year period till 1985, overseas visitors to Cape Town increased by about 12% a year," says Robèrt. "With the uncertainty created by the unrest, people began postponing. Now SA has vanished from world TV screens, with the impression that things are back to normal."

"During December/February 1986, ho-



Cape Town's Table Mountain ... pulling in the tourists

tels were really suffering. But current occupation figures are 20% up on last year and we expect this trend to continue. It's a very encouraging picture."

However, not only foreign visitors are filling hotel beds. SATB's domestic advertising drive, coupled with bargain packages offered by the hotels, has also been highly successful.

"In December, 30% of the visitors to the Cape were first-timers," says Robèrt. "Domestic growth has always been in the middle to lower ends of the market, this year for the first time there was growth at the upper end. When school holidays were over, we expect-

ed hotels to be empty. But then we really began noticing the inflow of overseas visitors."

UDF Urges Whites to Stay

copy - Tim's
20/3/87

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JOHANNESBURG. — The United Democratic Front denounced the pending whites-only parliamentary elections yesterday and urged whites who intended to emigrate not to leave the country.

"Hope lies in the coming together of all South Africans, black and white, to forge a non-racial and united country," the two-million-member movement said in a statement.

And in a separate criticism, the SA Council of Catholic Laity (SACCCL) said in a statement in Pretoria that the election on May 6 would solve none of SA's problems and was "little more than an exercise in futility".

The SACCCL, made up of 26 officially

affiliated organizations and the mouthpiece of the majority of lay Catholics in South Africa, was endorsing a similar statement earlier this week by the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference.

The SACCCL said the election would perpetuate apartheid, but recommended an anti-government vote over abstention.

"The present government can only claim to represent roughly 20 percent of the members of our church and a mere minority of the peoples of South Africa as a whole.

"The white minority government is a morally illegitimate government," the organization said.

It urged whites to vote only "on the basis of an informed conscience" and

tagged opposition movements outside Parliament as the nation's only non-racial political forums.

Denouncing the election as a "time-wasting blockade of the real challenges", the UDF statement said the "only solution for South Africa lies in one-person, one-vote".

"We believe that whites who are thinking of emigration should stay and contribute to the creation of democratic decision-making processes," the statement said.

Last year nearly 13 000 South Africans, most of them whites, emigrated. Some 40% were professionals.

In a document entitled "The UDF Position on White Only Elections", the UDF said that as long as most South Africans were excluded "there will

continue to be conflict".

The Nationalists and other political parties taking part in the elections had no long-term visions for a peaceful and productive South Africa.

"Hope lies in the coming together of all South Africans, black and white, to forge a non-racial and united country," the statement said.

"The majority of South Africans are committed to a non-racial, democratic and unitary country.

"We hope that this election period will be a time when all South Africans consider their options

"We call on whites to contribute to end racism and minority domination," the UDF statement concluded.

(Report by K Jacobs, UPI, Johannesburg and M Erwine, 626 Mutual Building, Harrison St, Johannesburg.)

W/E Argus: 21/3/87

Life on the other side

IT'S NOT ALL UPHILL ON THE CHICKEN RUN, BUT IT'S NO PICNIC EITHER

LONDON — It is an exodus with its own lexicon. To those who remain behind, it is, disparagingly, "the chicken run". Its favoured destinations include "To Run To", also known as Toronto, and "Lower Houghton", a codename for the Texas oil town based on Lower Houghton.

It has even borrowed the initials of the moderate Progressive Federal Party, to create a cynical new sobriquet — PFP, or Pack For Perth.

In the first 11 months of last year, emigrants totalled 12 721 — exceeding immigrants by 6 200. It was only the fifth "deficit" year since the end of World War 2, but the four other such years provide a salutary indicator as to what makes the white South African run. 1950, two years after the Afrikaners came to power, 1960, the year of the Sharpeville massacre, and 1977 and 1978, in the aftermath of the early Soweto riots.

The exodus is very much a brain drain, a seepage of the talent South Africa badly needs. More than 47 percent of last year's emigrants were in the "professional, technical and related workers" category — doctors, educationists, technicians, metallurgists.

These vanishing skills belong to people like engineer Christopher Davis, who went to Australia with his wife Pamela four years ago. They have found the new life an uphill struggle, but Davis says "Just to be able to look at the future without worrying about the children makes it worthwhile."

Mike Williams, aged 24, took off from Cape Town in a different direction — to England, where he is pursuing a theatrical career with Sadler's Wells. He says "People who talk about imminent revolution have obviously never lived in South Africa. They'll fight to the last man."

And, in America, no fewer than 202 South African doctors are licensed to practise in the state of Texas, although they are extremely reluctant to talk publicly about their experiences there.



Destination Netherlands — Stephen and Keith fled the draft.

The flight of the whites is not entirely about professional people just looking for a calmer environment. The exodus has also created a demi-monde of young men on the run, earnest and articulate people like Keith, Stephen and Shaun, who, from a shabby office above a canal in Amsterdam, work for the Dutch anti-apartheid committee.

They are draft dodgers, cut off not just from their country but also from their families, who in many cases have stayed in South Africa and regard their children as traitors.

"We are not pacifists," Keith says, above a hammer of typewriters turning out newsletters. "What we object to is joining an army which is defending not a democratic state but an untenable political system."

About 40 000 South Africans hold a Dutch passport, and as many again have the right to apply for one. But fewer than 1 000 South Africans live in the Netherlands and no great increase is expected on one extreme because EEC policy favours reform from within South Africa, on the other because many South Africans think the Dutch are too liberal.

The countries most favoured by fleeing South Africans include Britain, for obvious reasons, but although it is statistically the favoured tar-

get the figures can mislead because so many South African residents — about 300 000 — already hold British passports so it is difficult to separate returning expatriates from South African emigres.

And an unknown number have come to Britain only to leave again for somewhere else. Erhard Flick, a lawyer, and his wife Anne came to England in 1976, but four years later, with job prospects for their three teenage sons looking bleak ("they were turning into thugs") uprooted themselves again.

Their destination, Australia, is a favourite one there are 38 500 South Africans there, drawn by climatic and other similarities. More than 5 200 South Africans went to Australia in 1985-86, nearly four times the previous year's figure.

Patrick Webb, a 41-year-old investment advisor, says that in six months he has settled into Sydney life and enjoys the vigour of local business activity. South Africans and Australians, he says, "are rough and ready people who get on very easily together."

When Christopher and Pamela Davis returned to South Africa for a holiday recently, they found an "extraordinary" change. "Every-one seemed so fearful, talking about leaving," Pamela said. "When they learnt we had made the jump to Australia, all they wanted to know was how we had managed it."

But the Australian influx is creating its own tensions. South Africans are limited in what they can take out of the country, but there is much talk in Australia of smuggled kruggerands and illicit property and currency deals.

Australians have a joke about South African "Boat People" when they arrive they claim to have nothing — a week later they own a boat.

Some politicians are not amused, claiming that racial tension is the invisible baggage accompanying some immigrants.

R11m goes down brain drain.

2/28/2003

THE emigration of professionals from SA is costing government more than R11m each year in wasted investment in their university training

The Department of National Education disclosed on Friday that R11 460 is spent to train each professional in the natural sciences at university, while R6 782 is invested in every graduate in the human sciences.

Government subsidises 80% of this amount, while the rest comes largely from university fees.

This means government invests R9 168 to train professionals in the sciences and

THELMA TUCH

R5 426 in the human sciences
The natural sciences include professions such as medicine, dentistry and engineering.

According to Central Statistical Services, a total of 2 164 professional and technical workers emigrated last year. Among them were 80 doctors, 12 dentists, 616 engineers, 207 economists, 83 scientists, 30 architects, 203 teachers and 153 systems analysts.

See Page 3

Brain drain

50% more leave

Cape Times 9/3/87 236

By **ROGER WILLIAMS**
Chief Reporter

THE number of people in professional, technical and related fields who left South Africa last year was nearly 50% up on 1985.

And the number of immigrants who entered SA in the professional and technical fields in 1986 was down by comparison — also by about 50%.

Official figures also show that Australia has in the past few months begun supplanting Britain as the main destination of departing South Africans.

Disillusioned

However, while recent figures are not yet available, it is known that many people who left with the intention of settling "Down Under" have returned, disillusioned after varying periods spent in Australia.

An unspecified number of returning would-be emigrants are understood to have been among the 350 passengers of all nationalities who disembarked from the chartered Italian liner Achillo Lauro, which called briefly at Cape Town recently.

The liner put in here on a voyage

from Fremantle, in Western Australia, to Europe.

Offsetting the arrival of these returning South Africans was the departure of about 250 emigrants to Europe, who were among the 800 passengers who boarded the liner in Cape Town.

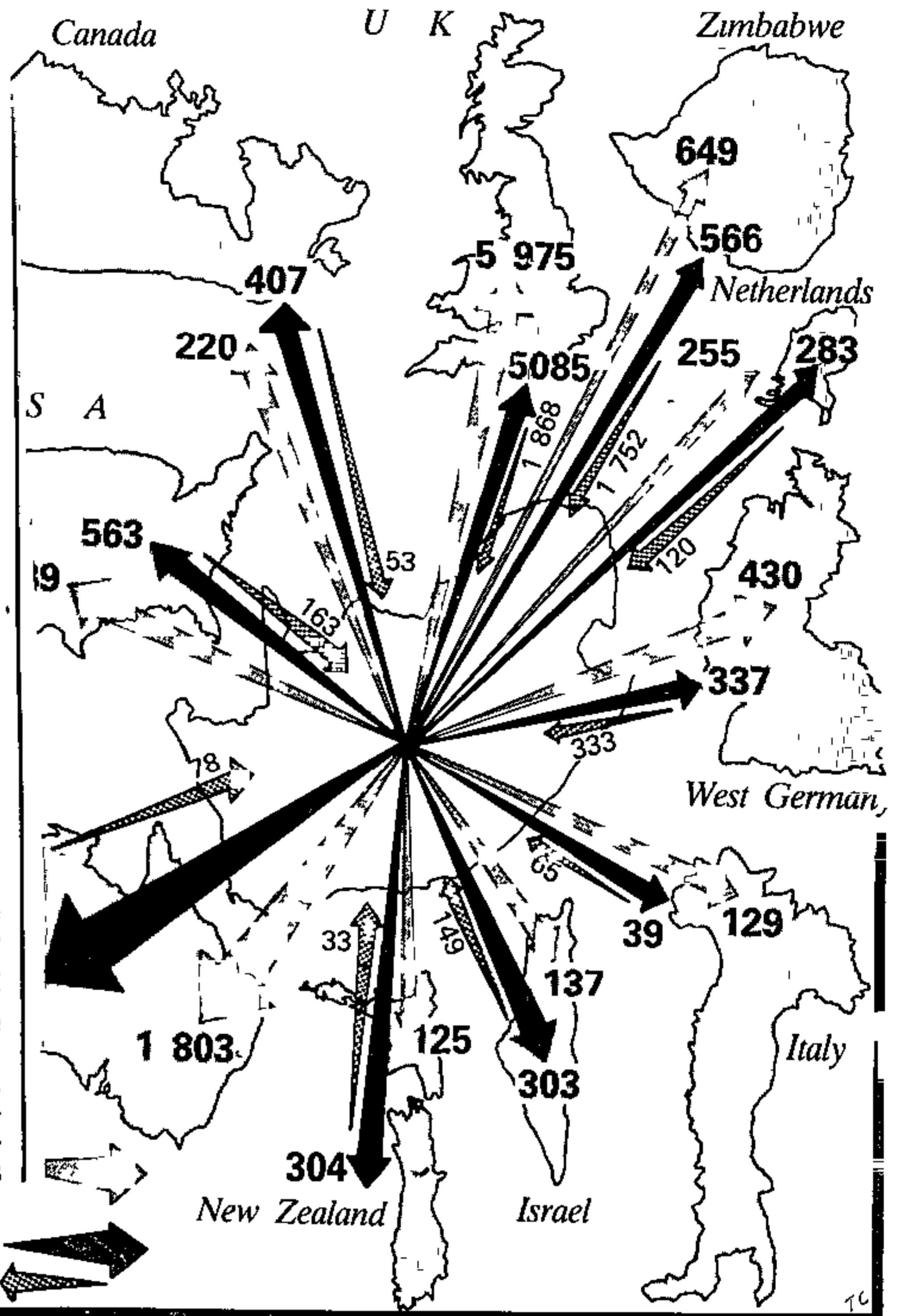
Figures released to the Cape Times by the Central Statistical Service in Pretoria show that Australia began upstaging Britain as the main destination of departing South Africans last October.

In that month, 38,4% of all emigrants from SA left for Australia, while 31,7% left to settle in Britain.

This trend appears to be continuing.

The number of emigrants from SA to Australia soared from 1 504 in 1984 to 3 792 in 1986 (compared with the 563 who went to live in the USA), and the figure for emigration to New Zealand rose from 70 to 304 in the same period.

Of the number who left South Africa in 1986, 2 165 were in the professional and technical category, including 425 engineers, 92 doctors and dentists, 277 accountants and 29 educationists.



Migration pattern of professionals to and from SA in the past two years. Australia emerges as a main SA 'brain drain' destination

More leave SA than arrive

JOHANNESBURG — The net result of immigration and emigration shows that 6 717 people left South Africa in 1986 compared with a gain of 5 883 in 1985, says a report from the Central Statistical Office (CSO) in Pretoria

The CSO notes that in December last year, 3,7% more foreign visitors arrived in South Africa than in December 1985 — Sapa

236 EAST 24/3/87

Long wait for Aussie visas

SMA
25/3/84
The Star's Foreign News Service

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MELBOURNE — The Australian government yesterday denied that immigration officers in South Africa and Zimbabwe had been told to ignore parliamentarians' requests for visas to be granted on humanitarian grounds.

But Mr Clyde Holding, assisting the Minister for Immigration, acknowledged there was a long wait in those countries to receive Australian visas.

Cape Times 27/3/07 236

40 actuaries leave in 2 years

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Forty actuaries have left SA in the past two years, according to Actuarial Society figures, but an encouraging number of students are being trained

The actuarial profession, which has always suffered manpower shortages, now has only about 185 members in the country, of which some 25 are retired. And many of the remaining active actuaries are in managerial positions rather than in actuarial work, says the Actuarial Society.

The society is to make recommendations to the authorities that non-South African actuaries and other professionals be granted exemptions from naturalization, to stem the outflow of professionals.

Theo Hartwig, Old Mutual's chief actuary, said Old Mutual had not suffered excessively, having lost two out of its 20 actuaries over the past two years, and none of its 30 students.

He said the shortage of actuaries slowed down the opportunity for innovation, and meant that students were doing more responsible work than they would have done.

It also prevented actuaries from doing non-actuarial work, he said. This was not generally beneficial, Hartwig said.

David Nohr, chief actuary of Liberty Life, said the company lost at least five actuaries in the past year, including its MD and the country's only two female actuaries.

R7m-a-month

'chicken run'

CAPE TIMES 7/4/87 236

By CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

SOUTH AFRICANS on the emigration run are spending a minimum of about R7,6 million each month to send their household effects out of the country in containers.

Ultimately they are spending far more than that to relocate, for this figure excludes travel costs and the considerable expense of setting up home in another country

The Laser Transport group — which includes Stuttards Van Lines, Pickfords and Frasers International and is the largest mover of SA household effects — is currently moving container-loads of household goods out of the country at the rate of about 380 a month, says a company spokesman

He reckons the volume of traffic this year has been about 6% greater than the volume of business over the same period in 1986

The main destination is Australia, followed by Britain and finally the US, with the cost of one container load for a single journey costing a minimum of R20 000

Back unopened

But it is a sum which many families are apparently also prepared to dish out twice over just to return to SA after finding that the grass is not necessarily greener on the other side

Laser says as many as 5% of the containers sent to places like Australia are never unpacked and are being returned unopened to SA after clients apparently decided that life Down Under was perhaps not quite what they had hoped for

The return journey costs another R20 000 for the container plus the clients' transport costs

Defence Force celebrates 75 with a big parade

Impalas fly past the stand, trailing smoke in the national colours.



More pictures on page 11

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Since October last year 521 people in the Cape and Transvaal have been granted permits to live or operate businesses in group areas other than their own

This has happened in spite of the State President Mr P W Botha's condemnation of "grey" areas

Since October, provincial authorities have had responsibility for issuing permits. Figures released by the Cape and Transvaal authorities show that of the 788 applications received since October, 521 have been approved, 122 are pending and 145 have been rejected

But while grey areas have become a major election issue there is still no official policy on how permits are granted in terms of the Group Areas Act (GAA)

Of the 483 applications received by the Cape Provincial Administration between October 1 last year and March 31 this year, 321 were approved

The CPA refused 85 applications and there are 77 still pending

521 Group Area permits issued

The Director of Local Government, Mr Pieter van Heerden, said he could not comment on the criteria necessary for granting GAA permits

He said each case was considered on merit

A spokesman for the TPA said it was "very difficult" to comment on the criteria necessary for issuing a permit

"There is no fixed line," he said "You may find where there are two applications for a certain place, one is rejected and the other is approved

"It all depends on circumstances. Our only guide is the Act"

The TPA spokesman said about 200 permits had been approved in the Transvaal since October last year. Another 60 were reject-

ed and 45 are still pending

He said the TPA had received 305 applications since the administration of the Act became a function of the provinces

In contrast, while GAA permits were administered by the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning last year 238 permits were approved in the Transvaal, 54 were refused and 124 were still pending when the TPA took over the function

Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash said yesterday that the organization had received numerous calls inquiring about permits when the Mixed Marriages Act was first repealed

She said permits were granted to very few people compared with the vast number living illegally in areas like Hillbrow

Big fight on box tomorrow

FIGHT fans on the Rand were able to see this morning's big fight between Marvin Hagler and Sugar Ray Leonard on M-Net, but Cape TV viewers will only get to see it tomorrow night

It was reliably learnt last night that the fight would be shown on TV4 tomorrow at 6pm

The outcome of the fight was too late for publication in the Cape Times

Test-tube family pull the curtains

Own Correspondent

TZANEEN — The family that shot to world fame by

BUSINESS BRIEF

EMIGRANTS HAVE TO PAY HEFTY REMOVAL COSTS

SOUTH AFRICANS on the emigration run are spending a minimum of about R7,6m each month to send their household effects out of the country in containers.

Ultimately they are spending far

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

more than that to relocate, for this figure excludes travel costs and the considerable expense of setting up home in another country.

The Laser Transport group

which includes Stuttafords Van Lines, Pickfords and Frasers International and which is the largest mover of household effects in SA is moving

● To Page 2

Emigrants pay hefty removal costs

container-loads of household goods out of the country at the rate of about 380 a month, a company spokesman says.

He says the volume of traffic this year has been about 6% greater than the volume of business for the same period in 1986.

The main destination is Australia, followed by Britain and the US, with the cost of one container load for a

single journey amounting to a minimum of R20 000.

But, it is a sum which many families are apparently prepared to dish out twice when they return to SA after finding the grass is not necessarily greener on the other side.

The return journey costs another R20 000 for the container plus the clients' transport costs.

← ● From Page 1

236 B/Dav 7/4/87



Masetshiro Pheto and her son — they've won a house in a London newspaper competition.

SA exile wins home of own in UK

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The daughter of a South African political refugee has won a new home in a London newspaper competition.

The home — one of five given away in an *Evening Standard* contest — could be worth anything between R240 000 and R360 000. The final allocation of prizes will be on Monday.

A spokesman for the paper said: "Next week the winners will each select a key and find out for themselves which homes they have won."

The news was a turning point in the fortunes of Miss Masetshiro Pheto (26) and her six-year-old

son. Nine years ago she and her father Molefe decided not to return to South Africa after learning her father faced arrest for political activities. She is now living with her son in a South London housing co-operative flat.

"This is going to make a big difference to us," Miss Pheto said yesterday. "I am so excited I can't believe it. It means a lot. I had hoped I would buy a house if I got a job. Now at least I'm halfway there."

She added: "We have been very happy in England. We chose to live in this country as refugees because my father studied music here and I have never regretted it.

"We were treated so well here — quite different from in South Africa. I have found it much better to be here than in South Africa, especially as far as education goes."

Her boyfriend Owan did not know about the win and was likely to be "shocked and very surprised", while her brother Gibo was likely to be envious.

"He also entered the competition — but then recently decided to buy a house," she said.

'Berlin Wall' condemned

MAX DU PREEZ
Political Correspondent

KANYAMAZANE — The fence on the border between Mozambique and KaNgwane will be electrified on Monday — despite vehement opposition from Chief Minister Enos Mabuza who called it “inhumane” and “a Berlin Wall”.

“It will divide people who should not be divided and kill people who should not be killed,” Mabuza told Business Day.

“These people are not part of the war. They only seek safety from their friends and relatives on this side of the border.”

Deputy Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Ben Wilkens said in his opening address to the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly yesterday that almost 20 000 Mozambican refugees had fled to KaNgwane since late 1984.

He said SA “was not under the obligation to import poverty”.

● See Page 6

Report by Max du Preez, 11 Diagonal Street, Johannesburg

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Struggle to get delivery permits

SUPPLIERS had told Checkers retail warehouse stores they could not get road transport permits for deliveries during the rail strike, the company's food director Paul Susan said yesterday.

Susan said Nestlé, Beacon and others had told him of their struggle to get permits to deliver goods to the Checkers-warehouse stores. Nestlé and Beacon spokesmen yesterday denied applying for temporary permits.

Susan said suppliers could be unwilling to speak out for fear of possible repercussions, and using one or two examples could cloud the issue.

The point was, as far as he understood it from suppliers, that the local road transportation boards had not relaxed their rules during the rail strike.

6/11/87 30/4/87
NORMAN SHEPHERD

"With the current situation on the railways, why can't the boards relax their rules completely and allow manufacturers to supply stores with the goods we desperately need without having to go through a whole lot of red tape?"

"In view of the drama, why is it necessary to apply for a permit? If the road permit situation has been relaxed, this has been kept quiet," Susan said.

Transport Department deputy director-general "Boy" Claasens said in Pretoria yesterday he did not have a breakdown immediately available on how many temporary road transport permits were granted or refused since the start of the rail strike, but would investigate.

Warning on Mozambican border crossings

THE constant border crossings of Mozambicans could no longer be tolerated, deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Ben Wilkens said yesterday.

He said at the opening of the fourth session of the KaNgwane legislative assembly authorities would act against those abusing the leniency of the KaNgwane and SA governments.

It was estimated that 14 000 to 20 000 Mozambicans had entered KaNgwane illegally since September 1984. Only 8 070 temporary permits had been issued so far.

Wilkens said it was accepted that

short-term assistance must be provided for humanitarian reasons.

"We have clear evidence, however, that not only is there an influx of Mozambicans, but also a constant coming and going across the border which can no longer be tolerated." There was evidence, too, that many Mozambicans used KaNgwane merely as a springboard to the interior, particularly to the PWV area.

They were part of an illegal workforce, which deprived KaNgwane citizens of jobs in the PWV area, he said.

6/11/87 30/4/87
GERALD REILLY

ENTIS

0800

0900

SA501 Port Elizabeth to Johannesburg

For the

No rush to quit SA after election

235
Sue Post
15/11/72

By DEBBIE MARCH

FOREIGN embassies have not noticed any significant increase in the number of inquiries about emigration since the election.

This was the general view of the American, Australian, Canadian and British embassies in a recent survey.

