

POPULATION - MIGRATION

1991

WHITE FLIGHT FROM AFRICA

SITWes 6/1/91

236

MAY BE OVER

AT the time of decolonisation there were nearly three million whites in Africa north of South Africa and Namibia. A decade after independence more than two million of them — just over three quarters — had left.

The majority headed for Europe — mainly France, Portugal and Belgium — Britain, other Commonwealth countries, South Africa and Israel. A large number of Asians also left Kenya, Uganda and Malawi.

The phenomenon of "Euro-flight" was not universal, however. Four African countries — Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone, Djibouti and Senegal — increased their white populations after independence.

In a number of others, the white populations increased after some time had lapsed following independence. These replacement gains represent considerable white population growth.

In addition to the four cases of uninterrupted gains referred to earlier, "replacement gains" occurred in Algeria, Mozambique, Zaire, Zimbabwe, Kenya and Angola. The total of these gains amount to 243 500 people.

The ratio between these and the 2.1-million "Euroflighters" is approximately 1.9. That means that for every white person settling in Africa since independence, nine whites left. The general picture is therefore of a white exodus on a massive scale, despite the fact over half-a-million never left.

Why? What explains Euro-flight? And what is the outlook for southern Africa — particularly, Namibia and South Africa, the "whitest" region on the continent. Also, why have some never left and why are whites now returning to Africa?

Fears

The following statistics offer useful perspectives: in Namibia, whites represent 6.7 percent of the total population. In South Africa, the figure is 13 percent.

In the rest of Africa, percentages are very low: the Ivory Coast 0.5 percent; Kenya 0.2 percent; Zaire 0.2 percent and Zimbabwe 1 percent.

The only exception is Djibouti where whites make up 9 percent of the population. France's security interests in the Gulf of Aden explains this presence.

There are many reasons why whites left Africa in such large numbers. These are easy to enumerate, but more difficult to explain.

WILLIE BREYTENBACH tracks down the fate of a continent's lost tribes

The reasons usually allude to fears, but not necessarily in all cases. Other reasons may be unwillingness to relinquish control and privilege and the assessment that reconciliation after the usual confrontations during colonisation and decolonisation is impossible.

But the fears are more pervasive. There are five typical fears: of drastic suffering; of declining law and order; of loss of status and influence; of expendability through Africanisation or affirmative action; and fear of revenge.

Many of these white fears proved to be unfounded, for example, in the case of revenge. Despite the anti-colonial and often anti-white rhetoric, the dictum of "one settler, one bullet" turned out more slogan than slaughter.

Massacre

This does not mean that violence was absent. In Morocco Jews were attacked; in Algeria French settlers were murdered during the Philippeville massacre; in Kenya there was the Mau Mau rebellion; in Zaire women and children were brutalised, in Rhodesia indiscriminate attacks were made on white farmers and missionaries; and in Angola and Mozambique farm houses were attacked and convoys ambushed.

By and large, however, these were atrocities perpetrated in war. The only place where organised genocide took place was in Zanzibar, where 5 000 Arabs were murdered during the Afro-Shirazi uprisings of 1964. Whites never suffered a similar fate anywhere on the continent.

But even where guerrilla wars were fought, many whites stayed on to fight. Departure came only afterwards. In a sense, therefore, whites feared warfare much less than the consequences of black rule.

This brings us to the other fears — uncertainties about black rule. Many were phoney, for example, the fear of "drastic suffering".

The fact that 500 407 whites out of the original 2.8-million in Africa stayed — and more than 243 000 joined in since independence — is sufficient evidence that this fear is grossly exaggerated.

Other fears were more realistic; loss of status and influence,

and of expendability, proved true. In fact, many whites became redundant, economically and politically.

Interestingly, this affected the lower echelons of white societies more severely than the rest. Algeria, Zaire and Senegal are cases in point.

What accounted for the "stayers"?

There appears to be four reasons why Africa is becoming a more "white friendly" place.

These are:

- Reconciliation: many African statesmen such as Jomo Kenyatta, Houphouët Boigny, King Sobhuza, Seretse Khama and, of late, Sam Nujoma have made reconciliation a high priority.

- Relevance: many whites adjusted their political attitudes — indeed became studiously apolitical.

- Nation-building: in many cases the new governments went out of their way to placate white interests and appointed white ministers.

- Globalisation: many foreign aid agencies are now insisting on "democratisation" as a condition for assistance. They also insist on private enterprise — thus reopening Africa for "white" investment and business.

Cost

All these things do not mean that Africa is now being recolonised. It does mean, however, that Africa is becoming a more "white friendly" place. This time with the tacit approval of Africans and the international community.

In this respect, Robert Mugabe's decision to "nationalise" white farms in Zimbabwe is clearly out of step. No matter how pressing the need for land redistribution in that country, his decision will be frowned upon.

It may cost him dearly, especially in an age when donors won't approve of what he is doing. Food production and the recognition of rights, including property rights, are far too important to be ignored. If anything, this is the lesson for the 90s.

- Professor Breytenbach is from Stellenbosch's department of political studies. This article is based on extensive comparative research on whites in Africa.

(236)
S/Times 3/24/91
**More on
the move**

FOREIGN tourism to SA increased by 15,6% to 930 393 in 1989 compared with the previous year

Central Statistical Service says the number of SA residents travelling abroad rose from 556 000 in 1988 to 569 000 in 1989

The net result of immigration and emigration was a gain of 6 359 in 1989 compared with 2 633 in the previous year

SA back on tourist map ^{Star 7/2/91} Durr ²³⁶

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Political changes in South Africa have put the country back on the international tourist map, said Trade, Industry and Tourism Minister Kent Durr

Mr Durr, ambassador-delegate to London, was speaking at the Mount Nelson hotel where it was announced that an international hotel

group, Orient Express Hotels, had taken over a controlling interest in Fancourt, an elite golfing resort near George

Fancourt features a 27-hole golf course designed by Gary Player, a luxury hotel and freehold private lodges costing up to R1,5 million

Mr Durr described the investment as a "sign of the growing inclusion of South Africa on the world tourism agenda"

and a "vote of confidence in the new South Africa by a leading player in the world tourism market".

Figures showed that about one million foreigners visited the country last year.

"It is a magic figure that will create a new basis from which to grow and we expect two million visitors by the end of the century," he said

More airlines to operate in SA - Durr

Star 7/2/91
CAPE TOWN — Two more international carriers — Austrian Airways and Hong Kong's Cathay Pacific Airlines — are to start services to South Africa this year as the country's diplomatic, trade and tourist relations with the world improve.

The latest boost, announced last night by Minister of Trade and Industry and Tourism, Kent Durr, comes amid indications that South Africa attracted "well over" one million tourists last year, half from Africa.

This "magic figure", Mr Durr said, would create a new basis for growth in tourism.

Gearing up

SAA is gearing itself for major expansions in expectation of the lifting of sanctions — which will see the airline flying to Australia and the US again.

An SAA spokesman yesterday said the airline was buying 11 new aircraft following indications by the Australian government that direct flights by SAA to Australia could resume soon.

The Star's Foreign Service in Perth reports that SAA's regional manager for the south-west Pacific, Trevor Henry, predicts flights will resume "within weeks" — Political Correspondent, Pretoria Correspondent

Aussie govt to ease visa restrictions

Star Foreign Service

Star 7/2/91
MELBOURNE — The Australian government plans to relax tough and time-consuming visa restrictions on South Africans visiting Australia.

For more than five years South Africans wanting visitor or business visas have had to have their applications processed through the Australian High Commission in London.

This was because of an Australian ban on consular facilities at its embassy in Pretoria as part of sanctions against apartheid.

The ban meant inconvenience and delays of up to six months in getting visas approved.

The Australian Foreign Minister, Senator Gareth Evans, said the first sanction to be eased would be in the areas of people-to-people relations.

Sports

LONDON — International moves to break down sanctions against South Africa gained momentum yesterday when the Commonwealth Secretariat confirmed that a special meeting of the nine-member Foreign Ministers Committee on South Africa would take place in London next week.

British Prime Minister John Major and, for the first time, his Australian counterpart, Bob Hawke, are putting pressure on the Commonwealth to ease sanctions and boycotts, particu-

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Firm explains cooking oil spill on dam

By Jacqueline Myburgh

Mechanical failure and a thunderstorm were responsible for the cooking oil spill at an Edenvale Dam on Friday, Epic Oil managing director Trevor Wilkinson said yesterday.

At least three birds have died and fish are endangered as a result of the 75 000-litre sunflower seed oil spillage.

Mr Wilkinson said there was a total work stayaway at Epic that day, and the staff handling the oil when the accident occurred were voluntary workers.

The spill took place while oil was being pumped from a tanker into a storage tank. A pump system failed and oil was siphoned back on to the siding.

"Before the staff could react, there was a storm which washed the spilled oil into the stormwater drainage system."

Epic staff, in conjunction with the Edenvale Municipality, Department of Water Affairs and an expert on oil spillages, Greg Parton, have recovered most of the 15-ton spillage. A scientific adviser to Epic said there were no signs of dead fish.

Yesterday, 35 drums of oil which had been siphoned out of the dam stood on the banks.

Resident Peter Coates said he took a walk around the dam every morning, but now the smell had become unbearable.

He also remarked upon the disappearance of a family of Egyptian geese from the dam.

● Edenvale town clerk Pieter Jacobs said he was satisfied with the cleaning-up operations, and believed the spill would not have any long-term effects.

Heal
rubb

Airlift plans for Maputo refugees

MAPUTO - The office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees plans to airlift 120 South African refugees to Tanzania, the UNHCR representative in Maputo said yesterday

Emmanuel Owusu said the refugees, mostly youths, were living in cramped conditions in Mozambique's capital after fleeing fighting in Natal

The refugees were being moved to attend schools in Tanzania set up by the African National Congress

"There is nothing for them to do here and we want to move them as soon as possible," Owusu said.

Hundreds of South Africans sought refuge in neighbouring states in recent months from political violence which has claimed more than 2 000 lives since mid-1990 - Sapa-Reuter

(3) The various attorneys-general have indicated that, in the light of the State President's indication that the relevant legislation will be repealed during this session of Parliament, no further prosecutions will be instituted against persons contravening the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), prior to the repeal thereof. The attorneys-general concerned have already issued instructions to the public prosecutors in their areas of jurisdiction to withdraw all the cases that are pending.

Humewood military base: acquisition

*21 Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Public Works and Land Affairs

Whether, with reference to the reply by the Minister of Defence to Question No 7 on 6 March 1990, negotiations between his Department and the City Council of Port Elizabeth regarding the acquisition by the said city council of the Humewood military base are still in progress, if not, why not, if so, (a) what progress has been made to date and (b) when is it anticipated that a final decision will be taken regarding this matter?

19/2/91
The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS AND LAND AFFAIRS

Negotiations between the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs and the City Council of Port Elizabeth regarding the acquisition by the said City Council of the Humewood Military Base are still in progress, but are dormant at present

(a) After consensus was reached with the City Council of Port Elizabeth during 1989 that it would provide an alternative site at Forest Hill on which it would be expected to re-establish the existing facilities at the Algoa Training Base, in exchange for the SAS Algoa Training Base, the South African Defence Force's accommodation requirements for replacement on the alternative site by the City Council, could unfortunately only be concluded at the end of 1990 owing to investigations surrounding the rationalization of the South African Defence Force

In terms of its mandate, the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs is busy

received, it will be processed and proposals for consideration will be submitted to the Cabinet

(2) No, as stated consultation must take place before final recommendations can be considered by the Cabinet

Immigrants

*23 Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Home Affairs

How many (a) White and (b) non-White immigrants were allowed to enter South Africa in the 1990 calendar-year?

B165E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) 11 376

(b) 1 981

Information for January to November 1990 only. The information for December 1990 is not yet available

Permanent residence in SA applications

*24 Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Home Affairs

How many (a) White and (b) non-White citizens of Namibia have applied for permanent residence in South Africa since 21 March 1990?

B166E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

Though statistics in this regard are not kept on the basis of population groups, it was in this instance, due to the limited number under discussion, possible to consult the individual files and to furnish a reply on the basis as required by the honourable member

(a) 2

(b) none

Group areas gazetted

*25 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing

(1) Whether any group areas have been gazetted since the State President announced last year that the Group Areas Act No 36 of 1966, was to be repealed, if so, (a) how many and (b) why,

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(2) (a) how many persons in the employ of his Department have been involved in administering, investigating and enforcing group areas and free settlement areas during the past nine months and (b) what is the annualized direct and indirect cost of employing these persons?

19/2/91
The MINISTER OF PLANNING, PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HOUSING

(1) Yes

(a)	White	8
	Coloured	24
	Malay	1
	Indian	10
	Total	43

(b) Although the State President announced in Parliament on 19 April 1990 that the Government has committed itself to the replacement of the Group Areas Act, 1966, with an effective and generally acceptable measure based on a fair and just foundation without statutory discrimination, the Act has not yet been repealed and therefore the provisions of the Act must still be adhered to

(2) (a) 22

(b) R786 611,43

Certain person: threat to State security

*26 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Defence

Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was identified by the Civil Co-operation Bureau as a potential threat to State security, if so, (a) when, (b) for what reasons and (c) what is the name of this person?

B197E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

The matter has been referred by the Harms Commission to the Attorney General for further investigation. It is therefore *sub-judice* as the Attorney General's findings cannot be anticipated (a), (b) and (c) fall away

JCI signs Czechs

By DIRK TIEMANN

agricultural and trading interests in Eastern Europe and requires general management expertise, coupled with financial and marketing backgrounds

JOHANNESBURG Consolidated Investment Company (JCI) is bringing 24 Czechoslovak mining graduates to SA.

JCI says the brain drain since PW Botha's rubicon speech has severely hampered SA in the past five years.

In the past the mining houses have recruited mainly British nationals, but many have left, fearing political and economic instability.

ST Times 26/1/91
Families

The Czechs will work at the Rustenburg platinum mines. They are metallurgists, chemists, chemical engineers and mining graduates. They are highly trained and have considerable expertise, says JCI.

The new employees and their families are due to arrive today. They will live in a hotel near Rustenburg for the first three months. Some wives are dentists, computer scientists, analytical chemists, water purification experts and economists.

JCI advertised vacancies in the Czech national daily Mlada Fronta. More than 1 500 applicants responded before the JCI recruiting team had even arrived there.

In a reverse development, Lonrho is recruiting people in SA to work in Czechoslovakia and Romania. The multinational is expanding its

total cost to his Department and (d) how many citizens were involved?

Mausser 26/2/91

B227E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

An amount of R10 000 was paid to the Municipality of Zeerust by the Department of National Health and Population Development as a special assistance measure on account of the greater pressure on the rendering of health services by that Municipality.

Middle East: return of SA citizens

*17 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Whether his Department recently assisted South African citizens to return to South Africa from the Middle East, if so, (a) why was this assistance given, (b) what form did the assistance take, (c) what was the total cost to his Department and (d) how many citizens were involved?

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B228E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Yes

(a) The assistance was provided in response to appeals from representatives of a large group of South African citizens stranded in Saudi Arabia as a result of the war in the Gulf and from many of their relatives in South Africa. Normal commercial air traffic into and out of the region had been virtually suspended and there were increasing concerns about the welfare of large numbers of the stranded persons. Many of them were elderly people and small children, others were affected by the failure of repeated efforts to evacuate them via the few remaining commercial flights, by the declining prospects of bringing them home via commercially available means or by their growing financial plight or being forced to stay in hotels or rented accommodation.

(b) The assistance provided took the form of two special charter return flights from Jeddah to Nairobi. Initial efforts to utilise the few remaining commercially operated flights out of Jeddah to evacuate the group were thwarted partly because of the call of a South African Muslim organisa-

Certain person: criminal record

*18 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (1) Whether his Department has received any information on the alleged criminal record of a certain person, particulars of whom have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, what (a) is the name of this person and (b) are the details of his criminal record,
- (2) whether this person holds a South African passport under the name of Chris Alexander, if so,
- (3) whether this is his real name, if not, what steps has his Department taken in this regard, if so,
- (4) whether this person recently changed his name, if so, what are the relevant details?

B236E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) Yes

(a) Alexander Kavouras

(b) The Department was informed of previous convictions between 1976 and 1983, which include convictions in respect of a traffic offence, Sab-bathbreaking, illegal dealing in liquor, an infringement of the Gaming Act, 1965, and common assault.

Kavouras's file is available in the Parliamentary Office of the Department for the honourable member's confidential perusal.

- (2) No South African passport has been issued to a Chris Alexander
- (3) Falls away
- (4) No

Certain person: deportation

*19 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Home Affairs

Whether his Department has received any requests from the South African Police for the deportation of a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, (a)

what is the name of this person, (b) on what dates were these requests received, (c) why were the requests made and (d) what (i) was his Department's reaction to each of these requests and (ii) were his Department's reasons for its reaction in each case?

B237E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

On 2 September 1980 the Commissioner of the South African Police submitted to my Department a provisional report, a memorandum and a list of previous convictions, in respect of one Alexander Kavouras, together with a recommendation that he be deported.

The Minister of Law and Order requested in a letter dated 20 January 1988 to my predecessor that one Alexander Kavouras be deported, should my predecessor agree that Kavouras was an undesirable person and not an asset to the Republic.

According to Departmental records Alexander Kavouras and Alexandros Kavouras is one and the same person. The latter name is the name under which the person concerned is officially known in Departmental records.

On 23 December 1980 the Department informed the Commissioner of Police that no steps were contemplated against Kavouras. According to Departmental records this decision was made by an official of the Department on 17 December 1980, due to the fact that none of the previous convictions were deportable offences in terms of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972), and also because of insufficient grounds to recommend to the Minister that Kavouras be removed in the public interest.

In consequence of the Minister of Law and Order's letter the Department recommended to my predecessor on 18 February 1988 that no steps be taken against Kavouras by reason of the fact that he had permanent residence and vested interests in the Republic from 1966, and that deportation in the public interest was not justified on the available evidence. My predecessor accepted the recommendation and the Minister of Law and Order was informed accordingly.

UNHCR: meeting

*20 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Mausser 26/2/91

Hansveld (ii) 0
26/2/91
(b) From 4 January 1991 up to and including 15 February 1991

Margate police station: illegal practices

*12 Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether any steps have been taken by the Commissioner of Police to investigate the alleged illegal practices at the Margate police station detailed in the judgment in the matter of *The State v S V Madikane and Others* (1990 (1) SACR 377 (ND)) if so, what steps, if not, why not?
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

Hansveld 26/2/91 B216E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes

The unfortunate incident which resulted in the death of Sithembiso Mbuto and during which Ke Nywose was assaulted, was adjudicated by a competent court and the responsible members of the South African Police punished accordingly. They have in the meantime been dishonourably discharged from the Force.

The Commissioner of the South African Police received a copy of the judgment from the honourable Judge and immediately gave instructions that the negative remarks contained therein must be investigated. The investigation revealed that the reprehensible conduct of the members concerned was an isolated incident and that it was by no means an everyday practice at the Margate Police Station.

It was also found that the general supervision and control at the aforementioned police station left nothing to be desired and that the use of a shock apparatus at the police station was limited to the members who were convicted for their deeds.

- (2) Conduct of this nature by members of the Force is totally unacceptable to the Commissioner, the South African Police and to me and will under no circumstances be tolerated. The conviction of the members involved after the investigation had been

"Die Immigrasiebeamptes Poortbeheer te Kaapstad poog deurlopend om 'n professionele diens aan die reisigerspubliek te lewer en is om die volgende redes ontstel oor die eensydige wyse waarop hul beeld afgetakel is

- (i) Daar word moete gedoen om vlugte in *Hansveld* 'n kort tydspanne in te klaar. Verwagte passasiersgetalle word byvoorbeeld vooraf vanaf British Airways verkry en die skrooosters word dienoreenkomsstig saamgestel in 'n poging om beskikbare personeel optimaal te benut

(ii) In geregerdige omstandighede word personeel na die lughawe getrek en oortyd diens word verrig ten einde te verseker dat 'n professionele diens gelewer word. Oor die tydperk 9 Desember 1990 tot 5 Januarie 1991 het hierdie afdeling byvoorbeeld 211 uur oortyd diens verrig ten einde vlugte behoorlik te dek—248,75 uur oortyd diens vir die tydperk 6 Januarie 1991 tot 9 Februarie 1991

(iii) In die geskiedens van Poortbeheer het dit nog nooit gebeur dat 'n vlug twee ure geneem het om in te klaar—tyd geneem vanaf die eerste passasier wat aankom tot die laaste een geklaar. Normalweg word vol vlugte binne die bestek van 'n uur ingeklaar. Op Sondag, 3 Februarie 1991 is vlug SA231 met 267 passasiers aan boord, byvoorbeeld in 40 minute ingeklaar en op Vrydag, 8 Februarie 1991 is vlug SA237 met 229 passasiers aan boord in 45 minute ingeklaar.

Slegs in hoogs uitsonderlike gevalle word daar nie daarin geslaag om 'n vlug binne die bestek van 1 uur in te klaar nie.

Dit gebeur gewoonlik as binnekomsvorms (BIS's) swak of glad nie voltooi is nie en die aantal probleemgevalle abnormaal hoog is.

- (iv) Nog nooit is dit skriftelik of by die "You make the difference" vergaderings onder aandag gebring dat die Immigrasiebeamptes tydsaan is nie. Hierdie kantoor beskik oor talryke brenne waarin die reisigerspubliek hul waardering teenoor die Departement uitspreek vir die dienslewering wat hulle te beurt geval het deur die Immigrasiebeamptes Poortbeheer.

(v) U grondpersoneel sal daarvan kan getug dat die Immigrasiebeamptes altyd hulpvaardig is en dat daar 'n gees van onderlinge samewerking heers. Onlangse voorbeelde hiervan is die drie Nambiers wat sonder studiepermittie en retoerkaartjies geland is na onderhandeling met die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland en uself, asook die wyse waarop daar saamgewerk is om vlug SA237 (wat met 6 uur op 8 Februarie 1991 vertraag is) in te klaar."

The full letter, as well as copies of various letters in which the officials of the Department are being lauded for their excellent services rendered at the airport concerned, is available for the honourable member's perusal at my Department's Parliamentary Office.

*14 Mr J A Jordan — Justice † [Withdrawn]

Anti-Aids advertisements

*15 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Home Affairs *Hansveld* 26/2/91

- (1) Whether any representations have been made to him concerning free air-time on radio and television for anti-Aids advertisements of any form and/or Aids information or education programmes, if so, (a) by whom, (b) when and (c) what was (i) the purport of and (ii) his response to these representations, if not,
- (2) whether he will give consideration to the matter?

B194E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

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

- (2) Should such a request be received, it would be considered as in all other cases, in accordance with the guidelines for such programmes and advertisements.