Only the British Consulate in Johannesburg reported an increase in the number of inquiries for passports since the election on May 6

A spokesman for the British Consulate said while the number of calls received had increased, this was not necessarily due to outcome of the election

"A special registration period for children was imposed recently. Some of the inquiries might have come because of this," she said

The Canadian Embassy reported a similar increase in the number of inquiries over the past two years. This, however, was largely attributed to the easing of Canadian immigration laws

Their immigration spokesman, Mr John Corning, said there had been no marked increase in the number of inquiries.

"In fact, inquiries have little bearing on the number of people who eventually emigrate," he said

The American Consulate said they were still receiving an average of three to four calls a day, while a spokesman for the Australian embassy in Pretoria said there had been no change in the normal emigration inquiry rate since the election

● A survey of travel agents and international moving companies this week reflected the same views on trends as the embassies

20 000 to quit SA ²³⁶
this year, says forum

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa could see more than 20 000 people emigrate this year, about 40% more than in 1986, the Five Freedoms Forum estimates

This figure is based on figures from removal firms, who receive a total of 16 to 20 calls a day from people making arrangements to leave South Africa. The rate is calculated at four family members to each call and 16 families a day.

In 1986 about 14 600 people left South Africa, an average of 40 people a day, forum says in a press release.

At the 1986 rate of emigration, half

the white population could have left the country within the next decade, while at the projected 1987 rate, 75% of whites could leave within the next 10 years.

However, the release says, "The huge financial losses involved in leaving South Africa and tough immigration laws elsewhere, make these scenarios unlikely."

The Five Freedoms Forum is to hold a "Stay and Contribute — Working Towards Democracy" meeting tomorrow at Wits University. One of the speakers will be Mrs Su Trathen of the Black Sash, who will talk on why she is leaving.

'Stay and help SA' is theme of talks



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SMR

19/5/87

Positive alternatives to quitting South Africa will be the topic of discussion at a public meeting to be held tonight in the Great Hall of the University of the Witwatersrand.

"Stay and contribute — working towards democracy" is the theme the Five Freedoms Forum has chosen for the meeting.

Since it coincides with the opening of Parliament, the meeting will also serve as a forum for extra-parliamentary responses to the State President's opening address.

SPEAKERS

Speakers will include Cape Civil Rights League representative Mrs Di Bishop, Soweto Civic Association president Dr Nthato Motlana, Professor John Dugard of the Wits Centre for Applied Legal Studies and Mrs Su Trathen of the Black Sash

The FFF says that if emigration continued at its present rate "we could theoretically wave goodbye to half the white population of South Africa within the next decade".

It says: "We can't all leave and most of us don't want to. The 'chicken run' is the 'heart-break run'. It's easy to decry those who leave without examining what contribution we are making here."

The meeting is scheduled to start at 7.30 pm.

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TV ban helping tourism claim

CNE Times 19/5/87

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Staff Reporter

SINCE the ban on visual coverage of unrest in June last year, overseas visitors are returning to South Africa in "droves" with local tour bookings up by between 15% and 25%.

This was said by Mr Günter Dettweiler, director in international tourism promotion for the South African Tourism Board (Satour), during an interview after the opening of the Indaba '87 Travel Market Expo in Durban yesterday.

Mr Dettweiler also attributed the "turnaround" (figures for 85/86 were 24% down) to an unprecedented R8-million Satour

advertising campaign launched five months after the ban on "negative visuals".

"People overseas became fed up with what they were exposed to (unrest coverage). Our target market, which is basically the conservative people, put their thinking caps on and got their own facts right," Mr Dettweiler said.

Asked for available percentage increases in local bookings, Mr Dettweiler cited Austria (40%), Italy (18%), Holland (11%), Belgium (17%) and Taiwan (45%).

While unable to quote United Kingdom or United States figures, Mr Dettweiler said that the cancellation of SAA landing rights in the US had set back the

"stabilization process" considerably.

It had taken until February/March this year for US visitor figures to return to levels experienced 12 months earlier.

"Of course, it is not only the perception of the situation in this country, but unrest has also dropped dramatically, as the Bureau for Information will tell you," he said.

Asked if Satour catered for overseas people wishing to tour South African townships, Mr Dettweiler said he "knew of" tours into Soweto organized by the Transvaal Administration Board, but of no others.

"Everyone wants to see Soweto," he said.

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 Overlost
 20/5/87

Shock report on rate of emigration from SA

Post Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — A dramatic turn-around in South Africa's fortunes is reflected in the number of people lost in the 1986 chicken run, compared with the dwindling inflow of immigrants gained.

This is shown in the latest Markinor Consumer Pulse report which said it

was mainly English speaking whites with higher educations who were still planning to emigrate either now or in the future.

According to the report, double the number left SA between January and November, 1986, compared with the immigration figure

The number of immigrants dropped dramatically from 30 483 in 1983 to 6 521 for the first 11 months of 1986, while the number of emigrants rose from 8 247 to 12 815 respectively.

This means a net gain of more than 22 000 in 1983 which gradually diminished, leading to a net loss of 6 294 people in the first 11 months of 1986.

The study shows that 307 000 white metropolitan adults living in SA are potential emigrants.

But it is the white English segment (22%) which is likely to leave SA as against only 5% of the white Afrikaans segment.

The study says the potential outflow increases among those with higher education levels. In metropolitan areas this is: white adults with a post matric qualification (26%), those with standard nine and 10 (14%) and those with up to standard eight (3%).

Cape Times
20/5/87 (236) ~~20/5/87~~

Emigration of young South Africans 'alarming' — Steyn

Chief Reporter

THE rapid rise in the tide of emigration of younger South Africans was assuming "most alarming" proportions, Mr Jan Steyn, executive chairman of the Urban Foundation, said yesterday

"Many of our young people are today more uncertain about South Africa's future than at any time since Sharpeville in 1960," he said at a Public Relations Institute of SA lunch in Cape Town

"We are facing the loss of young people of idealism and commitment, the majority of whom, like the non-violent

black leadership, subscribe to a democratic non-racial future for South Africa, a South Africa beyond apartheid in which there is a genuine sharing of power and wealth, with all the costs attendant upon such a process understood and accepted"

Mr Steyn said he wished to appeal to the youth of the country "not to succumb to the pressures, not to fall into apathy and despondency in the mistaken belief that there is nothing we can do

"We can work towards a shared future based on a political system that offers full

participation in the decision-making processes for all South Africans as citizens of this common land"

Mr Steyn said South Africans could also work for a return to the rule of law and to equality of its protection for all South Africans, "and for the elimination of any of the remaining laws still entrenching racial inequality"

The business community would, as the inevitable and unstoppable processes of change regained momentum, be better able to act as catalysts for change than ever before in the country's history

Mr Steyn said that in spite of the "enormous polarization" that had occurred recently among blacks, a majority, in spite of their frustrations and anger, still showed goodwill

"And despite the vitriolic rhetoric of some of their leaders, they are willing to support reasonable but real compromises

"Therein lies real hope for the future. If we are bold and prepared to take those steps necessary to facilitate a genuine process of negotiation towards a real sharing of power and wealth, we will survive — indeed prosper — together"

Brain drain is putting a brake on economic growth

19/5/87 236 star

The factor most constraining economic growth today is the growing and serious shortage of skills at all levels of management, says Mr Martin Westcott, managing director of the large management consultancy group, P-E Corporate Services.

"This is aggravated by the brain drain, which can be expected to increase after the severe swing to the Right in our politics. The more mobile among our management force are already seeking their fortunes overseas," he said.

As the supply of competent South African managers weakened further, the government would need to allocate an enormous investment to ameliorate the frustrating situation before it became even more critical, said Mr Westcott.

"Management training has been neglected badly for the last two years during the recession period as training budgets were slashed by a massive 40 percent during 1985-86 compared with 1983-84.

"The considerable cuts resulting from recessionary trading conditions meant that South Africa has spent a miserly R5-R10 on training per economically active person — which is an embarrassing 60 percent less than is spent per capita in economically developed countries.

"Without adequate investment in training South Africa is doomed to no more than treading economic water and declining into Third World economic status."

Mr Westcott is confident the private sector can find the spare cash for training. "As company results have improved, so have discretionary funds. Instead of limiting investments to new acquisitions, capital intensive plant and machinery, or other grandiose plans, companies should increase allocations to training budgets and invest in human resources."

There was always a temptation to expand the corporate empire but this was often at the expense of decreasingly effective management, which was now

even more seriously stretched at the middle to supervisory level.

"Already South Africa suffers with a dangerously wide span of control at supervisory level — one supervisor to 45 workers. In developed economies the ratio is 18 to 12 on average.

Mr Westcott said his company was most concerned at the recent trend in companies suffering from volatile industrial strife who were opting for capital intensive investments, instead of improving labour relations.

"This soft option can be very risky," he said. "With a Conservative Party victory likely in the British general election, we may be saved the likelihood of general economic sanctions, despite the right wing shift in our politics.

"But sanctions remain a distinct possibility, and this would spell even more trouble for capital intensive industries if they begin to rely on imported machinery.

"Companies that become over-dependent on foreign suppliers

will obviously suffer from sanctions imposed on new equipment or spare parts for existing plant, as well as being at the mercy of the release of foreign exchange to pay for imports."

Capital-intensive companies were also less flexible in adjusting to upswings in the economy and increasing production at an appropriately rapid pace.

"There is also the obvious danger from industrial sabotage. The problem of population explosion is here to stay, at least for the next few decades, Mr Westcott said.

"One must accept the socio-political fact that the economy must be expanded to accommodate an increasing number of job seekers.

"For this reason alone, it is possible that the government could start imposing drastic duties on imported equipment in a last ditch effort to persuade the private sector to follow the labour intensive route in order to contain the unemployment — and hence — revolutionary element." — Sapa

Concern over emigration of SA's youth

236 87
20/5/87

JOHANNESBURG — The rapid rise in the tide of emigration of younger South Africans was assuming "most alarming" proportions, the executive chairman of the Urban Foundation, Mr Jan Steyn, said yesterday

"Many of our young people are today more uncertain about South Africa's future than at any time since Sharpeville in 1960," he said at a Public Relations Institute of South Africa luncheon in Cape Town

"We are facing the loss of young people of idealism and commitment, the majority of whom like the non-violent black leadership, subscribe to a democratic non-racial future, a South Africa beyond apartheid, in which there is a genuine sharing of power and wealth, with all the costs attend-

ant upon such a process understood and accepted"

Mr Steyn said he wished to appeal to the youth of the country "not to succumb to the pressures, not to fall into apathy and despondency, in the mistaken belief that there is nothing we can do.

"We can work towards a shared future based on a political system that offers full participation in the decision-making processes for all South Africans, as citizens of this common land," he added

Mr Steyn said South Africans could also work for a return to the rule of law and to equality of its protection for all South Africans, "and for the elimination of any of the remaining laws still entrenching racial inequality

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munity would, as the inevitable and unstoppable processes of change regained momentum, be better able to act as catalysts for change than ever before in the country's history

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"Therein lies real hope for the future. If we are bold and prepared to take those steps necessary to facilitate a genuine process of negotiation towards a real sharing

See also page 15

Brain drain accelerating

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Business Day Reporter

DOUBLE the number of people left SA between January and November 1986 than entered the country.

The number of immigrants dropped from 30 483 in 1983 to 6 521 for the first 11 months of 1986, while the number of emigrants rose from 8 247 to 12 815 respectively.

The latest Markinor Consumer Pulse report says it is mainly English-speaking whites with higher educations who are planning to emigrate.

The study shows 307 000 white metropolitan adults living in SA are potential emigrants. Only 5% of the Afrikaans segment is likely to leave as against 22% of the English segment.

The potential outflow increases with the education level and breaks it down into metropolitan white adults with a post-matric qualification (26%), those with Standard nine and 10 (14%) and those with up to Standard eight (3%).

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Staw
2/1/87

'Emigration alarming'

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"Many of our young people are today more uncertain about South

Africa's future than at any time since Sharpeville in 1960," he said at a Public Relations Institute of South Africa luncheon in Cape Town.

Mr Steyn said he wished to appeal to South African youth "not to succumb to the pressures, not to fall into apathy and despondency,"

in the mistaken belief that there is nothing we can do.

"We can work towards a shared future based on a political system that offers full participation in the decision-making process for all South Africans as citizens of this common land," he said.

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BONN — The West German tourist business is flourishing this year, according to Mr Hans Glaser, of the German Travel Bureau

West German tourist business is booming — many holiday in SA

"All the signs say it's going to be a super year," he says.

The citizens of West Germany are holidaymakers par excellence

They spend more money on holidays abroad than

any other nationality — in 1986 DM44 billion (about R55 billion)

The countries that benefit from this holiday-abroad boom are in North and South America, Africa, including South Africa, and Asia

According to one survey, the tendency to go abroad penalises the domestic German tourist industry

Despite the nuclear power plant catastrophe at Chernobyl and sensational terrorist attacks in the Mediterranean, which al-

most brought the American tourist industry to its knees, most German and other European tour operators closed 1986 with a slight profit

Travel experts are certain that the industry will develop favourably up to

the year 2000

Holidays involving air travel are expected to increase by 25% alone

This is good news for the new tourist countries of the Third World, which are hoping to increase their foreign currency earnings through tourism

The best holiday buys in the immediate future are in the US, Scandinavia, several African countries and Turkey

APR 28/5/87
Emigration
figures 286
soar

PRETORIA — South Africa recorded a net loss of 6 717 residents through migration last year, after gaining 5 883 in 1985.

A total of 13 711 people emigrated last year, says Central Statistical Services in Pretoria.

And the immigration figure fell from 17 284 in 1985 to 6 994 last year.

The net loss for January this year increased to 894, from 518 in January 1986.

Of these, 76 were professionals and 36 managers.

A total of 1 478 people emigrated in January, against 1 247 in January 1986, while 584 immigrated compared with 729 in January 1986.

Some 60 percent of emigrants left for Australia, and 16 percent for Britain.
— Sapa.

Points to ponder before you emigrate

236
3/6/87

There are excellent reasons why particular individuals may wish to emigrate, but fleeing racial conflict and a grim future for one's children is not one of them

Every few years there is an outbreak of chicken-run fever that sends thousands of South Africa's brightest and best overseas to escape the "coming racial violence" (followed within a year or two by a reflux as significant proportions of the émigrés return home)

Yet the threatened racial violence in South Africa never eventuates.

Business and career opportunities overseas turn out to be much more limited than expected

Ugly aspects of life abroad (unreported or under-reported in the South African media for political reasons) — such as crimes of violence against young children in the UK, the drug menace in the US, naked racism in Australia — are experienced

Of course, many emigrants make a go of it in their new countries, and never return

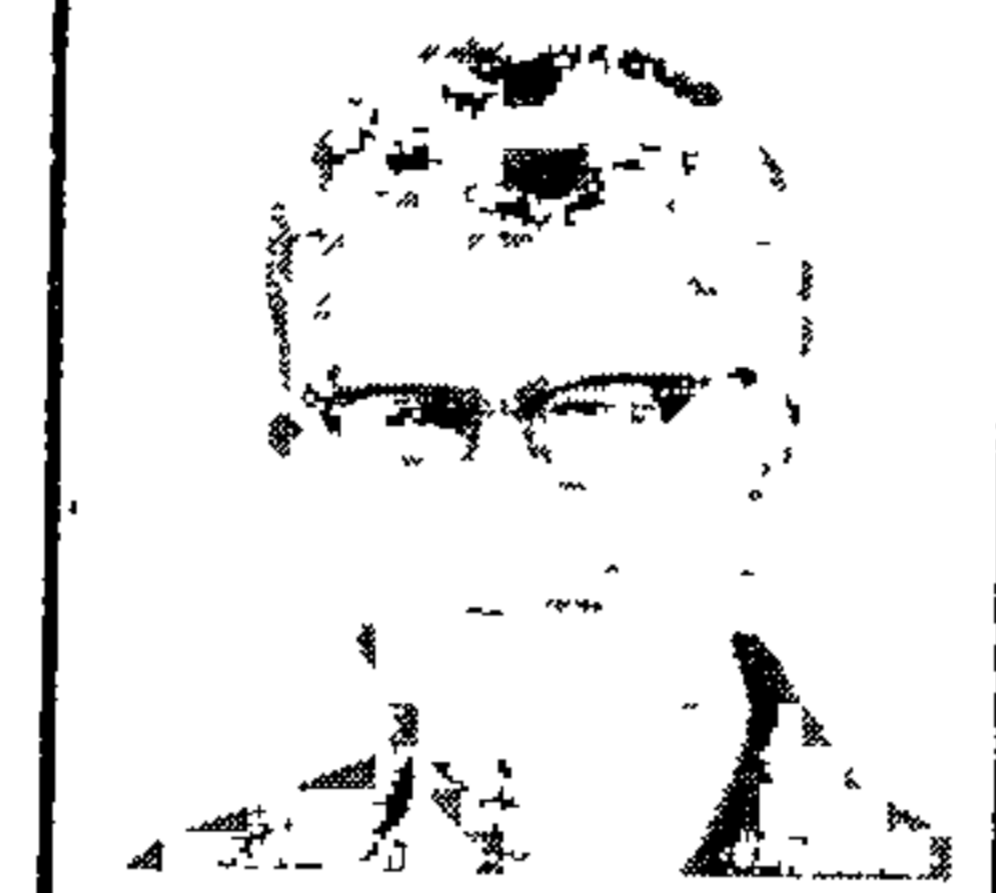
For the really talented, there are opportunities in big business and big finance, and in specialised fields of science, engineering and the arts, which South Africa, with its small economy, could never provide.

For those with relatives, there are ties of blood

For the ideologically motivated, there is the comfort of knowing that racism is no threat, as one's chosen country is run and totally dominated by whites (political émigrés rarely flee from apartheid to the black countries where their talents are so desperately needed)

The real problem about emigration is not the exodus of those who leave for good reasons such as these, but those who are frightened into emigrating by media manipulation designed to make them feel depressed to the point of being suicidal. This is all the more effective in destroying confidence in the absence of strong and competent political

MY VIEW



Martin Spring

ical leadership anywhere on the spectrum

Before anyone decides on emigration, he should list the many advantages South Africa offers to himself and his children, such as the following

Excellent race relations. Compare the friendly faces of blacks in South Africa with those in Washington or London

Think about the radical changes our society has undergone in recent years — with virtually no racial violence.

It's acutely inconvenient for our malevolent foreign critics that the unrest we have experienced has either been between blacks and the multiracial police force or among blacks — not blacks against whites

Business and career opportunities. Unless you are exceptional, or very lucky, you and your children will never match or surpass in any other country the opportunities for personal fulfilment and good living that you have in South Africa

Ask any immigrant who's been here long enough to know what

South Africa has to offer.

A fine place to bring up children. Unless you have experienced the fear of parenting in societies polluted by sexual and other violent crime, drug addiction and threat of nuclear or financial apocalypses, it is difficult to comprehend how wonderful South Africa is as a place to raise a family

Political progress. The doomsday scenarios are an ANC dictatorship, reversion to Verwoerdian apartheid, or civil war

Pigs are more likely to fly.

The future will not be radically different from the past — the dominant trend is towards a more multiracial society in which blacks and browns increasingly participate in government

Once the last remnants of traditional apartheid have disappeared and the political system has been reshaped through the inter-relationship of pressures, negotiation and compromise, there is an excellent chance South Africa will be welcomed back into the international community

If it is not, the world will be more the loser than South Africa.

Natural protection

The world's best quality of life. Other countries may offer more money to buy high-tech gadgetry or to insulate yourself from unpleasant weather, criminals or slumdwellers — but nowhere can you duplicate our magnificent climate, our lovely empty expanses of mountain, veld and beach, or the natural protection from great-power conflict that we enjoy because of our geographic isolation

A partner in a leading firm of Johannesburg attorneys tells me he has a sense of déjà vu whenever he hears about someone emigrating because of lack of confidence in the future

"In the early '50s I did exactly the same thing I lasted eight months overseas before returning

"People constantly underestimate this country's resilience and dynamism"

and should it be necessary, such an announcement will be made later

Mr K M ANDREW Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether there is currently an investigation under way or discussions taking place, in respect of the possibility of implementing school fees in the Cape Province?

†The MINISTER The possibility of such a levy was in fact mentioned last year already and since that time there have been continuous investigations and consultations with various people in this regard. As soon as we are ready, we shall make an announcement on that

Cape Province: reduction in funds

*2 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture

- (1) Whether there has been any reduction in the funds available to schools in the Cape Province in respect of (a) textbooks, (b) exercise books, (c) stationery (d) the maintenance of grounds, buildings, equipment and facilities and (e) any other specified items, if so, (i) why and (ii) what is the nature of these reductions, if not.
- (2) whether any such reductions are planned in the near future, if so, what are the relevant details?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

- (1) (a), (b), (c), and (d) Yes
- (e) Yes, in respect of all items which do not include compulsory or essential expenditure
- (i) As a result of a general decrease in pupil numbers the total amount in real terms available for 1987-88 is less than for the previous financial year
- (ii) Schools have been requested to effect the following economies
 - (1) (a) 25%
 - (b) 10%

9/16/87
Hansard

- (c) 10%
- (d) Up to 40%
- (e) Varying percentages

(2) Falls away
Mr K M ANDREW Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can he tell us whether these reduction also apply to schools in which there have been no reduction or possibly even an increase in the number of pupils?

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman naturally the question was put against the background of economic measures in the whole province. One cannot apply individual economies at schools. Something I would also like to bring to the attention of the hon member is that if there is for example a 25% saving in respect of text-books, it may seem as though there might be pupils who will be without text-books. That is not the case as there are text-books in use at the present moment. All that happens now is that savings are effected in a more meaningful way and that we ask new text books be not made available in excessive numbers. The same applies to stationery, etc.

For written reply
General Affairs

Complaints about 6 May

15 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

Whether his Department has received any complaints from persons eligible to vote who were unable to cast their votes on 6 May 1987 on account of (a) their names not appearing on any voters roll and (b) their having been registered in a different constituency without their knowledge if so, (i) how many complaints in each category and (ii) what was his Department's response?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (a) Yes
- (b) Yes
 - (i) The Department did not record the number of complaints
 - (ii) Every complaint received before polling day was investigated and

where applicable, the necessary steps were taken to rectify mistakes. Complaints received after polling day are being investigated and written replies will be forwarded to voters personally.

Citizens repatriated

49 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs

Whether any citizens of the four independent Black states were repatriated from the Republic in 1986, if so, how many in respect of each such state?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

Yes. Transkei 143, Bophuthatswana Nil, Venda 2, Ciskei 1. Repatriations were effected in terms of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act 1945 (Act No 25 of 1945) which was repealed with effect from 1 July 1986. The above figures are therefore only for the period 1 January to 30 June 1986.

Veld type, conservation status

94 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs

What is the present conservation status of each specified veld type occurring in the Republic?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS

	Veld type	Present percentage conservation status		
1	Coastal forest and thornveld	1,63	38	False central lower Karoo
2	Alexandria Forest	0,11	39	Karoo
3	Pondoland coastal plateau sourveld	3,91	40	False succulent Karoo
4	Kraysia forest	4,28	41	False Orange River broken veld
5	Ngongom veld	0,6	42	Pan turf veld invaded by Karoo
6	Zululand thornveld	5,45	43	Karoooid Merxmullera mountain veld replaced by Karoo
7	Eastern Province thornveld	0,04	44	Mountain rhenost-erosveld
8	North-eastern mountain sourveld	7,61	45	Highland sourveld and Dohne sourveld
9	Lowveld sour bushveld	4,81	46	Natal must belt Ngongonveld
			47	Coastal rhenosteros- veld
				Coastal machua

9/16/87
Hansard

236 SMR 9/6/87

More South Africans emigrating

Pretoria Correspondent

An estimated 1 365 South Africans emigrated during the first two months of this year — compared to 1 044 in the same period last year

Figures released by the Central Statistical Service (CSS) indicate that the net result of immigration and emigration showed a loss of 894 people during January this year, compared to a loss of 518 dur-

ing the same period last year

During January this year, 59,5 percent and 16 percent of all emigrants went to Australia and the United Kingdom respectively. The net result of immigration and emigration during February shows a loss of 471 people, compared to 526 people during the same period

There were 58 209 foreigners who visited South Africa in January, compared to 54 096 last year.

236 DD 10/6/87

Emigration still draining SA's professional pool

Australia clamps down on vehicle import duties

Dispatch Correspondent

PRETORIA — Emigration continued to drain South Africa's pool of professional and skilled workers.

According to Central Statistical Services figures the drain continued unabated during the first quarter of the year.

The figures show in the January-March period there were 1 686 immigrants (1 967 in the same period last year) and 3 384 emigrants (3 693 last year) — a migration loss of 1 698 (1 726)

Among the 1 480 economically active emigrants were 634 professional and technical workers — among them 122 engineers (121 last year), 28 medical doctors (21), six medical specialists (none), three dentists (1), 88 educationists (76), 64 accountants and related occupations (58), managerial executive and administrative occupations 154 (122)

Of the 849 emigrants

who uprooted in March most went to the United Kingdom — 326, followed by Australia — 183 and New Zealand — 48

Another 30 went to settle in Zimbabwe and 38 in Israel

A total of 96 went to the Americas — 47 to Canada and 42 to the United States.

The organised engineer and accountancy profession has repeatedly expressed concern at the numbers of engineers and accountants leaving the country

Economists stressed it is from the ranks of accountants and engineers that commerce and industry get many of their leaders

Meanwhile, prospective Australian emigrants have been advised that duty free concessions for the import of motor vehicles have been withdrawn

The new regulations are only applicable to motor cars purchased outside Australia after May 13, 1987.

The move has grave implications for emigrants who, in a bid to avoid South Africa's stringent cash export laws, attempt to take new model cars when they leave

A spokesman for the Australian Embassy in Pretoria confirmed the new measures

"Vehicles purchased overseas by migrants after May 13 when imported into Australia will, from that date, no longer be eligible for duty free entry"

However, migrants who had already en-

tered into binding agreements before that date, and had documentary evidence to support claims, would be eligible for concessional entry provided that the vehicle is imported into Australia on or before December 31, 1988, the spokesman said.

The chairman of Elliot International removals company, Mr Tom Ansley, said he received direct confirmation from the Australian Customs Service regarding the new regulations

According to Mr Ansley, the ruling would not affect people with registered cars before the cut off date, those people emigrating to Australia will be in a position to take advantage of the duty free import for motor cars

Mr Ansley says the Australian authorities gave no reason for their decision.

Emigration erodes professional ranks

DD.

17/6/87

236

CAPE TOWN — Emigration continues to erode South Africa's stock of professionally skilled workers.

According to Central Statistical Services, in the first four months of the year, 4 488 South Africans left to settle in other countries compared with 4 760 for the same four months in 1986.

Immigrants for the four months totalled 2 156, leaving a net migration loss of 2 332 compared with a loss of 2 157 in January — April last year

And, of the 4 488 who left in January — April, 852 were professional, semi professional and technicians (758 in the four months last year).

Of this, 165 were engineers (162), 39 were medical doctors including eight specialists (25), five dentists (two), 120 educationists (95); and accountants and related occupations 84 (79)

Of the 1 104 who emigrated in April, 427 went to the UK, 264 to Australia, 34 to New Zealand, 84 to Canada, 39 to the US and two Zimbabwe — Sapa

236
2/18/82

SA tourists undeterred by exchange rates

By Michael Chester

South African holidaymakers have been struck with a seven-year-itch to head overseas to find at least temporary escape from the highveld winter freeze and the state of emergency tensions.

Mr Rod Rutter, of American Express Travel Services, estimates that the flow of families booking tours to their distant favourite haunts is running around 20 percent faster than a year ago. The full-year increase could go as high as 25 percent or more.

"Nearly all jetliners leaving Jan Smuts Airport for Europe will be full when the schools start their winter break next month," he says.

Britain remains the most popular playground for South African tourists but there is also a sharp rise in the number of holidaymakers booking for the United States, West Germany and Portugal.

Holiday bookings for Australia are running about 28 percent higher than a year ago, says Mr Rutter, "although it's hard to guess how many may prove one-way journeys because of the popularity of Australia among emigrants."

But there are price shocks galore awaiting them — whether they head for America, Britain, France, Italy, Spain or Australia.

The sting in the seven-year-itch is the horrendous reminder of what has happened to the buying power of the rand since the halcyon days of the gold boom of 1980.

Although the rand exchange rate has improved since it hit its nadir in the 1985 commotions about the state of emergency and the foreign debt crisis, R1 is still worth less than 50 US cents compared with \$1.30 seven years ago.

And exchange rates with most other major currencies have also taken a nose dive. The result, say travel agents, is that most overseas holidays

have been chopped back from the traditional three or four weeks to nearer the 10-day or two-week packages.

Ms Marna Grobbelaar, marketing director at Thomas Cook Remies Travel, delved into the records to prepare the seven-year-itch tourists for the shock waves that will hit bank balances among the items.

Between Johannesburg and London, the Apex fare of R923,70 in 1980 has soared to R2 318. The normal economy fare has bounded up from R1 744 to R4 284.

In 1980, the cheapest Apex fare to New York on the direct flights of happier days was R837,60. Now, travelling via London, it is between R2 509 and R3 128 depending on whether it is by special or normal Apex.

Trafalgar Tours used to charge a relatively modest R1 040 for its 18-day swing from London through Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, France and back to London. Now the bill will be R2 864.

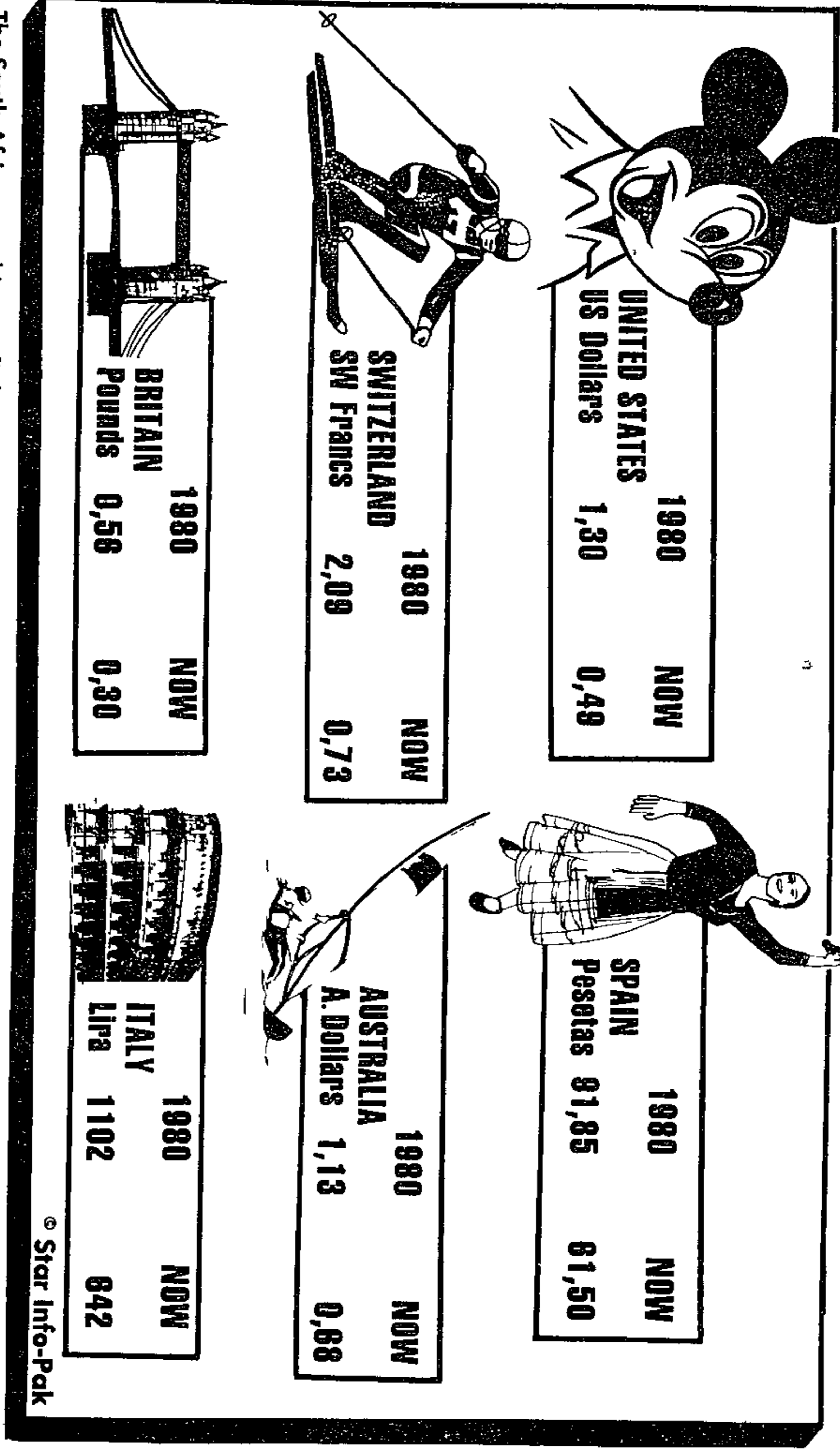
"Trimming the costs? Try the standard seven-day tour from London to Devon and Cornwall. Even here, though, the cost has zoomed from R450 to R1 056.

Yet still South Africans are trekking to Jan Smuts Airport in bigger numbers.

"Northbound aircraft are much fuller than they have been for some years," says Ms Grobbelaar.

Says Rod Rutter at Amex: "The best that can be said about costs is that the exchange rate is better than it was in 1985 — when it fell to 35 US cents and overseas holidays came grinding almost to a halt — and better than a year ago.

"But South African holidaymakers look in no mood to be deterred anyway — even though they have to be far more conscious about budgets than they used to be."



The South African rand is now little more than one-third what it was worth in United States dollars in the 1980 gold boom era. There are other exchange rate shocks awaiting holidaymakers heading up-and-away on overseas jaunts. The graphics show how the value of R1 has shrunk versus several key currencies that tourists will be using.

REFUGEES

Braving

the wilds for safety

THE plight of Mozambican refugees grows each year as the government refuses to afford these dislocated people refugee status GYNNIS UNDERHILL and photographer RUVAN BOSHOFF went to a refugee camp in the "self-governing" homeland of Gazankulu What they found was a settled community with no future.

NAMIBIAN photo-journalist JOHN LIEBENBERG visited Kwaza-Sul, a haven for Namibian refugees in Angola



There are not enough classrooms in Lillydale and some classes are held outside under the shadow of a tree



The 'Lion Lady' of Gaza watched her husband being killed by Renamo

THEY have fled armed bandit attacks, crossed crocodile infested rivers and braved the wilds of the Kruger National Game Park to reach safety. But that is not the end of the nightmare for displaced Mozambicans seeking refuge in South Africa.

Some of the desperate people who survived this big trek have found themselves at the mercy of South African officials acting on instructions to arrest and deport Mozambican refugees.

Despite the odds, more than 20 000 people have been fortunate enough to find themselves a haven just 10 kilometres away from white-owned Boksrans in Gazankulu.

Obliging Gazankulu residents usually guide these helpless refugees to Lillydale in the Mhala district of Gazankulu where a large refugee camp has taken on the appearance of an established village.

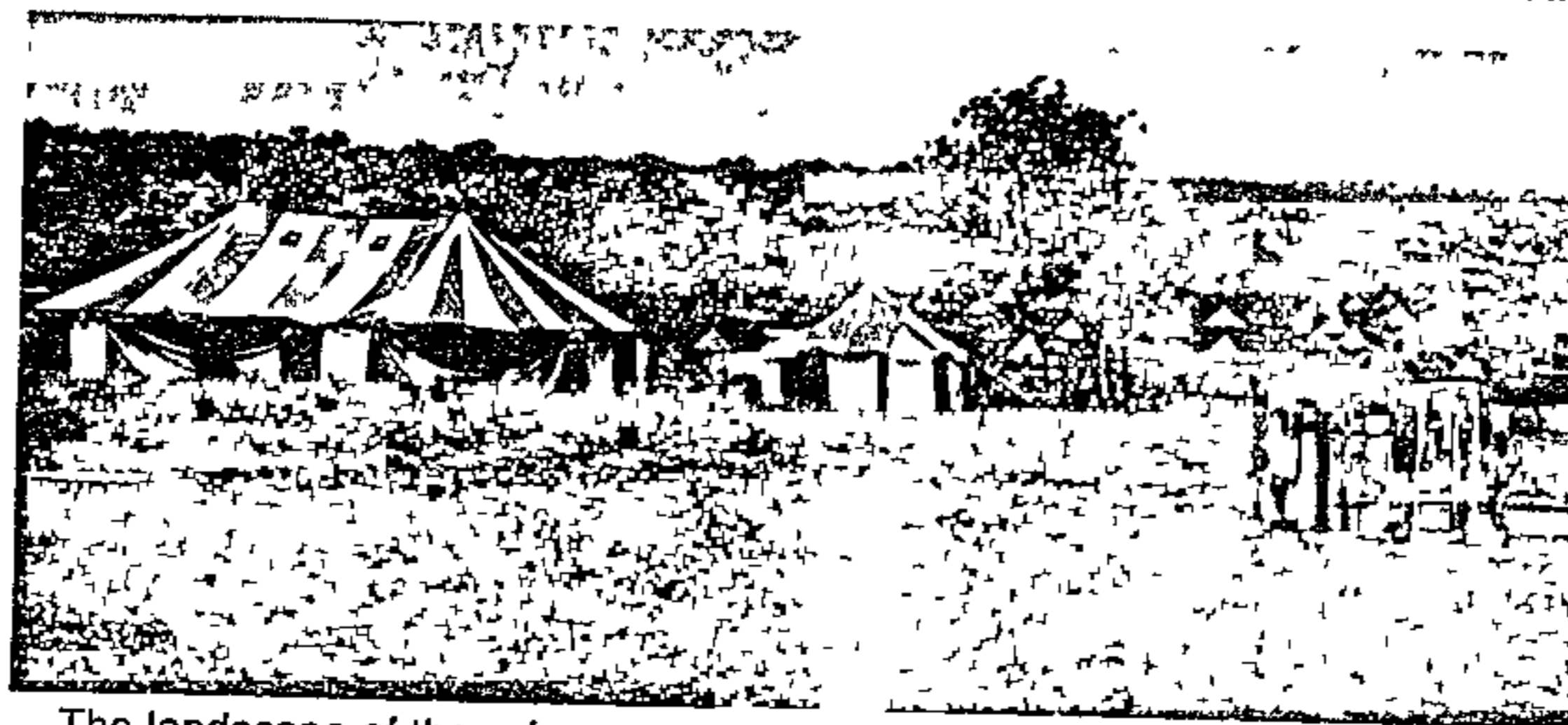
'Deslocados'

In war-torn Mozambique these desperate people are known as "deslocados" — those who have been forced to move — and in some areas they simply roam the countryside looking for food, sometimes covering themselves only with bark from trees.

No one really knows how many "deslocados" have chosen to flee Mozambique's war and drought to neighbouring countries.

Officially the Mozambique Government says about four million people are facing hunger and 1,2 m are "deslocados". Earlier this year the Mozambican Red Cross estimated that 70 000 have fled across the border to South Africa.

Two Mozambican provinces, Ma-



The landscape of the refugee camp in Gazankulu is dotted with kraals that stretch all the way to the Crocodile River

puto and Gaza, border South Africa and at least 600 000 people are said to have been seriously affected by the war in these provinces.

In addition, drought has also forced people to flee from certain areas of Gaza where rivers have dried up and no food is available.

It is from these two provinces that Mozambicans enter South Africa through the Kruger National Park and further south along the Natal/Kwazulu border.

The illegal entry into this country is a death defying exercise for refugees.

They have lost friends and relatives in the war and many recount tales of friends being attacked by crocodiles, lions and hyenas in an attempt to flee the human misery brought about by the war being conducted by Renamo.

One such tragic case is a frail elderly woman who goes by the name of the Lion Lady.

Originally from Mozambique's Gaza Province she claims to have fled her own country after her husband was murdered in front of her by armed Renamo bandits who first tried to terrify her into killing herself.

Left alone with her husband's corpse, she decided to make her way to South Africa, first crossing the Crocodile River then spending two nights in the game park.

While sleeping in the park she was attacked by a lion who grabbed her by the left ear.

She fought off the lion and even managed to save her ear and escort by helpful residents of Gazankulu, found her way to the peaceful settle-

ment where she is something of a legend now.

The place refugees call home now days is a dry barren piece of land with kraals that stretch out into the distant hills bordering on the Crocodile River.

A new school stands out like a symbol of hope in the bleak surroundings.

The classrooms are not big enough and some classes are held outside under a tree. The principal's office consist of a table and chair outside stacked high with books.

A refugee herself the principal complains about facilities but with a laugh. Everybody is quite happy and for some children at this school it is their first taste of education.

The school has been built from do-

nations by charity organisations and has now been turned into a community school. The homeland government is paying the teachers' salaries and most of the teachers speak both Portuguese and Shis hangane.

Two classrooms have been added through money collected from villagers.

Creche

About 100 metres from the school stand two temporary structures which serve as a creche for 233 children from the camp.

Welfare workers say there has been an enormous improvement in the health of the children at the camp since the introduction of a feeding school at the creche. More than 12 children died at the camp each week until the Phalaleni Relief Committee was formed two years ago.

Operation Hunger spends R59 000 for 8 600 bags of mealie meal distributed to refugees in the camp and another R5 200 on protein.

The problem now is what to do with the refugees. Employment opportunities are rare in Gazankulu and the refugees dare not set foot outside the area.

The South African Minister of Health, Dr Willie van Niekerk opened the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly recently with a word of warning that people should stop sheltering Mozambicans.

It was quietly pointed out to him by the homeland leadership that when the Portuguese screamed into South Africa in the wake of the Freimo takeover South Africa opened its heart to them.

Party-time for 'refugees'

The Star's Foreign News Service

PARIS — Two of the most feted men in France's Caribbean paradise are being televised and interviewed by the mass media as black South Africans seeking political asylum from apartheid after a three-month ocean odyssey.

Question is: are they really South Africans?

Mr Mamba Moloise (25) and Mr Stephen Sisulu (28) claim they have stowed away in various ships, going from Durban to Abidjan, Ivory Coast, and from there to Lagos, Nigeria, and to ports in the Argentine and Uruguay.

They arrived in Pointe-A-Pitre a week ago aboard the Cypriot freighter *Panadros*, whose captain gave them \$200 (about R400).

They asked French port officials for political asylum and from that moment on it was one party after another when not giving interviews.

But yesterday French senior official Jacques Legris said in Basse-Terre after seeing the two men that they had withdrawn their requests for political asylum and would instead seek refuge in an English-speaking African country.

They must leave Guadeloupe by next weekend.

Two years ago French officials uncovered a racket by which blacks from English-speaking countries like Nigeria and Ghana were being granted political asylum as South Africans.

A South African embassy official said the men might have chosen their names from newspaper accounts of Walter Sisulu and Bernard Moloise.

They had docked at Rouen, but the authorities had never approached the embassy about them.

In early stories they had actually claimed to have boarded a ship at Johannesburg, showing geographical ignorance of their own country.

QUESTIONS

Will you fly to Rio?

called that will be
fortunate people this

August 1987

published in THE STAR on

and WINGS.

WO No.01/100122/005

20 000 quit SA for Britain

1/7/87 The Star Bureau (236) SM

LONDON — Nearly 20 000 people arrived in Britain last year to escape the troubles in South Africa, according to figures released yesterday by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

The largest number arriving to live in Britain were from European countries but South African immigrants ran second, followed by Bangladeshis, Indians or Sri Lankans at about 15 000.

There was a 14 percent increase in both British and non-British citizens arriving in the UK — the highest yet recorded.

The figures show that 113 000 British citizens returned home from abroad, the highest figure since the survey began in 1964.

236
ARGUS
11/10/77

20 000 leave SA for UK

Argus Foreign Service

LONDON — Nearly 20 000 people came to Britain from South Africa last year, according to figures released by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys

The largest number arriving to live in Britain were from European countries, but South African immigrants ran second, followed by around 15 000 Bangladeshis, Indians or Sri Lankans

The figures show a 14 percent increase in both British and non-British citizens arriving in Britain, the highest recorded

Combined with a virtually static number of people leaving Britain, it left the country with a net gain of 67 000 new citizens, twice that of the previous two years

12.05. Transmission Lines

Most 'illegals' Mozambicans

CAPE TOWN 7/7/85

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — "Illegal" blacks from surrounding countries are being repatriated from South Africa at a rate of about 2 500 a month.

What is not known, however, is how many of them infiltrate back into South Africa to escape the harsh economic conditions in their home countries — particularly Mozambique.

By far the largest number of illegals are being sent back to Mozambique, a Home Affairs Department spokesman said yesterday. In the first five months of this year, of the 12 405 repatriated, 8 691 were Mozambicans, 1 188 Zimbabweans, 1 145 Basothos, 837 Batswanas, 515 Swazis and 29 Malawians.

Last year, of the more than 33 000 repatriated, 19 081 were from Mozambique, 7 289 were from Botswana, 2 538 from Zimbabwe and 2 596 from Lesotho.

The pattern was similar in 1985 when 17 532 Mozambicans were repatriated. The spokesman said inspectors were scrutinizing labour forces for illegal foreign workers.

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South Africa

Cape Times 7/7/85
Most 'illegals'

Mozambicans

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — "Illegal" blacks from surrounding countries are being repatriated from South Africa at a rate of about 2 500 a month.