Zeerust: assistance to refugees

*16 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs *Hansveld* 26/2/91

- Whether his Department recently assisted South African citizens who left their homes in Braklaagte and sought refuge in Zeerust, if so, (a) why was this assistance given, (b) what form did the assistance take, (c) what was the

Certain person: deportation

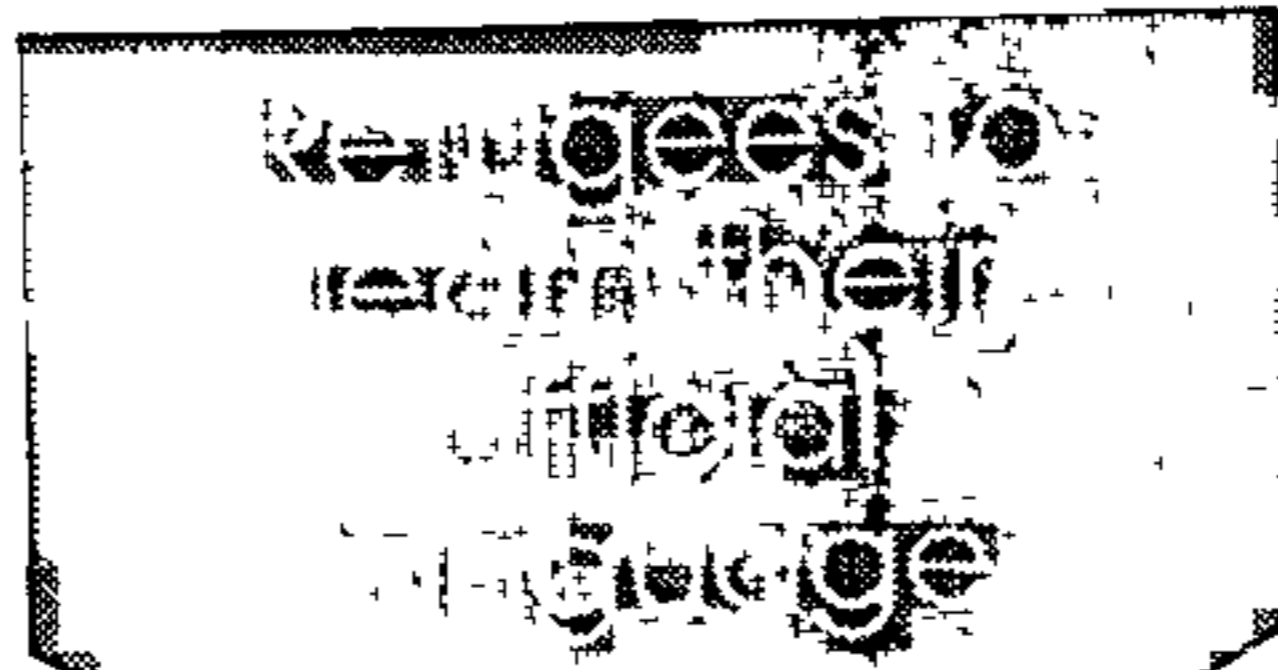
*26 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the
Minister of Home Affairs *Handwritten 5/3/91*

- (1) Whether arrangements have been made to deport a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, (a) when is the deportation to take place, (b) to which country is this person to be deported and (c) what is his name,
- (2) whether he has consulted the Minister of Defence or the head of the Civil Co-operation Bureau about the proposed deportation, *(236)*
- (3) whether he will make a statement on this matter?

B378E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (1) Yes
 - (a) 31 March 1991
 - (b) He may possibly be removed to Ireland as he is the holder of a valid Irish passport. He may, however, at his own expense depart from the Republic to any country of his own choice
 - (c) Donald Acheson
- (2) No The decision concerning his removal rests solely with the Department of Home Affairs
- (3) No



New Nation
(Clean Nation)

236

Mozambican refugees in South Africa will for the first time this year, be taught Portuguese - their country's official language.

This is according to the Southern African Catholics Bishops Conference (SACBC) who have been campaigning for the rights of the refugees to be recognised in this country.

This include their right to maintain their culture and keep links with their motherland.

8/3 - 14/3/91 Language

The SACBC has also argued that if the refugees did not learn their country's language and learned English and Afrikaans instead, they would have communications problems with their compatriots when they return to Mozambique. 8/3 - 14/3/91

When the Portuguese programme started the school was invaded by members of the SA Defence Force who claimed the teaching of the language in South Africa amounts to a "security risk".

Difficult

The first step in the project was to gather 12 refugees with at least standard eight and train them to become teachers of their countrymen. They were subjected to a test of both written and spoken Portuguese.

After a successful test the prospective monitors were engaged in a three week course.

The school will be in Mangwem Village in the Eastern Transvaal. It has been reported that it will adopt the Portuguese curriculum.

However, it has not yet been stated what will happen if the students aspired to a secondary school level.

If they were to further their studies, qualified teachers and teaching material will be needed.

This would require donors to increase their load and for volunteers to come forward.

Bid to control SA entry, residence, departure

CAPE TOWN — A Bill providing for the control of entry of people into South Africa, their residence in the country and their departure from it was published in Parliament on Saturday

The Aliens Control Bill, introduced by Minister of Home Affairs Gene Louw, amends and consolidates five current Acts

Among its provisions are

- The Minister is granted the power to exempt certain categories of prohibited persons from the restrictions on them
- The categories of prohibited people are reviewed
- Certain contraventions of the

^{stew 11/3/91}
Arms and Ammunitions Act, 1969, are included in a schedule attached to the Bill as offences which may cause deportation

- Maximum penalties for offences are increased to adapt them to the current value of money

Clause 38 of the Bill states the Minister may, at his discretion, exempt any person from being prohibited because he or she had left South Africa permanently under a permit granted by the Director-General of Home Affairs

In terms of clause 41, the Minister may issue a temporary permit to a prohibited person to

enter and live in South Africa for the purpose of, and subject to any other conditions, mentioned in it

Provisional permits may also be granted to certain prohibited people.

Other clauses provide that

- People who enter South Africa illegally can be fined up to R20 000 or jailed for up to five years, or both

- People falling under the "prohibited category" include those who could become a burden to the State because of infirmity of body and mind or because of insufficient funds to support themselves and their depen-

dants, those who, from information received from a government or diplomatic channels, are deemed by the Minister to be undesirable inhabitants or visitors to South Africa, those who have been convicted in any country of a contravention of currency control regulations, and those suffering from any such contagious, communicable or other disease or virus as may be prescribed

- People convicted of certain offences can be deported

- Contravention of section 39 (1) (h to m) of the Arms and Ammunition Act (No 75 of 1969) can lead to deportation — Sapa

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New Bill proposes sweeping powers for immigration officers

CAPE TOWN — Wider powers of entry and search for immigration officers are proposed in the new Aliens Control Bill tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The Bill gives immigration officers the power to enter any premises including business or private dwelling, interrogate people and examine any books, statements, records or registers which relate to the occupation of or residence on the premises.

The officer can demand information from any person relating to the ownership, occupation or residence of all people at that premises.

Any person refusing to furnish the information will be prosecuted.

Immigration officials only have to provide proof of their appointment as an immigration officer.

The Bill also dramatically increases penalties for offenders. Those in SA illegally would be fined R4 000 or go to jail for 12 months; those aiding and abetting illegal aliens could face fines of R20 000 or five years in prison; while other fines range between R8 000 and R20 000.

Previously the Act allowed for a maximum fine of R600 or six months in prison for a first-time offence. Second or subsequent convictions carried a penalty of R1 000 and/or a year in jail.

BILLY PADDOCK

Hotels, boarding houses, guest homes and other public residences are to be forced to provide up-to-date records of any aliens to immigration officials.

Officials are also empowered to enter any ship in the harbour, monitor ship-to-shore traffic and call on the captain of a ship to muster his crew in any port.

A Home Affairs official said the main thrust of the Bill was to shift the emphasis from border control to internal control.

Reluctant

He said the practicalities of SA's large borders with many uncontrolled crossing points and border posts made this a necessity.

Immigration officials had been reluctant to use the search and entry powers in the previous Aliens Act because they were not specific, he said.

He said the Bill also made regular movement between SA and the TBVC states easier by means of an endorsement on a passport or travel document, valid for a maximum period of six months, which would enable free movement across the borders.

The Bill also tightens control over people with temporary permits.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

No, the four provincial administrations have no knowledge of an incident where a patient was refused admission to a hospital on grounds of race

(a) and (b) Fall away

Own Affairs

Medical waste

15 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Health Services

Whether any changes were introduced in the 1990-91 financial year by hospitals under her control in the system used to dispose of medical waste, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details?

B210E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES

Although the disposal of hospital waste (medical and clinical waste) is considered to be reasonably satisfactory, the provincial administrations, which run own affairs hospitals on behalf of Administration House of Assembly,

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

undertook investigations to identify potential problems during the past year. These resulted, *inter alia*, in the introduction of more uniform methods of disposal, increased use of standardised containers, renovation of incinerators and contracting professional firms for waste removal and disposal. However, most improvements planned are subject to the availability of funds

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Certain foreigners: granted visas/work permits

2 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Home Affairs

How many citizens of (a) India, (b) Mauritius and (c) Pakistan were granted (i) visas to visit South Africa and (ii) temporary work permits for South Africa in 1990?

White teacher training colleges: students

32 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

How many students were studying at White Teacher training colleges (a) as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) as at a corresponding date five years ago?

B476E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(a) 6 511—March 1990,

(b) 10 987

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(i) and (ii) The Department of Home Affairs does not keep statistics of visas and work permits issued to foreigners according to nationality

The Central Statistical Services however publishes the numbers of foreigners visiting the Republic according to their country of residence, that is citizens as well as non-citizens that have residence in such countries

According to the latest information from the Central Statistical Services the following numbers of foreign visitors from India, Mauritius and Pakistan visited the Republic from January 1990 to November 1990

(a) India	2 026
(b) Mauritius	4 511
(c) Pakistan	775

Immigration gain of 9 777 pleases Minister

Last year was "an exceptionally good year" with an immigration gain of 9 777 people — exceeding the previous year's gain by 53,7 percent, Minister of Home Affairs Gene Louw said yesterday.

He said in a statement released in Pretoria that apart from that, it was also the high-

est gain since the mid-1980s.

Altogether 14 499 people immigrated to South Africa during 1990 as against 11 270 in 1989 — a gain of 28,7 percent. This was the largest number of immigrants in one year since 1985.

"Only 4 722 people emigrated during 1990, and that is the

smallest number since the State-aided immigration scheme in 1961. This is especially pleasing since it accentuates the climate of confidence in the future of the country.

"The loss of skilled manpower has always been a source of concern for the Govern-

ment," Mr Louw said.

He added that recruitment of immigrants was not designed to jeopardise the filling of vacancies by South African citizens and permanent residents, who had a legitimate claim in this regard and would at all times receive the necessary preferential treatment. — Sapa.

236

Star 19/3/91

Illegal Zimbabweans sent back under new procedure

19/3/91 MICHAEL HARTNACK

BEIT BRIDGE — More than 70 Zimbabweans, caught crossing into the Transvaal illegally in search of jobs or goods to smuggle home, have been handed back to the authorities at Beit Bridge under a new streamlined procedure agreed to by Harare and Pretoria. (236)

Zimbabwean police report 40 to 60 people a day try to cross the Limpopo to escape the drought and economic recession affecting Matabeleland. They have been encouraged by reports the SADF is not shooting to kill, due to the suspension of ANC guerrilla operations.

Previously, all "wetbacks" had to be taken to Johannesburg, identified as citizens by the Zimbabwean Trade Mission, processed through the SA courts and transported back to Beit Bridge for deportation.

Observers see this month's new arrangement, under which the Zimbabwean authorities in Beit Bridge work directly with South Africans in Messina, as a further sign of relaxed tension between the two countries.

Zimbabweans deported from SA are screened by Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) at Beit Bridge to ensure they have not been recruited as SADF spies, courts in Bulawayo have been told.

Despite Foreign Minister Nathan Shamuyarira's strong support for continued sanctions against SA at February's commonwealth meeting in London, President Robert Mugabe's government has approved the building of a new SA trade mission in Harare's Belgravia district. The multimillion-rand complex, to be completed in August 1992, will remove queues for visas which jam the pavements outside the trade mission in central Harare.

Last year SA issued a record 237 000 visas, mostly to unemployed black Zimbabwean "shoppers" whose livelihoods depend on buying goods in Pietersburg and Johannesburg with their R540 annual holiday allowance.

**Zambia eases
visa rules for
SA visitors**

Sapa 2/4/77
LUSAKA — Zambia has liberalised the granting of visas to South Africans.

A statement recently released by the chief immigration officer, Clement Mbangweta, said South Africans entering Zambia could now obtain visas at their port of entry, instead of applying to the immigration office.

The move follows Tourism Minister Pickson Chitambala's recent announcement that the Zambian government was planning to ease the entry of visitors from South Africa and the United States to boost tourism.

"This gesture will facilitate trade and tourism between Zambia and South Africa and contribute to a better understanding between the two countries," the Department of Foreign Affairs said.

● The European Economic Community (EEC) has given the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) \$324 000 (R875 000) to finance a study on trade and investment laws in the sub-region.

PTA legal adviser Hawa Sinare said the money would be used to cover the first six months of a two-year study.

The Commonwealth Secretariat has also provided an expert who will co-ordinate the study, which begins immediately, she said.

Last week the PTA held a two-day seminar in Lusaka to work out guidelines for lawyers for the study. — Sapa.

Star. 17/4/91

Immigration to SA up 236

South Africa's net gain of immigrants in 1990 was 54 percent up on 1989, the Department of Home Affairs said in its annual report tabled in Parliament yesterday

It said emigration had declined by 3,85 percent and immigration gained by 28,65 percent during the year.

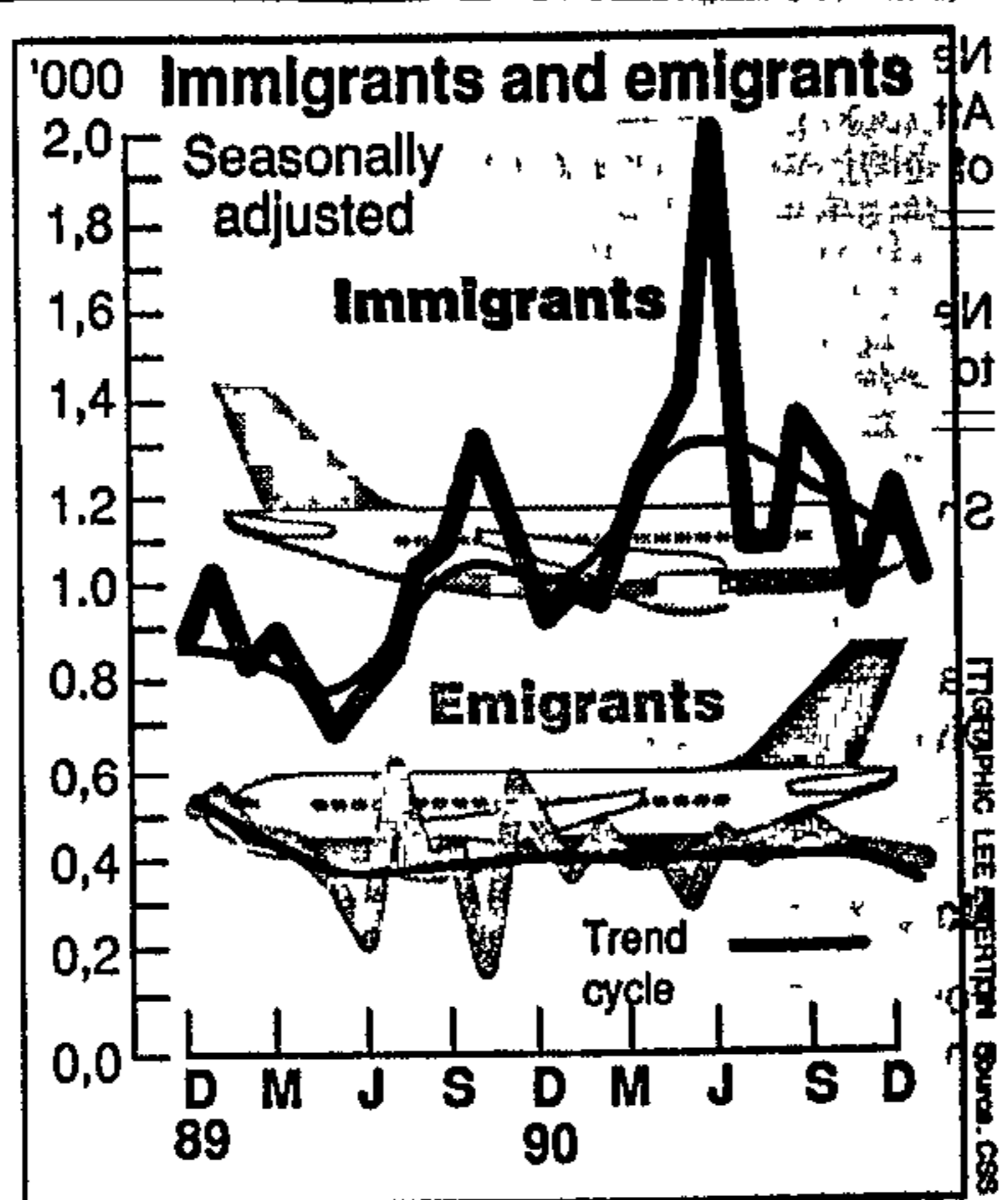
A total of R1,6 million had been spent on financial aid to well-qualified people who did not have the financial means to immigrate. —Sapa.

star 17/4/91 236

Over 50 000 sent home 206

A total of 53 418 illegal aliens, most of them citizens of Mozambique and Zimbabwe, were returned to their countries of origin last year, the Department of Home Affairs said in its annual report tabled in Parliament yesterday.

"At the request of the governments concerned, no steps are taken against these illegals. They are issued with provisional permits until they can return (to their homes)" — Sapa.



SA attracts more visitors

Dipany 18/4/91 MARCIA KLEIN *(236)*

THE number of foreign visitors to SA in January increased 2,1% compared with January 1990, Central Statistical Service figures show.

Of the foreign visitors, 30,1% or 29 000 were resident in Europe, 11,1% were from other overseas countries and 58,8% were resident in Africa. Most visitors from a single country were from Zimbabwe (23,7% of the total) followed by the UK (12%) and Germany (7%).

The net result of immigration and emigration showed a gain of 671 people in January 1991, compared with 594 for January 1990. The net gain of professional, semi-professional and technical people was 89.

More immigrants boost SA's skills

Star 23/4/91

By Mark Suzman

(236)

An increase in the number of people coming to live in South Africa, plus the lowest emigration rate in 30 years, led to South Africa gaining 9 777 people last year — the largest since before the unrest of the mid-1980s.

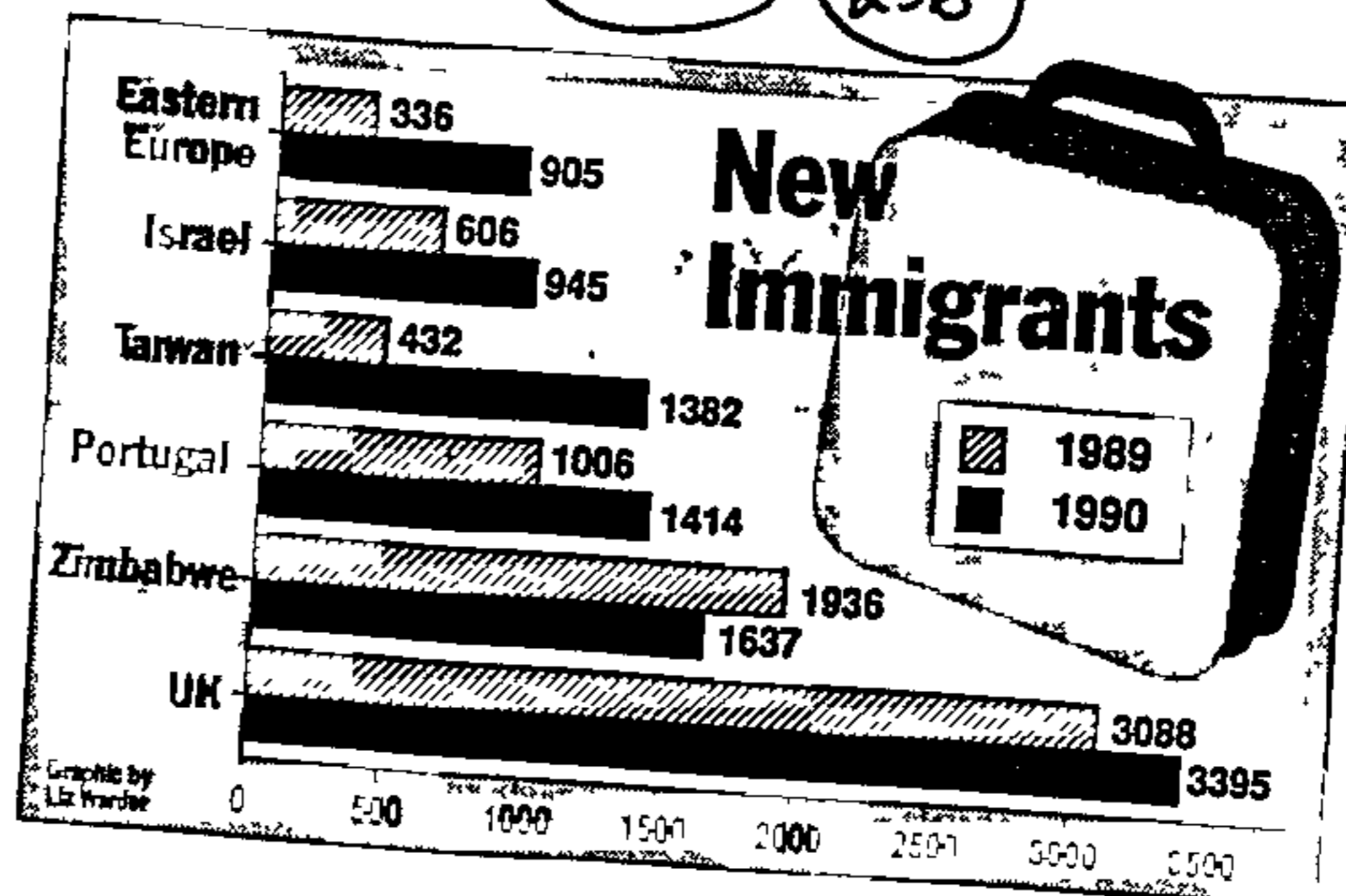
The latest figures released by the Department of Home Affairs show that South Africa had 14 499 new arrivals in 1990 compared to only 4 722 departures, representing a 28 percent gain on 1989.

Although Britain and Zimbabwe still occupy first and second places as the origin of most new arrivals, with 3 395 and 1 637 respectively, the rest of the increase can be traced largely to four regions.

Professionals

The number of immigrants from Portugal, in third place, went up by more than 40 percent last year to 1 414. New arrivals from Israel rose more than 30 percent to 945, but the country dropped from fourth to fifth place. The spectacular growth of immigration from Taiwan, which tripled to 1 382 last year, put it in fourth place.