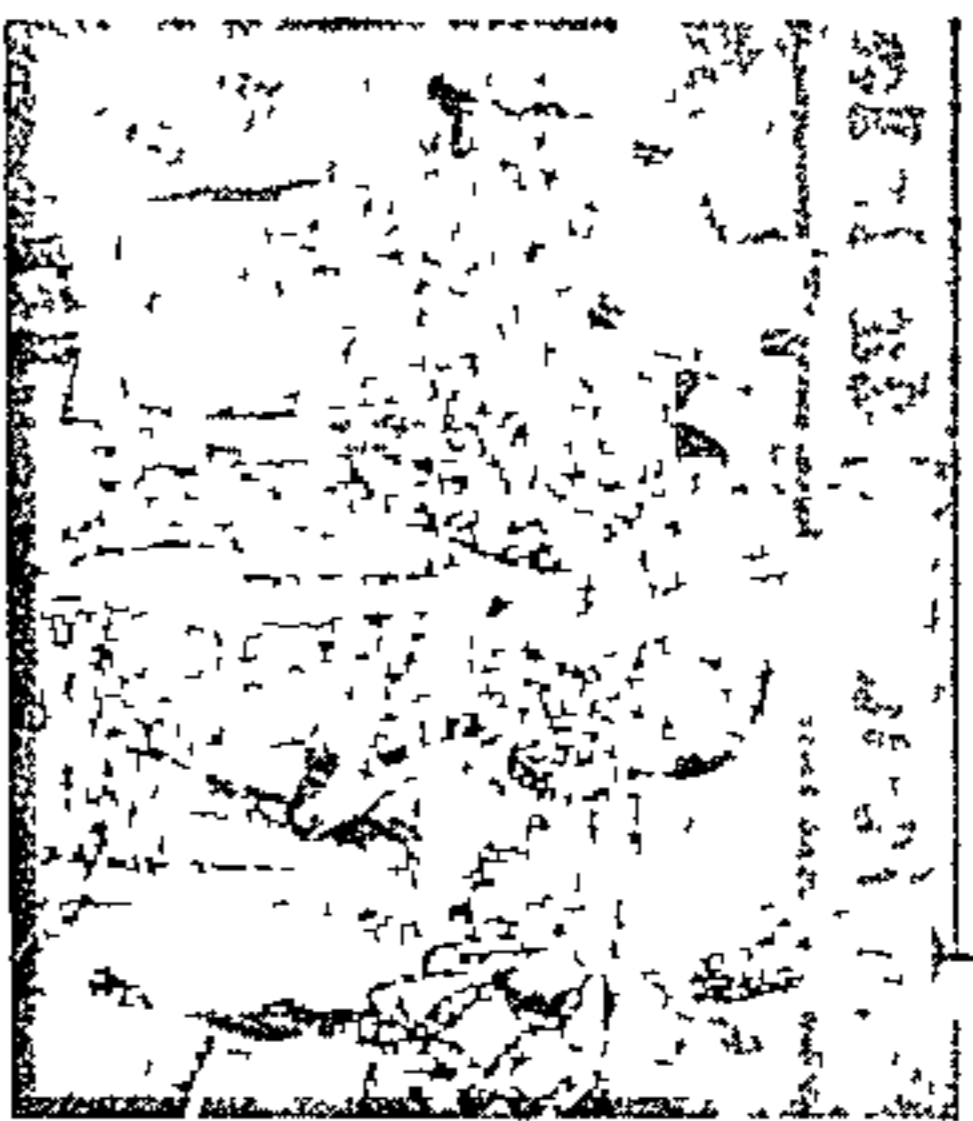
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The oldies arrived with nothing, so were very relieved to receive clothes from Phalalanti Relief

OUR OWN Ethiopia — All Que to WINN GETTOR

Report: SIPHO JACOBS and DERRICK LUTHAYI PIX: THEMBA NKOSI

THE war and atrocities committed by Renamo rebels inside Mozambique has been described by its victims as 'hell on earth'. Men women and children — some too weak to walk or stand on their blistered feet — arrive daily at various camps in the north eastern Transvaal. Kwa-Zulu and KwaNdebele and tell of sordid tales of war and brutality waged by the Mozambique Resistance Movement against the Frelimo government.

And with the war now spilling into neighbouring Zimbabwe the prospects for peace in Southern Africa looks bleak. As the war escalates, with Renamo wreaking havoc against the Frelimo

government and its supporters many of them escape through hazardous routes to safety in the neighbouring South African homelands. Some have been less fortunate and have ended up in the clutches of their enemies or animals in the Kruger National Park.

One of the gory tales told by survivors is that of a woman who gave birth to a bouncy baby boy in the park but as soon as the baby started crying it was snatched from its mother

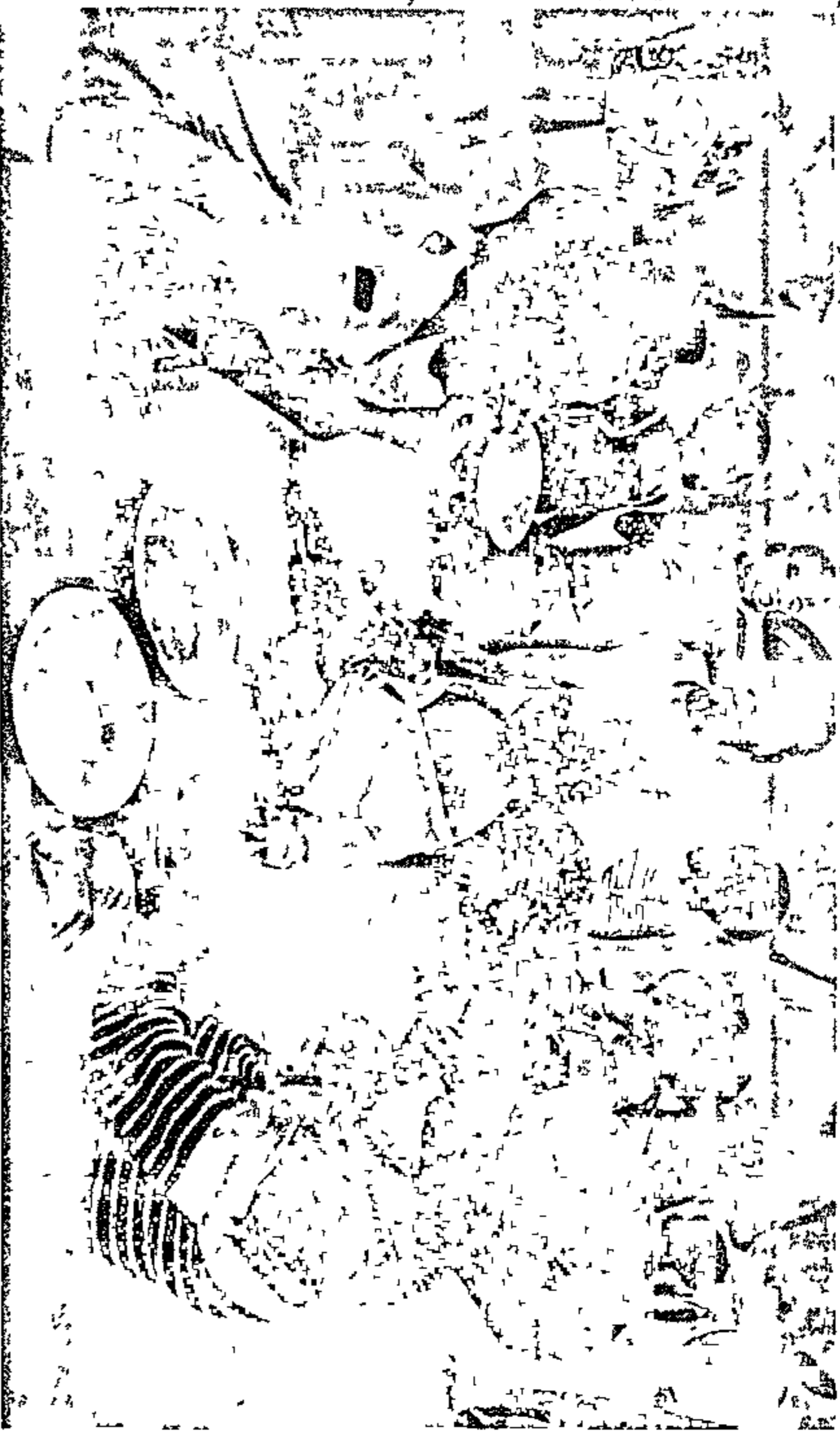
by a hyena which vanished with the baby into the dark. Thousands of men and children have been maimed, killed or abducted, while in some cases women have been raped before being killed by Renamo rebels.

Two weeks ago an entire village in Magudu west of Mozambique was wiped out by Renamo. Over 150 cattle and about 1 000 goats were also killed while an aged couple, left for dead lived

to tell the tale. This week the aged couple 75 year-old Minus Sibuyi and his wife Winas 70 arrived in Gazankulu after walking through the Kruger National Park without food and water for two weeks.

Displaying a pair of swollen feet and lathered clothes on their arrival at the Ruiani refugee camp in Gazankulu, Sibuyi and a distraught Winas spoke of their shocking experience at the hands of the Renamo rebels. They came at night killed every able bodied man in my village and I had to watch helplessly as they gunned down my entire livestock with machine guns said Sibuyi.

Having escaped from Renamo, these children may well fall prey to a much slower and more painful death — starvation.



has dropped slightly and attributed this to a smaller population after the earlier mass exodus near the border.

"We are very grateful to the organisations which are lending a hand, because without them these people would have died of starvation, hunger and exposure," said Nzima.

Nzima said a feeding base at Justica caters for more than 15 000 starving children.

"It is about time officials looked at the problems of these people within our boundaries. The most pathetic sight on television is the plight of people in places such as Ethiopia. However we have the same conditions in our country," said Nzima.

Ernesta now works as a "handyman" for the local villagers. He was not at home when his aged parents arrived on Wednesday.

The whole of Gazankulu is full of relief workers from various organisations including teams from the International Red Cross, Operation Hunger South African Council of Churches, the Roman Catholic Church, World Vision and other relief organisations under the Phalalanti Relief Committee.

According to relief sources in the area pleas for help from the South African Red Cross have fallen on deaf ears and refugees were greatly relieved at the help from the IRC.

Through their two-week walk through the Kruger Park — the refugees only escape route — those who survive the journey tell of shocking tales of children and old people being eaten alive by wild animals.

A 60-year-old woman from Magudu after walking with relatives through the park was left behind by her younger companions who could not carry her any more.

When she was found a few days later she was dead. They buried her under a pile of twigs because they had no digging implements to dig a grave for her.

Phalalanti chairman and prominent businessman at Lillivdale Sam Nzima said the flow of refugees

Brain drain lessens

PRETORIA — Both the "brain drain" and "chicken run" from South Africa seem to have started a downward curve, according to a Central Statistics survey released in Pretoria yesterday.

The country recorded a net loss of 2 716 residents from January to May, down from 2 983 for the same period last year.

The net loss for May was 384 people, down from 826 for May 1986.

Immigrants swelled to 629 in May this year from 528 in May last year, while emigrants decreased to 1 013 from 1 354.

The "brain drain" figures show that a total of 168 professionals emigrated in May, down from 274 in May 1986.

The number for January to May also decreased marginally to 1 020 from 1 032 for the same period last year. — Sapa

DD
14/7/87
236

236 DD 9/7/87

London Bureau

LONDON — While there is clear evidence that British citizens are leaving South Africa, it is becoming increasingly difficult for South Africans to get permission to live in Britain

Official Home Office figures show that only 730 South Africans were granted permanent residence in Britain in 1986, which is 60 fewer than the 790 in 1985

The figures reflect very much tighter immigration control laws and procedures have made it extremely difficult for any foreigner to settle permanently or even temporarily in Britain.

The Home Office has no record of the number of Britons returning to the UK after having lived in South Africa but the latest survey of the Office of Population Census and Surveys (OPCS) suggests it has increased dramatically

The survey applies only to people who had lived in South Africa for at least one year and who intended staying in Britain for at least one year. It includes people other than Britons who have been allowed to settle in the UK for at least one year

The survey, published last week, estimates that

UK's tighter immigration laws block SA settlers

19 000 returned between mid-1985 and mid-1986, almost double the estimate of 11 000 during the 1984-85

The estimates of people leaving Britain to live in South Africa for at least one year are even more dramatic at 7 000 from mid-1984 to mid-1985 and 3 000 for the corresponding period in 1985-86.

A spokesman for the OPCS said the estimates were based on interviews with a "small sample" of people leaving or arriving at British ports and airports

Meanwhile, most first-time house buyers in London need more than one income to obtain a mortgage, the Halifax Building Society said.

House prices in the

capital rose by 25.2 per cent in June, widening the north-south house price gap, and deposits by first-time buyers in London now average £6 000, compared with £1 025 in the north

A typical first-time buyer in London would pay £54 000 for a home, compared to £19 500 in the north

Over the country as a whole, house prices increased by 14.3 per cent

The average price of all houses in the country is put at more than £47 900.

According to Halifax, the high house prices are causing some migration within the capital with first-time buyers being driven from West to East London, then on to cheaper areas.

TOURISM

Going like a Boeing

An aggressive marketing campaign by the SA Tourism Board (SATB) and the major hotel groups is paying off with a remarkable increase in overseas tourism

There was a veritable explosion in the number of overseas visitors in April after a slow build-up in the first three months of the year. January arrivals of 58 209 were 7,6% up on January 1986, February's 53 277 showed an increase of 6,5% and the 56 995 visitors in March were 3,8% above last year's figure

But in April the 73 328 foreign visitors who came to SA for Easter was a substantial 29,5% up on the same month last year

While not all arrivals are tourists — about 21% come to SA on business, 46% on holiday, 31% to visit friends and relatives and about 1%-2% to attend congresses — all spend valuable foreign exchange

SATB statistics show the UK still sends more tourists to SA than any other European country. Of the 83 514 arrivals from Europe in the January-April period, 35 621 were from the UK. While this was an increase of only 3,5% on the same period last year, it nevertheless was a complete reversal of the 1986 trend which saw tourist arrivals from Britain dropping by 31%.

In percentage terms there was a much bigger swing in West German visitors. Against last year's 14,75% drop to 45 383, the January-April period this year already shows a 27,7% increase to 20 012.

African countries provided 347 440 tourists to SA last year — more than half of the total visitor figure of 644 502 — which was 8% up on 1985 and the only increase recorded last year. In the first four months of this year 126 170 visitors from the rest of Africa arrived here — 14,6% up on the 1986 figure.

Hans Manke of the SATB's Directorate of International Tourism Promotion says judging by visa applications to visit SA, indications are that the growth will continue.

Another trend discernible from visa applications is evidence that the tourism slump from North America is bottoming. Last year's decrease of 36% has slowed to only 6% in the first third of this year.

Meanwhile, the number of visitors from Asia and the Middle East is rising fast and could eventually overtake North America.

North American visitors to SA in the first four months of this year totalled 14 592. Asia sent 5 796 (12,4% up) and the Middle East 4 448, an increase of 15,9%

The rise in tourism is feeding through to the accommodation market. SA's 90 000-bed hotel industry has also recorded better performances this year. Fred Thermann, Fedhasa director of operations, says April occupancies for all hotels (from one to five stars) were 8,2% above 1986 while May showed an 11,7% improvement.

Despite an 11,7% overall increase in occupancy, four-star hotels recorded a drop of 0,1% in May while five-stars dropped 3,3% ■

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FM 17/7/87

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A 48 year wait to mark a simple 'X'

NEVILLE KRYNAUW, who describes himself as a Cape Hottie, voted this week. So did his wife, Deborah

And, for the first time in their lives, their votes were not only canvassed but were crucial

"I've waited 48 years to do this," said South African immigrant Krynauw, his voice quivering with emotion. "All these years I've had to put up with snot-nosed 18-year-old whites determining my destiny. Now at last I can make my own political decisions."

The occasion was the Australian general election, held on July 11, in which Prime Minister Bob Hawke's Labour Party coasted to an historic third term.

The Krynaus found that the great god of irony was, finally, on their side. They were in the most marginal electorate in the country, Chisholm in Victoria state. Their votes could mean the difference between either the Labour Party or the Liberal Party scraping in — Labour had made it by 30 votes in the 1983 election.

In South Africa they had been "Cape coloureds", voteless, politically powerless, neither oppressed black nor privileged white, but, in Krynauw's words, "just Hotnots born on the wrong side of the track".

In Melbourne they are Mr and Mrs Krynauw, financial adviser and bank-teller respectively, the parents of two children, the owners (not freehold lessors) of a property in an area of their choice and, most perfect of all, voters.

The right to vote — "in this country it's a right, in South Africa it's a privilege" — became theirs last year when they were naturalised.

Their first attempt to exercise their democratic right at a municipal election late last year ended in disaster, with the Krynaus racing from polling booth to polling booth only to find at the end of a harrowing day that, once again, they had been excluded from the vote: Their registration as voters had not yet come into effect.

But this time Krynauw made sure, checking and rechecking. So it was with confidence and growing excitement that after a couple of hours of chatting in the livingroom, he suddenly said: "Let me put on my bloody

Half-a-world away from home, the family Krynauw did something this week they couldn't do in the old days back in SA: Vote.

BRYAN PEARSON reports from Melbourne

socks and go do the thing I've been waiting 48 years to do"

And after the actual deed was done: Tears. Not so much of joy but of grief for all the wasted years.

Deborah Krynauw, so far from the small village of Laaiplek, near Saldanha Bay, where she grew up, was also moved. "I wish my family could have been here to see me."

Both admitted they had given up much, both materially and emotionally, when they left South Africa five years ago.

"We were the nouveaux riche," confesses triple-graduate Krynauw. "We lived at Glen Haven — the black man's Constantia. I was making a lot of money. We had many friends. But when we came here we had to start all over again."

Their reasons for leaving were many. The obvious political ones, their abhorrence of the apartheid system; the violent murder of a cousin, the continued assault on their dignity. And, a great sadness overcame Krynauw one day when, in the Eastern Cape, he found a beach that had been divided into four zones: Whites only, blacks only, coloureds only and Cape Malays only.

"You know, when I saw that they had even created a division for Cape Malays I thought: 'My God, it's time I get out'."

So they got out in 1982. It's been tough. And lonely. Both have had to struggle with their emotions, their alienation and their financial crises.

Krynauw now heads a lucrative financial advisory business. Deborah Krynauw is to study the appropriate course so that her physical education qualifications will be recognised by the Australian educationalists.

They have survived — done well in fact — and don't regret coming to Australia. They have made only a few friends here and many of their South African friends have disowned them for joining the chicken run.

Queen street this

CEDRIC NUNN, Atrapix

Church 'must tackle plight of refugees

CHURCHES in South Africa have been challenged to tackle the problem of refugees and to dismantle its root cause — apartheid.

While Africa has half of the world's 12 million refugees, South Africa produces about 2 000 refugees a year, according to the Rev Sol Jacobs.

In his paper for the recent 19th annual conference of the South African Council of Churches — (SACC), "Refugees and Exiles — Challenge the Churches", Jacobs outlined the position of refugees and suggested possible responses of churches. Significant numbers of South

Africans started leaving the country in during the state of emergency in 1960 and after the banning of the ANC and the PAC.

But this number was reduced "to a trickle" by the mid-1960s, Jacobs said. It was after the Soweto uprisings of 1976-77 that the flow of refugees began again. About 12 000, mostly between the ages of 13 and 30 from urban back-grounds, left the country.

However, the pace slowed down after 1977, only to pick up again after 1985 with the increased political conflict and the declaration of the states of emergency. The increasing refugee flow also

includes young men who refuse military service, Jacobs said.

Outlining some of the problems faced by refugees, Jacobs said: "Harsh journeys and poverty mean that almost without exception refugees are in need of medical attention."

Common physical ailments include dehydration, malnutrition, swollen legs and sores. Refugees also experience extreme mental stress.

"Most are bereaved, all are afraid. They fear the people and the situation from which they have escaped and also the future and what it might hold," Jacobs said.

"They need status, rights, protection, food, shelter, clothing, work, education, spiritual care and want to be able to share the company of others in peace and security.

"They are alienated, frustrated and often in a state of shock. They need help to overcome pervading hopelessness, the abject loss of human dignity and the demoralizing consequences of the loss of roots and a whole range of psycho-social and religious deprivations."

Churches, Jacobs said were in a unique position to bear witness to the Gospel in relation to the

refugee crisis.

His five-fold challenge to the churches includes: To develop a strategy to find a solution to the root cause of refugees in South Africa; to develop an ongoing dialogue and co-operation with the liberation movements, and to share in and provide a pastoral ministry to those involved in these movements; to seek amnesty for all South African refugees and exiles; to develop an ecumenical and pastoral ministry to refugees, exiles, and their families, and to defend the rights of every individual in conscientious objection on religious and ethical grounds.

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Congressman takes up cudgels in bid to stop US tourism to SA

By Neil Lürssen,
The Star Bureau

MM
29/1/87
WASHINGTON — In spite of the grim image of South Africa depicted in the United States media, some 37 000 Americans visited the country last year — and a liberal congressman from New York is fed up about it.

The figure is down from the 58 000 Americans who went there in 1985, but the decline is not enough for Democratic Congressman Mr Charles Rangel, a staunch supporter of tough sanctions, who has introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives calling for an end to all holiday travel to South Africa.

"We would be saying to American tourists, find something better and more honourable to do with your precious holiday time than soak up the sun and fun in the variety vacation land of bigotry," he told the Congress.

(236)
"Do you really want to engage in the financing of apartheid?"

If the Rangel resolution is approved, it will not make travel to South Africa illegal for Americans but it will express congressional displeasure with any person or group planning to go there for holiday or convention purposes while apartheid continues.

Some 600 000 Americans have made the journey in the past 12 years.

"It is not my intention to rebuke any US Government official or stop emergency travel, or any travel there by working media, despite the Press restrictions that now exist," Mr Rangel said.

Quoting figures from the South African Tourism Board, Mr Rangel said South Africa received about R900 million a year from international tourism, with Americans making up some 13 percent of the non-African visitors.

While some Americans were turning back apartheid through sanctions and disinvestment, others were replacing the lost dollars by going to the country.

"Should it not bother the conscience of any American traveller that he or she is able to travel to South Africa and enjoy far more privileges and human rights than the vast majority of the natives of that country?"

Mr Rangel took issue with a statement by Mr Dami Hough, chairman of the SA Tourism Board, who said the value of tourism was that visitors would get to see the situation for themselves.

They would "experience the scenic wonders and also the complexities as South Africans seek to build a new country".

Congressman Rangel said Mr Hough was doing a good job of selling, but that Americans should not be "sandbagged by such underhanded efforts to keep apartheid propped up".

573 left SA in June ^{E Post} ^{7/8/87} ²³⁶

PRETORIA — Migration to and from South Africa resulted in a nett loss of 573 residents in June, compared with a loss of 559 in June last year, Central Statistics said in Pretoria today

In June this year, 392 people immigrated while 965 emigrated.

The 6 466 people who emigrated during the first half of this year resulted in a total nett loss of 3 289 residents, down from 3 542 in the same period last year — Sapa

DDR

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SA loses 573

residents

PRETORIA — Migration to and from South Africa resulted in a nett loss of 573 residents in June, compared with a loss of 559 in June last year, Central Statistics report

SKILLED, articulate white South Africans are the most sought-after migrants in Australia, with a 91.5% success ratio

Yet church groups and the trade union movement have urged government to amend intake qualifications which they claim are loaded against black political refugees.

In a move which, if successful, may deny equal rights to whites because of the colour of their skin, the United Church — which helped sponsor Archbishop Desmond Tutu's visit to Australia — has petitioned Canberra for an urgent re-think

The Australian Council of Churches has also spoken out against the programme, which the Department of Immigration has defended on grounds that few black activists ever apply

Principles

According to the Reverend Dick Wootton, associate secretary of the United Church's social justice unit — which last year invited a Soviet "peace" mission to address parishioners on disarmament — black migrants are being denied basic human rights under principles laid down by the United Nations.

Wootton claims that screening tests applied by the Immigration Department, supposedly to filter racists from the migration pro-

Move to deny white South Africans entry to Australia

MARSHALL WILSON in Melbourne

cess, are woefully inadequate.

He fears that many whites who come here are already tainted by the apartheid system before they arrive, providing the potential for bias to show itself later on in a multi-cultural Australia.

"Even if they answer an immigration questionnaire to say they don't have racist views, these people have lived in what must be the last bastion of racist civilisation since Hitler's Germany. It must have had some influence," Wootton said

He alleged that not only did the points system work against Australia's traditional rural migrants, but favoured white South Africans because of the better schooling and work opportunities they traditionally enjoy over blacks

"Our immigration system now benefits the people who have been unfairly advantaged by apartheid. We would rather see the victims of apartheid than those who benefit from it," Wootton said

buddy 12/18/87

(236)

Greg Thompson, development educational officer of the Australian Council of Churches, agreed more attention should be given to the humanitarian aspect of the programme

He said Australia could provide a haven as more and more white draft dodgers fled into exile or joined the ANC

Out-scored

Alan Matheson, ethnic liaison officer of the Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) in Melbourne, said a more rigorous humanitarian programme would benefit South African blacks who constituted a racially-based lower class, since they had not yet gained sufficient skills to win the points required for entry

He acknowledged that white South African applicants consistently out-scored other groups, which suggested the points tests

was discriminatory to blacks.

Statistics show that of 1 478 people who emigrated from SA in January, almost 60% headed for Australia. There is little doubt the current migration policy favours skilled professionals ahead of less-qualified applicants, with white middle-class South Africans fitting the bill more than adequately

Of a total of 4 602 South African migrants who landed here in 1985-86, only 27 were invited under the special refugee humanitarian programme as fostered by the UN

More than 1 200 came under the employer nomination scheme, which means they were much sought-after migrants capable of helping an ailing Australian economy extricate itself from the deep hole into which it has sunk

Much to the annoyance of the trade unions and church groups, given such credentials even the Australian government's antagonism towards SA becomes irrelevant

A progress report of the National Population Council here shows that between 1984 and 1986 91.5% of South Africans who applied to migrate were accepted. That compares with a success ratio of 82.5% for would-be migrants from Britain and 62.5% from India and China

A spokesman for the Minister of Immigration, former sheep shearer Mick Young, said government had already improved the humanitarian aspect of its migration programme relating to SA

Standards

He said opponents of apartheid who had suffered what he called "state-motivated persecution or discrimination" were being processed, although the programme did not have the capacity to include South African applicants simply because they had suffered racial discrimination.

In defending Australia's migration record, the spokesman said he did not believe huge numbers of black South Africans had applied for entry on humanitarian grounds

He said the department applies the same rigorous standards to South African applicants as it does to other countries, although South Africans were the largest skilled group seeking entry

Embassy unaware of Japanese visa curbs

PRETORIA — The visa section at the Japanese consul-general's offices here had not heard by yesterday that Japan intended refusing visas to "some South African businessmen" in protest at Pretoria's policy of apartheid

A statement from Tokyo, quoting a Foreign Ministry spokesman, said yesterday "We're tightening up on visas issued to (South African) businessmen dealing in areas we've prohibited,

such as computers"

Two years ago Japan joined the US and Western Europe in banning the sale of computers to the South African police and military and barring imports of Krugerrands

Arms sales and bank loans to South Africa have been illegal since 1965 and visitors' visas have been stopped since earlier this year

The spokesman said precise rules on who

would be refused a visa had not been worked out

"This isn't exactly a new sanction. It's a follow-through of sanctions Japan has imposed before," he said

Japan's growing business ties with South Africa have become a diplomatic embarrassment for Tokyo, with some 55 Japanese companies trading with the Republic —Sapa-RNS

Fedhasa: promote tourism

19/8/87 236
PRETORIA — South Africa should aim at a target of 5-million overseas tourists a year, by the end of the century, the executive director of Federation of Hotels Associations of South Africa (Fedhasa), Mr Fred Thermann, said.

To reach this target would involve a substantially stepped up investment in promoting tourism abroad.

He said although the SA Tourist Board was doing great work — work

that had already increased foreign tourism this year — much more would have to be done if SA were to be placed in a position to compete with other popular tourist countries

In his election campaign the Australian Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, had stated Australia was targeting on a tourism figure of 5-million

“We have far more to offer than Australia but because of overseas per-

ceptions of this country we will have to work harder and spend more to compete effectively”

He said foreign tourist numbers would move towards a million this year and this was the tip of the iceberg

He added although the hotel industry had run up a loss of R44-million last year, statistics of room occupancies had shown an encouraging increase during the first six months of the year — DDC

Snowballing doctor drain worry for SA

Dispatch Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The drain of emigrating doctors has become a matter for great concern, the Dean of the medical faculty at the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr Clive Rosendorff, said yesterday.

Earlier in the week the Medical Association of South Africa claimed that state medical services were deteriorating because of a shortage of doctors. In some large hospitals vacant posts were as high as 40 per cent.

Mr Rosendorff said a survey of 150 doctors, out of a total of 180 who graduated at Wits in 1983, showed a third had emigrated; and a third were contemplating leaving the country.

He said the main reasons for the drain were

- the unwillingness of the government to come to terms with the realities of the socio-political situation,
- appalling conditions in many of the country's big hospitals, and,
- the relative pittance paid to doctors in the public service and the two years of military service following a long medical course.

Where a happy welcome awaits refugees

Hunger, thirst, the fear of repatriation and an uncertain future fail to deter the thousands of Mozambican refugees who continue to cross the border into the eastern Transvaal

At present an estimated 22 000 refugees are receiving food parcels and medical attention from local and international relief organisations in the Gazankulu and kaNgwane areas

Miss Friedrun Lebert, a relief coordinator of the International Committee of the Red Cross, said the civil war in Mozambique remained the primary reason for people leaving their homes

Electric border fencing, border patrols and wild animal attacks in the Kruger National Park remain major obstacles for the refugees.

According to figures quoted by the South African Council of Churches at its annual conference in July, about 1 500 Mozambican refugees are being deported by the South African Government each month.

Long negotiations

The Department of Home Affairs in Pretoria said more than 8 000 Mozambicans had been repatriated in the first five months of this year.

However, after long negotiations between relief organisations and the Gazankulu Government in 1985, refugees have been welcome in Gazankulu and kaNgwane. Their reasoning was that white Portuguese immigrants had always been welcome in South Africa — now it was the turn of the black people

Refugees arriving in Gazankulu and kaNgwane are given free medical treatment provided by the State and are issued temporary residence permits which are renewable. "They are almost always renewed," said Miss Lebert

Temporary residence permits are not, however, granted by the South African Government

While many believe relief organi-

Relief organisations are kept busy in the Gazankulu and kaNgwane areas, writes Toni Younghusband, The Star's Medical Reporter.

sations have established refugee camps in these areas, Miss Lebert said the Gazankulu and kaNgwane people took the refugees into their homes and no camps were set up

"Most of the refugees have some family links with the Gazankulu and kaNgwane people. They are mostly Shangaans and have some family ties here. The local people welcome them with open arms

"The International Red Cross, the South African Red Cross, Operation Hunger, the Catholic Church and various other organisations work together to provide these people with food and medical attention," Miss Lebert said

There are two reception facilities where refugees are registered, issued with food ration cards, screened for malaria and immunised. If they require further medical attention they are directed to the large number of clinics operating in the area. Malnutrition and nutritional deficiencies are the most common ailments.

On arrival refugees are given a ration of mealie-meal and soup provided by Operation Hunger and a blanket, soap and kitchen utensils by the Red Cross

Once a month, the refugees arrive at distribution points to receive their food rations. Their ration cards are clipped to prevent them claiming their ration twice. "There is no end to this programme. They will continue to receive rations as long as is necessary," said Miss Lebert.

As much as 60 percent of the refu-

gees are children and 30 percent women

"We have many widows coming from Mozambique. Their husbands were either killed doing their military service or because their village suffered some atrocity," Miss Lebert said

The refugees are generally poorly educated but seem to settle down easily in the Gazankulu/kaNgwane areas. They send their children to local schools and become fairly self-sufficient, said Miss Lebert

"It is incredible how these people manage to get here. Many are killed by animals in the Kruger Park and the electrical fence between Komatipoort and Swaziland is a major obstacle, yet they continue to come and we will continue to help them."

Doctors recruited overseas

THE Gazankulu government has decided to appoint doctors and teachers from overseas to improve the health and education of its people — and of Mozambican refugees given temporary refuge in the homeland.

An announcement was made by Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwisi on his return this week from a three-week visit to Europe.

He said his visit to Switzerland and other countries was prompted by the need for doctors in the territory.

3/9/87
SOPHIE TEMA

He said there were between 20 000 and 25 000 refugees in Gazankulu.

The homeland would ask the SA government to grant work permits to the foreign doctors and teachers.

Various organisations had offered help in financing health centres and clinics to be built in areas where the refugees live.

The first donation would be between R400 000 and R500 000.

EREF.

Crackdown on spread of disease

SA to send home foreign AIDS victims

CAPE TOWN — All foreign workers suffering from or carrying AIDS would be dismissed and repatriated from SA, the Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr Willie van Niekerk, announced yesterday.

In the first major government crackdown on the spread of the disease, provision has also been made for the isolation and compulsory medical treatment of sufferers and carriers of AIDS.

Draft regulations have already been prepared. They provide for the identification of all transferable diseases, including AIDS, Van Niekerk told the House of Assembly during his budget vote.

About 1 000 workers recruited from central African countries — mostly Malawian miners — would be repatriated as they had become a "reservoir" from which the virus could be spread throughout the country.

All workers recruited in central African countries would also be tested before they could enter SA, but this would not apply to foreign visitors.

The matter had been discussed with the Chamber of Mines and all government departments concerned.

Naas Steenkamp, president of the Chamber of Mines — which identified

Own Correspondent

through a major testing programme hundreds of foreign mineworkers carrying the virus — said the mining industry accepted that government had a duty to control the spread of infectious diseases.

He said the chamber and health authorities had discussed the problem of AIDS carriers among mine employees and the desirability of counselling them and retaining them in employment.

Referring to Van Niekerk's statement in Parliament several weeks ago that all of 1 093 known black carriers of AIDS virus in SA were miners, Steenkamp said the mining industry had put a lot of money, effort and time into determining the prevalence of AIDS among its employees.

Because the mining industry was the only one which had established the extent of the problem in its workforce, it was now being made to appear as if that industry was the only problem area.

Van Niekerk said the government had already offered help to Malawi to combat the spread of the disease in the country, which was the largest source of foreign labour to SA. About 5% of Mala-

● To Page 2

SA to expel AIDS victims

wian mineworkers were infected.

The Minister said about 1 140 whites, 1 093 blacks, 31 coloureds and three Indians were AIDS-infected. SA had a far lower infection rate than the US and central African countries, where 10% to 20% of the population were infected.

□ The PFP said they would only give their unqualified support to the measures if they were executed humanely.

"I cannot fault the Minister's statement on the isolation and treatment of AIDS patients," said the party's health spokesman and MP for Parktown, Dr Marius Barnard, adding that while isolation was important, treatment was no help.

Barnard called on government to treat infected workers facing repatriation compassionately and humanely.

He called for more details on the repatriation, asking whether the workers would have their contracts cancelled, and whether they would be paid out for this.

The PFP would only support the measures if the workers were treated humanely "as the medical profession demands".

□ The CP has called for all foreign visitors to SA to be tested for AIDS.

The party's health spokesman and MP for Pietersburg, Dr Willie Snyman, asked whether the situation had not become so serious that all foreign visitors should be tested for AIDS, adding that other countries had already decided to do so.

□ Jan Vilonel (MP Langlaagte) said the only answer to the disease lay in a clean moral lifestyle.

Vilonel said AIDS could only be spread in three ways, sexually, from mother to unborn child and through contact with contaminated blood products.

There was no way in which anyone could control another person's sexual behaviour, he said.

● From Page 1

Illegal immigrants

350 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (1) Whether any persons who were arrested on suspicion of being illegal immigrants were deported or repatriated in 1986, if so, (a) how many and (b) to which country was each deported or repatriated, (2) whether any of these persons were in possession of illegal (a) reference or (b) identity books, if so, (i) how many, (ii) of which countries were they purported to be citizens, (iii) (aa) by whom and (bb) how was it determined that the documents were illegal and (iv) in terms of what statutory provisions were they deported or repatriated?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (1) Yes (a) 32 362 (b) Botswana: Ciskei 7289, Lesotho 1, Malawi 2596, Mozambique 35, Swaziland 19081, Tanzania 671, Transkei 3, Venda 143, Zambia 2, Zimbabwe 1, Zaire 2538

(2) (a) and (b) Yes

(i) and (ii) Statistics in this regard are not being kept by the Department

(iii) (aa) Immigration Officers

(bb) By means of examination in terms of the relevant legislation

(iv) In terms of section 16 of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972), and the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945

(Act 25 of 1945), the latter being repealed with effect from 1 July 1986

Immigrants

352 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Home Affairs

How many (a) Blacks, (b) Whites, (c) Coloureds and (d) Indians were allowed to immigrate to the Republic during the latest period of 12 months for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (a) 49 (b) 5 473 (c) 37 (d) 184

The above-mentioned figures are in respect of the applications approved by the Immigrants Selection Board for the period August 1986 to July 1987

Annual reports

374 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology

(1) (a) (i) How many annual reports were produced in 1986 by the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs and/or statutory bodies falling under this Department and (ii) in respect of what bodies were these reports produced, (b) what was the cost of producing each such report (c) how many copies of each report were printed and (d) who undertook the printing of each report.

(2) whether the printing of these reports was put out to tender, if not, why not if so, (a) what was the (i) lowest and (ii) highest tender submitted, and (b) what was the amount of the successful tender, in each case,

(3) whether any copies of these reports were sold, if so, (a) how many, (b) to whom, and (c) at what price, in respect of each report,

(4) in respect of each of the latest

specified five years for which information is available, (a) what was the total cost to this Department of these annual reports, (b) how many copies were printed, (c) how many of these reports contained (i) full colour and (ii) black and white pictures, (d) on what quality paper were the annual reports printed and (e) (i) how many of these reports contained a photograph or drawing of the (aa) political head and (bb) top official of his Department and/or the statutory bodies in question and (ii) how many of these pictures were in (aa) colour and (bb) black and white in each case?

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY

(1) (a) (i) Seven

- (ii) 1 Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs 2 Energy Branch, Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs (Reprint from Departmental annual report) 3 Geological Survey, Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs (Reprint from Departmental annual report) 4 SA Diamond Board (No report as from 1986) 5 ESKOM 6 MINTEK 7 Atomic Energy Corporation of SA Ltd 8 Council for Nuclear Safety

(b) 1 R30 518,70

2 Unknown at this stage 3 Unknown at this stage 4 Nil

5 R148 080,00

6 R 44 605,75

7 R 800,00

8 R 3 500,00

(c) 1 1 070

2 800

3 800

4 Nil

5 19 000

6 2 500

- 7 50 8 700

- (d) 1 Cape and Transvaal Printers (Pty) Ltd (for Government Printer) 2 Cape and Transvaal Printers (Pty) Ltd (for Government Printer) 3 Cape and Transvaal Printers (Pty) Ltd (for Government Printer) 4 Nil 5 The Standard Press 6 MINTEK 7 Atomic Energy Corporation of SA Ltd 8 Atomic Energy Corporation of SA Ltd

(2)

- 1 Unknown Government Printer is responsible 2 Unknown Government Printer is responsible 3 Unknown Government Printer is responsible 4 Nil 5 Yes 6 Yes 7 No (Classified) 8 No (Classified)

- (a) (i) 1 Unknown 2 Unknown 3 Unknown 4 Nil 5 R69 638,00 6 R41 428,80 7 Not applicable 8 Not applicable (ii) 1 Unknown 2 Unknown 3 Unknown 4 Nil 5 R71 950,00 6 R50 989,12 7 Not applicable 8 Not applicable

(b) 1 Not applicable 2 Not applicable 3 Not applicable 4 Nil 5 R69 638 00 6 R41 428 80 7 Not applicable 8 Not applicable

Handwritten signatures and initials, including 'Andrew' and '10/9/87'.

236 FIM 11/9/87

DURBAN TOURISM

Streaming back

Durban's tourism industry is getting back into top gear again. Having experienced its best July season in five years, it is hoping to increase the number of visitors to the city this year by 12% — up on last year's 2,9m.

Of these, 1,3m paid for their accommodation while an estimated 1,6m stayed with families and friends.

While final figures are still being processed by the Central Statistical Services, a snap Fedhasa survey indicates that 85% of all hotel and boarding house rooms in and around Durban were occupied over the July season, compared with 68% last year.

A Durban Publicity Association (DPA) survey confirms that 68% of the city's 28 700 hotel beds were occupied in July this year — 6,8% up on last year.

The current lift-off in Durban's tourism started in October last year with healthy Christmas bookings. DPA marketing director Andrzej Kiepiela predicts that tourist

income this year will be 12% up in real terms on last year. This could bring it to the R2 billion mark.

Research findings indicate the estimated 1,45m tourists who will pay for accommodation this year will stay for an average 5,6 days each and will spend R106/day on accommodation, entertainment, food and beverages, and travel. On its own this will amount to more than R860m, excluding money spent shopping.

DPA has never tried to survey the spending habits of those who stay with families and friends, "but," says Kiepiela, "we presume because they do not have to pay for their accommodation they spend more on entertainment, restaurant meals, takeaways, beverages and transport."

The DPA has ascertained that 59% of all Durban tourists come to the city once a year, 23% twice a year, 11% three times a year, 2% every three months and 5% occasionally.

According to Kiepiela, while there was no growth in the number of tourists who came to Durban between 1983 and 1986, their net spending decreased over that period. In 1985

those who paid for accommodation spent only about R550m. "But we were lucky that we were able to claim a four-year, no-growth period. Other resorts actually had to admit that they attracted fewer tourists over that period."

Durban, he says, has maintained its position and increased its market share because of the enlightened policy of the city council.

"The council realised that an aggressive marketing campaign was needed to help the city maintain its position during the tough years. In 1984 it increased the DPA budget from R300 000 to R1,6m. It regards that money as an investment in the success of the local tourism industry. The increased budget helped us to market the city strongly through the lean years."

Durban is also starting a programme to smooth out the troughs in its tourist calendar by creating major events like its tattoo that will have national appeal.

"We are planning a Durban Carnival on the lines of the Rio de Janeiro Carnival to be held every Easter on the beachfront," says Kiepiela. ■

SABC: director-general

*2 Mr D J DALLING asked the State President

Whether, during the month of August 1987, he or any other person acting on his behalf initiated any (a) actions, (b) instructions, (c) suggestions and/or (d) discussions in regard to the continued employment of the present incumbent of the SABC, if so, (i) what (aa) actions, (bb) instructions (cc) suggestions and/or (dd) discussions, (ii) why and (iii) with what result?

†The STATE PRESIDENT

No The rest falls away

Mr D J DALLING Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the State President's reply, is the hon the State President telling us then that at no stage during that week the job of the Director-General was in question insofar as the Government was concerned?

The STATE PRESIDENT Not by me, and not on my instructions

*3 Mr F J LE ROUX—State President [Withdrawn]

Ministers

Questions standing over from Tuesday, 8 September 1987

Waterdal expropriation

*2 Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

Whether the State intends expropriating the White area of Waterdal situated near Vereeniging if so (a) when and (b) why if not what action does the State intend taking in respect of this area?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

(a) No

(b) The future of the Waterdal area is still being investigated by the Provincial Administration of the Transvaal

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker

arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, is he aware that in this particular area of Waterdal, Black families are living in ten of those houses and that no steps have been taken to evict them, while it is a White area?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, I have told the hon member that the matter is being investigated at present

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, further arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, can he tell us what steps are being considered to remove those ten houses in which Black families are living, and what other steps he is contemplating in this connection, apart from saying that he is giving attention to the matter

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, after we have completed the investigation I shall tell the hon member what steps we are contemplating

†Mr T LANGLEY Mr Speaker, further arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, if the investigation should indicate that there is in fact illegal occupation of White houses by persons of another racial groups, will he be prepared to act?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, I dealt with that matter at length in the discussion of our Vote

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE Pret, you are making Parliament ridiculous' [Interjections]

†Mr SPEAKER Order! It has been ruled previously in this House by the presiding officer that it is not permissible to refer to any hon member across the floor of the House by nicknames first names or in any other such manner I should thus appreciate it if the hon member for Overvaal would abide by that ruling

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, may I address you on the matter?

†Mr SPEAKER Order! I have already spoken to the hon member for Overvaal

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker on a point of order

†Mr SPEAKER Order! Does the hon member wish to put a new point of order or does he want to deal with the same matter?

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, I want to raise a point of order on the fact that hon members are shouting my first name at me

†Mr SPEAKER Order! That deals with the same matter and that is now closed

Permanent residence application forms

*22 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(1) Whether application forms for permanent residence in the Republic contain a section pertaining to the religion of the applicant, if so, why,

(2) whether it is compulsory for an applicant to complete the section on religion, if so, (a) why and (b) what action is taken in respect of applicants refusing to complete this section,

(3) whether applicants failing to complete the section on religion are (a) sent and (b) required to complete a further form pertaining to their religious convictions, if so (i) why, (ii) for what purpose is the information so obtained used, (iii) what action is taken in respect of applicants refusing to provide the information requested and (iv) what is the reference number of this form,

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

†The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) Yes The application form for permanent residence is prescribed in terms of section 4 (1) of the Aliens Act 1937 (Act 1 of 1937) The question pertaining to religion has been part of the application form since 1957 The question initially only dealt with an applicant's church denomination but since 1965 an applicant must state his religion as well as denomination The information is necessary to assist in the process of determining whether an applicant is a desirable immigrant in terms of section 4 (3) of the Aliens Act, 1937

(2) Yes

(a) The information is part of the broad background information to be furnished by the applicant on his application form to enable the Immigrants' Selection Board to have all the relevant particulars of the applicant

(b) The application is regarded as incomplete and is not submitted to the Immigrants' Selection Board for consideration

(3) (a) and (b) Yes This is done in all cases where applicants either failed to complete the section concerned or have indicated that they have no religion

(i) and (ii) The information is required for the purpose as already stated

(iii) Such applications are not submitted to the Immigrants Selection Board

(iv) BI-952

(4) No.