A similar increase in new arrivals from eastern Europe, rising from 336 to 905, lifted the region to sixth place.



Overall emigration continued to decline, although the UK and Australia remained overwhelmingly the favourite destinations for departing South Africans, with well over 1 000 people leaving for each country.

And despite continued complaints about a "brain drain", South Africa also saw a net gain of nearly 1 000 people in professional and managerial occupations last year.

Included in these figures were 896 accountants and related workers, up from 764 in 1989, and 573 engineers and technology experts, up from 380 the previous year.

There was also the arrival of 149 qualified medical and dental practitioners and specialists

compared with the departure of 29 — a major shift from 1988 when South Africa had a net loss of medical personnel.

All this is good news for the economy and local business, which is suffering from a severe skills shortage.

According to Gerrie Bezeidenhout, Labour Affairs Manager at the South African Chamber of Business (Sacob), although South Africa's long-term objective must be to train skilled workers from within the existing population properly, in the short-term the influx of skilled people via immigration was necessary for the economy.

"Many of these new immigrants will create additional jobs and pass on their skills to people in South Africa," he said.

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE government will in the next three months unveil an incentive package for doctors at academic hospitals like Groote Schuur in a bid to stem the exodus to more lucrative posts overseas.

Minister of Health Dr Rina Venter told a press conference yesterday that an investigation was being conducted into ways of improving the income for specialists at tertiary care institutions.

Questioned about whether the government would be prepared to allow doctors at academic hospitals to do more "moonlighting" in the private sector, Dr Venter said various possibilities were being considered.

et 14/5/11
236

Govt moves to halt doctor brain drain

Asked whether the plan would be produced in time to prevent the current exodus of specialists, Dr Venter said it would be completed "as quickly as possible".

She thanked those doctors who had not left the country.

Dr Venter also said that the government would restructure health services, easing out many of the separate

functions carried out by apartheid bodies and placing fresh emphasis on primary health.

In terms of the reconstruction announced during Dr Venter's opening address to the debate on her Budget vote in Parliament yesterday, academic hospitals will be given "maximum management autonomy" and will in future be able to raise their own funds.

She said that part of

the sale of strategic reserves, announced recently by President F W de Klerk, would be used to "enhance the capability of local authorities to provide primary health care services".

She said a detailed analysis of health policy had been undertaken. Overlapping and duplication between departments were probed.

The corrective measures included delegating the greatest possible number of functions to local authorities and clearly defining the functions of regional and central government.

However, own affairs ministries would continue to exist until legislation scrapping the system was passed, Dr Venter said.

Management needs blacks

Sowetan 16/5/91

(scribble) (scribble) 236

THE lack of blacks in management is a crisis for South Africa, according to a Member of Parliament.

The crisis is compounded by another crisis - the emigration of white professionals, the Democratic Party's Mr Robin Carlyle said this week.

Of the 12 000 chartered accountants in the country, 25 are black, of the 3 239 top civil servants, only 18 are black.

Shortage

The shortage of blacks in management stretches into the Department of Manpower itself.

There are no blacks among the top 100 people in Manpower. On the National Training Board,

Political Correspondent

there is only one black, a general assistant.

The National Manpower Commission has no blacks; the Unemployment Insurance Fund has one black on its board and none on its management committee.

Target

"All of this in a department whose target market is overwhelmingly black and in a department that knows better than any other that our future survival depends on the advancement of efficient black management," Carlyle said.

According to the Centre for Policy Studies, about 23 000 white gradu-

ates left South Africa between 1980 and 1985

An estimated additional 4 500 white graduates are leaving the country every year and between 30 and 50 percent of all white graduates are contemplating emigration.

To avert certain disaster, the Department of

Manpower should devise a strategy for black advancement, Carlyle said.

"The Department of Manpower should be the first one to show considerable progress in developing blacks to fill key positions by broadening the boards and commissions that fall under the Minister and by including appropriate and efficient blacks"

Chamber's plea on ban

NEW YORK - Chamber of Mines president Mr Clive Knobbs made a strong appeal yesterday for the United States to abandon proposals to deprive South Africa of International Monetary Fund loans even after South Africa had complied with the minimum conditions set for the lifting of US sanctions.

In a statement to the *New York Times* Knobbs said a continued IMF ban would "jeopardise the future financing of the democratic option for which so many of us are striving". - *Sowetan Foreign News Service*

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TRAVEL

236 (2185)

CAIRO OR BUST

This week the Egyptian government followed the Moroccan and Kenyan governments' decisions last month to begin granting SA passport holders visitors' visas. Egypt had withdrawn this facility in the late Sixties.

The motivation was clearly the political reform that has taken place here over the past 14 months. But probably an important consideration is the Gulf war that has so hit tourism in north and east Africa that these countries want to give their tourism industries a shot of SA vigour.

Visas can now be purchased on arrival at the airport, though in Egypt's case confirmation that they will be ready is best sought through a travel agent.

An Egyptian travel agent, Karim El Minabawy was in Johannesburg when confirmation of his government's changed attitude towards South Africans was received. He and Travkor's Ana Fasulakis immediately placed on offer travel packages to Egypt. Minabawy's company, Emeco, specialises in incentive travel groups, able to offer both a convention centre seating 4 000 and excursions that take in the magnificent scenery and antiquities of upper Egypt.

It is possible now to stop over in Nairobi or Cairo at no extra cost when flying to Europe. As the Kenyan shilling and Egyptian pound have been subjected to inflationary pressures similar to those on the rand, domestic prices in both countries are modest in rand terms ■

Fewer quitting SA

By TOM HOOD, Business Editor

(236)

FEWER families leaving South Africa and "an appreciable increase" in the number of immigrants are reported by the country's largest household removals group, Laser Transport, in its annual report. Laser companies moved a larger volume of goods last year than in 1989, but margins were lower because of the economic downturn, while higher fuel and operating expenses helped to depress operating profit by 36 percent to R9,3 million. The dividend was reduced from 25c to 13c.

"Changes now in progress in forming the new South Africa will probably lead to depressed market conditions in the removals sector in the short term," said the chairman, Mr Peter Thomas, and chief executive Mr Denis Kay.

"This could be followed by higher levels of activity in the medium term, when it is hoped a new climate will have been created that will encourage high immigration levels and maintain moderate emigration levels."

ARG 21/5/91

Tourism Brak

revenue up to R2,47bn

LESLEY LAMBERT

CAPE TOWN — Foreign tourists brought a record R2,47bn into SA last year — 16% more than in 1989, according to the SA Tourism Board's (Satour) 1990 report

Arrival figures from abroad totalled 1,02-million — a 10,6% increase over the total number recorded the previous year

Of these, 51,4% came from African countries and 48,6% from overseas, the board reports

Europe continued to be the main source of tourists to SA last year, with the UK and Germany heading the list. Arrival figures from the US and Canada increased by 2,2% and 11,9%, respectively, while arrivals from Asia increased by 15,4%.

Satour noted that the wave of tourism was strongest in the first four months of the year but declined as sporadic internal unrest, coupled with the Gulf war, discouraged foreign travel.

Efforts by Satour, in conjunction with the Development Bank of Southern Africa, to devise a strategic framework for tourism in South and southern Africa were expected to be finalised this year, the report said.

Several regional investigations into all aspects of travel in SA were launched last year and information had been collected from various related organisations.

"The important role played by tourism in the country's economy and SA's changing image abroad are significant factors to a new strategy for development," the report stated

Work had also started on reformulating and consolidating legislation relating to tourism. A newly defined Act, incorporating the Tourist Corporation Act, the Hotels Act, the Tour Guides Act and the Tourism Board Act, would be tabled in Parliament as soon as possible.

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Member of the
Tour Board group

Hotel rates could take a cut in island resorts

HOTEL rates throughout the Indian Ocean holiday resorts could drop as hotel groups competed to fill thousands of beds in a shrinking market, a spokesman for a major international hotel groups said on Friday

Wagons-Lits Accor Indian Ocean area manager Jean-Luc Helary said SA's travel market would soon be the target of special cut-rate package tours to Mauritius as hotel chains tried to rejuvenate travel business to the island, which was still in post-Gulf war doldrums

Mauritius was also to be marketed in SA as an executive conference venue, said Helary

"We are hoping that South Africans will account for 25% of visitors to Mauritius by the end of next year," he added

The island has traditionally been known as an upmarket tourist destination, but Europeans were wary of buying Mauritian package holidays as all flights to the island from Europe are routed over the Middle East

Pullman Hotel spokesman Christine Dupont said on Friday that SA's proximity to Mauritius, combined with SA's political reforms and strengthening trade links with the island, made the SA businessman and tourist an attractive target

Wagon-Lits and management partners Accor are taking advantage of liberalising world attitudes towards trade with SA. The

LINDEN BIRNS

group recently teamed with Southern Sun to set up a new company, Formule 1, in order to invest in a chain of 40 hotels in SA

The group is also looking to SA to fulfil some staff requirements at its new hotels in Mauritius

Hoteliers on the island may suffer further losses in the short term as Cathay Pacific Airlines plans to stop its flights between Mauritius and Hong Kong, once its direct non-stop flights between Johannesburg and Hong Kong begin

Preferential

This will mean a loss of stopover visitors for Mauritius

To soften the blow, and to capture the target portion of SA's travelling market, the hotel group would offer preferential rates on package tours from SA, Helary said. These packages would be offered in conjunction with SAA and Air Mauritius, he added

Helary predicted that hotel rates throughout the Indian Ocean region would drop as competing groups fought to fill rooms

The Mauritian government has put a temporary clamp on further hotel development on the island. There are already more than 4 000 hotel rooms in Mauritius

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

*1 Mr D K Padiachey—Finance [Question standing over]

Bibliathon '91: R1 million

*2 Mr K PANDAY asked the Minister of Finance

(1) Whether, in view of the State President's announcement that R1 million was to be given to *Bibliathon '91*, a proportionate amount is to be given to non-Christian organisations,

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLANNING
(for the Minister of Finance)

D161E

(1) The Bibliathon is a voluntary national initiative for the promotion of Bible distribution, through which, it is estimated, roughly three-quarters of the population are affected as adherents of the Christian faith and has been evaluated on merit in the same way as any other praiseworthy initiative of general importance

Other national voluntary initiatives that meet requirements similar to those of the Bibliathon have been supported in the past and will in the future be considered for financial support, due regard being had to the merits of such initiatives

(2) No

Group of entertainers: visa applications

*3 Mr K PANDAY asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(1) Whether his Department received any objections to the granting of visas to a certain group of entertainers, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply,

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

if so, (a)(i) from whom, (ii) when and (iii) what was the nature of these objections and (b) what is the name of the group in question,

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

D162E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) Yes

(a) (i) Mr A Rajbansi, MP

(ii) 2 May 1991

(iii) He referred to

— the role of the ANC in respect of visas for Indians coming to South Africa,

— the timing of the concerts in relation to the arrival of Lata Mangeskar,

— too many similar shows, and

— confusion between the Star Nite and the Lata Mangeskar Show

(b) Lata Mangeskar Group

(2) The hon member is referred to the media release of the Department dated 6 May 1991, a copy of which I lay upon the Table

Media release by the Department of Home Affairs concerning the granting of temporary permits/visas to Indian and Pakistani Artists

For immediate release

In view of negative press coverage concerning the Annu Malik and Lata Mangeskar tours, the Department of Home Affairs wishes to reiterate the important aspects of the previous press release of 11 February 1991 in this regard

At a meeting held on 11 February 1991 under the chairmanship of the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Gene Louw, and attended by senior officials of the Department of Home Affairs, Ministers of the Ministers' Council and representatives of political parties in the House of Delegates, the parties *inter alia* unanimously agreed—

— that they were against the re-introduction of a quota system but were in favour of allowing the free market forces to dictate the frequency of visits by artistes,

— that cognisance should be taken of the fact that the Department of Home Affairs is the only authority empowered to issue work permits to foreign artistes,

— that all applications for work permits/visas must be submitted to the Regional Representative, Department of Home Affairs, Durban at least one month prior to the proposed tour

It has come to the notice of the Department that promoters publish advertisements and sell tickets prior to the submission of applications. This practice cannot be tolerated and if any promoter persists with this practice, he is jeopardising the favourable consideration of such applications in future

The Department of Home Affairs invites promoters planning tours by artistes from particularly India and Pakistan to liaise continuously with the Regional Representative of the Department in Durban. He will advise them of the correct procedure and the requirements regarding the admission of foreign artistes into the Republic of South Africa

Issued by Liaison and Information, Department of Home Affairs, Pretoria 6 May 1991

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is he prepared to check the facts? Secondly, is he prepared to confirm that in a discussion with the Director-General of his Department I indicated that Sahara Stage Show Promotions and Lata Mangeskar were not to be hurt in any way? Is the hon the Minister prepared to check those facts and correct his answers?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS Mr Chairman, I am most certainly prepared to investigate this matter to the best of my ability. The hon the Leader of the Official Opposition spoke to the Director-General of the Department and made certain statements. These were then investigated and certain information was conveyed. To the best of my knowledge, this met with the agreement of most members of the community

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I would like to put my second question more clearly. Is the hon the Minister prepared to check that I conveyed to the Director-General firstly, that Lata Mangeskar must not be hurt or embarrassed in any way as a result of reservations expressed by an institution and, secondly, that Sahara Stage Show Promotions must not be hurt in any way? Is the hon the Minister prepared to check those facts?

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I am quite prepared to accept that when the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition raised the question he did not want to hurt anybody and that, in fact, goes for us as well. The hon the Leader of the Official Opposition's request basically came down to whether the visit could be deferred, because there was the problem of two groups visiting at the same time and of tickets being sold for both groups. As a result of the advertising of the one group and the sale of tickets for that group while the other group was still touring the country, the writing was on the wall in that the group that was still busy with their performances was bound to suffer a financial loss. As a result of that and also after discussions, I believe that a *modus operandi* has been decided upon to prevent an occurrence of a similar nature in the case of future events

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is it not correct that the Department has been guided by a comment by the Department of Education and Culture in the House of Delegates?

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, the relevant Department will be asked for a recommendation and they are free to make a recommendation, but the final decision in this connection is taken by the department and by me

Mr N SINGH Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is he prepared to reveal to this House the exact nature of the objection made by the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I think I read it out quite clearly in my reply. I cannot add anything to that

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I would just like to make it clear that the Department of Education and Culture did not at any stage object to the Lata Mangeshkar Show coming to South Africa.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! That concludes the questions arising from question 3

Cato Manor: undeveloped land

*4 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing

- (1) Whether he recently paid a visit to Cato Manor in order to decide on the future of the undeveloped land there, if so, (a) when, (b) with whom did he meet and (c) what was decided,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLANNING (for the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing)

- (1) On request of the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing I paid a visit to Cato Manor
- (a) 14 May 1991
- (b) I held a meeting with representatives

of Administration House of Delegates Administration House of Assembly Natal Provincial Administration Development and Housing Board Westville Town Council Durban City Council Minister Y Moolia MP, Mr C J van R Botha, Administrator of Natal, Mr V A Volker MEC and Dr D S Rajah MEC were amongst those who attended the meeting

- (c) During the visit to Cato Manor it was decided that all relevant facts and inputs which have an effect on the development of the Greater Cato Manor Area be identified with specific reference to vested rights and interest of all parties concerned. This action is being co-ordinated by a Chief Director of our Department in deliberation with officials of the De-

partment of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing and the Office for Regional Development in co-operation with officials of the Natal Provincial Administration the Administration House of Delegates, as well as the city councils of Durban and Westville

A complete report will be submitted to the Minister and subject to his approval, the recommendations will be discussed with all the role players. At this point in time it is already clear that the problem regarding squatters in the area is a short term issue that should be given urgent attention

- (2) No

Mr M RAJAB Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, could he please tell hon members of this House when it is estimated the report will be completed

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLANNING Mr Chairman, I can give the hon member for Springfield the assurance that my instructions to our Chief Director were to complete it sooner rather than later. I sincerely hope that we will have a report on the matter within the next fortnight

Single-sex hostels: conversion

*5 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of National Health

- (1) Whether the State President assigned to her Department the task of co-ordinating a programme to convert single-sex hostels into family units, if so, (a) when and (b) in what manner,
- (2) whether her Department has now completed this programme, if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it expected that the programme will be completed, if so,
- (3) whether she will make a public announcement on this programme, if not, why not, if so, when,
- (4) whether she will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

- (1) No,
(2), (3) and (4) fall away

Own Affairs

Chairman of the Ministers' Council

Ministerial Representatives: inefficiency

*1 Mr P PADAYCHEE asked the Chairman of the Ministers' Council

- (1) Whether, in view of the statement made by the Minister of the Budget and Auxiliary Services in this House on 13 May 1991 in regard to the inefficiency of the Ministerial Representatives, he will take the necessary steps to (a) have them replaced or (b) have their posts abolished, if not, why not, if so, (i) what steps and (ii) when,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

D167E

The CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL

- (1) (a) No
(b) No At the outset I wish to inform you that the Minister cannot terminate the services of Ministerial Representatives as this is the prerogative of the State President

While it is true that Minister Raman Bhana expressed his personal frustrations in regard to the functions of the Ministerial Representatives, the Ministers' Council has no intention whatsoever of recommending to the State President the scrapping of these posts

The Ministers' Council regularly reviews the functions and performance of our Ministerial Representatives and is satisfied that they are discharging their responsibilities within the guidelines laid down for the performance of their duties

- (i) Falls away
(ii) Falls away

- (2) No

Mr M RAJAB Mr Chairman, arising from the reply of the hon the Chairman of the Ministers' Council, will he concede that it appears to be the general consensus in this particular House that

these Ministerial Representatives should, in fact, be axed?

The CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL Mr Chairman, it is not a question of the feeling of hon members in this House. A provision for Ministerial Representatives is part of parliamentary requirements and these people have been appointed, as in other Houses in Parliament. This is why I do not know why aspersions are regularly cast in this House on the functioning of Ministerial Representatives. I think it is totally unfair.

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION Mr Chairman, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Chairman of the Ministers' Council, especially his last two sentences, is it not correct that the question of the creation and the filling of the posts of Ministerial Representatives was regularly criticised by his party?

The CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL Mr Chairman, that is possible, but it is a fact that these posts exist and they have to be filled.

Mr P PADAYCHEE Mr Chairman, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Chairman of the Ministers' Council, has he sacked the previous Ministerial Representatives and does he have the power to recommend that the hon the State President do so?

The CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL Mr Chairman, when this party came into power, we carried out the provisions and rules of this House and appointed Ministerial Representatives. They were members of our party, but there was nothing to hide. The same applies to the House of Representatives and the House of Assembly.

Ministers

Indian family in Kranskop: land expropriated

*1 **The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION** asked the Minister of Housing

- (1) Whether his Department has received representations in respect of the return of land expropriated in terms of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, from an Indian family in Kranskop, Natal, if so, (a) what is the name of the family and (b) what is the extent of the land involved,

- 47 Erf 8611
- 48 Erf 8612
- 49 Erf 8613
- 50 Erf 8614
- 51 Erf 8615
- 52 Erf 8616
- 53. Erf 8617
- 54 Erf 8618
- 55 Erf 8619
- 56 Erf 8620
- 57 Erf 8621

3

- (2) whether a site has been allocated to this association, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) what is the number of the stand allocated,
- (3) whether any organisation or individual has applied for Stands 9582 and 9583 in Lenasia Extension 11, if so, (a) on what date, (b) what is the name of the organisation or individual concerned and (c) what was his Department's response,
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

D145E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING

- (1) Yes
 - (a) 11 April 1975
 - (b) Lenasia Muslim Association
- (2) Yes
 - (a) 17 May 1991
 - (b) Erf 6298
- (3) Yes

Certain association: application for site in Lenasia

37 Mrs R EBRAHIM asked the Minister of Housing

- (1) Whether a certain association, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, has applied for a crèche site in Lenasia since 1976, if so, (a) when and (b) what is the name of this association,

(4) No

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

immigrated to South Africa during the period (i) 1 January 1961 to 30 June 1976, (ii) 1 July 1976 to 31 August 1985 and (iii) 1 September 1985 to 31 December 1990?

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

SA emigrants/immigrants: numbers

236

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (a) 143 196
- (b) 560 680
- (i) 116 844
- (ii) 279 559
- (iii) 45 748
- 55 098

339 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs.

How many persons (a) emigrated from and (b)

These statistics only refer to new emigrants and immigrants and do not include re-emigration and re-immigration

B901E

60 000 shacks in Cape Town

By PETER DENNEHY

THERE are more than 60 000 squatter shacks in greater Cape Town, according to a new study by the Urban Problems Research Unit at UCT

It says the main shack areas are Khayelitsha and Crossroads where there are 58 084 squatter shacks

The study, Movement Patterns of the African Population in Cape Town, was done by Professor Dave Dewar, Ms Vanessa Watson and Mr Tevia Rosmarin. It shows complex patterns of movement which make it difficult to estimate the total black population.

However, they say the black population of greater Cape Town is about 750 000 — roughly 50% up from the adjusted 1985 census figure of just over 500 000

In 1990, according to the Human Sciences Research Council, the all-race population of greater Cape Town was 2,6 million

Estimates of how many blacks



will be in Cape Town by the year 2000 vary from 327 000 (HSRC) to over a million (Metropolitan Transport Planners)

Among the figures given in the UCT study are:

- That the number of free-standing squatter shacks in "peripheral and peri-urban areas" of greater Cape Town (apart from Khayelitsha and Crossroads) is 4 121

- In Khayelitsha alone, which has a total population of 300 000,

there are more than 18 000 shacks in Site B, more than 7 000 in Site C, 3 853 in Green Point, 2 000 in Silvertown and 9 900 in "interspersed areas"

- Crossroads has 6 375 shacks, KTC 5 250, Brown's Farm 1 170, Miller's Camp 1 381 and Tambo Square in Guguletu 480

- In Hout Bay the numbers of shacks in peripheral areas listed in the study date back to before the Hout Bay squatters moved. The total for Hout Bay was then 380.

- Milnerton has a total of 1 000 shacks, although the source quoted in the study is a newspaper. Noordhoek has over 200, Simon's Town 83, and Kraaifontein 320.

The study notes that there are still vast discrepancies between some official and actual figures

For example, the official population of the hostels of Lwandle, near Strand, is 2 000, but the actual population, including "illegals", "may be as high as 8 000"

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Immigration net gain of 9 777 ²³⁶

ster 5/6/91

A total of 14 499 people immigrated to South Africa during 1990 — the highest figure since 1985, Minister of Home Affairs Gene Louw said in Parliament yesterday in his introduction to the home affairs budget debate.

At the same time, 4 722 people emigrated, the lowest number in 30 years.

The net figure of immigrants gained was 9 777.

The figures for March 1991 released by the Central Statistical Services indicated that 1 262 immigrants arrived in South Africa and 395 emigrated.