New Questions

Canadian Indians. Food/other aid

*1 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

(1) Whether he or any member of his Department offered any (a) food and (b) other aid to the Canadian Indians who visited the Republic in or about August 1987 if so (i) when (ii) who made the offer, (iii) what aid was offered (iv) why was the offer made and (v) what action has been taken in respect of this offer,

(2) whether his Department has attempted to ascertain the need for food in local communities and of local charitable organisations, if so, (a) in what manner and (b) what were the findings

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

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) (a) No, but I am aware that certain

(1) (a) (i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	(ix)	(x)	(xi)	(xii)
58	655 Mann Road	Golden Mile Building	1636,93	12,38	8%	1/5/85-31/3/95	Zig Zag Properties (Pty) Ltd	do	do	No	Yes, in full
59	McLuckie Street Kabega Park	Police Station	500	3,60	Rental is adjusted every two years on a market orientated basis	1/4/87-31/3/91	Mr J P Alberts	do	do	No	No
60	Matte Street Brighton	Police Station	Un-known	Rental amounts to R1 058 30 per month	None	Since 1/10/67 on a yearly basis	City Council of Ibayi	do	do	No	No
61	MoLine Street Kwazabhele	Police Station	Un-known	Rental amounts to R316 56 per month	None	Since 1/8/60 on a yearly basis	City Council Ibayi	do	do	No	No

Annual reports

380 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (1) (a) (i) How many annual reports were produced in 1986 by his Department and/or statutory bodies falling under his Department and (ii) in respect of what bodies were these reports produced, (b) what was the cost of producing each such report, (c) how many copies of each report were printed and (d) who undertook the printing of each report,

(2) whether the printing of these reports was put out to tender, if not, why not, if so (a) what was the (i) lowest and (ii) highest tender submitted, and (b) what was the amount of the successful tender, in each case,

(3) whether any copies of these reports were sold, if so, (a) how many, (b) to whom, and (c) at what price, in respect of each report,

(4) in respect of each of the latest specified five years for which information is available, (a) what was the total cost to his Department of these

annual reports, (b) how many copies were printed, (c) how many of these reports contained (i) full colour and (ii) black and white pictures, (d) on what quality paper were the annual reports printed and (e) (i) how many of these reports contained a photograph or drawing of the (aa) political head and (bb) top official of his Department and/or the statutory bodies in question and (ii) how many of these pictures were in (aa) colour and (bb) black and white in each case?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) (a) (i) Two annual reports which were both Tabled on 8 June 1987

(ii) Department of Home Affairs for the period 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986 and Central Statistical Service for the period 1 January to 31 December 1986

(b) (i) Home Affairs R3 425

(ii) Central Statistical Service R1 353

Handwritten signature

(c)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	(ix)	(x)	(xi)	(xii)			
(c)	(i)	860	(a)	Falls away	(b)	Falls away	(3)	Yes	(a)	(i)	Home Affairs 38	(ii)	Central Statistical Service 3		
(d)	(i)	Aurora Printers for the Government Printer	(ii)	Government Printer	(1)	it was printed under a standing contract,	(2)	No,	(b)	Over-the-counter cash sales to individuals	(c)	(i)	R4,00 plus GST per copy	(ii)	R1,20 plus GST per copy
Total		1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86									
(4)	(a)	R63 336	R8 886	R20 943	R23 039	R5 690	R4 778								
(b)		8 518	2 200	1 700	1 890	850	1 878								

Handwritten signature

The figures in respect of the report years 1981/82 to 1984/85 are only in respect of the Department of Home Affairs as the Central Statistical Service first became the responsibility of the Department of Home Affairs with effect from 1 November 1986

During the report years 1982/83 and 1983/84 the Department of Home Affairs, then known as the Department of Internal Affairs, was also responsible for services to the Coloured and Indian communities. The annual reports for those two report years consequently covered a much wider range of activities as presently

(c) (i) None

(ii) None

(d) 70 g white Bond paper

- (e) (i)(aa) None
(bb) None
(ii)(aa) Falls away
(bb) Falls away

Immigrants/emigrants

389 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Home Affairs

How many (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Blacks and (d) Indians (i) immigrated to and (ii) emigrated from the Republic in 1985 and 1986, respectively?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

Aliens are being allowed as immigrants to the Republic of South Africa in terms of permits for permanent residence granted to them by the Immigrants' Selection Board

The Immigrants' Selection Board was only empowered to grant permits for permanent residence to persons of colour with effect from 13 June 1986, when the Matters Concerning Admission to and Resi-

Handwritten number 236

dence in the Republic Amendment Act, 1986 (Act 53 of 1986) came into force

The figures mentioned hereunder, represent the number of persons to whom permits for permanent residence were granted during the years concerned

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1985 (i)	17 195	Nil	Nil	Nil
1985 (ii)	10 709	421	28	243
1986 (i)	6 947	35	18	135
1986 (ii)	12 679	638	27	367

Own Affairs

Annual reports

71 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply

- (1) (a) (i) How many annual reports were produced in 1986 by his Department and/or statutory bodies falling under his Department and (ii) in respect of what bodies were these reports produced, (b) what was the cost of producing each such report (c) how many copies of each report were printed and (d) who undertook the printing of each report.

(1) (a) (i) 2

(ii)

Department of Agriculture and Water Supply (A)	R6 106.00	2 475	Government Printer
Groot Constantia Control Board (B)	None	50	Board

(2) A Government Printer the responsible body—Fall away

B No, self produced—(a) (i) and (ii), (bb)—Fall away

(3) A Yes

(a) 31

(b) Private persons

(c) R1 80 local, R2 15 other countries

B No (a), (b) and (c) Fall away

(4)

	(a)	(b)	(c) (i)	(ii)
A 1985	R7 980,00	2 475	None	None
1986	R6 106,00	2 475	None	15
1985	(d) 75/m ² bond	(e) (i) (aa)	(bb) (ii) (aa) and (bb)	Fall away
1986	75/m ² bond	None	None	None
B 1985	(a) None	(b) 50	(c) (i) None	(ii) None
1986	None	50	None	None
1985	(d) 80/m ² bond	(e) (i) (aa)	(bb) (ii) (aa) and (bb)	Fall away
1986	80/m ² bond	None	None	None

Regional cultural council

91 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

- (a) What portfolios have been allocated to each member of each specified regional cultural council and (b) what are the qualifications on the grounds of which each of these members was charged with the portfolios allocated to them?

the executive committees of each of the provincial education councils?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Transvaal

Mr S M de Villiers (Chairman)

Dr P H Bredenkamp

Mr J F Steyn

Prof H B Kruger

Col J D R Opperman

Cape

Prof R P de Wet (Chairman)

Dr S W Walters

Mr A P J Botha

Adv G B Myburgh MP

Mr J L Stomer

Orange Free State

Mr C J H L Nel (Chairman)

Mr W J Odendaal

Prof N T van Loggerenberg

Mr D J Nortier

Mr G F Heyns

Natal

Mr J Schnetler (Chairman)

Mr A B Olmesdahl

Mr H H Johnstone

Mr L A Harris

Prof A L Le Roux

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

- (a) The Department does not allocate portfolios to members of regional councils for cultural affairs at the time of appointment

Regional councils may however charge members with portfolios according to the specific circumstances and needs in each region,

(b) Falls away

Provincial education councils

92 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

What are the names of the members of

In the past two years
failed to get back onto his 42% morning in

Stiff opposition to govt AIDS move

24/9/87

236 B/day

DIANNA GAMES

GOVERNMENT'S plan to repatriate AIDS-infected foreign workers threatens to become a four-cornered battle between it, the medical profession, mineworkers and the Chamber of Mines.

At least 900 miners' jobs are threatened by government's decision to repatriate infected workers, which comes into effect tomorrow.

The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) warned yesterday it would be prepared to take legal or disciplinary action against any medical staff working with the chamber who revealed to government the names of AIDS-infected workers.

The workers' identities are known to mine medical officers and AIDS counsellors.

After random tests last year on thousands of miners by the chamber and the National Institute for Medical Research, 945 mineworkers were found to be carrying the AIDS virus. The majority were Malawian migrant workers.

A NUM spokesman said government had not declared AIDS to be a notifiable disease and thus nobody had the right to identify those carrying it.

Medical people said that the supplying of such information to government would be a clear breach of medical ethics.

The union would be strongly opposed to the repatriation of those miners already found to have the disease through last year's testing without further testing being done, the NUM spokesman said.

Workers initially tested were not warned of the possible consequences of test results as government's decision was only made public some months later.

Government has denied that its deci-

● To Page 2 ➡

AIDS move faces stiff opposition

From Page 1

sion was based on the test results. A Department of National Health spokesman said recently it stemmed from the international response to the problem.

A legal source said yesterday if government sought the identities of those miners found by the chamber to be infected, it would have to be empowered by legislation to get such information to protect itself from possible legal action by those affected.

If it did not, and the doctors were not exempted by legislation from liability, the miners would be legally entitled to take action for invasion of privacy.

It was also uncertain whether the repatriation would amount to a breach of employment contracts.

The NUM spokesman said it was possible there would be resistance from workers to being tested, and they were entitled to ask why they should be tested if they were healthy.

Many workers had no real concept of the disease or how the virus worked and it would be difficult to get informed decisions on the matter from them.

The threat of AIDS was linked to the migrant labour system on which the chamber relied, and thus it had some responsibility to those miners, he said.

It was important that government made a distinction between AIDS carriers and sufferers, he said. Carriers who remained healthy presented no danger except through their sexual activities. For these people, counselling and not repatriation was the answer.

Own Affairs

Provincial education departments

102 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture †

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 83 on 9 September 1987, provincial education departments have been requested to curtail their expenditure by a specific percentage, if not, what was the purport of the instruction with regard to curtailment, if so, by what percentage in respect of each education department?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

No, no percentage curtailment was specified. The instruction was that each department should function within its allotted budget amount

Provincial education departments

103 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture †

Whether the four provincial education departments under his control have issued instructions that expenditure be curtailed, if not, why not, if so, (a) in respect of what items has each education department issued such instructions, (b) by what percentage does each item have to be curtailed and (c) when were the instructions issued, in each case?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Cape

Yes,

(a) class reference works, textbooks and prescribed works, supplementary teachers' books (enrichment)

25% 15 January 1987

10% 14 April 1987

25% 18 May 1987, electricity, water and telephone calls

HoA

Transvaal

No, an earnest request has been made to effect savings,

(a) savings are to be made in the following areas

administrative costs
transport and subsistence allowance
buildings and grounds
municipal and other services
consumable school stationary and materials
furniture and equipment
transport schemes,

(b) no percentage was specified,

(c) requests were made on 21 August 1986 and 9 April 1987,

Orange Free State

yes,

(a) in respect of all items,

(b) no specific percentage was mentioned,

(c) 21 May 1987,

Natal

no, the available funds are controlled by the Director of Education and adjustments in respect of requested funds and those which are made available are done by the Director. No specific percentage is applied but attention is focused on essential items as against those which can be dealt with at a later stage

WEDNESDAY, 30 SEPTEMBER 1987

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Diepmeadow: water sold

404 Mr W J D VAN WYK asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning †

Whether water in Diepmeadow is sold at a price lower than that at which it is, pur-

HoA

chased, if so, (a) why, (b) at what price per kilolitre was water (i) purchased and (ii) sold in this Black township as at 30 June 1985 and 30 June 1987, respectively, and (c) how is the difference financed?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

No (a), (b) and (c) Fall away

Development of Ironsytde, Vereeniging

419 Mr J H VANDER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning †

Whether his Department intends developing an area in the vicinity of Ironsytde in the district of Vereeniging, if so, what are the particulars of the development?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

No

Immigrants: countries of origin

505 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Home Affairs †

With reference to his reply to Question No 352 on 10 September 1987, what are the countries of origin of the (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black immigrants in respect of whom the Immigrants' Selection Board approved applications for the period August 1986 to July 1987?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

Statistics on the basis required, are not being kept by the Department

Own Affairs

Marnet radios

104. Mr D S PIENAAR asked the Minister of Education and Culture †

(1) Whether any marnet radios are in use as emergency radios at schools falling under the provincial education departments, if so, in which such education departments,

HoA

(2) whether all (a) schools, (b) hostels and (c) school buses under the control of provincial education departments that make use of the marnet radio system are equipped with radios, if not, (i) why not and (ii) what percentage of each of these categories is so equipped,

(3) whether measures to ensure that emergency communication can take place at all times are taken at schools where this system is in use, if so, what measures are taken by each education department, if not, (a) why not and (b) what action is envisaged by his Department in this regard?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

It is not deemed to be in the general interest to make this information available

THURSDAY, 1 OCTOBER 1987

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Inanda Dam area: residents resettled

346 Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

(1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education to Question No 10 on 26 March 1985, the residents in the Inanda Dam area have been resettled, if so, (a) how many persons have been moved to each specified resettlement area and (b) when were they moved, if not, when are these persons due to be moved,

(2) whether any compensation has been or will be paid to these persons, if not, why not, if so, (a) what compensation, (b) how was this amount calculated and (c) which Government

Springbok star Fourie lost to South African athletics

By Mike Green

Springbok middle-distance star Johan Fourie is lost to South African athletics and will compete on the international Grand Prix athletics circuit next year.

The holder of four South African records — for the 1 500 m, mile, 2 000 m and 3 000 m, Fourie has resigned his position in the South African Police and flies to Swaziland today to take up a director's post in a sports promotion company.

"I will apply for a Swazi residence permit and I hope it will clear the way for me to get into the meetings in Europe," said Fourie. "To make sure

it works out, I will never run in South Africa again."

Fourie leaves for Swaziland today for a meeting with various people to discuss the venture. He will return periodically to South Africa.

Fourie also has the opportunity to take up a coaching post in the United States early next year.

"I am considering three offers at this stage — from Nebraska, South Carolina and Clemson universities — and the chances are good that I will take one of them," he said.

Asked about his chances of competing for Swaziland in next year's Seoul Olympic Games in South Korea, Fourie replied: "That's impossible. For a

major international meeting like that you have to have been in possession of a passport for at least a year, and I don't have a Swazi passport."

In theory, there should be no barrier to Fourie's competing in the Grand Prix meetings, although there probably will be difficulties at first.

If matters develop further, Fourie may well later gain access to major meetings — perhaps the World Cup in Barcelona in 1989.

● Paul Coetzer, who works for Sportsmark, the Swazi branch of the company that Fourie joins today, is in Swaziland for the day and could not be reached by The Star this morning.

Johan Fourie ... plans to compete in international events overseas

Howard

Immigrants. requirements

*6 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Home Affairs †

What requirements have to be met by persons who wish to immigrate to the Republic of South Africa?

†The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

The requirements are stipulated in section 4 (3) of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937)

236

Swellendam: non-White farmers

*7 Mr D S PIENAAR asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning †

(1) Whether (a) Coloured, (b) Indian and (c) Black persons are permitted to (i) carry on farming activities in the Swellendam constituency and (ii) occupy agricultural land in this constituency, if not, why not, in each case, if so,

(2) whether such persons are permitted to acquire ownership of agricultural land, if not, why not, in each case,

(3) whether he will make a statement on the position of such persons in respect of the other White constituencies?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL PLANNING:

(1) (a) (i), (b) (i) and (c) (i) Yes, on condition that if they are disqualified persons, the required approval in terms of the Group Areas Act, 1966, is obtained from the Provincial Administration

(a) (ii), (b) (ii) and (c) (ii) Yes, provided that if they are disqualified persons in respect of the land concerned, occupation permits in terms of the Group Areas Act, 1966, need to be obtained from the Provincial Administration

(2) Yes, provided that if they are disqualified persons in respect of the land concerned, acquisition permits in terms of the Group Areas Act,

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

est priority We are satisfied that the techniques at our disposal enable us to do just that

Mr D J N MALCOMESS Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, does the hon the Minister then not believe that if the facilities were functioning properly there would be better control and a greater degree of safety?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, we do not interfere with the facilities of other countries unless we are not satisfied that we can conduct safe business with them I have explained to the hon member that as far as we are concerned we have safe landing, etcetera with the techniques at our disposal

Mr D J N MALCOMESS Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is the hon the Minister telling this House then that he and SAA are satisfied with the safety standards at Lusaka Airport?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I did not say that I said that we are satisfied that we render a safe service to our passengers and that our aircraft are safe during landings

Passengers moved on SA A flight

*9 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) Whether, on a recent African Airways flight from Cape Town to Johannesburg, two passengers were requested to move from seats 1A and 1C to make room for a certain South African Transport Services official and his wife, particulars of whom have been furnished to the Transport Services for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if so, (a) why, (b) where were these passengers moved to, (c) who took the decision in this regard and (d) what is the rank of the official concerned;

(2) what is the policy of the South African Airways in this regard,

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

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(1), (2) and (3) It is the policy of South African Airways to respect all pre-seating requests by passengers travelling business class On the day in question the General Manager and his wife travelled from Cape Town to Johannesburg and were in possession of boarding tickets for seats 1A and C

Before they boarded, two other passengers, booked separately elsewhere in the business class but who requested to be seated together, were placed in seats 1A and C because it was not realised that these seats were already allocated

When the General Manager and his wife came aboard the two other passengers were requested by the Senior Cabin Controller to move to seats 5D and E

Compiling publishing/printing of publication

*10 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether the South African Defence Force was in any way involved in the compiling publishing or printing of a certain publication the name of which has been furnished to the Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if so, (a) to what extent, (b) what was the purpose of producing this publication, (c) what was the total cost to the Defence Force of this publication, (d) (i) who printed the copies of the publication, (ii) how many copies were printed and (iii) (aa) where and (bb) when were they distributed and (e) what is the name of this publication,

(2) whether the Defence Force was in any way involved in the compiling, publishing or printing of a similar publication, the name of which has been furnished to the Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if so, (a) when, (b) what was the nature of its involvement and (c) what is the name of this publication,

(3) whether he or any member of his

Top athletes set to emigrate



Mark Plaatjes, 1985 SA marathon champion, is to move to Mbabane.

Springbok athletes Mark Plaatjes and Chris de Beer are set to follow in Johan Fourie's footsteps and emigrate to Swaziland, writes Mark Etheridge

Fellow Springbok Fourie resigned from the South African Police last week to take up a position with international sports promotion company, Sportsmark, in Mbabane and will be joined by Plaatjes and De Beer in a bid to compete internationally under the Swazi flag.

Plaatjes was the 1985 SA marathon champion

and has run the third fastest marathon in South Africa (2 hr 08 min 58 sec) while De Beer is the national javelin champion

Earlier this year, De Beer received a year-long ban from the South African Amateur Athletic Association after being found guilty of using illegal stimulants.

Fourie is believed to be managing the promotions side of the company, De Beer the coaching, while Plaatjes will act as resident physiotherapist.

236 SM

● See Back Page. 6/10/87

granting and (ii) refusing each application,

(2) whether any action has been taken against (a) owners and (b) occupants of residential property in the Tyger-valley constituency in terms of the provisions of the said Act during the above-mentioned period, if so, (i) in respect of the owners or occupants of which properties (ii) what action was taken (iii) who initiated the action, (iv) who decided that action should be taken, (v) why was action taken, and (vi) what was the outcome of this action, in each case?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

In view of the fact that the required information is not available in terms of parliamentary constituencies, the question cannot be answered in its present form

Helderberg exemptions from Group Areas Act

498 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) Whether, since 1 January 1986, his Department has received any applications for exemptions from the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in respect of residential premises in the Helderberg constituency, if so, (a) how many such applications had been (i) granted and (ii) refused as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) what were the reasons for (i) granting and (ii) refusing each application,

(2) whether any action has been taken against (a) owners and (b) occupants of residential property in the Helderberg constituency in terms of the provisions of the said Act during the above-mentioned period, if so, (i) in respect of the owners or occupants of which properties, (ii) what action was taken, (iii) who initiated the action, (iv) who decided that action should be taken, (v) why was action taken,

and (vi) what was the outcome of this action, in each case?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

In view of the fact that the required information is not available in terms of parliamentary constituencies, the question cannot be answered in its present form

Illegal aliens

499 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Justice

(a) How many persons have been convicted since 1 January 1986 of employing aliens who are in the Republic illegally and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The information is not readily available in the Department

Illegal aliens

501 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Justice

(a) (i) How many aliens have been (aa) charged with and (bb) convicted of being in the Republic illegally since 1 January 1986 and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished and (b) in terms of what statutory provisions were they charged and convicted?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The information is not readily available in the Department

Group Areas Act

502 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

Whether any officials attached to his Department have been involved in any way in moving any families from housing units in terms of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, if so, how many families in each specified race group were moved in terms of the above Act in (a) 1985, (b) 1986 and

(c) 1987 as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

No. (a), (b) and (c) fall away

Old-age pensions

503 Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(a) How many Black persons applied for old-age pensions in 1986, (b) how many of these applications (i) were granted, (ii) were refused and (iii) are still under consideration, (c) how many of the refusals were attributable to the applicants' assets exceeding the limits laid down in terms of the means test and (d) what total number of Black persons were in receipt of old-age pensions as at the end of 1986 or the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(a), (b) (i), (ii) and (c) Special records were not kept of the information for 1986 as required. A new data system has been implemented which will provide for the supply of such information in future

It is estimated that 38 116 Black persons were granted old-age pensions in 1986. This figure reflects only pensions granted by the Department of Development Planning and does not include those granted by the self-governing states

(d) 289 119-July 1987

Group Areas Act

507 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

With reference to his reply to Question No 310 on 11 September 1987, (a) in respect of which specified 41 properties were notices issued in terms of section 41 of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, and (b) in which town is each of these properties located?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

It is not deemed desirable to divulge the required information as it might lead to embarrassment of owners and occupants

Michael Roussos

510 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 105 on 18 September 1987, Michael Roussos has been charged with (a) any of the alleged offences referred to in the above-mentioned reply and/or (b) any other alleged offences, if so, (i) when and (ii) with what specified alleged offences?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) and (b) No, but a case docket is at present with the Attorney-general for his decision

(i) and (ii) Fall away

Funds to company

511 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Education

(1) Whether his Department has made any funds available to a certain company, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, (a) what total amount, (b) when, (c) for what purpose and (d) what is the name of this company,

(2) whether this company is still operating, if not, (a) when and (b) why did it cease operations,

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

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

(1) No

(2) It was not yet necessary for this Department to obtain this information. This information is therefore not available at this Department

(3) No

259

y des

Thousands of 'illegals' sent home but return

236 1/10/84 13/10/84

by GERALD REILLY and ALAN FINE

PRETORIA — About 2 500 "illegal" foreign black people are being repatriated each month, says a Home Affairs Department spokesman.

But an unknown number filter back to SA to escape hunger and unemployment in adjoining territories, particularly Mozambique.

An SA delegation led by advocate Joel Fourie of the Manpower Department met Mozambican government representatives in Nelspruit yesterday to discuss the renewal of work permits for almost 13 000 Mozambican farmworkers.

The SA Agricultural Union was also represented at the meeting.

A report-back on developments was organised for Lowveld farmers and a source at the meeting said most problems had been ironed out.

The problem of "illegals" is seen as a permanent one with little likelihood of conditions in other southern African countries improving to the extent where SA is no longer seen as an economic and political refuge.

In the first eight months of the year, 21 383 people were repatriated.

Most — 15 504 — were Mozambicans. There were 1 822 Zimbabweans, 1 375 from Botswana, 1 884 from Lesotho, 61 from Malawi and 737 from Swaziland.

Last year 32 216 were sent back to their home territories.

The Home Affairs Department spokesman said the department was getting "good co-operation" from employers since letters were sent to 190 000 of them last year warning against employing blacks illegally in the country.

However, some had been prosecuted for failing to report "illegals" in their employ.

MOSQUES WORN HELD

Crackdown on illegals

2350/13/10/8/87
Sowetan

SOWETAN Reporter

A MALAWIAN national who calls Muslims to prayer in the Nur-ul-Islam Mosque in Lenasia, near Johannesburg, is being held in police custody and several other mosque employees are in hiding.

This follows a Government hunt for foreigners living illegally in South Africa, the *Indicator*

newspaper said this week

The newspaper said the Nur-ul-Islam muezzin, Mr Nasrodeen Abdulla, is being held at Diepkloof after Home Affairs inspectors raided mosques in Lenasia at night two weeks ago, say mosque officials. A spokesman for law firm N G Patel, Cachaha and Loonat said Mr Abdulla was being held in custody until documents

are received from the Malawian embassy, after which he would be deported

"We've proposed that to secure his release from detention, we buy Mr Abdulla a ticket and send him home on the first available flight after his documents are received," said the spokesman

Hiding

The muezzin is thought to have arrived in South Africa two years ago. Other muezzins not in possession of valid papers are said to have gone into hiding after the raids

Asked if the arrests in Lenasia were part of a crackdown, the Home Affairs spokesman said "We are just going out to see if there are people who entered the country illegally"

He said those being sought were not only from Malawi, but from other countries as well

Last Friday, the Malawi embassy in Pretoria referred queries to the consul-general in Johannesburg, but he was not available for comment

SA losing less people this year

The result of immigration and emigration over the first eight months of this year has shown a loss of 4 001 people compared with a loss of 4 935 during the same period last year.