During the first quarter of 1991, 3 342 immigrants arrived and 1 135 people left — Sapa.

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African tourist influx expected

236

6/10/91 18/6/91
PRESIDENT FW de Klerk's breakthrough visits to Kenya and other parts of Africa could herald a large influx of tourists from the north, Fedhasa executive director Peter Hearfield said in a statement yesterday.

"The potential is enormous, and echoes prospects for increased trade in the wake of the political breakthroughs," he said

"The states immediately north of the Zambezi are in many ways more natural sources of tourism for SA than Europe.

"There is a natural affinity with SA which, after all, is an African state and there is bound to be a high degree of curiosity about the new SA as apartheid finally crumbles"

About half of SA's one million foreign visitors were already from black Africa, "representing an excellent base on which to build a bigger tourism market", Hearfield said

The growing business links between SA and its neighbours now generated about R10bn a year in two-way trade, in spite of an official sanctions policy by the OAU

"With the removal of official sanctions now very much in the offing, trade can be expected to increase

even further, generating more traffic by black businessmen, government officials and so on"

Important for tourism was the likelihood that special interest tour groups and study groups would visit SA. General tour groups and individual visits, drawn from middle to upper income citizens, were also likely, he said

"Bizarre as it may seem, tours of Soweto and Robben Island may very well prove to be a drawcard for visitors from Africa

"An interesting facet of the situation is that many of the currencies of these states are stronger than the rand

"Therefore, in converting the local currencies into Deutchmarks or dollars, visitors from these territories would find an SA holiday surprisingly inexpensive, certainly when compared with a trip to Europe," Hearfield said.

Satour chairman Piet van Hoven was quoted yesterday as saying that the number of foreign tourists to SA had dropped by 17% in the January-February season, compared with the same period last year. The drop was attributed largely to unrest and violence in SA — Sapa

Refugees flood country



Unwanted people with no status Mozambican civil war refugees relax inside their tent at the Mangweni Transit Camp in Kangwane



Cousins Sarah Mlambo (left) and Rose Mlambo exchange smiles after reuniting for the first time since a policeman "helped" them cross the border into South Africa. Rose is living against her will with a policeman in Kangwane.

AN average of 700 victims of the Mozambican civil war, described by a volunteer relief worker as "unwanted people with no status", enter South Africa every month.

In April alone, 715 refugees crossed the border - many through a killer electric fence along the Komatipoort border - as the Mozambique National Resistance intensified its attack on civilians.

By **THEMBA MOLEFE**

A youth, now aged 18 years, who crossed in 1988 bears the scar of the fence. He lost an arm when he touched the live wire and stayed in hospital for three years. He now lives in a refugee camp in KaNgwane.

Those who were brave enough to cross the Kruger National Park and survived, tell stories of lions eating other Mozambican refugees.

Volunteer relief

workers in the KaNgwane homeland, which is nearest to the Mozambican border, say more than 20 000 refugees live in several villages across the territory.

On top of being victims of war, refugees upon entering the country become victims of abuse and exploitation. They also face the constant fear of deportation.

Said independent refugee field worker Ms Sally McKibbin: "As the war in Mozambique intensifies, so does the in-

flux of men, women and children fleeing the crisis - human beings who become unwanted people with no status in South Africa."

She said a major problem was that the war victims had no refugee status in South Africa. It was only through the mercy of the KaNgwane government that transit and refugee camps and aid centres were established.

Relocated

Former Chief Minister Mr Enos Mabuza said in 1989 that any refugee crossing into Kangwane should be helped to reach the refugee centres, where they would be relocated and absorbed into the community until conditions in their country improved.

While Kangwane police do not arrest refugees, the South African Defence Force, with the help of informants,

But they face life of fear, abuse and exploitation

Sowetan 20/6/91

does

Anonymity, ability to learn a South African black language fast and concealing a 'giveaway' vaccination mark on their left forearms (South Africans are vaccinated on the left upper arm) may guarantee not being detected at an SADF roadblock.

On arrival, refugees immediately assume South African names for fear of being detected.

Refugees and residents in KaNgwane said SADF personnel randomly manned road blocks and demanded to see people's

left arms if they did not have any identification.

Many women who managed to cross the border never reach the refugee transit camp at Mangweni village, about 50 km from the Komatipoort border.

Sold

Some told the *Sowetan* they were sold for as little as R30 as concubines by policemen manning the South African side of the border.

Self-styled guides who help Mozambicans cross the border for a fee of

R200 also ply the business of selling teenage girls.

A 24-year old woman said she was sold to a 65-year-old drunken man in Tembisa on the East Rand. But she managed to escape and return to the refugee transit camp at Mangweni.

Despite aid the refugees get through voluntary groups sponsored by the British, German and Canadian embassies, many of them try to gain employment on farms around Komatipoort.

"This is where many are exploited because their status or lack of it," said McKibbin.

She said there were many cases where employers called in the police instead of paying workers. The refugees, sent by police back to Mozambique for repatriation, then begin the long trek back to South Africa.

Pic PAT SEBOKO

236

Flood of Japanese visitors expected

DARIUS SANAI

SA should expect a sharp increase in the number of Japanese visitors after Tokyo announced it was dropping tourism sanctions, Satour chairman Piet van Hoven said yesterday *Bloom 25/6/71*

He said in a statement several leading Japanese tour operators were planning to open offices in SA

Japanese travel agent and media tours to SA would take place in July, he said, and Satour was advertising in a number of leading Japanese financial newspapers this week

Van Hoven said the advent of Cathay

Pacific's non-stop air service between Hong Kong and Johannesburg next month was expected to boost Japanese tourism to SA

(236)
The Japanese promotion comes as part of Satour's drive to encourage tourism in the winter in order to reduce the pressure on SA's infrastructure during the summer high season

Last year, 6 122 Japanese visitors came to SA Van Hoven said he expected a "significant increase" in the number this year

Sharp rise expected in immigrant inquiries

PRETORIA — The number of applications to SA missions abroad from hopeful European immigrants is expected to increase sharply in the year ahead as constraints on SA economic growth are removed, government sources say

And the turmoil in East European countries is likely to send the number from this troubled region soaring

US and Japanese sanctions are expected to be lifted within weeks and this, with the renewed interest being shown by international banks and finance houses in SA as a promising area for investment, will further boost immigration inquiries.

Also, SA could have access to IMF and World Bank funds before the year's end — another likely stimulus

81 Day 8/7/91 236
GERALD REILLY

Eighteen months ago when communist regimes began to crumble in Eastern Europe, SA missions particularly in Bonn and Vienna, were besieged by aspirant immigrants

However, stringent conditions imposed by SA — including the possession of qualifications and skills — meant thousands were turned away

A Home Affairs spokesman said latest figures show that this year to end-March, 13 approved immigrants arrived from Bulgaria, 24 from Czechoslovakia, seven from Hungary, 113 from Poland, one from Romania, 28 from Yugoslavia and three from the Soviet Union

The total for the whole of last year

from these countries was 1 002, including 716 from Poland, 114 from Yugoslavia and 87 from Hungary.

The spokesman said that already the number of immigrants from all sources in the first three months of the year totalled 1 262 compared with 900 in 1989 and 1 178 last year

Home Affairs spokesman Charles Theron said inquiries received from all over the world indicated an increased interest in SA as an immigration destination

He said it was impossible to give any clear indication of what had led to this but initiatives towards a new SA would have played a part.

Theron said between 1985 to 1990 SA had 68 311 immigrants and 52 994 emigrants — a gain of 15 317.

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There's more to this American immigrant

10/7/91 Star 10/7/91

WHEN BOB COOPER first told his family and friends about his plan, they thought he was joking. A black American, with a successful business in Washington and a comfortable home in one of its most desirable suburbs, wanting to emigrate to South Africa, of all places.

But Mr Cooper's family and friends now know that he was not joking. And they also know he was not talking merely about an extended visit to the land of apartheid, or some interesting business experiment.

He has started all the forma-

lities to leave the United States and move to SA — for good.

And for better or for worse his family and friends have accepted his decision and, says Mr Cooper, they are giving him "all the positive encouragement and support I could wish for."

He will be no ordinary immigrant. South Africa will be gaining a highly qualified specialist in management training and a specialist, too, in the resolution of conflict.

Mr Cooper holds a master's degree in business administration from Stanford University in California and is currently

Another immigrant to South Africa . . . nothing really out of the ordinary, except for the fact that he's successful black businessman from Washington. HUGH ROBERTSON of The Star Bureau reports.

What made Bob Cooper decide to move to South Africa?

"I visited the country in December for about three weeks. What I found there fascinated me. I began investigating the potential for the sort of things my consultancy specialises in — management training, leadership development, new educational ideas. And I quickly realised that the potential was enormous.

Dr Hooks will not be joining him. "Unfortunately I am not in a position to," she says, "but I hope it will be possible one day soon. In the meanwhile, I actually envy him."

working on a PhD thesis on advanced techniques in adult education. In partnership with a fellow black American, Dr Eleanor Hooks, he owns a successful business consultancy firm.

Dr Hooks will not be joining him. "Unfortunately I am not in a position to," she says, "but I hope it will be possible one day soon. In the meanwhile, I actually envy him."

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He approached the South African Consulate in New York, which handles all applications from prospective immigrants,

problems they are going to face, and to respond to them pro-actively and thus prevent conflict of the sort one sees in South Africa today."

How does Dr Cooper feel about living in a country emerging from the nightmare of apartheid?

"I have been there and I know what to expect. I have also done consultancy work in other countries — Japan, Thailand, Zaire, Uganda, Nigeria — so I know I can adapt. It is the very problems South Africa faces now that make it so worthwhile." □

But why not simply set up a branch of his business in South Africa?

"That would not work. My visits there showed me that South African society is strongly based on relationships, it is oriented to knowing the people you work with.

Aside from doing consultancy work, Dr Cooper hopes to establish what he describes as a "prevention institute" in South Africa.

"It is a word I coined to emphasise the pro-active nature of the work I would do there — helping people to anticipate the

and formally applied to emigrate. His application is in the final stages of being processed, and he expects to have all the necessary documents within the next three to five weeks.

"The consulate have been very kind and helpful. In fact I have encountered great warmth and support from the ambassador in Washington and all levels of the South African diplomatic service in the US."

than meets the eye

Stew 15/7/91

Disillusioned Russians seek refuge in SA

Highly qualified Soviet Christians are seeking refuge in South Africa where they believe there is more opportunity and less religious discrimination

About five letters arrived at the SA Tourism Board's (Satour) offices in Pietersburg this week — all from disillusioned Russian Christians currently living in Israel.

~~Help~~ Help 236

They wanted to immigrate to South Africa and were asking for help, said Visser Streicher, Satour's regional manager

"They immigrated from Russia to Israel, but say their situation is now worse than it was in the Soviet Union"

One man was a widely published professor in bio-chemistry.

Others seeking opportunities in South Africa included a ground flight engineer, a structural engineer and a scientist

The letters have been handed to the Department of Foreign Affairs — Pretoria Bureau.

Diplomats may leave Harare for Pretoria

8/0ay 15/7/91
HARARE — The Zimbabwean capital's once exploding diplomatic population is likely to be depleted soon as substantial numbers of east Europeans pack their bags for SA

Sources confirmed at the weekend that a number of diplomatic missions were considering setting up their main southern African bases in SA

Soaring accommodation and other costs are making Harare less desirable as a diplomatic base. Houses which at the end of the war in 1980 sold for R40 000 now sell for more than R1,5m, and similarly infla-

MICHAEL HARTNACK

ted rentals are demanded

SA's growing international acceptability and the fact that it is the regional economic and potentially political power, makes Harare less relevant as a base

SA also offers readily available spares for embassy vehicles and specialist medical treatment is more readily on hand for diplomats' families

In addition to the relocation of large numbers of east European diplomats, the changing political climate in SA is likely to

236
see eventual increases in the levels of staff of countries such as Canada, New Zealand and Australia, with compensating reductions in Harare

During the 1980s South Africans were forced to deal with these states' Harare diplomats over matters such as emigration and visas, issues which now should revert to SA-based staff

First to leave Harare last year were the east Germans. Of the former communist states of Eastern Europe, only Albania and Yugoslavia have made no moves to establish diplomatic ties with SA

1/4m ⁽²³⁶⁾ to
quit SA
in next
5 years?

CT 23/7/91
JOHANNESBURG —
Research figures re-
leased yesterday re-
vealed that more than
250 000 white South Afri-
can adults saw them-
selves as potential emi-
grants in the next five
years

Market Research Afri-
ca's Omnipoll said
"Over a quarter-million
urban white adults see
themselves as living
overseas (200 000) or
elsewhere in Africa
(70 000) within the next
five years

"The intention to
leave is strongly related
to age, and it is clear that
it is the younger genera-
tion that is the least set-
tled

"As many as 15% of 16-
to-24-year-olds are con-
sidering emigration, up
from nine percent in
1987," it was disclosed

The organisation said
changes in South Africa
were "cause for con-
cern" among both Eng-
lish- and Afrikaans-
speaking whites

The poll's results are
based on interviews with
1 000 urban white adults

"There is clearly a
danger that the unfav-
ourable economic cli-
mate and the unsettled
political situation could
result in a massive loss
of crucial skills, which
are vital to the develop-
ment of South Africa,"
said Market Research
Africa director Mr Clive
Corder — Sapa

250 000 whites want to leave SA

Staff Reporter

Star 23/7/91 (236)

More than 250 000 white South African adults see themselves as potential emigrants in the next five years — and research figures show that the trend for emigration is growing in towns and dropping in cities.

Market Research Africa (MRA) figures released yesterday show a reversal of trends found in an identical poll in 1987.

MRA chairman and managing director Clive Corder said the new figures suggested "the sophisticated city dweller is more optimistic than people in small towns and villages".

Although the changes in the statistics were small, they were building into a picture, Mr Corder said.

More Afrikaans-speaking people wanted to emigrate than in 1987, but the number of English-speakers

wanting to leave had dropped

A greater inclination to leave now than in 1987 was found with people in the Cape, Transvaal and Free State, but Natal dwellers were happier to stay.

More than 15 percent of people aged between 16 and 24 were considering emigration, compared with about 9 percent in 1987.

"There is clearly a danger that the unfavourable economic climate and the unsettled political situation could result in a massive loss of crucial skills. Combined with the declining white birth rate, this could result in a far greater reliance on non-white talent in the future," Mr Corder said.

A spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs said 42 285 people of all races emigrated between 1986 and 1990. Between January and March this year 1 135 people emigrated, he said.

250 000 'want to emigrate'

(236)

ARG 24/7/91

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — More than 250 000 white South African adults saw themselves as potential emigrants in the next five years — and research figures show the trend for emigration is growing in towns and dropping in cities.

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A greater inclination to leave now than in 1987 was found with people

in the Cape, Transvaal and Free State, but Natal dwellers were happier to stay.

According to the results, which were based on interviews with 1 000 urban white adults, 200 000 whites would like to live abroad, while 70 000 would prefer to live elsewhere in Africa.

More than 15 percent of people aged between 16 and 24 years of age were considering emigration, compared with about nine percent in 1987.

"There is clearly a danger that the unfavourable economic climate and the unsettled political situation could result in a massive loss of crucial skills which are vital to the development of South Africa.

The changes taking place in the country were cause for concern to both language groups, Mr Corder said.

A spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs said a total of 42 285 people of all races emigrated between 1986 and 1990. Between January and March this year 1 135 people emigrated

Brain drain 'will hobble growth'

GERALD REILLY 236

PRETORIA — The drain of professional and skilled workers would be a serious constraint on growth once SA's economy started to pick up, experts warned yesterday

They were reacting to a Market Research Africa survey which disclosed that more than 250 000 white SA adults saw themselves as potential emigrants

Central Statistical Service figures show SA has lost 315 medical doctors, 807 accountants and 1 349 engineers since 1986

However the total loss of 7 800 professional, semi-professional and technical personnel in the five years is balanced to some extent by almost the same number of immigrants in these categories.

I R Scott, president of the SA Association of Consulting Engineers, said that while Japan had 500 engineers per million people, the US 370 and Europe 280, SA had only 35 Biday 24/7/91

"If a new SA is to take its rightful lead in the development of southern Africa, it will have to attract engineers from abroad and undertake a massive education drive," he said.

National Personnel Institute economist Jan de Jager said with sanctions easing, SA could soon move out of the economic stagnation of the past two years. The skills drain would hobble growth

White Paper on tourism expected

Biday 24/7/91

MARCIA KLEIN

SIGNIFICANT changes to SA tourism are expected following yesterday's release of a "strategic framework" for the industry

The Strategic Framework for Tourism Development in South and Southern Africa, which provides principles and guidelines for the future development of SA's tourist industry, was produced by the SA Tourism Board (Satour) and the Development Bank of SA

Their proposals, with a report produced by the Board of Trade and Industry last year, would be considered by Minister of Trade and Industry and Tourism Org Marais and his department, and a White Paper would be issued by the end of August, outlining government's response

The framework outlined three major institutional adjustments, including establishment of a community-driven structure to ensure "bottom-up participation" from various regions

The second adjustment was Satour's repositioning. An international marketing arm would promote SA generically, and Satour would shift its focus to development

The framework also suggested a Cabinet committee be established "to facilitate co-ordinated management

of tourism by public sector institutions on a national basis"

Satour chairman Piet van Hoven said his organisation would implement action suggested in the framework immediately. Recommendations which required government sanction would be dealt with by way of a White Paper

The document said the tourism industry, which employed more than 300 000 people and earned R2,5bn in forex in 1990, was "of strategic and economic significance to SA". Tourism was a labour-intensive industry, had a strong multiplier effect, and had forex earnings potential

Extensive growth in the industry had not occurred because of its sensitivity to the investment climate, sensitivity to apartheid, and the need for personal safety. International arrivals had increased 19% between 1958 and 1975, and had slumped to 1,14% between 1975 to 1989

With current trends towards a more normalised market situation, significant growth in the industry could be achieved. It was critical that the industry be carefully managed

Tourism in SA was insignificant in terms of the contribution the industry made elsewhere in the world

United anti-apartheid health organisation to be formed

Biday 24/7/91

TANIA LEVY 87

ANTI-apartheid health organisations will unite in their fight to replace discriminatory health services with a more acceptable system

At a news conference in Johannesburg yesterday, the SA Health Workers' Congress (Sahwco), the National Medical and Dental Association (Namda), the Organisation of Appropriate Social Services in SA and the Health Workers' Society announced that a formal decision on unity had been taken at the weekend

The four organisations would formally dissolve early in December and the new united organisation would be launched in March

Its aims include eradicating discrimination in health and welfare services, unifying the various health disciplines, promoting equality and appropriate training for health workers and protecting the standard of health and social services in SA

Namda president Mvuyo Tom said the unified national organisation would present a "formidable front to

advance the struggle for equal health for all"

Until now government had been able to exploit the space created by the fragmentation of the progressive health sector, he said

Together the four organisations have a paid-up membership of more than 4 000 people and an active campaign will take place in the next six months to include as many other health organisations as possible

A name and constitution for the new body would be decided on in due course

Tom said unification would allow the progressive health sector to pool resources and to use funds, from both local and international sources, more efficiently

The EC and the Kaiser Foundation in the US had been among foreign donors which had funded the organisation's projects and conferences in the past, he said

Council action sparks stayaway

WILSON ZWANE 87

BUSINESS in Nigel, on the East Rand, has been hit by an indefinite stayaway called by the Duduza Civic Association (DCA) in retaliation to the local town council's decision to seize the property of four rent defaulters

DCA official Saki Kekana said yesterday the stayaway, which enters its third day today, was "100% effective".

It would be maintained until the council returned the property it had seized

Nigel Chamber of Commerce chairman Bernard Fitton said the stayaway had been about 70% effective. Biday 24/7/91

"We are to recommend to our members adoption of a no-work-no-pay policy," he said

He would not say how hard businesses in the town had been hit by the stayaway

The Duduza Town Council could not be reached for comment

B10am 25/7/91
**Warning of
aeronautics
brain drain**

(236) (410)
LINDEN BIRNS

SA's aeronautical engineering profession faced a major brain drain if the aeronautics industry did not receive a boost soon, a leading academic in the field warned yesterday.

Wits University's aeronautical engineering head Prof Alan Nurick said Wits had almost 100 aeronautical engineering students, but unless the local industry was stimulated, graduates would be forced to look elsewhere for work and fewer students would enroll.

In future SA would have to import foreign consultants and contractors to complete large aircraft projects unless there was corrective manpower planning.

Last year the industry indicated it had reduced the estimated number of aeronautical engineers it required from 30 a year to four.

Tonight most of the SA industry's leaders are to meet to discuss the formation of a representative federation.

The body's convener Noel Potter said the federation would be responsible for stimulating growth in the industry by unifying its interests.

Violence on Reef sparks city influx of Vaalies

236

ET 21/7/91

A HIGH crime rate on the Reef and the prospects of a better quality of life in Cape Town has created an influx of Johannesburg businessmen to Cape Town.

This has also led to the the Wits Business School establishing a local chapter of the WBS Association.

Ms Chris von Ulmenstein, a convener of the launch committee of the WBS, said yesterday that the inaugural meeting of the chapter would be held on August 8.

She said that Johannesburg

business people were being attracted to Cape Town as they have "had enough and wanted to get away from the rat race" Many of the "workaholic and dedicated" Johannesburg businessmen were reaching their 30s and wanted more than just to live their lives to work, she added.

Cape Town, with its "advanced political ideals and racial harmony", was being perceived as a Mecca of the good life.

Mr Albert Schuitmaker, a spokesman for the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, said yes-

terday that it was a well known fact Johannesburg people were resigning and heading for Cape Town's "better way of life".

But according to one human resources manager, who wished to remain anonymous, the "plum" executive jobs are still in Johannesburg.

He added, however, that Cape Town's popularity could serve to increase the disparity in salaries between the two cities, as companies based on the Reef would have to increase salaries to attract top staff to Johannesburg.

More coming to SA than leaving

ET 3/17/91

Political Staff

236

THE net increase in immigrants to South Africa was a manifestation of new confidence in the future of the country, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Gene Louw, said yesterday.

Between January and April this year, there was a net gain of 3 027 immigrants, 416 more than the corresponding period last year, he said in a statement.

During those four months, 4 486 immigrants entered South Africa and 1 459 people left the country as emigrants.

"This positive trend is a continuation of a process which already started last year after South Africa had experienced a net loss during the years 1986 and 1987, when more people left the Republic than entered it.

"Statistics show that since 1988, and especially since the begin-

ning of last year, there has been a dramatic increase in confidence in South Africa

"South Africa's total gain in immigrants for the past five years was 8 831, while the gain for the first four months of this year already amounts to 3 027.

"This confidence is also confirmed by statistics which show that emigration is still decreasing," Mr Louw said.

Just how green are those foreign pastures?

Star 30/7/91. 236

A RECENT survey published by Market Research Africa indicated that 250 000 South Africans are considering emigrating. The younger generation was the most unsettled, with 15 percent of the 16-24 age bracket considering the grass of Europe, North America and Australia to be greener than that of the new South Africa.

However, statistics indicate far more people would like to enter the country than leave it.

Figures supplied by the Central Statistical Service show that during the first quarter of 1991, 3 342 immigrants arrived in South Africa and 1 135 left.

During 1990 there was a net gain of 9 777 immigrants, with a peak in June, when more than 2 000 new people arrived. As far as people with professional, semi-professional and technical skills are concerned, there has been a net increase from 367 people in 1989 to 887 in 1990.

In fact, the number of people

leaving the country has dropped markedly since reaching a high in September 1987.

Sigi Sauter, a consultant for Stuttafords Van Lines, said there were fewer overseas re-movals now than two or three years ago.

"Business tends to go in waves followed by a sudden rushes. We are quieter now than we were two years ago. About 70 percent of my overseas clients are people in their late 20s or early 30s. The most popular destinations are England, the United States and Australia. Canada used to be a very common destination, but doesn't seem to be at the moment."

A spokesman for the British

Consulate said they had a steady stream of applications for emigration, particularly companies already well established in South Africa that were looking for overseas offices. The spokesman could not confirm whether the figures were significantly higher or lower than in previous years.

Despite the drop in emigration numbers, however, it is clear that many young South Africans are concerned about their future in this country.

Sean Kenealy, a final-year architecture student at the University of the Witwatersrand, said he would seriously consider emigration if the new South Africa did not meet his economic and security expectations.

"I'm approaching the stage in my life where I want to start making money, and if I want to make a future for myself in this country, I need to be sure there will be a stable, free-market economy. I don't want to see South Africa become just another banana republic."

But there's a rider to emigration.

Jim Gibson (26) is a young South African who decided to see what the overseas job market had to offer him. He is completing a masters degree in physical metallurgy and left South Africa early this year in search of an engineering job in Britain. He found employment hard to come by.

"The job market over there was pretty depressed. There's a greater number of competent technical workers in Britain than in this country, so there was far more competition for jobs." □

Banking giant First National

ing fr-aternitv n

| "There's a lot of people who are

to security



Brain drain slows down

GERALD REILLY

236

PRETORIA — SA's professional, semi-professional and technical brain drain slowed markedly in the first four months of this year, latest Central Statistical Service (CSS) figures show. *810ay 30/7/91*

The figures also show there were three times as many immigrants (4 486) as emigrants (1 459), an increase of 416 over the same period last year.

In the professional, semi-professional and technical categories SA gained 624, compared with 482 the previous year. Emigrants decreased by 103 to 258.

SA gained 186 engineers, up from 58 in 1990 and 53 medical practitioners (three last year).

Major sources of immigrants were the UK (972), Zimbabwe (363), Israel (245), Taiwan (311), Portugal (255) and the former West Germany (228).

Most emigrants went to the UK (600), Australia (421), Zimbabwe (42) and the US (93).

CSS also disclosed that foreign visitors during the four months increased by 7,5% to 410 465.

Sapa reports Home Affairs Minister Gene Louw said SA's migration gain was due to a dramatic increase in confidence in the country's future.

Star 30/7/91

Louw: immigrants pouring in

Own Correspondent (236)

DURBAN — The "brain drain" trend has been reversed, and a record gain in immigrants compared with the past six years is expected for 1991, according to Home Affairs Minister Gene Louw.

Immigrants are pouring back into the country as confidence in the political future grows, he said yesterday.

The trend was the continuation of a process which began last year, Mr Louw said.

In the period January to April 1991, 4 486 immigrants entered SA, compared with the 1 459 peo-

ple who left the country. This represented a "net gain" of 3 027 immigrants — higher than for the same period last year, Mr Louw said.

He said the department's offices abroad and locally had received a sharp increase in the number of inquiries.

"It is beyond doubt that a new confidence in the future of South Africa is manifesting itself.

"It can be expected that this year South Africa will experience a record gain in immigrants in relation to the past six years," he said.

● How green are foreign pastures? — Page 23

Youths flee SA township warfare

Soweto 2/8/91

236

LUSAKA - Hundreds of young men fleeing political warfare in South Africa have arrived in Zambia in recent weeks and the exodus continues.

Zimbabwe's national news agency Ziana reported yesterday that about 800 people aged between 15 and 25 had arrived in Lusaka and were sheltered at an African National Congress transit camp on the outskirts of the capital

Youths are fleeing South Africa for Zambia through Swaziland as political violence continues to dis-

rupt normal life in the townships
"There is a big problem with accommodation because the influx is more than we can handle. We definitely can't cope with the large numbers of people arriving," an official at the transit centre said. The centre can only accommodate about 400 people

Accommodation

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is financing food provisions and accommodation for the refugees

"We are trying to enforce emergency programmes to accommodate

the new arrivals in our educational programmes which friendly countries are trying to help fund," the official at the centre said

Arrangements are being made with the Kenyan Government for 500 refugees to study in that country

The Australian Government is funding the 500 students now in Nigeria but the ANC is trying to mobilise resources for the 800 plus new arrivals

"The 500 students will hopefully leave for Kenya before the end of the year," the official said. - Sapa.



Hong Kong immigrants find it easy

Staff Reporter CT 3/8/91

HONG KONG immigrants are attracted to South Africa because it is "easy" to enter the country and all that is needed is "good health, no criminal record and R250 000 cash".

This is the view of Mr Paul Ng, one of 22 prospective refugees of the 1997 China mainland takeover of the thriving business community who arrived yesterday to view their potential new homeland.

Uncertainty surrounds the Beijing acquisition of the flourishing British territory after the Tiananmen Square massacre, the director of the Hong Kong-based New SA Industrial Development Company, Mr Ng, said

It was the second tour group from Hong Kong this year interested in immigrating and comprised businessmen, teachers, engineers, construction and skilled manufacturing personnel

A recent Asian Television Broadcasting stimulated interest in the country, said Mr Ng, as people previously were unaware of the natural beauty and infrastructure South Africa possessed.

There is a growing interest in South Africa among Hong Kong nationals.

Last year there were 40 to 50 applications for permanent residence in South Africa, but in April alone this year there were 400 applications, Mr Ng said.

Mystery over defection of Soviet women to SA

Blom 21/8/91 GERALD REILLY

(21) 236

PRETORIA — Three Russian women secretaries employed at the Soviet embassy and trade mission in Maputo have defected to SA and have applied for permanent residence, government says

A Foreign Affairs Department spokesman declined to comment on the incident beyond saying that the defections took place "a few weeks ago". A Home Affairs spokesman said they crossed the Swaziland border into SA and were carrying acceptable documentation.

Dr Vladimir Lebedev of the Soviet Interest Section in Pretoria said yesterday he understood they came into SA legally, our political staff reports.

However, it is understood that the women never resigned from their jobs in Maputo.

The defections have been reported in the Soviet media. The women are married, with families in Moscow. TANIA LEVY reports that most planned tour parties from SA to the Soviet Union are likely to go ahead, despite this week's coup in Moscow.

The Soviet Union's major tour operator Intourist Travel issued a statement in London yesterday saying all its tours would depart as planned this weekend.

3 Soviet women defect to SA

By Alan Dunn
and Esther Waugh

Three members of the Soviet Embassy and trade mission in Maputo have defected to South Africa and applied for asylum.

Delicate discussions are taking place between the South African and Soviet governments over the three women. It is understood that the trio is seeking residence in South Africa.

A spokesman for the Soviet Interest Section in Pretoria said yesterday that the matter was in the hands of the Government.

The defectors have been in

the safekeeping of the South African authorities since their defection several weeks ago, before the visit of the Soviet Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs responsible for Africa, Valery Nikolayenko.

It is believed they entered South Africa via Swaziland with the help of friends in Maputo who assisted in obtaining travel documents.

The authorities in Pretoria are reportedly satisfied that they entered the country with the necessary paperwork.

The three women, who are unmarried, worked as typists at the embassy in Maputo. The incident has been reported in the Soviet press.

Typists at embassies usually have security clearance.

AWB plans to attend NP meeting

By Kaizer Nyatumba
Political Staff

The AWB has threatened to attend a National Party public meeting to be addressed by Agriculture Minister Dr Kraai van Niekerk in Parys next week, in spite of the NP's objections.

AWB chief secretary Ernst van der Westhuizen said the Government had to "adhere strictly" to the agreement AWB leader Eugene Terre-Blanche and Finance Minister Barend du Plessis had reached on SABC-TV's "Agenda" programme two weeks ago.

The AWB, Mr van der Westhuizen said, would attend Dr van Niekerk's meeting on Monday and would not allow itself to be turned back "by closed doors, barbed wire and police dogs".

The AWB warned of a potential further tragedy if the NP meeting in Parys was held on the same basis as the recent Ventersdorp meeting.

The AWB expected Dr van Niekerk and the chairman of the Parys meeting to take note of the fact that the right of admission reserved to such meetings had fallen away in the light of the TV agreement

defections are not clear, but they happened before hard-liners ousted President Gorbatchev in a coup that shocked the world.

The incident is not expected to have any major effect on newly established South African-Soviet relations.

The two countries recently set up reciprocal interest offices attached to the Austrian embassies in Pretoria and Moscow.

The status of diplomatic relations between the two countries are not expected to be upgraded in a hurry because good channels of communication exist between the two governments through the interest offices.

Some are involved in highly confidential work such as coding and decoding daily message traffic to and from their home offices.

Two of the defectors were apparently typists on the administrative staff, and the third was from the Soviet trade mission to Mozambique.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs has confirmed the defections, saying the applications for residence were under consideration. He would not divulge the identities of the women.

It is understood that the Department of Home Affairs, and possibly the National Intelligence Service, have also been involved in the matter.

The precise reasons for the

Ratsiraka holed up as opponents sack him

transitional government formed by the six-party coalition opposed to Mr Ratsiraka.

The government will organise a national conference to draft a new constitution and hold democratic elections within 18 months, Mr Andramanjato said.

The declaration was essentially on paper only, but seemed boosted by a possible alliance with the military

rallies until tomorrow, when provincial leaders are to appear in a show of solidarity against Mr Ratsiraka.

In an address yesterday in Antananarivo, opposition spokesman the Rev Richard Andramanjato announced the "dismissal" of Mr Ratsiraka and "the suspension of all the republic's institutions".

Tens of thousands of people cheered as Mr Andramanjato announced the installation of a

ANTANANARIVO — President Didier Ratsiraka remained holed up in his bunker-like palace yesterday, a day after opposition leaders announced they had stripped him of power.

The situation appeared calm in the capital, and it was uncertain how Mr Ratsiraka would react to the new challenge to his 16-year rule.

Opposition leaders called a suspension of the mass daily

against Mr Ratsiraka's attempt to divide the island into six independent republics.

At the weekend he announced he was restructuring the island into a federation of independent republics, with himself at the head.

Mr Ratsiraka stayed in his palace protected by his North Korean-trained guard and showed no indication of relinquishing power — Sapa-AP

South Africans continue Soviet tours

By Paula Fray

About 35 South Africans in the Soviet Union will continue their tours as travel agencies worldwide continue to monitor the Soviet political situation following the overthrow of President Mikhail Gorbachev.

Intourist in London has cancelled a tour to the republics of Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia later this month following a warning from the British Foreign Office not to visit these areas. Tours to Moscow and Leningrad are continuing as planned.

Johannesburg-based Seekers Tours managing director

Ramon Geldenphys said there were 17 local tourists booked through his company in the USSR.

He said Seekers Tours — the sole agent for Intourist Travel in South Africa — was "in constant contact" with Intourist Travel in London and would be kept informed daily.

stay
2/18/91. Safe

"We know where the tourists are, we know what they are doing," Mr Geldenphys said. "Everyone from our side is safe."

Cape Town's World Travel Agency manager Jack Matthews said the company had a

group of 18 tourists at present in the Soviet Union.

Mr Matthews said the company had established late yesterday afternoon that the South African tourists had just arrived in Irkutsk in the east.

They would be leaving tomorrow and would then travel the Trans-Siberian express to Moscow where they were due to arrive on Sunday.

Mr Matthews said the tour was due to stay in Moscow for a few days before leaving for Leningrad.

The group, being led by the company's sales and marketing director, Hans van Heukelhum, is due to return to South Africa on September 6.

Any decision to cut short the tour would be "in the hands of Mr van Heukelhum in consultation with local tourist groups", Mr Matthews said.

"We are obviously concerned because of the difficulty of communication

"On the other hand, they are with an experienced tour operator who has taken several such tours to China. They are in good hands as far as he is concerned," Mr Matthews said.

"Tours to Moscow, Leningrad and areas other than those mentioned by the Foreign Office are scheduled to operate as planned this coming weekend, but the situation is under hourly review," Intourist in London said.

~~THE~~ ~~STAR~~ ~~29/8/91~~
**US tourists get
attack warning** 2763

The US State Department has warned its citizens travelling in South Africa of possible attacks by pro-apartheid whites on American buildings and facilities

Star 29/8/91
"As the situation in South Africa becomes less favourable to hardline apartheid supporters, the potential for right-wing violence may increase," says a travel advisory

"While the official US presence is the most likely target, private American citizens should exercise caution as well," it adds.

There was an explosion last year at the back gate of the US Embassy in Pretoria which caused minor damage but no injuries. Rightwingers were suspected

Right-wing whites oppose President de Klerk's reforms aimed at ending apartheid and sharing power with blacks

The travel advisory also reiterates warnings of violence at political demonstrations in Natal and areas near Johannesburg

Black faction fighting in townships has killed 6 000 people in five years — Sapa-AP

PROPERTY

Influx of immigrants 'has a positive effect'

236 (20)

Sowetan 12/9/91

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

THE lifting of sanctions and the increased influx of immigrants has had a markedly positive effect on the mood of the property market, says the managing director of Camdons Group, Mr Scott MacRae

He was "extremely optimistic" about prospects for the market in spite of the poor performance of the economy

Many people who had left the country were returning to South Africa and overseas companies, individuals and governments were in the market for properties

The unrest had little impact on prices and there was no comparison to be made with the current climate as opposed to 1976 when, as he put it, "I was heavily involved in the property market and had a hotline going to Australia

Consequently, he did not agree that it was a buyers' market at the moment

South African properties were still discounted in price compared with their overseas

counterparts and this implied considerable leeway for further price rises.

Sellers in the current market were "not very negotiable"

"The message therefore is buy now Homes will not become any less expensive and anything bought today will be tomorrow's bargain as prices will continue to rise," McRae said

Overseas property markets in the United Kingdom, the United States and Europe were "dead" at the moment, basically because

of the inflation rates "The opposite is true of South Africa where our high inflation rates give investors an excellent capital gain Sellers have therefore done well in recent years."

Scrapping of the Group Areas Act had little effect on the market in that blacks had been buying properties in white areas before the Act was rescinded

A drop in interest rates would give the market an additional boost but he did not expect this to take place before the first half of 1992.

Homes will not become any less expensive and anything bought today will be tomorrow's bargain as prices will continue to rise.



Govt clampdown on
illegal immigrants

510aw 18/9/91
208 DARIUS SANAI 236

THE Home Affairs Department is to clamp down on illegal immigrants.

Under the new Aliens Control Act, which comes into force on October 1, immigration officers will be allowed to enter private premises without warning, and penalties for people harbouring illegal aliens will be increased, Home Affairs director-general Piet Colyn said yesterday.

The maximum penalty for harbouring an alien is now five years in prison.

Colyn said the measures were being introduced to protect the local workforce "in view of the enormous unemployment problem in the country".

He said the main aim of the Act was to put greater emphasis on the internal control of all aliens.

Under the Act, the provision of tuition and training and the conduct of any business or profession by an illegal alien are specifically forbidden, as is employing an illegal immigrant.

Under current legislation, all aliens are required to obtain work or residence permits before taking up employment in SA.

Last year 786 illegal aliens were convicted. This year, up to the end of July, there were 930 convictions.

Home Affairs said it was not possible to estimate the number of illegal aliens in SA, but tens of thousands of Mozambicans had crossed the border into SA in the past few years.

Relief agencies earlier this year estimated there were more than 20 000 Mozambican refugees in KaNgwane, which was not subject to SA immigration laws.

SA evacuates its nationals from Zaire as trade comes to a standstill

KINSHASA — SA trade with Zaire has come to a halt, and SA evacuated the first batch of its nationals from the riot-torn country yesterday.

Officials said the South Africans, who included businessmen and 12 dependants of government officials, were flown in a government-chartered Safair Boeing 707 from Kinshasa Airport.

The airport is controlled by some of the 600 French troops sent to Zaire to protect foreigners after soldiers started an orgy of looting in several cities this week.

The aircraft also carried 53 Britons, 22 Taiwanese, 14 Greeks, four Americans and

four Italians.

PATRICK BULGER reports that Saffo's African Trade Intelligence Organisation head Andrew Maggs said SA trade with the Zairean mining company Gecamines, which employs 30 000 people, was likely to be particularly hard hit. The company was a major consumer of SA goods, Maggs said.

However, a proposed Gold Fields mining venture announced earlier this week was unlikely to be affected, Gold Fields executive director of new business Bernard van Rooyen said. He said the proposed venture was situated 3 000km from Kinshasa in a relatively stable part of the country.

Yesterday, Zairean troops wounded several anti-government protesters in the capital Belgian soldiers who saw troops open fire said the crowd was chanting for the resignation of strong-arm President Mobutu Sese Seko, who risks being toppled by the worst explosion of violence in the central African country since independence in 1960.

The protesters were demanding the return of political exile Antoine Gizenga, leader of the Lumumba United Party.

French and Belgian troops kept up a ferry evacuation, helping several thousand mainly European and Lebanese nationals

flee across the Zaire River to neighbouring Congo. *By 2/19/91*

The capital was mostly quiet but diplomats and evacuees said they feared a fresh outbreak of the riots and looting which devastated the city and were still sweeping the provinces.

The relief organisation Medicins Sans Frontieres said in Brussels that more than 100 people had died in the violence up to Wednesday and at least 1 500 had been injured.

Hundreds of thousands of looters, led by Mobutu's soldiers, have literally stripped Kinshasa bare. The central arms depot

was ransacked, putting hundreds of weapons into circulation.

A night curfew was due to come into force yesterday in Kinshasa and other unspecified trouble spots. The government also announced an emergency food plan, giving no details.

A senior government source said every soldier had been promised a cash sum by next weekend, with lowest ranks getting 1.5-million zaires — worth only \$75 at the exchange rate before Monday's anarchy.

There was scepticism that a Western food airlift would be possible even if gov-

□ To Page 2



Zaire *By 2/19/91*

□ From Page 1

ernments decided to launch one "Who can distribute food in this atmosphere?" asked German aid worker Robert Muller before leaving for Congo.

Western governments, led by France and Belgium, Zaire's former colonial power, are already walking a political tightrope, facing accusations in Zaire and at home that by sending troops they are effectively shoring up one of Africa's most unpopular regimes.

A French diplomat said key foreign embassies were in regular contact with Mo-

butu, but declined to say if they were urging him to resign. The 60-year-old president was on a yacht at Nsele, about 50km out of Kinshasa near the airport.

The SA Red Cross Society said yesterday it was opening an information service (operating from the number 011 873 3938) to provide information for people arriving in SA from Zaire. The object was to unite families that had been split during their evacuation and to collect offers of accommodation for arriving families — Sapa-
Reuter

● Comment Page 10

Refugees ⁽²³⁶⁾
urged to call
Red Cross ⁽²³⁷⁾

Star 1/10/91
By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

Nearly 500 beds have been offered to Zairean refugees by South Africans.

But the South African Red Cross Society said yesterday that few of the 491 beds offered were necessary because most of the refugees still in the country were staying with relatives or friends.

Some had only stopped overnight, then flown home to France or Belgium.

The Red Cross is still dealing with about 59 requests by worried friends or relatives trying to trace people in South Africa. Some have been found in Europe.

Red Cross spokesman Neil MacCauley said "It would assist us if people who have come in from Zaire would contact our operations room and give us contact numbers and addresses."

"We will not release this information to anyone without first obtaining permission from the person concerned. But we need it for co-ordination of our records and information coming in from different sources."

The telephone number is (011) 873-3938.

A number of refugees have inquired from embassy and other sources about the safety of returning to Zaire.

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REPUBLIEK
VAN
SUID-AFRIKA



REPUBLIC
OF
SOUTH AFRICA

17 OCT 1991

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Vol. 316

PRETORIA, 4 OKTOBER
OCTOBER 1991

No. 13547

PROKLAMASIES

van die

Staatspresident

van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 91, 1991

VERKLARING VAN DIE DERTIGSTE DAG VAN MEI
1992 TOT 'N OPENBARE FEESDAG

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 van die Wet op Openbare Feesdae, 1952 (Wet 5 van 1952), verklaar ek hierby die dertigste dag van Mei 1992 tot 'n openbare feesdag in die Republiek

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Negende dag van September Eenduisend Negehoenderd Een-en-negentig

F. W. DE KLERK,

Staatspresident

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet

E. LOUW,

Minister van die Kabinet.

No. 93, 1991

PUBLIKASIE VAN 'N OOREENKOMS AANGEGAAN
OP 19 APRIL 1991 TUSSEN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN
SUID-AFRIKA EN DIE DEMOKRATIESE REPUBLIEK
VAN MADAGASKAR

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 5 van die Wet op Diplomatieke Voorregte, 1989 (Wet No. 74 van 1989), publiseer ek hierby die Ooreenkoms aangeaan op 19 April 1991 kragtens artikel 4 (a) van genoemde Wet tussen die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en die Demokratiese Republiek van Madagaskar, waarin voorsiening gemaak word vir die uitruil van Verteenwoordigers tussen die twee lande en waarin die voorregte en immuniteite wat sodanige verteenwoordigers sal geniet, bepaal word

857—A

PROCLAMATIONS

by the

State President

of the Republic of South Africa

No. 91, 1991

DECLARATION OF THE THIRTIETH DAY OF MAY
1992 AS A PUBLIC HOLIDAY

Under the powers vested in me by section 2 of the Public Holidays Act, 1952, (Act 5 of 1952), I hereby declare the thirtieth day of May 1992, as a public holiday throughout the Republic

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Ninth day of September, One thousand Nine hundred and Ninety-one.

F. W. DE KLERK,

State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:

E. LOUW,

Minister of the Cabinet.

No. 93, 1991

PUBLICATION OF AN AGREEMENT CONCLUDED
ON 19 APRIL 1991 BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF
SOUTH AFRICA AND THE DEMOCRATIC REPUB-
LIC OF MADAGASCAR

By virtue of the powers vested in me by Section 5 of the Diplomatic Privileges Act, 1989 (Act No. 74 of 1989), I hereby publish the Agreement concluded on 19 April 1991 by virtue of article 4 (a) of the above-mentioned Act between the Republic of South Africa and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar wherein provision is made for an exchange of Representatives between the two countries and wherein is stipulated the privileges and immunities the said representatives shall enjoy

236

~~236~~

13547—1

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Vyfde dag van Junie Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-negentig.