According to figures released by the Central Statistical Service, 1 095 people left the country during August this year while 753 immigrated to South Africa, resulting in a net loss of 342 people.

In August 1986, the country suffered a loss of 797 people and, for the first eight months of that year, 9 743 people left the country with 4 808 entering the country.

For the same period this year, 8 640 emigrated and 4 639 people entered the country as immigrants. — Sapa.

236 19/10/87

by JILL JOUBERT
GRAHAMSTOWN —
Don't walk away from South Africa and its problems stay and get involved in the huge role which young people could play in reform, the head of Pick 'n Pay, Mr Raymond Ackerman, said at the Victoria Girls' High School prize-giving here last night

It was for academics and businessmen to show emerging school-leavers the way, he said

"You can play a great role for change, in promoting job advancement, better housing and education So much caring by young people will be required in a non-racial society," Mr

Stay in SA, Ackerman urges pupils

Ackerman said

He added that business leaders and academics needed to have confidence in the future of South Africa "Otherwise we shall lose you"

A recent youth survey in the United States revealed that young peoples' fears, in order of priority, were centred on nuclear warfare, ter-

rorism and drug abuse

The results were very similar to fears expressed by white and black youths in South Africa, Mr Ackerman said

Talks with black youths and church leaders revealed that they too yearned for peace in a stable society, he said

He said the British

Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, was promoting the ideals of a property-owning, share-owning democracy, a philosophy which a changing South Africa could share.

"Let us, too, work for a future in which black people have a share in the wealth and the housing"

He said parents provided young people with their roots and wings (education) to the future

"May you leave school with a non-racial attitude free of prejudices about age, sex or colour," he told the pupils.

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- (1) Cape Explosive works Limited in the Province of the Cape,
- (2) African Explosive and Chemical Industries (Paints) Limited, in Somerset West.

Affiliation: Explosive and Allied Industries Joint Committee.

White numbers dwindling 232

MARITZBURG — By the year 2000, according to projections, the population increase of whites will have become negative and 62% of executive and professional jobs and 85% of office jobs in SA will have to be filled by non-whites, Trust Bank MD Chris van Wyk said yesterday.

He told a management and economic sciences conference that by international standards SA had a remarkable abundance of natural and human resources.

Yet the manpower potential available to be trained and developed was far smaller than numbers alone would suggest.

“The current ratio of executives to non-executives in the economy is put at 1:52, and it is projected to worsen to 1:76 by the turn of the century. Comparatively speaking, the ratio in the industrialised nations stands at between 1:10 to 1:17.” — Sapa.

B/day 22/10/87

236

CRACKDOWN CONTINUES

Human hunters 'hit us'

TWO unidentified men allegedly assaulted a popular employee of the Lenasia Muslim Association, Ms Selina Safiyá - ("Auntie Sophie") Dube, and a friend, Ms Anna Mathebede, last week during what is believed to be part of a continuing Government hunt for foreigners living illegally in South Africa, the *Indicator* newspaper reported yesterday.

At the same time, lawyers say a man was allegedly assaulted after emerging from a mosque in Lenasia and at least five other mosque employees have been arrested for failing to produce documents allowing them to live here

Earlier this month, an article in the newspaper revealing that a muezzin of the Nur-ul-Islam mosque had been arrested, and that other

assaulted.

mosque employees were said to be in hiding, received national and international prominence

A spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs confirmed at the time that the muezzin, Mr Nasrodeen Abdulla, was being held, and that inspectors were on the look-out for foreigners living here illegally

Outraged religious organisations are planning a joint public meeting because they believe "African" people praying and working at mosques appear to be targets for official action

They believe that after scrapping the pass laws, "human hunters" are again starting to conduct influx control-type raids, including raids on settlements put up by the homeless

According to an LMA spokesman, two white men scaled a wall and stairs at the LMA building in Duck Avenue last week and knocked on the door of Mrs Dube's room

She answered "I'm coming, baba", a term of respect she normally uses for anyone who knocks on her door

Terrified

The unidentified men, who were apparently looking for a Malawian national, allegedly told her "Don't call us baba. We're not coolies"

Then they hit Ms Dube and Ms Mathebede, who was visiting her, said the LMA spokesman

Ms Dube took the first name Safiyá after embracing Islam, and is popularly known as "Auntie Sophie" to LMA staff and the hundreds of children who have attended classes at LMA over the years

"After the incident, she was absolutely terrified," said the LMA spokesman. "She is so scared of repercussions that she didn't want the matter to be reported to the police."

"We have advised her that we will accompany her to the police and hire a lawyer if necessary

Auntie Sophie is a warm, lovable person who has worked at LMA for 18 years

"It is outrageous that innocent, law-abiding women can be treated as sub-human"

The LMA said that during night Esha prayers recently, two white men waited at the front and two at the back entrance of Rainbow mosque

"After the service they called two 'African' Muslims. One had his papers in order and was allowed to go. The other brother said his papers were at home. They took him away. We are trying to find out what has happened to him"

A spokesman for a law firm briefed by mosque officials said a muezzin of the Omar Farouk mosque in Extension 8, Mr Osman Ismail, and his wife Fatima, Mr Suliman Ismail, Mr Cassiem Sayed and a man identified only as "Abdulla" were arrested last week

Mosque

"We're trying to find out how many people, where and under what laws they are being held," said the lawyer. "Our clients believe 'African' Muslims are being targeted, since Muslims of other races have not been harassed"

"In one instance, it has been alleged that a man was arrested as he emerged from a mosque

and assaulted. When other mosque-goers questioned this, the man who was holding the Muslim said the latter was drunk

"When it was pointed out that he couldn't be because he is a Muslim who had just been in a mosque, the man claimed the Muslim had been trying to run away"

The LMA said another man who had been held was released after being given temporary residence papers

Malawi

Meanwhile, Mr Nasrodeen Abdulla, who had been held at Diepkloof, has left for Malawi after being released. A spokesman for law firm, NG Patel, Cachalia and Loonat said the firm had arranged with the Department of Home Affairs for Mr Abdulla to be released into its custody after it had bought his ticket to Malawi.

"Mr Abdulla will try to obtain the necessary documents in Malawi and we hope he will be able to return soon"

Islamic bodies are trying to determine if the people conducting the raids are Home Affairs inspectors or from some other department.

On Friday, the *Indicator* was unable to contact the relevant Home Affairs official in Johannesburg

WELLS PREPARED FOR

**kicked out of SA — but
she says: I'm not sorry**

Sally Hutchings

236
18/11/87

By JANINE LAZARUS
and DE WET
POTGIETER

**A BRITISH woman who
threw tomatoes at
President P W Botha
was deported last night
and left the country,
saying: "I'm not sorry."**

The incident happened at the University of South Africa in Pretoria when the State President and Mrs Elize Botha were guests of honour at an official reception.

Immigrant lecturer Mrs Sally Hutchings said before being escorted on to a London-bound flight from Johannesburg last night that she hurled the overripe tomatoes in protest against Government action against universities.

As she threw the fruit at the feet of a surprised P W, Mrs Hutchings cried, "That's for the English universities".

Announcing the deportation yesterday, acting Home Affairs Minister Mr F W de Klerk said Mrs Hutchings' action was considered in a very serious light.

"Should the object have contained explosives the lives of the State President and other persons could have been in jeopardy," he said.

Actor

"Worldwide very strong action is set ainst terrorism and simu-

THE
LIFE

Di and Charles set to face the World

By JEREMY BROOKS London
PRINCE CHARLES and Princess Diana will step out together tonight at the eve of a hectic week-long foreign tour that may finally prove to the world the true state of their marriage.

Amid persistent claims that their



And now, the Black and White TV Show



Immigrant lecturer Mrs Sally Hutchings said before being escorted on to a London-bound flight from Johannesburg last night that she hurled the overturned tomatoes in protest against Government action against universities.

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"Should the object have contained explosives, the lives of the State President and other persons could have been in jeopardy," he said.

Action

"Worldwide very strong action is taken against terrorism and similar deeds connected with, for example, false alarms in respect of bombs."

The surprise tomato attack, which stunned the presidential party and left university officials gaping in horror, took place on Friday afternoon after Mr and Mrs Botha had presented awards for bravery and meritorious service in the foyer of Unisa's main building.

At the reception following the ceremony, attractive mother-of-three Mrs Hutchings, a statistics lecturer at Unisa, said she saw an "ideal opportunity to make a stand on university freedom."

"It's something that's close to my heart I can't stand to see the way English universities are being attacked"

In a spontaneous burst of anger at the reception, Mrs Hutchings grabbed a tomato in each hand from the buffet table.

"I found two overturned ones I squashed them around until they were really squishy and threw them one at a time at the State President's feet.

"I would like to think they splashed on his shoes, but I really don't know I surprised myself by my involuntary action"

Mrs Hutchings of Parktown, who is married to Professor Graham Hutchings, a chemistry lecturer at Wits, calmly walked away from the splattered tomatoes and the as-tounded presidential couple.

Questioned

She was stopped by guards, taken to the Unisa security offices, questioned and then taken to Pretoria Central Police Station.

Later she was questioned again and escorted home to Johannesburg by the police.

The Hutchings' home was under police guard yesterday. Three patrol cars kept a vigil over her last hours in the country.

Shortly after 6pm, the Hutchings and their three children left by car for Jan Smuts airport followed by two plainclothes policemen in another car.

Mrs Hutchings and her 18-month-old daughter boarded British Airways' 815pm flight for Heathrow, London.

Mr Hutchings and their son and elder daughter are to leave for Britain in a few weeks.

The family had in fact been planning to leave South Africa later this month and had already made packing arrangements.

Mrs Hutchings' last words to the Sunday Times "I would like to come back to South Africa to visit people we've been close to for the six years we've lived here.

"Just because I don't like the government doesn't mean I don't like other things about this country"

TEA
By Doug
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230 B/d ay 4/11/87

THERE IS no refugee problem in Phalaborwa "If you're looking for refugees," said a policeman who rolled back on his heels, smiling, "you must look in Gazankulu. They live in a big circus tent — lots of them"

About 5km outside this neat lowveld town a road turns east towards Lulekani, a Gazankulu village bordering on the Kruger National Park. At the end of the tar road, in a dusty clearing between tree stumps and anthills, sat one of the blue and white tents that has become the badge of the "refugee problem" in Gazankulu.

Inside the tent, one became quickly aware of a subdued chattering noise. To either side of a narrow passageway were dozens of booths built from fertiliser bags and cardboard boxes propped up with sticks.

Inside these booths lay women and children, the spouses and offspring of Mozambican refugees.

Justice and Mavis Timba and their 13-month-old Innocentia occupied one of the 40 booths into which this tent had been divided.

Amid this scene of poverty, clothing seemed quite abundant. The guide noticed this, saying "People from SA are helping them."

He said there were "1 000 something people" at Lulekani, and that the tent had been erected in January this year.

Justice and Mavis Timba would have encountered problems had they tried to become refugees in white SA. And they could not have taken refuge in Lebowa. But they need not cross the Kruger Park in vain if they seek sanctuary in Gazankulu. This is precisely what thousands of Mozambicans have chosen to do.

The refugees are Shangaan Mozambicans. Some of them come from towns and villages that have been gunned into oblivion by men the Mozambican government calls "bandits".

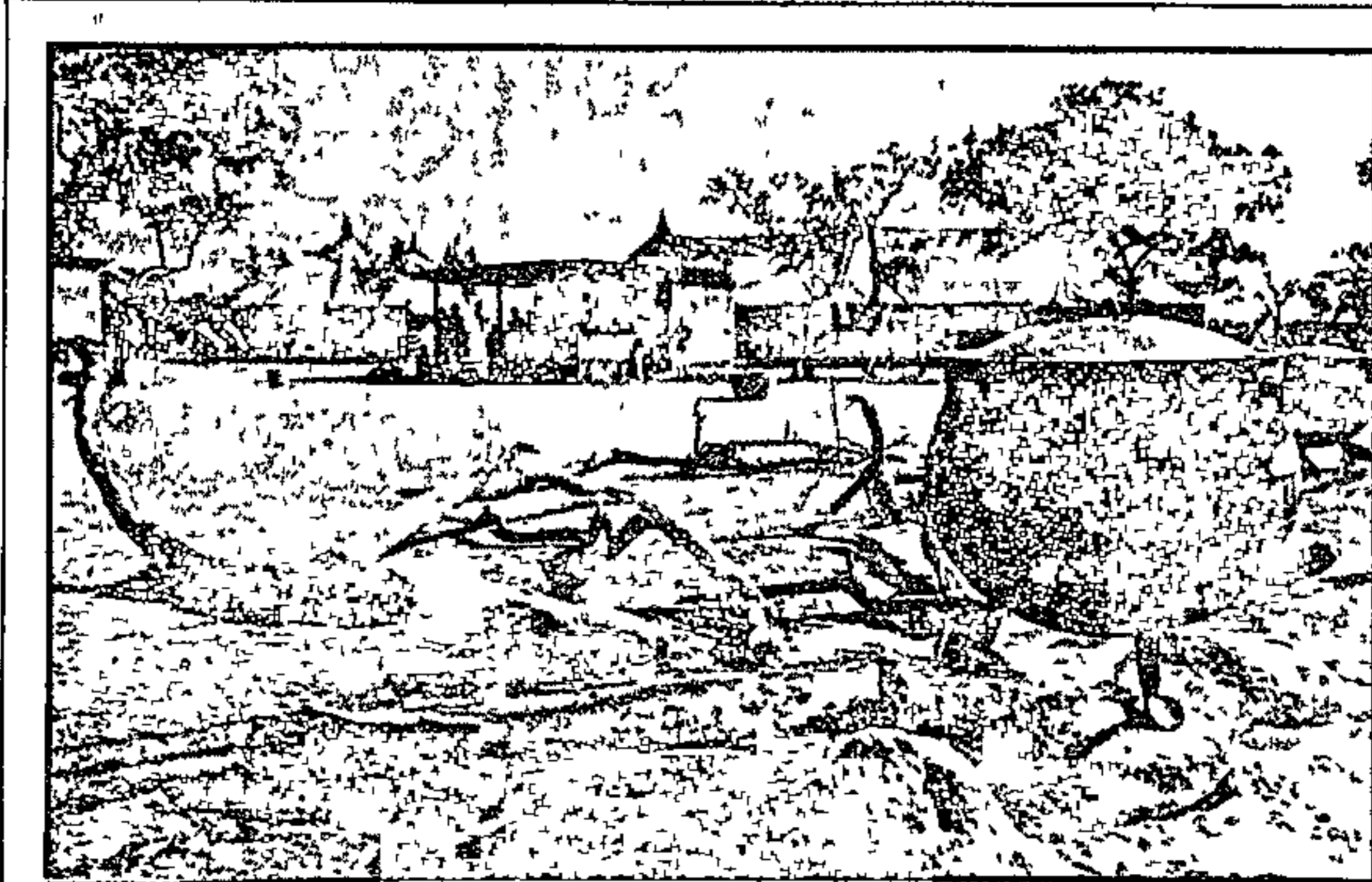
Fortunately for the Shangaans, the people who live in the "national state" of Gazankulu happen to speak their language. This is a happy coincidence and an important factor in the "refugee problem".

In an area where pieces of Gazankulu and Lebowa are scattered like so much geographic seed between sections of the north-eastern Transvaal, only Gazankulu has a refugee problem.

To date 3 131 refugees have made their home at Lulekani since the start of the year. Their arrival, and presence, is meticulously documented by Elliot Seerane, a 30-year-old medical technician who examines blood smears of new arrivals for malaria.

"Three or four or 10 can arrive each day," said Seerane. By far the majority are men and women over the age of 15. "Two hundred have arrived so far this month, and we've had two malaria positives."

He called Abel Ndlovu, 35, and Rameka Luake, "19 or 20," into his office where he asked them questions for my benefit, pointing occasionally at the cluster of "circus tents" in a dustbowl in the dis-



□ HOME IS ... the circus-tented refugee village of Lulekani

Where home is now a circus tent

The flood of Mozambican refugees into Gazankulu has brought a crop of social and other problems to the region, reports PATRICK BULGER in the first article in a two-part series. Pictures by Phillip Littleton

tance

Ndlovu said he crossed the game reserve in three days "with my own food because we were afraid of war", and because "the Machangas killed some of us".

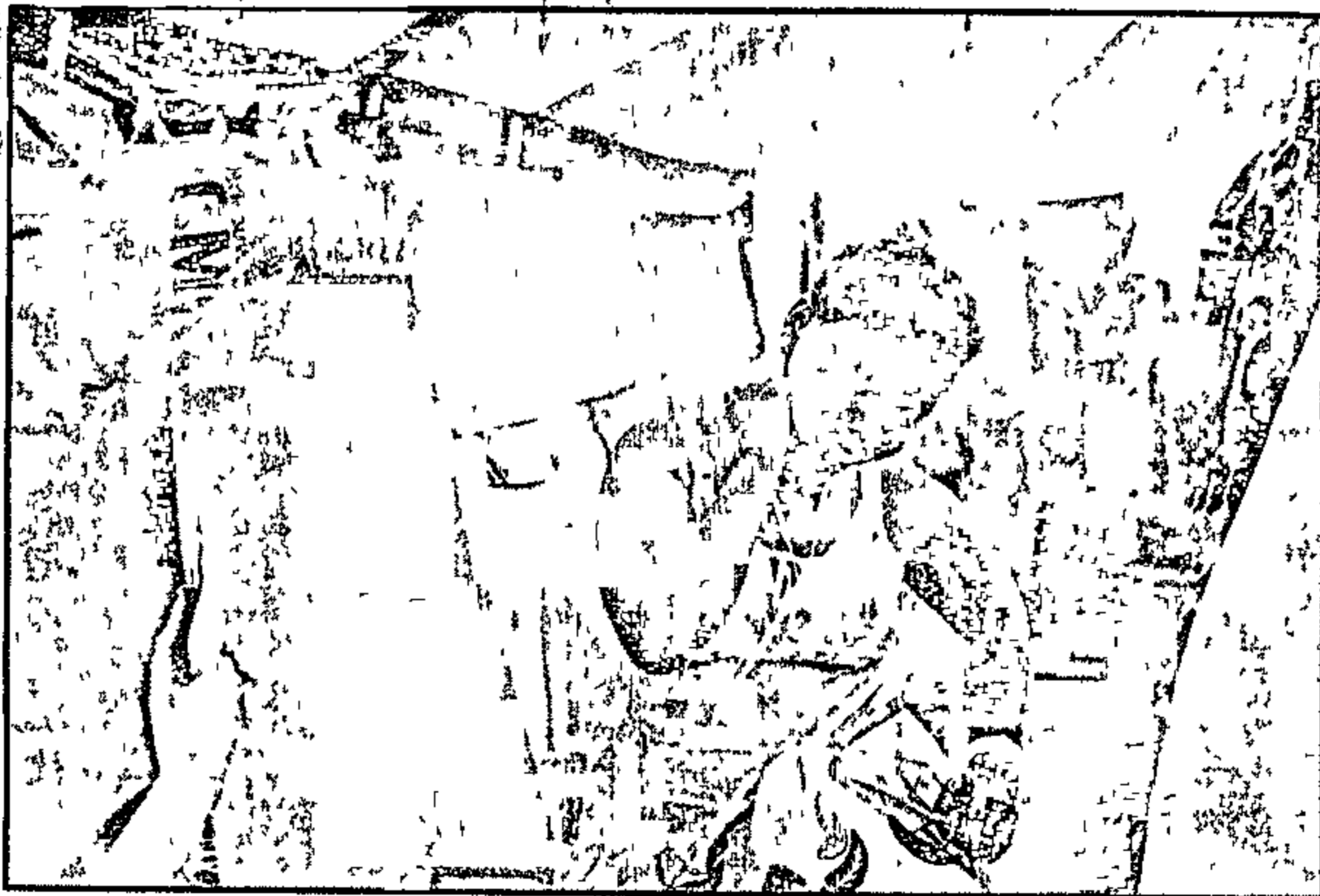
When they had left, Seerane said that while many offered the war as

their reason for becoming refugees, this was often not true.

"They come to us because they are given things for free. If you give them a mug they won't use it. They will put it away and keep it for when they go back to Mozambique."

"But when you ask them why they have come, they say they are afraid of war. They say there is a shortage of food and washing powder in Mozambique."

Later, standing in the middle of an open tent with people lying out of the sun on strips of cardboard all



□ HOME IS ... for this refugee, a booth made of cardboard and fertiliser bags off a passageway

around, Seerane mused aloud on the real "refugee problem" in Lulekani particularly and in Gazankulu generally.

"The people at the village are very worried about the refugees. They say it is not fair because they get their food for free. They ask 'why don't these people have to buy their food?'"

Lulekani is one of the villages that makes up a constellation of mini welfare states where food, clothing and shelter are simply handed out.

Both the refugee authorities and the SA Police prevent these people from taking up lawful employment, thereby permanently damning them to being receivers of handouts in the most comprehensive sense.

The operation is kept ticking over by the regular food parcels — mealie meal and soup — handed out by Operation Hunger and other philanthropic organisations. These food gifts now sustain some 17 000 people in the camps alongside, yet physically separate, from 41 villages in Gazankulu.

Seerane mentioned one man who was told, after a day's work in the "village" (as opposed to the camp) of Lulekani, that he could not be paid "because you get food free from the health centre".

These are the things Seerane spoke about as the row of workless young men grew at the side of the tent to look in at us.

Sister Agnes, who helps run the Roman Catholic mission outside Acornhoek, said she preferred not to talk about camps — they are "villages," she insisted.

At first Sister Agnes did not want to speak. Because the refugee story had been "done," she had had a good deal to do with journalists and had tired of them.

But over tea the little nun spoke with pride about the proliferation of villages and the church's role in sustaining them. But she feared the growing tensions between sojourners and locals.

What about integration?

That was not possible, said Sister Agnes, because the refugees had no cash. At one of the water distribution points locals deliberately muddied the source — just one indication of rising tensions.

The "problem" is not without benefits to the Gazankulu government. The Catholic-Operation Hunger missionary effort attempts to feed all the children in the area, but only refugee adults receive free food.

It has started its own schools. The villages even have their own public relations officer, a former Johannesburg journalist, Sam Nzima.

To get to his 'Chicago Bar Lounge' one travels through towns with names like Kildare, Cunninghammoor, Belfast and Cork. Sam himself lives in Lilydale. But he was in Cape Town on business.

One of his helpers, a teacher named Patrick, said he could not speak about refugees. "There is too much politics," he explained with a sigh.

Migration drain continues apace

GERALD REILLY 5/11/87

PRETORIA — SA's migration drain continued at nearly 4 000 a month for the first nine months of the year, according to Central Statistical Services

Immigrants totalled 5 324 in the January-September period and emigrants 9 302 — a loss of 3 978

In the nine months the country lost 1 659 professional, semi-professional and technical workers. Of that number 318 were engineers, 61 doctors, 17 medical specialists, 13 dentists, 212 educationists, and 157 accountants

Meanwhile, the number of tourists from abroad increased by 45 000 to 492 313 in the period (236) B/day

Who's Who catches up with brain drain ^{B/day} 11/11/87

SA'S talent drain is given graphic illustration by the inclusion for the first time of a new chapter in the Who's Who of Southern Africa titled Who's Where England is now home to former Leyland SA MD David Beck, former Hill Samuel MD Hamish Donaldson, author Shirley Eskapa, former dean of the UCT Graduate School of Business Meyer Feldberg and former deputy CEO of Sa-

MANDY JEAN WOODS

fren Charles Fiddian-Green
Gone to the US are Pact soloist Susan Braatvedt, theatrical producers Joan Brickhill and Louis Burke, former US SA Foundation representative John Chettle, former Sage financial services MD Denis Kaplan, former Sage Life MD Ian Solomon and former Bryanston PFP MP

Horace van Rensburg. (236)

Recent departures include businesswoman Sandra van der Merwe, television presenter Michael de Morgan, jockey Muis Roberts, former PFP city councillor Mike Sutherland, former Sabel MD Etienne de Villiers, actress Dudu Mkhize, athlete Bob de la Motta and scriptwriter John Cundill

236

STRA 18/11/87

More than 180 000 white South African adults intend leaving the country within the next five years, according to a Market Research Africa Omnipoll.

The poll, based on interviews with a representative sample of 1 000 urban white adults in August this year, claimed 139 000 see themselves as living overseas and 25 000 elsewhere in Africa within the next five years.

These figures, however, represent 5 percent of the population, down from 8 percent two years ago.

5 percent of white adults intend leaving, poll shows

The intention to leave the country is seemingly related directly to household income.

Only 3 percent of those with an average monthly household income of less than R2 500 wish to leave, as opposed to 9 percent from the category where household incomes exceed R4 000.

The poll found the younger generation the least settled, 9 percent of 16 to 24-year-olds

are considering leaving, as against 3 percent of people over 50.

The possible brain drain is much higher in metropolitan areas (9 percent) than in small towns (2 percent). It is strongest in Natal (11 percent) and lowest (2 percent) in the Free State, where the main attraction is the rest of Africa rather than overseas. — Sapa.

Emigrants shun 'Who's Where' now

By Melane Gosling

Prominent people who have joined the "chicken run" are so determined to cut ties with South Africa that they have threatened to sue the publishers of "Who's Who in Southern Africa" if they dare include them in the book's new section for those who have taken the gap - "Who's Where".

18/11/67

SMC

Miss Lise Essberger, who completed the compilation of the local "Who's Who", said about 100 former South Africans, now living overseas, had refused to be included in the book.

"Those who had left for political reasons just did not want to be associated with South Africa at all. Even when we explained that we were including the "Who's Where" section simply for informative purposes, many flatly refused and some threatened to sue us

"Those who objected were left out," Miss Essberger said

About 100 names appear in the new "emigrants" section, only a quarter of those the publishers intended to include

Miss Essberger said she decided to include the new section after reading a newspaper article on the large exodus of prominent people from the country.

"We felt people here wanted to know where they were now"

"Who's Who in Southern Africa" will be published at the end of next week

160 000 whites DD. (236) want to leave

JOHANNESBURG — More than 160 000 white South African adults intend leaving within the next five years, according to Market Research Africa's Omnipoll

The poll, based on interviews with a representative sample of 1 000 urban white adults in August this year, claimed 139 000 see themselves as living overseas and 25 000 elsewhere in Africa within the next five years

These figures represent five per cent of the population, down from eight per cent two years ago

The intention to leave the country is seemingly directly related to household income. Only three per cent of those with an average household monthly income of less than R2 500 wish to leave as opposed to nine per cent from the category where household incomes exceed R4 000

The poll found the younger generation the least settled — nine per cent of 16 to 24-year-olds are considering leaving, as against three per cent of people over 50

The possible brain drain is much higher in metropolitan areas (nine per cent) than in small towns (two per cent) and is strongest in Natal (11 per cent) and lowest (two per cent) in the Orange Free State, where the main attraction is the rest of Africa rather than overseas — Sapa

(236) 4891
21/1/87

'Flood' of tourists expected

Natal beaches, with a few exceptions, are ready for the annual holiday influx from the Transvaal

This message was relayed loud and clear by holiday resorts where work has been going on round the clock to clear the refuse caused by Natal's devastating floods

Says the mayor of Umhlanga, Mr Harry Reynolds "We've had our fair share of flooding. We could have cut our lawns with pool cleaners. But through aggressive action, we've overcome it all"

The Umhlanga borough, which at-

tracts more than 100 000 upmarket tourists each year, formed an emergency management team after they were informed by the Provincial Administration that no help would be forthcoming to restore the beaches to their previous peak condition

A daunting task because it involved clearing debris, carried down by the Umgeni and Tongaat Rivers, that varied from 35 m tree-trunks to animal carcasses

"Removing an ox from the beach presents a very specific problem," Mr John Bannerman, chief of the Protection Services of Umhlanga, said at a press conference this week.

"We also had to conduct the clear-

SARA MARTIN

up operation as soon as possible in the interest of public health because of the pungent smell that was developing and the accumulation of flies"

For this task the Umhlanga council enlisted all available manpower and equipment at its disposal and hired extra payloaders at an additional cost of R40 000

At this stage the clearing operations along the beach are almost complete and only the occasional log carried in by the tide is a reminder of the floods

The 18 shark nets along the popular

holiday resort area have been replaced after mountainous seas and the vast quantities of debris resulted in the complete bunching of the nets. The adverse surf conditions and the debris prevented the Sharks Board from attending to these nets for 10 days from the end of September to the beginning of October

"Since we installed the nets on October 9 we have not encountered any further problems, nor are any envisaged for the holiday season," said Mr Graeme Charter, assistant director of operations for the Natal Sharks Board.

Fears that the sea water is still heavily polluted and causing health

problems like septic sores to bathers, have been dispelled by Mr Reynolds

"Our environmental officers take readings daily and we are confident that the pollution problem, even though it has not been entirely eliminated, is under control"

A problem that Umhlanga and other main holiday resorts along the coast have to face is the debris carried by the tides from beaches that do not fall under their jurisdiction

But according to the MP for Umhlanga, Mr Remer Schoeman, the problem could be rectified soon. The Administrator of Natal has recently indicated he is considering allocating funds to normalise the situation

Durban wakes up from the nightmare

Mention the word "floods" to anyone in Durban and a kind of dullness fills his eyes. The nightmares of the September floods still cause pain

But with typical Durban determination, the people of the city, big and small, have united to ensure the city presents its usual carefree face to the thousands of holidaymakers who arrive for the Christmas holidays

The city is a hive of activity as hotel facades are given a new lustre and polish and construction workers bustle on a R500-million project to give Durban a facelift

The beaches have been cleared of all debris and 140 000 cu m of sand will be delivered in the next few days to replace that lost by the floods

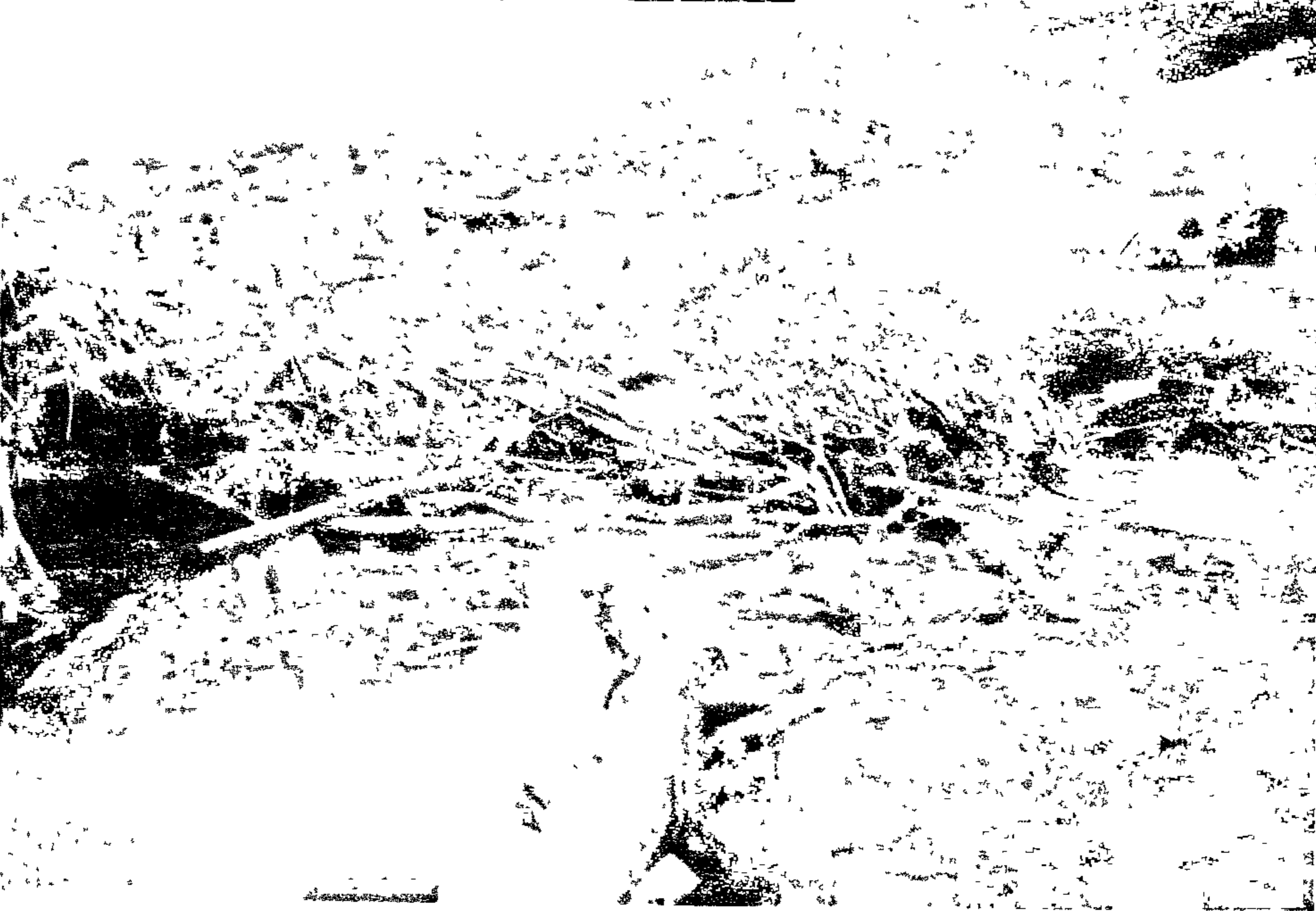
New look

Plans to transform the beachfront were delayed by a few weeks, but generally they were not affected by the floods

The central beach area of the Marine Parade, with its new entertainment centre, elaborate paving and landscaping, will boast another six pools by the time the holiday season reaches its height.

Besides nightclubs, entertainment highlights the city has in store for holidaymakers include the electronic show, "The Pyramid of Lights", and motocross and lifesaving championships.

Movement within the city will be made easier by a shuttle bus service operating between the beachfront and the CBD throughout the day



BEFORE AND AFTER: A ravaged beach after the October floods. It was a nightmare, but the people of Durban and the surrounding areas have not let it get them down. A look at the second photograph clearly shows this.

Still 5 danger-spots

Five beaches along the Natal coast are still suffering from flood damage and have been declared unsafe for swimming

They are Ifafa, Mtwalume, Zinkwazi, Blythdale and Mzamba in the Transkei

"We advised the local authorities to close the bathing areas because they are dangerous to holidaymakers," said Mr Graeme Charter, Assistant Director Operations, Natal Sharks Board

He added, however, that the Natal Sharks Board aimed to open the areas for the holiday season.

Bridging the gaps

DURBAN — Two huge cranes were used to lift the first of four 66 t concrete beams into place during repairs to the flood-damaged bridge at La Mercy yesterday

It has taken the contractors, Stefanutti Construction (Pty) Ltd, less than a month to make the beams, which will bridge the gaps left by the flood waters

The 32 m-long beams were poured and stressed on site and the contractors hope to complete the repairs as soon as possible to cater for the holiday traffic to the North Coast — Sapa

City Hall only just escaped a wetting

DURBAN — The city centre came within a metre of being flooded "right up to the City Hall" by water overflowing from the Umgeni River during the Natal flood disaster, a report disclosed yesterday

City engineer Mr Don MacLeod said a portion of the R30 million that it will cost the city to repair damages reflected the loss in income through cuts in water and electricity during the floods

However, the bulk would be repair costs and the council would lodge a claim with the provincial authorities for anything that was not insurable

"What the outcome of the claim will be we don't know. What is left outstanding will be the burden of the ratepayer"

Mr MacLeod said Durban Corporation and South African Transport Services (Sats) staff members went without sleep to prevent the CBD being flooded the night the river rose to its highest level

THREAT

The flood waters threatened to sweep down a section of railway track near King's Park and into the city

Plans were made to block the track to prevent this happening and while Mr MacLeod's department monitored the water levels constantly, Sats workers started preparing to block the tracks with sandbags

Further disaster was averted when the river reached its major flood level — just a metre from where it would have flooded the city up to the City Hall — Sapa



CAPE TOWN

Tourist bonanza

Cape Town is gearing up for what promises to be one of its best Christmas holiday seasons yet

The signs are all there for an exceptionally early start to what is customarily the city's most profitable season

All hotels from three-star establishments and up were 80% booked in October, which is "on the shoulder of the season" Two to five-star hotels, measured in terms of bed occupancies, are more than 80% booked for November — the official start to the season

But surveys show that the vast majority of visitors stay with relatives or friends, in rooms or holiday flats — a trend which is not easily measured in accommodation terms Only a small percentage book into hotels

Despite this constraint, Captour MD John Robert's "gut feel" is that there will be 20% more visitors in Cape Town this year than last

The season usually lasts from December to about the middle of May November is not normally a busy month, but this year, says Robert, hotels and business catering for the tourist industry are busier than ever Captour's Cape Town office is feeling the strain, while the Johannesburg office is processing an "incredible" number of inquiries

Robert says "there isn't a car left to rent" and the season has not yet properly started When it does, he expects the city to be rushed off its feet

"We are expecting a bonanza Tourists will probably spend about R120m in December and January and about R400m in the whole Cape Province"

The whole Cape coastal region should share in the benefits Towns like Mossel Bay, George, Wilderness, Knysna, Strand, Plettenberg Bay, Port Elizabeth and East London should also experience an improvement

In Cape Town itself festivities will probably last longer than usual as the Diaz and Huguenot festivals this year coincide with the Cape Festival The first two commemorate historical events, but the Cape Festival is an annual event principally aimed at lengthening the tourist season

There have been some changes in tourism trends Robert says Cape Town no longer



Cape Town ... looking for bargains on Greenmarket Square

draws most of its visitors from overseas — as it did until 1982 South Africans are now the most frequent visitors Last year demand for four and five-star accommodation was boosted when local tourists "discovered their own country, and the Cape in particular, because the falling rand made overseas holidays expensive"

Robert regards the encouraging climb in domestic tourism as a healthy development as he sees foreign tourists as transient visitors "They are the cherry on top A country's tourist infrastructures must be maintained for domestic tourists"

Nevertheless, latest SA Tourism Board statistics show there was a 13,5% increase in foreign visitors, including those from Africa,

in the first nine months of the year Their numbers increased by 45 277 to 492 313, compared with 447 036 in the same period last year Tourists from Europe increased by 21 899 or 16,6%, the UK posted a 30% increase and, although off a low base, visitors from Australia jumped by 70%

In September alone foreign tourism was up by 21 899 visitors or 16,6%, excluding those from Africa The visitor total of 132 116 in September 1986 was surpassed by this year's 154 015

While his views are bound to be fiercely contested by Durban's

Publicity Association, Robert firmly believes that increased popularity of the whole Cape coastal region indicates that it is becoming SA's premier holiday destination

He also sees significant changes in the pattern of local tourism

"Tourists are no longer content to travel 800 km, 1 000 km or 1 600 km and visit just one resort," he says

"If they travel that far, they feel they must visit the whole region, be it the western Cape, northern Natal or the southern Natal coastal area"

The upshot, he says, is that "we will have to market regions, not towns or cities." Improved marketing of package tours is therefore in the offing

CAF Trip 3/2/87
**Student
emigration**

survey 236
WALZ *1986*

PORT ELIZABETH — A significant proportion of male students at Rhodes University intend emigrating from South Africa

The survey indicates that more than half the students who responded to the questionnaire were contemplating emigrating from South Africa once they had completed their studies

Of those who were contemplating leaving, 56% were motivated by conscription as either the sole reason or one of the reasons for wanting to leave the country

A total of 476 (30%) students responded to the questionnaire, which was distributed to 1 579 male students

Less people are leaving SA — CSS

PRETORIA — SA's regular migration — sparked off by the deteriorating political climate of the mid-1980s — has shown a reversal, according to figures released yesterday by the Central Statistical Service in Pretoria

Its "chicken run" survey showed the country gained 109 residents in October this year compared with a net loss of 440 in October last year

This was due to a marked downswing in emigration numbers, and an increase in immigrants.

Emigrants in October dropped to 617 from 1 068, while immigrants swelled to 726 from 628

The January to October figures showed the country's net loss for the period decreased to 3 869 residents from 5 852 for the same period last year.

Foreign tourists to SA increased to 58 710 in October from 54 763 in October 1986, but South Africans on overseas visits decreased to 36 985 from 38 375

Of the 617 emigrants, 243 were economically active, and 105 professionals. A total of 211 emigrated to the UK, 263 to Australia, 235 to New Zealand, and 23 to the US.

Most immigrants came from the UK and then Zimbabwe, 323 immigrants were economically active and 103 professionals. — Sapa.

236
\$ / day
4/12/87

CAPE TOWN —
The "brain
drain" of young
professionals
from SA. is be-
ginning to create
a serious staff-
ing problem at some universi-
ties

'Brain drain' hits varsities

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

They attribute the cause of
the "brain drain" mainly to the
lack of confidence

And, they stress the problem
facing the universities is exac-
erbated by the inability to com-
pete with the private sector in
salaries and service benefits

This situation is approaching
a crisis, warn the deans of three
of the University of Cape Town's
(UCT) faculties most affected —
medicine, engineering and com-
merce

Professors George Dall, John
Martin and Leon Kritzinger sug-
gest the "crisis" holds serious
implications for the short as
well as long-term future of a
country which has a serious
shortage of professional skills

Kritzinger, commerce faculty
dean, notes that aside from the
obvious reasons for the "drain-
"another factor has been the de-
ferment of national service

Political comment in this issue by Ken Owen. Newsbills by Gerald Prosalendis. Headlines and sub-editing by Gordon Amos. All of Times Media Ltd. 11 Diagonal Street, Johannesburg.

Rhodes male students: 53% may emigrate

A HIGH proportion of male students at Rhodes University intend emigrating after completing their studies

According to research conducted by the Rhodes University Department of Journalism and Media Studies, more than half the 476 male students who responded to the questionnaire contemplated emigrating

3/12/87

236 bus/day

Own Correspondent

Of these, 56% were fully or partially motivated by conscription

47% of the those who replied to the questionnaire intended staying in SA, while 53% contemplated leaving
 Of the 53% who were contemplating emigration, 19% of the respondents said

they would definitely leave the country after their studies and the remaining 34% were considering it

Of the 53% who were contemplating emigration, 28% were contemplating doing so solely to avoid conscription
 Out of the 19% who were definitely leaving, 66% were motivated by a desire to avoid military service

(236) B/dam 2/11/87

Fewer actuaries left SA but ...

Emigrating CAs now also part of SA's brain-drain

CHARTERED accountants are leaving the country in droves, but the serious "brain-drain" of actuaries seems to have slowed.

This emerged from figures provided by professional bodies

A Public Accountants and Auditors Board spokesperson said 67 practising CAs had emigrated this year, compared with 28 for the same period last year

In 1986, 567 candidates passed the board exam and qualified as CAs, while 561 passed in 1987.

Transvaal Society of Chartered Accountants spokesman M J van Rensburg estimated an average of 14 practising and non-practising CAs had left the Transvaal every month during 1987

About 40 of the 150 practising actuaries left SA last year to end January. The number emigrating has dropped to 10 so far this year

About 19 actuaries qualified in 1986 and 13 have qualified this year.

HELEN WISHART

Institute and Faculty of Actuaries SA education representative Mary Hill said an increasingly number of students appeared to be enrolling for university actuarial courses, rather than for the institute exams. There were presently about 150 institute/faculty students on her books.

Meanwhile, CIS CE Alan Barrable said there had been a 20% increase in student registration numbers for the SA Institute of Chartered Secretaries exams compared with last year's figures — 5 700 students to end September compared with 4 800 for the same period last year

Barrable said this was "a positive sign for the short to medium term future of SA business"

Reasons for the increase included "the vacuum created by emigration" and "the extent to which the institute has repositioned itself over the past 12 months".

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Emigration from SA drops

PRETORIA — Emigration from South Africa — sparked off by the deteriorating political climate of the mid-1980's — has shown a reversal, according to figures released by the Central Statistical Service in Pretoria yesterday

Its regular migration survey showed that the country gained 109 residents in October this year compared with a net loss of 440 in October last year

This was due to a marked downswing in

the number of emigrants, and a respectable increase in immigrants

Emigrants in October dropped to 617 from 1 068, while immigrants swelled to 726 from 628

The January to October figures showed that the country's net loss for the period decreased from 5 852 to 3 869 residents when compared to the same period last year

Foreign tourists to South Africa increased

from 54 763 in October 1986 to 58 710 in October this year, but South Africans on overseas visits decreased to 36 985 from 38 375

Of the 617 emigrants, 243 were economically active, and 105 were professionals

A total of 211 emigrated to the UK, 263 to Australia, 235 to New Zealand, and 23 to the US

The UK contributed most immigrants, 234, and Zimbabwe second at 183 — Sapa

Daily Dispatch
Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — A significant proportion of male students at Rhodes University intend emigrating from South Africa after completing their studies.

Of those who are eligible for conscription a desire to avoid conscription into the South African Defence Force is the primary motivating factor

These are some of the findings of a research project, conducted in the Rhodes University Department of Journalism and Media Studies, into whether a desire to avoid compulsory military service is a motivating factor in decisions to emigrate

The results of a survey which formed part of the project indicate that more than half the students who responded to the questionnaire were contemplating emigrating from South Africa once they had completed their studies

Of those who were contemplating leaving, 56 per cent were motivated by conscription as

Students plan to emigrate — Rhodes poll

236 pp
3/12/87

either the sole reason or one of the reasons for wanting to leave the country

A total of 476 (30 per cent) students responded to the questionnaire, which was distributed to every male student (1579) on the campus

The results can be summarised as follows

47 per cent of the those who replied to the questionnaire intended staying in South Africa, while 53 per cent were contemplating emigration

Of the 53 per cent who were contemplating emigration, 19 per cent of the respondents said they would definitely be leaving the country after their studies and the remaining 34 per cent indicated they were considering leaving, but were uncertain as to whether they would or would not stay in South Africa

Of the 56 per cent who were contemplating emigration, 28 per cent were contemplating

doing so solely to avoid conscription, while a further 28 per cent had conscription as one of their reasons and 44 per cent were not motivated by conscription

Out of the 34 per cent who were considering leaving, 52 per cent were considering doing so in order to avoid military service

Out of the 19 per cent who were definitely leaving, 66 per cent were motivated by a desire to avoid military service

A further breakdown reveals that of those considering leaving, 74,5 per cent are undergraduates and 25,5 per cent are postgraduates

Of those definitely leaving, 83 per cent are

undergraduates and 17 per cent are postgraduates

"These figures represent a startling number of skilled or degreed men who are contemplating emigration and indicates clearly the effect conscription is having on the professional—service sector, into which these skills would be fed," the report says

In response to a further question on whether military service should be compulsory or not, 64,3 per cent said it should not be compulsory, while 25,3 per cent indicated that conscription should be compulsory and 10 per cent were uncertain whether or not it should be compulsory

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