F. W. DE KLERK,

Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet

R. F. BOTHA,

Minister van die Kabinet

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Governments of the Republic of South Africa and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar have, on the basis of common desire to encourage friendly relations between the two countries and in accordance with the principle of reciprocity, agreed on the following

ARTICLE 1

236 

ESTABLISHMENT OF A REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE

The establishment of a Representative Office, the name of which shall contain the official title of the sending State, being the official local representative in the receiving State, shall take place by common consent.

ARTICLE 2

FUNCTIONS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE

The functions of the Representative Office shall consist particularly in:

- a) representing the sending State in the receiving State;
- b) negotiating with the Government of the receiving State,
- c) keeping itself informed, by all lawful means, of conditions and developments in the political, commercial and economic life of the receiving State, reporting thereon to the Government of the sending State and providing information to interested parties;
- d) promoting the development of political, economic and commercial relations between the two States,
- e) protecting in the receiving State and within the limits permitted by international law the interests of the sending State and its nationals, both individuals and bodies corporate;
- f) issuing passports and travel documents, visas and other appropriate documents;
- g) giving aid and assistance to the nationals, both individuals and bodies corporate, of the sending State,
- h) inspecting and giving assistance to ships and aircraft registered in the sending State and to their crews

ARTICLE 3

APPOINTMENT OF A REPRESENTATIVE

- a) The term "Representative" refers to the Head of Mission, who is the official Agent responsible for directing the Representative Office. He is appointed by the sending State and is authorised to exercise his duties by the receiving State.

Given under my Hand and Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Fifth day of June, One thousand Nine hundred and Ninety-one

F. W. DE KLERK,

State President

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet.

R. F. BOTHA,

Minister of the Cabinet.

ARRANGEMENTS SPECIAUX

Les Gouvernements de la République d'Afrique du Sud et de la République Démocratique de Madagascar, sur la base de la volonté commune à favoriser les relations d'amitié entre les deux pays, sont convenus, d'après le principe de la réciprocité, de ce qui suit

ARTICLE 1

ETABLISSEMENT DU BUREAU DE REPRESENTATION

L'établissement du Bureau de Représentation dont l'appellation contient le titre officiel de l'Etat d'envoi, comme Représentation Officielle en poste dans l'Etat de résidence, se fait par consentement mutuel.

ARTICLE 2

FONCTIONS DU BUREAU DE REPRESENTATION

Les fonctions du Bureau de Représentation consistent notamment à.

- a) représenter l'Etat d'envoi auprès de l'Etat de résidence;
- b) négocier avec le Gouvernement de l'Etat de résidence;
- c) s'informer, par tous les moyens licites, des conditions et de l'évolution de la vie politique, commerciale et économique dans l'Etat de résidence, faire un rapport à ce sujet au Gouvernement de l'Etat d'envoi et donner des renseignements aux personnes intéressées;
- d) favoriser le développement des relations politiques, économiques et commerciales entre les deux Etats;
- e) protéger dans l'Etat de résidence les intérêts de l'Etat d'envoi et des ses ressortissants, personnes physiques et morales, dans les limites admises par le droit international,
- f) délivrer des passeports et des documents de voyage, ainsi que des visas et documents appropriés;
- g) prêter secours et assistance aux ressortissants, personnes physiques et morales, de l'Etat d'envoi;
- h) contrôler et prêter assistance aux navires et aux avions immatriculés de l'Etat d'envoi, ainsi qu'à leurs équipages.

ARTICLE 3

NOMINATION DU REPRESENTANT

- a) L'expression "Représentant" s'entend du Chef de mission Celui-ci est l'Agent officiel chargé de diriger le Bureau de Représentation Il est nommé par l'Etat d'envoi et est consenti à l'exercice de ses fonctions par l'Etat de résidence

- b) The terms of the appointment of the Representative and of the approval for such an appointment are determined by the laws and customs of the sending and the receiving States respectively.

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~~202~~**ARTICLE 4****APPOINTMENT OF THE OTHER MEMBERS OF STAFF OF THE MISSION**

- a) The term "mission" shall mean the Representative Office,
- b) The term "members of the mission" shall mean the Representative and the members of the staff of the mission;
- c) The term "members of the staff of the mission" shall mean the members of the official staff, of the administrative and technical staff and of the service staff of the mission,
- d) The term "members of the official staff" shall mean persons employed exclusively in the official work of the mission,
- e) The term "members of the administrative and technical staff" shall mean the members of the staff of the mission employed in the administrative and technical service of the mission;
- f) The term "members of the service staff" shall mean all those persons who are in the domestic service of the mission,
- g) Nationality of the Representative and members of the official staff
The Representative and the members of the official staff of the Representative Office shall in principle have the nationality of the sending State. They may be appointed from the ranks of nationals of the receiving State only with the express consent of that State, which may withdraw such consent at any time
- h) Person declared "persona non grata"
The receiving State may at any time inform the sending State that the Head or a member of the mission is not acceptable. The sending State shall then recall the person in question and terminate his functions

ARTICLE 5**NOTIFICATION OF APPOINTMENTS AND MOVEMENTS**

The Government of the Republic of South Africa or that of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, as the case may be, shall be notified in advance of

- a) the appointment of members of the mission, their arrival and their final departure or the termination of their functions;
- b) the arrival and final departure of a person belonging to the family of a member of the mission and, where appropriate, the fact that a person becomes or ceases to be a member of the family of a member of the mission,
- c) the engagement and discharge of persons resident in the receiving State as members of the mission

- b) Les modalités de la nomination et du consentement du Représentant sont fixées respectivement par les lois et usages de l'Etat d'envoi et de l'Etat de résidence.

ARTICLE 4**NOMINATION DES AUTRES MEMBRES DU PERSONNEL DE LA MISSION**

- a) L'expression "mission" s'entend du Bureau de Représentation.
- b) L'expression "membres de la mission" s'entend du Représentant et des membres du personnel de la mission
- c) L'expression "membres du personnel de la mission" s'entend des membres du personnel officiel, du personnel administratif et technique et du personnel de service de la mission
- d) L'expression "membres du personnel officiel" s'entend des personnes employées exclusivement au travail officiel de la mission.
- e) L'expression "membres du personnel administratif et technique" s'entend des membres du personnel de la mission employés dans le service administratif et technique de la mission
- f) L'expression "membres du personnel de service" s'entend de toutes personnes employées au service domestique de la mission.
- g) Nationalité du Représentant et des membres du personnel officiel:
Le Représentant et les membres du personnel officiel du Bureau de Représentation auront en principe la nationalité de l'Etat d'envoi. Ils ne peuvent être choisis parmi les ressortissants de l'Etat de résidence qu'avec le consentement exprès de cet Etat, qui peut en tout temps le retirer
- h) Personne déclarée "non grata":
L'Etat de résidence peut à tout moment informer l'Etat d'envoi que le Chef ou un membre de la mission n'est pas acceptable. L'Etat d'envoi rappellera alors la personne en cause, mettant aussi fin à ses fonctions

ARTICLE 5**NOTIFICATION SUR LES NOMINATIONS ET DEPLACEMENTS**

Sera notifié à l'avance au Gouvernement de la République d'Afrique du Sud ou à celui de la République Démocratique de Madagascar, selon le cas

- a) la nomination des membres de la mission, leur arrivée et leur départ définitif ou la cessation de leurs fonctions;
- b) l'arrivée et le départ définitif d'une personne appartenant à la famille d'un membre de la mission et, s'il y a lieu, le fait qu'une personne devienne ou cesse d'être membre de la famille d'un membre de la mission,
- c) le recrutement et le congédiement de personnes résidant dans l'Etat accréditaire, en tant que membres de la mission.

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ARTICLE 6**GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS CONCERNING FACILITIES, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES**

The receiving State shall grant all facilities to the Representative Office for the execution of its functions

ARTICLE 7**USE OF THE OFFICIAL TITLE AND NATIONAL EMBLEM**

The sending State shall have the right to display publicly its official title and its national emblem outside its official premises or inside the building that houses its official premises

ARTICLE 8**ACCOMMODATION**

- a) The receiving State shall assist the sending State in obtaining suitable premises;
- b) The term "mission premises" shall mean the buildings or parts of a building or adjoining ground which, whoever the proprietor might be, are used for the purposes of the mission, including the residence of the Representative,
- c) The sending State and the Representative shall be exempt from all dues and taxes in respect of the premises of the mission, other than such as represent dues and taxes for particular services rendered

ARTICLE 9**INVIOABILITY**

The official staff, the premises, archives and documents of the Representative Office and the Residence of the Representative shall be inviolable, according to the provisions of international law

ARTICLE 10**FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT**

Subject to the laws and regulations concerning zones into which entry is prohibited or regulated for reasons of national security, the members of the Representative Office shall be free to move about and travel in the territory of the receiving State.

ARTICLE 11**FREEDOM OF COMMUNICATION WITH THE AUTHORITIES OF THE SENDING STATE**

- a) The receiving State shall allow and protect the freedom of the Representative Office to communicate for all official purposes. In such communication with the Government, with diplomatic missions and other official stations of the sending State, the Representative Office may use all appropriate means of communication, including diplomatic couriers, the diplomatic bag and messages in code or in cypher,
- b) The official correspondence of the Representative Office shall be inviolable. The term "official correspondence" shall mean all correspondence relating to the Representative Office and its functions,

ARTICLE 6**DISPOSITIONS GENERALES CONCERNANT LES FACILITES, PRIVILEGES ET IMMUNITES**

L'Etat de résidence accorde toutes facilités au Bureau de Représentation pour l'accomplissement de ses fonctions

ARTICLE 7**USAGE DU TITRE OFFICIEL ET DE L'EMBLEME NATIONAL**

L'Etat d'envoi a le droit d'afficher publiquement, à l'extérieur de ses locaux officiels ou dans le bâtiment qui abrite ses locaux officiels, son titre officiel et son emblème national.

ARTICLE 8**LOGEMENT**

- a) L'Etat de résidence doit aider l'Etat d'envoi à se procurer les locaux nécessaires
- b) L'expression "locaux de la mission" s'entend des bâtiments ou des parties du bâtiment ou du terrain attenants qui, quel qu'en soit le propriétaire, sont utilisés aux fins de la mission, y compris la résidence du Représentant.
- c) L'Etat d'envoi et le Représentant sont exempts de tous impôts et taxes au titre des locaux de la mission, pourvu qu'il ne s'agisse pas d'impôts et taxes perçus en rémunération de services particuliers rendus.

ARTICLE 9**INVIOABILITE**

Le personnel officiel et les locaux, les archives et les documents du Bureau de Représentation ainsi que la Residence du Représentant sont inviolables, selon les mesures prévues par le droit international

ARTICLE 10**LIBERTE DE CIRCULATION**

Sous réserve de ses lois et règlements relatifs aux zones dont l'accès est interdit ou réglementé pour des raisons de sécurité nationale, les membres du Bureau de Représentation ont la liberté de déplacement et de circulation sur le territoire de l'Etat de résidence

ARTICLE 11**LIBERTE DE COMMUNICATION AVEC LES AUTORITES DE L'ETAT D'ENVOI**

- a) L'Etat de résidence permet et protège la liberté de communication du Bureau de Représentation, pour toutes fins officielles. En communiquant avec le Gouvernement, les missions diplomatiques et les autres postes officiels de l'Etat d'envoi, le Bureau de Représentation peut employer tous les moyens de communication appropriés, y compris les courriers diplomatiques, la valise diplomatique et les messages en code ou en chiffre
- b) La correspondance officielle du Bureau de Représentation est inviolable. L'expression "correspondance officielle" s'entend de toute la correspondance relative au Bureau de Représentation et à ses fonctions

- c) The Representative Office bag shall be inviolable wherever it may be and shall not be opened or detained;
- d) In the case of diplomatic couriers, their persons shall be inviolable.

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ARTICLE 12

COMMUNICATION WITH NATIONALS OF THE SENDING STATE AND WITH THE AUTHORITIES OF THE RECEIVING STATE

- a) The members of staff of the Representative Office shall be free to communicate with nationals of the sending State;
- b) In carrying out their functions, they may also approach the competent authorities of the receiving State.

ARTICLE 13

PROTECTION OF OFFICIALS AND THEIR FAMILIES

- a) The receiving State shall treat the officials of the Representative Office and their families (spouse, dependent children and any dependent person approved by the receiving State) with due respect and shall take all appropriate steps to prevent any infringement of their person, freedom or dignity,
- b) The receiving State shall exercise its jurisdiction over the members of staff of the mission who are nationals or permanent residents of that State in such a way so as not to hinder them excessively in the execution of the functions of the Representative Office.

ARTICLE 14

EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION AS FOREIGNERS AND FROM RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS

The officials of the Representative Office and the members of their families (as defined in Article 13) living with them shall be exempt from all obligations under the laws and regulations of the receiving State with regard to registration as foreigners and residence permits

They shall also be exempt, in respect of services rendered to the sending State, from the obligations and laws and regulations of the receiving State concerning work permits for foreign employees.

ARTICLE 15

IMMUNITY FROM JURISDICTION

The members of the official staff and the members of their families (as defined in Article 13) living with them shall have immunity against criminal, civil and administrative jurisdiction of the receiving State except in the case of

- a) a real action relating to private immovable property situated in the receiving State, unless such a member holds it on behalf of the sending State for purposes of his official functions;
- b) an action relating to succession in which such a member is concerned as executor, administrator, heir or legatee as a private person and not on behalf of the sending State;

- c) La valise du Bureau de Représentation sera inviolable où qu'elle soit et ne sera ni ouverte ni détenue.
- d) Pour le cas des courriers diplomatiques, ils jouissent de l'inviolabilité de leur personne.

ARTICLE 12

COMMUNICATION AVEC LES RESSORTISSANTS DE L'ETAT D'ENVOI ET AVEC LES AUTORITES DE L'ETAT DE RESIDENCE

- a) Les membres du Personnel du Bureau de Représentation ont la liberté de communiquer avec les ressortissants de l'Etat d'envoi.
- b) Dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions, ils peuvent également s'adresser aux autorités compétentes de l'Etat de résidence.

ARTICLE 13

PROTECTION DES FONCTIONNAIRES ET DE LEURS FAMILLES

- a) L'Etat de résidence traitera les fonctionnaires du Bureau de Représentation ainsi que leurs familles [conjoint(e) et enfants à charge, ainsi que toute personne à charge approuvée par l'Etat d'accueil] avec le respect qui leur est dû et prendra toutes mesures appropriées pour empêcher toute atteinte à leur personne, leur liberté et leur dignité.
- b) L'Etat de résidence doit exercer sa juridiction sur les membres du personnel de la mission qui sont ressortissants de cet Etat ou qui y ont leur résidence permanente de façon à ne pas entraver d'une manière excessive l'accomplissement des fonctions du Bureau de Représentation

ARTICLE 14

EXEMPTION D'IMMATRICULATION DES ETRANGERS, DE PERMIS DE SEJOUR ET DE PERMIS DE TRAVAIL

Les fonctionnaires du Bureau de Représentation ainsi que les membres de leur famille (tels qu'ils sont définis dans l'article 13) vivant à leur foyer sont exempts de toutes les obligations prévues par les lois et règlements de l'Etat de résidence en matière d'immatriculation des étrangers et de permis de séjour

Ils sont, par ailleurs, en ce qui concerne les services rendus à l'Etat d'envoi, exempts des obligations ainsi que des lois et règlements de l'Etat de résidence en matière de permis de travail pour la main d'oeuvre étrangère.

ARTICLE 15

IMMUNITÉ DE JURIDICTION

Les membres du personnel officiel, ainsi que les membres de leur famille (tels qu'ils sont définis dans l'article 13) vivant à leur foyer jouissent de l'immunité de la juridiction pénale, ainsi que de la juridiction civile et administrative de l'Etat de résidence, sauf s'il s'agit:

- a) d'une action réelle concernant un immeuble privé situé sur le territoire de l'Etat de résidence, à moins qu'un tel membre ne le possède pour le compte de l'Etat d'envoi, aux fins de ses fonctions officielles;
- b) d'une action concernant une succession dans laquelle un tel membre figure comme exécuteur testamentaire, administrateur, héritier ou légataire, à titre privé mais non au nom de l'Etat d'envoi;

- c) an action relating to any professional or commercial activity exercised by such a member in the receiving State outside his official functions.

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ARTICLE 16

WAIVER OF IMMUNITY

- a) The sending State may waive immunity against jurisdiction of the members of its mission and of the other persons having immunity within the framework of these special arrangements;
- b) The waiver must always be express and in writing;
- c) A waiver of immunity against jurisdiction in respect of civil or administrative proceedings shall not be held to imply waiver of immunity against execution of the judgment, for which a separate waiver shall be necessary

ARTICLE 17

EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION

The officials of the Representative Office are exempt from all dues and taxes on the salaries which they receive in respect of their services

ARTICLE 18

EXEMPTION FROM CUSTOMS DUTY

The receiving State shall allow entry and exemption from all customs duties, taxes and other related dues other than for storage, transport and expenses related to similar services for

- goods intended for the official use of the Representative Office
- goods intended for the personal use of the official and the members of his or her family (as defined in Article 13) living with him or her, including effects intended for the setting up of his or her establishment

Consumer goods should not exceed quantities necessary for the direct use of the parties concerned

ARTICLE 19

EXEMPTION FROM PERSONAL SERVICES

The receiving State shall exempt the members of the official staff of the Representative Office and the members of their families (as defined in Article 13) living with them from all personal service of any kind whatsoever, from all public service of any kind whatsoever and from all military obligations

ARTICLE 20

FEEES AND CHARGES

The Representative Office may, throughout the territory of the receiving State, levy fees and charges for the issue of visas

The amounts levied by means of the said fees and charges and the relative receipts shall be exempt from all dues and taxes in the receiving State

- c) d'une action concernant une activité professionnelle ou commerciale quelle qu'elle soit, par un tel membre dans l'Etat de résidence, en dehors de ses fonctions officielles.

ARTICLE 16

RENONCIATION A L'IMMUNITE

- a) L'Etat d'envoi peut renoncer à l'immunité de juridiction pour les membres de sa mission et des autres personnes jouissant de l'immunité dans le cadre des présents arrangements spéciaux
- b) La renonciation doit toujours être expresse et écrite.
- c) La renonciation à l'immunité de juridiction pour une action civile ou administrative n'est pas censée impliquer la renonciation à l'immunité quant aux mesures d'exécution du jugement, pour lesquelles une renonciation distincte est nécessaire.

ARTICLE 17

EXEMPTION FISCALE

Les fonctionnaires du Bureau de Représentation sont exempts des impôts et taxes sur les salaires qu'ils recoivent du fait de leurs services.

ARTICLE 18

EXEMPTION DOUANIERE

L'Etat de résidence accorde l'entrée, ainsi que l'exemption de tous les droits de douane, taxes et autres redevances connexes autres que frais d'entrepôt, de transport et frais afférents à des services analogues pour.

- les objets destinés à l'usage officiel du Bureau de Représentation;
- les objets destinés à l'usage personnel du fonctionnaire et des membres de sa famille (tels qu'ils sont définis dans l'article 13) vivant à son foyer, y compris les effets destinés à son établissement.

Les articles de consommation ne doivent pas dépasser les quantités nécessaires pour leur utilisation directe par les intéressés.

ARTICLE 19

EXEMPTION DES PRESTATIONS PERSONNELLES

L'Etat de résidence doit exempter les membres du personnel officiel du Bureau de Représentation, ainsi que les membres de leur famille (tels qu'ils sont définis dans l'article 13) vivant à leur foyer, de toute prestation personnelle, de tout service d'intérêt public et des charges militaires.

ARTICLE 20

DROITS ET TAXES

Le Bureau de Représentation peut percevoir sur le territoire de l'Etat résidence, les droits et taxes relatifs à la délivrance de visas.

Les sommes perçues au titre des droits et taxes susmentionnés et les recus y afférents sont exempts de tous impôts et taxes dans l'Etat de résidence

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**ARTICLE 21****DURATION OF PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES**

- a) Members of the official staff of the Representative Office entering the territory of the receiving State shall have the privileges and immunities to which they are entitled from the moment when their appointments are notified to the receiving State;
- b) Such privileges and immunities shall cease at the moment when they leave the territory of the receiving State or on the expiry of a reasonable period which they shall be granted for that purpose,
- c) In the event of the death of a member of the official staff, his or her spouse and minor children shall continue to enjoy the privileges and immunities to which they are entitled until the expiry of a reasonable period to leave the territory of the receiving State

ARTICLE 22**PROPERTY OF A MEMBER OF THE OFFICIAL STAFF OR OF A MEMBER OF HIS OR HER FAMILY IN THE EVENT OF DEATH**

In the event of death of a member of the official staff or of a member of his or her family accompanying him or her, provided the deceased was not a citizen of the receiving State, the receiving State shall permit the withdrawal of the movable property of the deceased, with the exception of any property acquired in the country the export of which was prohibited at the time of his death.

Death duties shall not be levied on the said movable property.

ARTICLE 23**DUTIES**

Without prejudice to their privileges and immunities, it is the duty of all persons enjoying such privileges and immunities to respect the laws and regulations of the receiving State and not to interfere in the internal affairs of that State.

ARTICLE 24**OTHER PROFESSIONAL OR COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES**

Members of the Representative Office and their families (spouse and dependent children) living with them shall not practise for personal profit any professional or commercial activity in the receiving State.

DONE AT Pretoria on 19 April 1991 in two copies, in French and English, both texts having equal validity.

FOR THE
GOVERNMENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF
SOUTH AFRICA

R. F. BOTHA,
MINISTER OF
FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FOR THE
GOVERNMENT OF
THE DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC OF
MADAGASCAR

J. BEMANANJARA,
MINISTER OF
FOREIGN AFFAIRS

ARTICLE 21**DUREE DES PRIVILEGES ET IMMUNITES**

- a) Les membres du personnel officiel du Bureau de Représentation arrivés sur le territoire de l'Etat de résidence bénéficient des privilèges et immunités auxquels ils ont droit, après notification de leur nomination à l'Etat accréditaire.
- b) Lesdits privilèges et immunités cessent au moment où ces personnes quittent le territoire de l'Etat de résidence ou à l'expiration d'un délai raisonnable qui leur aura été accordé à cette fin
- c) En cas de décès d'un membre du personnel officiel, son époux(-se) et ses enfants mineurs continuent de jouir des privilèges et immunités dont ils bénéficient jusqu'à l'expiration d'un délai raisonnable, leur permettant de quitter le territoire de l'Etat de résidence

ARTICLE 22**PROPRIETE D'UN MEMBRE DU PERSONNEL OFFICIEL OU D'UN MEMBRE DE SA FAMILLE EN CAS DE DECES**

En cas de décès d'un membre du personnel officiel ou d'un membre de la famille l'accompagnant (non ressortissant de l'Etat de résidence), l'Etat de résidence permet le retrait des biens mobiliers du défunt, à l'exception de ceux qui ont été acquis dans l'Etat de résidence et qui font l'objet d'une prohibition d'exportation au moment de son décès

Il ne sera pas prélevé de droits de succession sur lesdits biens mobiliers.

ARTICLE 23**DEVOIRS**

Sans préjudices de leurs privilèges et immunités, toutes les personnes bénéficiaires ont le devoir de respecter les lois et règlements de l'Etat de résidence et de ne pas s'immiscer dans les affaires intérieures de cet Etat.

ARTICLE 24**AUTRES ACTIVITES PROFESSIONNELLES OU COMMERCIALES**

Les membres du personnel du Bureau de Représentation et leurs familles [conjoint(e) et enfants à charge] vivant à leur foyer ne doivent pratiquer aucune activité professionnelle ou commerciale dans un but personnel et lucratif dans l'Etat de résidence

FAIT à Pretoria le 19 Avril 1991 en double exemplaire, en langues française et anglaise, les deux textes faisant également foi

POUR LE
GOUVERNEMENT DE
LA REPUBLIQUE
D'AFRIQUE DU SUD

R. F. BOTHA,
MINISTRE DES
AFFAIRES
ETRANGERES

POUR LE
GOUVERNEMENT DE
LA REPUBLIQUE
DEMOCRATIQUE DE
MADAGASCAR

J. BEMANANJARA,
MINISTRE DES
AFFAIRES
ETRANGERES

Pay if you want to stay, alien told

By SOPHIE TEMA

A MOZAMBICAN national has lifted the lid off widespread exploitation of refugees by merciless South African officials.

Moses Mashaba, 35, one of the war-displaced Mozambicans who came to seek refuge in South Africa, revealed how he was arrested and made to pay a bribe to immigration officials to avoid deportation.

Mashaba, who lives in Daveyton, made a sworn statement - which is to be handed to the police - in which he alleges he was required to pay the officials a bribe of R1 000 - which was reduced to R600 because he could not afford that much.

Mashaba hails from Maputo and had worked clandestinely as a shoemaker in the townships before his arrest. He said refugees knew that once arrested, they were immediately deported.

"On August 9 this year, at about 10 am, I was arrested by a sergeant of the Benoni Municipal Police and taken to the Benoni immigration office," he said in his statement.

"The immigration officials took me to the police

station where I was held for two days. On the second day two immigration officers came to me and demanded to know how much I was prepared to pay them to stop my deportation.

"I told them that I had R360. One of them wanted to know where I got so much money. I told them that I was a shoemaker and had a business of my own. They took me to their office where one of them gave me his name and told me he was Portuguese (Mashaba gave City Press the official's name).

"He said I should give them R1 000 and would be set free immediately. I told them I could pay them the R360 I had on me. Both of them then said the least they were prepared to accept was R600.

"They said I should give them the R360 and was warned to pay the balance of R240 the following day. "I have been unable to raise the balance and my fear is that they will arrest me and deport me to Mozambique.

"There are many other Mozambicans well known to me who paid money to the immigration officials to avoid being deported to Mozambique."

He reported the matter to the police on August 26 and was told his complaint would be registered, but that he would have to be kept in custody until his case had been dealt with.

"I did not proceed with the complaint because I feared being arrested and deported. Besides, I feel this is corruption and it should be exposed," he said.

Chairman of the Daveyton branch of the South African Red Cross Society, Tom Boya, told City Press this week that Mashaba was not the only victim of corruption by immigration officials.

"This type of behaviour is inhuman," Boya said. "We have submitted Mashaba's sworn statement to the police and we hope they will investigate the matter thoroughly so that this kind of corruption can be exposed."

"These people from Mozambique ran away from their war-torn country and braved electric fences and wild animals to cross the Kruger National Park and then they still have to be victims of exploitation by shrewd policemen and immigration officials."



IN A TIGHT SPOT
Moses Mashaba.

Boffins want to return but SA can't afford them

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S/Times 6/10/91

SOUTH AFRICA'S depressed economy is preventing many of its highly qualified medical researchers from coming home to impart their skills to local medicine.

This was revealed by the deputy president of the South African Medical Research Council, Professor Walter Prozesky, in an interview this week. "We have received a number of applications from highly-skilled researchers who left the country when we were isolated by apartheid," he said.

"Now that the political climate has changed, they want to come home but, at the moment, we do not have the funds to create posts for them."

But he said the lack of funds was not preventing official visits to South Africa by world-renowned medical research experts.

By EVELYN HOLTZHAUSEN

from having official contact with the international medical community for more than a decade.

Although access to scientific work was still possible it was severely limited. Research was often undertaken by individuals prevented from official participation in international conferences.

"If these visits are a sign of the times to come, our medical experts will once again be well on the way to firmly establishing South Africa as a country with experience which is of immense value to Africa and the international scientific community," said the professor.

One of the recent visitors to South Africa was Professor Miroslaw Mossakowski, director of the medical research centre of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw.

He came to establish contact with a number of local scientists, especially those doing work in the fields of neurobiology (the study of the nervous system) and exercise physiology

Positive

Recent visitors have included officials from the medical research centre in Poland, a seven-member AIDS delegation from the influential Centre for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia, and an official group from the French National Institute for Health and Medical Research.

Professor Prozesky said the visits boded well for the future of local medical research

"For the first time in more than a decade we are experiencing a wealth of scientific exchange which will benefit the health of all South Africans," he said.

He said the visits were exciting because South Africa had been prevented



Running for their lives

THOUSANDS of Mozambicans pay up to R300 each to illegally cross the deadly electric fence at the South African border, which has already claimed almost 100 lives since its erection five years ago.

And because of the 17-year-old civil war between the Mozambique government and Renamo rebels - a war which has torn the country apart - the South African security forces are now faced with a massive and almost insurmountable problem of stopping thousands of illegals entering this country

Smugglers

A total 45 000 Mozambicans are deported every year after entering South Africa illegally

These facts emerged during a tour of the border by journalists on Monday last week following an invitation by the SADF

We are also informed that despite the chaotic economic situation in that country, residents are ripped off by smugglers who sell South African bread at R10 a loaf, especially at Resano Garcia - once a tourist attraction and

now reduced to a slum village

"Mozambique has been plagued by the civil war. The country is economically bankrupt and socially dilapidated because of continuous Renamo attacks," said Colonel Thys Taljaardt, Senior Staff Officer, Intelligence in the Eastern Transvaal

The 450km drive from Pretoria at 5 20am on Monday and through the Kruger National Park, brought us face to face with Mozambique soldiers at the border gate, where we were allowed to enter the territory

There we witnessed the handing over of R180 000 worth of food parcels to the Frelimo forces, led by Colonel Matthews Kida, guarding the Cahora Bassa power station in the Tete province

The officers said more than 1 000 pylons at the Cahora Bassa station had been destroyed by Renamo since the war started

It was after the handing over of rations that we were driven in Landrovers for a briefing at the Nkongoma base and thereafter to the 63km electric fence at the SA - Mozambique border

Sowetan journalist Monk Nkomo was among a group of journalists who went to the Eastern Transvaal for another look at the Mozambican refugees problem and how it affects the SADF. All newsmen were guests of the army.



15/10/91

R300 gets you to safety and R10 gets you a loaf of bread

of inefficient administration. Most of these people were "criminals with malicious intentions", said Moller

Reasons cited by Moller and other senior SADF officials for the illegal crossings included lack of food, employment, medical supplies and money

"They are a sorry sight. We arrest them, offer them food and medical attention before we send them back," he said

The SADF's Officer Commanding the Eastern Transvaal, General Han Loller, said the fence was erected in 1986 at a cost of about R20 million. "At the time of the erection, it was viewed as a weapon against South Africa's enemies. Today it serves to stop the inflow of illegal immigrants", Moller said

Political

The fence, which has been switched to non-lethal since February last year, is believed to have killed 81 people since it was erected. It also costs the Government R1,3 million a year for maintenance

Asked at a Press conference held at the Macademia base near Komatipoort, why the fence was non-le-

thal, Moller, who was assisted by his Senior Chief of Staff, Brigadier Felix Hurter, replied "It was for political reasons"

Pressed to elaborate, he added "I do not know I am a soldier. Politicians can answer that question"

Moller said the fence could be switched to lethal should the situation warrant it

The electric fence could, however, be rendered ineffective by "expert guides" from Mozambique, who use sticks to lift the deadly fence and create a space through which illegals crawl to enter this country

"We have information that these guides charge up to R300 a person for this kind of operation", said Taljaardt

Moller later revealed at

the Macademia base that the SADF arrested about 1 000 Mozambicans who illegally crossed the border every month

"This number increases four-fold during violent attacks on civilians by Renamo troops," Moller said

"In fact, when we hear gunshots from the other side, we immediately open the border gate, because we know that hundreds of people will be rushing to us for protection and medical supplies

"We deport 45 000 illegal immigrants a year. We have also established that there were presently more than 1 000 refugees staying in Kangwane"

Moller said a resident from Kangwane approached them last week and told them there was a

shortage of water in the area. He asked the SADF to provide more water

"We cannot accede to this request because it stretches the already limited living conditions such as schools, water and clinics in that area. We cannot provide illegal immigrants with these facilities which are being paid for by the taxpayer in this country," Moller said

Problems encountered by the SADF include the smuggling of weapons. Moller confirmed that about 700 AK-47 assault rifles had been confiscated since the beginning of this year

The SADF, he added, was concerned by the large number of illegals who crossed through the Swaziland border because

Patrol

Asked to give his view on the border patrol operation, Moller said "It is one of the biggest and most expensive exercises. Repatriation and the allocation of food and medical supplies, as well as the administering 3 000 illegals a month, is very expensive"

Why were these people not given refugee status in South Africa?

"The United Nations or any other interested parties could establish such camps, but inside Mozambique itself. I do not want to dictate to that government what they must do. But I think the Mozambique government and Renamo must go to the negotiation table and talk peace," said Moller

SA migrants 'among world's best'

(236) ②

Star
Star Foreign Service

14/10/91

"Australia should be jumping at the opportunity to attract immigrants from the huge pool of talented people now looking for a new country," he said.



Rupert Murdoch . . we need South Africans.

PERTH — South Africans are among the world's best migrants because they are so talented, says Australian millionaire newspaper baron Rupert Murdoch.

Speaking at the Melbourne University's School of Management, Mr Murdoch said South Africans could be listed with people from Hong Kong, the Soviet Union and Palestine as settlers who would be most welcomed

"All great advances in this country have coincided with large-scale migration.

"Our living standards, once the highest in the world, are today not even in the top six countries. Unless we do something to bring in the best available people, we won't reach the levels of which we are capable"

SA immigrants among the best — Murdoch

The Argus Foreign Service

(236) ARG 18/10/91

PERTH — South Africans are among the world's best migrants because they are so talented, says Australian media baron Mr Rupert Murdoch.

Speaking at the Melbourne University's School of Management, Mr Murdoch said South Africans could be listed with people from Hong Kong, the Soviet Union and Palestine as settlers who would be welcome in any country.

"Australia should be jumping at the opportunity to attract immigrants from the huge pool of talented people now looking for a new country," he said.

"All great advances in this country have coincided with large-scale migration," he said.

"Our living standards, once probably the highest in the world, are today not even in the top six countries. Unless we do something to bring in the best available people, we won't reach the levels of which we are capable."

● The Australian-born Murdoch has major media interests in Australia, Britain and the United States. He became a US citizen several years ago to circumvent US laws requiring American ownership of the media.

VIOLENCE, economic uncertainty and apartheid made thousands of South Africans join the "second great trek" out of the country. In the past two years, however, exiles and ex-patriates have been coming back along with hundreds of immigrants from Eastern Europe. Weekend Argus Reporter **DALE KNEEN** investigates.

'Brain drain' turns to gain

THE brain drain, the chicken run, rats leaving a sinking ship ... it was a phenomenon that went by several names but it all described one thing the 1980s, when thousands of skilled workers and new graduates packed their bags and left the country.

Virtually every day the media would record which top businessman, politician, academic or professional was emigrating.

The trend represented one of the greatest problems for local industry which had to contend with skill shortages. But new statistics show the tide has turned — despite claims by foreign embassies' officials that the flow of emigration applications remains steady.

The average rate of emigration among graduates between 1980 and 1990 was 4 500 a year — a quarter of all graduates from local universities.

Researchers for the Association of Personnel Services Organisation (Apso) believed the "brain drain" problem was greater than Department of Home Affairs emigration figures showed. These reflected only citizens applying to emigrate and thus was only a small part of the picture.

The figures did not show how many immigrants were returning home and nor did they show the thousands of skilled people who retained citizenship while working abroad.

A primary reason for many students fleeing South Africa, Apso researchers say, was their desire to evade national service.

Then came the political turmoil in the late 1970s and early 1980s, and floods of South Africans settled overseas.

By 1989 there were, for example, an estimated 40 000 South Africans living in Toronto, 30 000 in Los Angeles and 20 000 in Southern California.

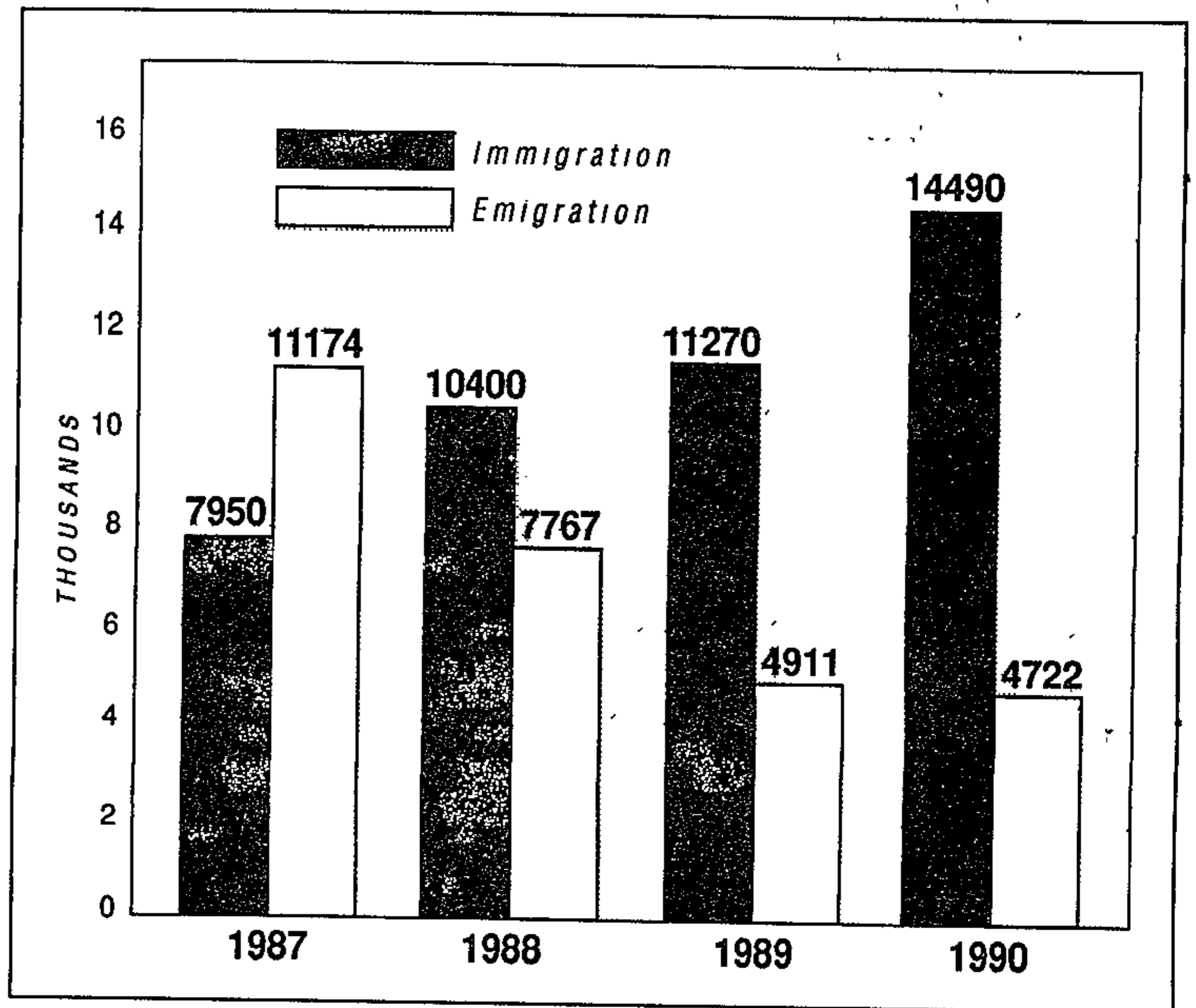
They left the country in a steady flow and moved primarily to Europe, North America and Australia.

According to the Canadian, British and American embassies the trend does not appear to have changed in the 1990s. The head of migration at the Canadian Embassy, Mr Gerry Madden, said there had been a "steady flow" of applications since the mid-1980s.

Between 800 and 1 000 applications were processed by the Canadian embassy in Pretoria each year. About 10 percent of the applicants were not South African.

"Our office processes applications relatively quickly and so people from other places in the world — like Hong Kong — apply here.

"Some South Africans also apply to emigrate at embassies elsewhere in the world and



Graphic BOB GRIERSON, Weekend Argus

CHANGING TIMES: Figures from Central Statistical Services illustrate the "brain gain" trend: the number of people emigrating declined at the same time that more immigrants arrived.

they are not included in the statistic," said Mr Madden.

A spokesman for the British Embassy said a rise in political turmoil in South Africa would spawn a spate of applications.

"Our figures have not really gone up or down over the past years. It has more or less been a steady flow," she said.

The foreign embassies may say as many people are making applications to leave South Africa, but Central Statistical Services figures show less than half the number of people who emigrated in 1987 left the country last year.

In 1987 11 174 people left the country, in 1988 another 7 767 departed. The next year there was a massive drop and only 4 911 left and even fewer, 4 722, left in 1990.

Immigration figures have shown an opposite trend. A total of 7 950 moved to South Africa in 1987, 10 400 in 1988, 11 270 in 1989 and 14 490 last year.

Many of the immigrants were people from Eastern Bloc countries who saw better opportunities in South Africa.

Up to 1 500 people are making applications to immigrate at the South African embassy in Vienna every day and queues formed outside the South African legation in Helsinki at times last year.

This increase in immigrants to South Africa brought in a variety of skilled professionals — from engineers to medical practitioners — which are in

short supply in this country.

Among the 8 409 people who immigrated to South Africa in the first half of last year 320 were engineers, 57 were doctors and 64 were educators. Most had businesses, too.

Central Statistical Services' Western Cape regional representative Mr Eddie Tiltman said of the 7 791 immigrants who arrived between January and July last year, 3 810 were economically active.

The increase in the immigration statistics was also due to a lot of expatriates returning from abroad. Most international removal companies said about 30 percent of people came back.

Stuttafords Van Lines director Mr Dave Bradford said this statistic was not unusual and that the percentage of emigrants returning had remained stable for many years.

"I don't think there has been a sudden flood of people coming back, just the usual number of people who are unable to adjust to the circumstances overseas," he said.

Mr Bradford said it was "very difficult to make it abroad" as they had to leave most of their assets behind and "try make it from scratch".

Other people simply decided they missed South Africa — like cardiac surgeon Dr Francis Hitchcock, who emigrated to the Netherlands 14 years ago. Dr Hitchcock was a member of Professor Chris Barnard's original heart team and

assisted in the revolutionary transplant operation on Mr Louis Washkansky.

In 1976, he moved with his wife Marie and four children to Utrecht, where he started a paediatric heart unit at the Wilhelmina Children's Home.

After returning to South Africa last year, Dr Hitchcock said "It's good to be back. I have no regrets."

Though he left under totally different circumstances, former Eastern Cape newspaper editor Mr Donald Woods has said he would like to return to South Africa soon.

Mr Woods, who fled South Africa while under a banning order shortly after the death of Black Consciousness leader Steve Biko in police custody, said he hoped to work in South African television or radio.

He was one of many people optimistic about the country's future. "I'm convinced the reform process is irreversible, but the main problems to tackle are housing, education, poverty and unemployment," Mr Woods said.

Hansard statistics show 51 550 people entered South Africa illegally in 1989, a figure which only represents people who were caught and deported. The figure for illegal immigrants residing in South Africa is expected to be far greater.

Personnel agents say the return of skilled people is a welcome boost to the economy, but finding jobs for unskilled people remains a major challenge.

Wits academic joins brain drain

A top academic at the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor Clive Rosendorff (53), will become part of the medical exodus from South Africa when he leaves at the end of the month to take up a senior position in academic medicine in New York *Star 6/11/91*

The professor of physiology said his decision to move was considerably influenced by the bleak outlook for South African academic medicine

Futures option for emigrants

THE Reserve Bank is to permit former SA citizens living abroad to invest the money they still hold onshore on the SA Futures Exchange (Safex)

Known in forex jargon as blocked rands, these monies are held in "blocked" accounts and constitute the excess of funds former SA citizens were legally allowed to take with them when they emigrated

The Reserve Bank's decision widens the avenues of investment available to holders of such blocked rands. At present, they may be invested in assets like property or marketable securities like shares or gilts

Safex CEO Stuart Rees welcomed the move, saying it broadened the pool of non-resident funds on which Safex would be able to draw and would boost the exchange's clientele

There are no reliable estimates of the extent of blocked rands still onshore. Fig-

ROBERT GENTLE

ures ranging from hundreds of millions to more than a billion have been bandied about. In May this year the Reserve Bank sent a circular to SA banks requesting details on these blocked accounts for purposes of an update

The last such survey, a spokesman said, was done "about 10 to 15 years ago"

The Reserve Bank's decision to allow blocked rands to be traded on Safex comes in the wake of its decision in August to allow all non-residents to trade futures via the finrand

Rees said everything was on track for general non-resident trading of futures to be ready by next month

Foreigners would then be able to trade futures on Safex in much the same way as they traded shares on the JSE

BIDAY 14/11/91

No vote for non-residents, urges mayor

DURBAN — Durban mayor Gys Muller yesterday launched a stinging attack on foreign nationals who "reaped the profits" of living in SA but were not prepared to become citizens

"I am 100 percent against giving these people the vote in municipal elections. Only South African citizens should get the vote," Mr Muller told delegates at the Natal Municipal Association's annual general meeting. He was reacting to a call by

Star 23/11/91
OWN CORRESPONDENT

municipalities in the Natal Midlands to allow non-South Africans to vote in municipal elections

Howick mayor Keith Humphries disagreed with Mr Muller. "I believe in the principle 'he who pays, gets' There are many people, in the Midlands especially, who are not South African citizens, but who pay

rates (and) buy services. They have a right to a say in how their money is spent."

Rob Haswell, Pietermaritzburg city councillor and MP for Pietermaritzburg South agreed with Mr Humphries, but took a different tack when he argued that before the issue of foreign nationals being allowed to vote, it should be remembered that there were millions of black South African citizens who did not have the vote

Crime brings gloom to business

STAR 27/11/91
By Michael Chester

The dramatic increase in violent crime has plunged businessmen into gloom and raised the risk of a new wave of white emigration, say researchers at a noted economic think-tank.

The Econometrix research unit has warned that business has been pervaded by a sense of gloom without parallel.

Its latest analysis of the economic outlook says the impact of violent crime on business confidence has been even more devastating than earlier bouts of gloom caused by political violence and the sanctions blockade.

The savagery of the crime wave is blamed on unemployment, hunger and "the spirit of anarchy which has arisen out of an atmosphere of mass action on an almost daily scale".

Econometrix director Dr Azar Jammie added: "For the first time since the large-scale emigration of white skills in the mid-1980s, there is widespread talk of leaving the country.

"The risk of a fourth wave of white emigration, together with the loss of vital skills for the economy this would entail, has increased dramatically over the past month"

The first three exoduses were all inspired by prospects of political upheaval — following the Sharpeville drama, the Soweto riots and the Rubicon controversy. New talk of emigration was centred on the fear of more violent crime.

The atmosphere of business gloom had been further exacerbated by the nationwide strike called by Cosatu on November 4 and 5. The indirect psychological harm inflicted on business confidence could turn out to be far more detrimental than the multimillion-rand economic cost of the strike.

"In addition to these factors and in spite of the lifting of many international economic sanctions," said Dr Jammie, "the stand adopted by the ANC from time to time in regard to such matters as nationalisation or renegeing on foreign loans issued to the National Party regime has harmed confidence further.

"As each day goes by it is becoming ever more apparent that foreigners will not invest in this country before they feel more certain about the nature of the economic system in a new South Africa and feel more assured that political transition will not blow up into a civil war," he said.

500 families for Transvaal 'Chinatown'

(236)

AAQ 28/11/91

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — About 500 families from the Far East are to settle in a huge "Chinatown" which will cover nearly 100 hectares in Verwoerdburg.

A town council spokesman said delicate negotiations were under way between the principals in a development south of the town and no other comment was available as the matter was "sub judice".

The development company has not been named by the council.

But it is believed the development will include an industrial job-creation section, a residential section and a retail and commercial section and will be built near Highveld Technopark.

Mr David van der Byl, town councillor for Irene, confirmed

that he had sold 30 hectares to the development company.

Mr Piet Geers, Town Clerk, and other Verwoerdburg representatives who were to have flown to the Far East this year have postponed their trip pending further negotiations with the interested parties.

It is believed that the town's main attraction will be a Chinese village which people can visit to enjoy authentic Chinese food, entertainment and crafts.

The complex will also comprise a large industrial park where many of the residents will be employed in computer, electronic and other hi-tech industrial work.

Mr Geers said the development would be gradual and would ultimately house about 500 families from somewhere in the Far East.

The planned immigration follows the town council's attempts last year to attract Hong Kong investors to the Technopark.

A council representative spent about two weeks in the Far East in May last year to investigate a belief that "a number of Hong Kong investors, who were looking for alternative investments when the People's Republic of China took over the area at the end of the century, could be interested in investing in the town".

It is believed that earlier setbacks with the planned immigration of the families came from the request that they be allowed their own teachers and domestic workers.

It is believed that the Department of Home Affairs would give immigration permission only to families with hi-tech industrial skills — not domestics.

SA facing white trek

SOUTH Africa is heading for a fourth wave of massive white emigration because of the dramatic increase in violent crime, an economic researcher has said. *Sowetan* 29/11/91

Econometrix director Dr Azar Jammine said several of his clients had expressed concern over the growing crime rate and had asked him whether he thought it viable to stay in the country.

"The exodus has not started yet - but people are already scared and a brain drain will start in earnest, should the level of crime increase," he said.

According to the Central Statistical Services, emigration increased significantly in the first half of this year.

This fourth wave of emigration would not be politically motivated as in the past.

The first three exoduses from South Africa were

all inspired by prospects of political upheaval following the Sharpeville drama, the Soweto riots and the Rubicon controversy.

Jammine said advising

clients who were concerned about the crime situation was awkward because he believed there was a chance that South Africa would degenerate into "total anarchy and chaos", he said. *Sowetan Correspondent*

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Bid to entice more UK visitors

KIN BENTLEY

LONDON — SA announced a new low-cost, short-stay programme of tours to SA at the World Travel Market yesterday. This is aimed at enticing more British visitors to the country "out of season".

It has long been the objective of the tourism industry in SA to extend the holiday season beyond the traditionally popular Christmas and Easter.

The new programme, to be known as the "Iza Uzobona (Come and see) Sun Special", is a joint venture by SARtravel, Southern Sun Hotels and Sun International. They have appointed SAA as official carrier and the tours are being marketed in the UK by SARtravel.

SAA marketing manager John Matthews said the aim of the programme was to "open up a new market from the established up-market, long-stay visits".

Targeted by the programme are younger people in jobs who cannot spend much time away from home and would prefer shorter, less expensive holidays out of season.

It was introduced to journalists at an audiovisual presentation in SAA's own purpose-built theatre with aircraft-style interior.

SAA has one of its biggest and busiest stands at the World Travel Market. Its huge 1.5-ton banner over the main entrance is the largest silk-screen banner in London.

(236)
Immigrants'

plight makes

news in Israel

STAR 23/12/19
Israeli newspapers yesterday urgently requested copies of a report in the Sunday Star about 250 Russian Jewish families stranded in Johannesburg after being lured to South Africa by false promises.

And at least two local residents telephoned to offer accommodation.

Few of those seeking jobs in a marketplace suffering 40 percent unemployment are able to speak English, and they are being taught the language at Chabad House, Yeoville, the base of the religious Lubavitch Foundation.

The foundation co-ordinates a feeding scheme for the immigrants — every day unsold stock from bakeries in the area is delivered free to the Chabad kitchens.

The families were attracted to South Africa by a letter addressed to prospective immigrants and distributed by A A Agency.

None of the promises made in the letter were met, and now the 600 Russian Jews have the threat of deportation hanging over their heads.

Their future will hang in the balance until February 12, when a meeting will be held between the Department of Home Affairs and the Jewish Board of Deputies, which recently intervened.

SA, Zimbabwe looking ⁽²³⁶⁾ to drop visa requirements ^(9/2)

South African and Zimbabwean officials are negotiating a bilateral agreement to lift all visa requirements between the two countries to boost tourism

A decision on the issue is expected before the year ends.

The Department of Home Affairs refused to say whether negotiations were proceeding, but sources within the department acknowledged the two governments had entered into negotiations.

Zimbabwe Tourist Development Corporation director-general Nelson Samkanse has

confirmed that negotiations between the home affairs departments of both countries were under way

"South Africans represent Zimbabwe's biggest tourism market, making just over 50 percent of our visitors.

"We are doing everything in our power to encourage tourism here — the fourth largest foreign exchange earner — and the latest changes to the political status of South Africa has now made it possible to lift artificial barriers like visas," said Mr Samkanse — Sapa.

STAT 24/12/91

Stranded Jews

want chance to

STAR 24/12/91

work for a living

Staff Reporter (236)

Hundreds of Russian Jews, stranded in Johannesburg after falling for an immigration swindle, are tired of living on charity and want to be given the chance to make a living in South Africa, according to organisations acting for them.

Offers of food, furniture, cash and accommodation have been received by the Lubavitch Foundation and the Jewish Board of Deputies after the plight of the immigrants had been highlighted in a report in the Sunday Star.

Rabbi Michael Katz of the Lubavitch Foundation said the immigrants were keen to work and had skills to offer in every field, but were caught in a "vicious cycle" because they did not have work permits.

Some had been offered jobs, but applications for work permits were rejected because they were illegal immigrants.

The immigrants settled in Israel, but came to South Africa when they were promised good jobs and permanent residence by confidence tricksters.

Deportations have been halted following representations from the Jewish Board of Deputies, which will meet South African Department of Home

Affairs officials on February 12.

Several of the immigrants are doctors, but their qualifications are not recognised in South Africa. Local doctors are helping the Russian doctors to study for the South African exams in March.

Accommodation offers have not been accepted by the Jewish Board of Deputies because moving the families into the suburbs means breaking the only support structure they have — contact with other families in the same predicament.

Board of Deputies vice-president Marlene Bethlehem said the families would become isolated.

It would also be difficult to "run up and down" to take them to the English classes at the Lubavitch Foundation's Chabad House in Yeoville, she said.

"Most of the families live in the same block, and form some kind of support group."

Mrs Bethlehem said people wishing to help the immigrants could donate money to pay for their rent.

It is being paid by the Jewish Helping Hand and Burial Society and the Jewish Women's Benevolent Society.

Food parcels would also be welcome.

Zimbabwe, SA 'in talks to ditch visas'

ZIMBABWE and SA are negotiating a bilateral agreement to lift all visa requirements between the two countries in a move to boost tourism, according to Zimbabwe Tourist Development Corporation director-general Nelson Samkanse.

Sapa reports Samkanse said Zimbabwe was doing everything in its power to encourage tourism.

Political changes in SA had made it possible to lift "artificial" barriers such as visas, he said.

However, SA's Home Affairs Department denied yesterday that negotiations on lifting visa requirements were being held.

Samkanse said. "South Africans represent Zimbabwe's biggest tourism market, making just over 50% of our visitors."

"South Africans are regional visitors, which gives them access to local tariffs, which are less expensive than tariffs for international tourists, and the dropping of visa requirements is the logical next step."

WILSON ZWANE reports that a source at Johannesburg's Zimbabwe visa service said there had been reports from Harare that SA and Zimbabwe were negotiating the relaxation of visa requirements.

"There is nothing concrete as yet but we are optimistic that the visa requirements will be relaxed soon," he said.

He added that the Johannesburg-based Zimbabwe trade mission was issuing 50 000 visas every month. The cost of a single entry was R65, the source said.

Pledge to help stranded Jews

Soavefen 24/12/91

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CONCERNED South Africans have pledged to support hundreds of Russian Jews from Israel, who are stranded in Johannesburg after falling for an immigration scam.

Offers for accommodation, volunteers to teach English and cash donations are among the responses received by the Jewish Board of Deputies following a report in a Sunday newspaper about the penniless immigrants.

Most of the immigrants, who started arriving in South Africa a year ago, are highly educated and professional people

Several are doctors, but their qualifications are not recognised in South Africa. A

group of local doctors are showing professional solidarity by helping the Russian doctors to study for the South African exams in March.

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Board of Deputies vice-president Marlene Bethlehem said the families would become isolated. It would also be difficult to "run up and down" to take them to the English classes run at the Lubavitch Foundation's Chabad House in Yeoville, she said.

"Most of the families are staying in the same block and form a kind of support group," she said.

Bethlehem said people wishing to help the immigrants could donate money to pay for rent, which is being paid by the Jewish Helping Hand and Burial Society and the Jewish Women's Benevolent Society. Food parcels would also help.

Job offers would ultimately be the most useful help which could be offered.

The Board of Deputies would meet Home Affairs officials on February 12 to discuss the immigrants' fate. - Sapa.

Gun battle

MAPUTO - Mozambican troops fought a six-hour battle with rebels in Guija on the north bank of the Limpopo river, a Maputo daily reported yesterday.

Five rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance and four Guija residents were killed in Thursday's clash before the attackers withdrew, *Noticias* newspaper said.

Renamo managed to carry out the attack despite the loss of its major base in the area two days earlier. - Sapa-Reuter.

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No special treatment for stranded emigres

61 Dec 4
27/12/91 DARIUS SANAI (236)

THE 1 000 Soviet Jews stuck in SA without jobs or work permits will not be given preferential treatment by the immigration authorities, says Home Affairs director-general P J Colyn.

In the past year 250 families have arrived in SA from Israel, most of them emigres from Russia who became disgruntled with the economic recession in Israel.

They were lured to Johannesburg by agencies which promised them employment and security in SA.

Colyn said Home Affairs was conducting an investigation into the agencies, which allegedly "dumped" them in SA with tourist visas and little else.

"Seemingly, they were brought here under false pretences, and their visas are now expired. Most of them would like to stay here and find work, but under current immigration policy we cannot give them preferential treatment," Colyn said.

He said SA's high unemployment rate meant the country's first priority was to employ locals

But Colyn confirmed no action would be taken until after a meeting on February 13 with the Jewish Board of Deputies

He said the meeting would make it much easier to find the "culprit"

A full report would be presented to the Israeli government at the end of the inquiry, he said

Colyn urged the families to identify themselves to the department, as they had scattered.

Sapa reports that police on Tuesday warned illegal immigrants and people employing them they were court-ing stiff fines and lengthy prison terms.

SAP Witwatersrand spokesman Capt Eugene Opperman said in a statement police had arrested more than 3 800 illegal immigrants over the past year

"A new law was promulgated earlier this year the Aliens Control Act," Opperman warned

An illegal alien found without the proper documentation could face a fine of up to R8 000 or a jail term of up to two years — or both under the provisions of the Alien Control Act

away for Charles
Killed in

Law to get tough on illegal aliens

By ISAAC MOLEDI

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POLICE have warned of stiff penalties against illegal aliens and those who employ them

Police spokesman Captain Eugene Opperman said this week that South Africa had a high number of illegal aliens who come in the country and get jobs

He warned them and those who give them employment of harsh action if the process continues

"A new law was promulgated earlier this year, namely, the Aliens Control Act (Act 96 of 1991) It is extremely important that aliens who find themselves illegally in South Africa be made aware of the very stiff penalties they and their employers can expect in future," Opperman said

More than 3 800 people who entered and remained in the country illegally in the past year have been arrested, according to Opperman

"Any person who takes in his employ an illegal immigrant, or who assists such a person in any way to enter or remain in the country illegally, can expect a fine not exceeding R20 000 or a term of imprisonment of a period not exceeding five years or even both the fine and imprisonment," he warned

He further said "Any person who is entering or who has entered the country illegally or who fails to produce a passport or any other recognised document authorising him to enter, remain and/or work in the Republic of South Africa can now, in some instances, expect a term of imprisonment of a period not exceeding two years."

No special treatment for stranded emigres

B10am 27/12/91 DARIUS SANAI (236)

THE 1 000 Soviet Jews stuck in SA without jobs or work permits will not be given preferential treatment by the immigration authorities, says Home Affairs director-general P J Colyn.

In the past year 250 families have arrived in SA from Israel, most of them emigres from Russia who became disgruntled with the economic recession in Israel.

They were lured to Johannesburg by agencies which promised them employment and security in SA.

Colyn said Home Affairs was conducting an investigation into the agencies, which allegedly "dumped" them in SA with tourist visas and little else.

"Seemingly, they were brought here under false pretences, and their visas are now expired. Most of them would like to stay here and find work, but under current immigration policy we cannot give them preferential treatment," Colyn said.

He said SA's high unemployment rate meant the country's first priority was to employ locals

But Colyn confirmed no action would be taken until after a meeting on February 13 with the Jewish Board of Deputies.

He said the meeting would make it much easier to find the "culprit".

A full report would be presented to the Israeli government at the end of the inquiry, he said

Colyn urged the families to identify themselves to the department, as they had scattered.

Sapa reports that police on Tuesday warned illegal immigrants and people employing them they were courting stiff fines and lengthy prison terms.

SAP Witwatersrand spokesman Capt Eugene Opperman said in a statement police had arrested more than 3 800 illegal immigrants over the past year.

"A new law was promulgated earlier this year . the Aliens Control Act," Opperman warned.

An illegal alien found without the proper documentation could face a fine of up to R8 000 or a jail term of up to two years — or both under the provisions of the Alien Control Act

POPULATION - MIGRATION

1992

1993

Emigrants battle for stocks tax exemption

3/Day 10/1/92

 (236)
LESLEY LAMBERT

EMIGRATING South Africans are finding it increasingly difficult to convince Inland Revenue officials that they fulfil the necessary requirements to qualify for a tax exemption on investments in SA stocks

SA emigrants are entitled to the tax exemption if they convince the authorities they are non-residents and are not carrying on business in SA. However, tax experts say tax officials have become far stricter in their definition of a non-resident as well as in their interpretation of whether or not local business interests comprise "the carrying on of business" in SA.

The future of the exemption, which is widely used by SA emigrants, became uncertain two years ago when an amendment to the Income Tax Act gave financial authorities the right to activate a provision which would remove the exemption.

The provision is supported by some ANC spokesmen, who say taxation of these investments would open up an easy flow of new revenue.

The two-year delay in implementing the provision has triggered speculation that rather than remove the exemption, the authorities will simply tighten the conditions for qualification.

"The fact that the provision has not yet been activated does suggest that it is unlikely to be, but the Finance

Minister has many different advisors and could have plans Inland Revenue is not yet aware of," a senior Inland Revenue official said this week.

An emigrant won an important victory over Inland Revenue recently when the Income Tax Special Court held that he was exempt from tax on his dividend and interest income earned in SA, even though he retained his house in SA, made regular visits and was a director and major shareholder in a number of companies operating here.

"He was successful because his permanent or principal home was in the US," said Deloitte Pim Goldby tax consultant Orlando Fernandes. "All the surrounding evidence corroborated this fact. Since his emigration he had opened banking accounts, established church membership, rented a home and registered with social security in the US," he said.

Fernandes said the case highlighted the risk of the court reaching a different conclusion — that an emigrant was carrying on business in SA so was not entitled to the tax exemption.

"The taxpayer could have been unsuccessful if he traded in his share portfolio or carried on his business operations in an unincorporated form," said Fernandes.

Chinese town to rise in Transvaal

BRONKHORSTSPRUIT will become the home of South Africa's first "Chinatown" this year in an ambitious bid to rescue the town's flagging industrial area, Ekandustria.

This follows the Verwoerdburg Town Council's announcement last year that about 500 families from Hong Kong are to be resettled at a "Chinatown" near Irene.

About 200 stands south of the N4 freeway in Bronkhorstspuit have already been allocated to prospective Taiwanese immigrants on a site earmarked by the town council for the Taiwanese residential area. Contractors started installing service infrastructure this week and construction of the first houses is expected to begin in March. The area will eventually comprise about 400 households.

A public relations company, Welcome Consulting Company, headed by Taiwanese expatriate Mrs Linda Lee, has offices in

Ekandustria. "We first want to find people to come over and stay here, and they will start their own industries and businesses. "In the Taiwanese people, South Africa has an excellent investment. They are hard-working and have a lot of technical expertise to give us. "Bronkhorstspuit has the perfect locality, being close to the major metropolises, the airport and commercial centres. We have all the facilities that Pretoria has, including the most modern water-purifying plant in the country, sporting facilities and the infrastructure."

Sowetan Correspondent

Bronkhorstspuit and Taiwan and is co-ordinating the settlement on behalf of the Bronkhorstspuit Town Council.

Town clerk Dr Hennie Senekal said the immigration scheme comprised a residential and an industrial project in the nearby Ekandustria industrial area.

The project had the blessing of central Government, and the town council was working hand-in-hand with the Department of Home Affairs, Senekal said.

At present, the council was concentrating on the residential project as financial support could not be raised for industrial development in

Ekandustria. "We first want to find people to come over and stay here, and they will start their own industries and businesses. "In the Taiwanese people, South Africa has an excellent investment. They are hard-working and have a lot of technical expertise to give us. "Bronkhorstspuit has the perfect locality, being close to the major metropolises, the airport and commercial centres. We have all the facilities that Pretoria has, including the most modern water-purifying plant in the country, sporting facilities and the infrastructure."

The council is giving away stands to selected immigrants, charging only for the cost of installing infrastructural services. The first immigrants are expected to arrive after the Taiwanese New Year in February, but 15 Taiwanese children have already enrolled in the Bronkhorstspuit Primary School, which has been

upgraded to cater for the new residents' children.

Senekal said the town council was already negotiating with the Transvaal Education Department to provide secondary schooling for the immigrants' children, as there was no English-language high school in Bronkhorstspuit. Money for the project is being provided by the town council in the form of free land to the Welcome Consulting Company, as well as a "small subsidy", he said.

According to Lee, 387 prospective immigrants have already visited Bronkhorstspuit with a view to settling there. "Every month we bring in groups to look at the area, and then leave it to them to decide whether they want to stay. "We haven't decided on a name for the area yet, but we don't want it to be known as 'Chinatown', because that would give the impression of a closed community. A Buddhist temple will be erected in the area, Lee said.



Stranded . . . some of the group of 35 Romanian tourists who camped on the pavement outside the Romanian consulate in Pretoria yesterday. The charter company which sold them their tickets has gone out of business, leaving them destitute

Romanian visitors camp outside Pretoria consulate

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

STAN
14/1/92
236

The Romanian Consulate was still unable to assist a group of Romanian tourists stranded in South Africa yesterday afternoon — while the travellers continued to camp on the pavement outside the consulate

The South African Government has offered them accommodation and assistance but the tourists refuse to budge

The group set up camp outside the consulate in Brooklyn, Pretoria, at the weekend

"We have been working day and night to assist in returning them, but as yet we are unable to help them," a Romanian Consulate spokesman said

Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said yesterday they were stranded because a Bucharest travel agency had failed to honour return tickets for a flight from Johannesburg to Bucharest

He said efforts were being made to ensure their return home as soon as possible

"The matter has been raised with the Romanian Consulate in Pretoria and with the Romanian authorities in Bucharest. Accommodation and humanitarian assistance have been offered while they are in South Africa," he said

The group were meant to fly home on December 29

Their plight took a new turn yesterday when it became known that the charter company which sold them their tickets no longer exists

Initially the group feared that the Tarom company, in Bucharest, had simply not honoured its obligations by not supplying a charter flight for the return trip, but sources said the agent had gone out of business

The group was booked on an Air Antaris flight, but no other airline is now prepared to honour the tickets

w/mail 17/11-23/11/92

Picket is mightier than the pen

Journalists may put their pens down and pick up their pickets if a strike ballot to be held on Monday is successful.

This week a conciliation board failed to iron out a wage dispute between 620 members of the South African Union of Journalists at Times Media, the Argus Group and Sapa and their respective managements.

The union's minimum demand is for a 17 percent increase which is in line with inflation, according to SAUJ organiser Karen Stander.

TML, Sapa and Argus are offering 12, 14,5 and 15 percent respectively.

'No immigration' call

w/mail 17/11-23/11/92

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions has renewed calls for its members not to emigrate to South Africa until a new constitution is in place.

We came to SA in search of jobs, admit stranded Romanians

Pretoria Bureau

236

STAR 17/11/92

The 35 Romanian tourists — still stranded on the pavement outside the Romanian Consulate in Pretoria — said yesterday they had come to South Africa to seek jobs to maintain their starving families back home

But a consulate spokesman said the group — 32 men, two women and an 18-year-old youth — would be flown back "in a few days" by the Romanian Civil Aviation Department

They arrived in South Africa on November 29 and were due to return to Bucharest on December 29, but their charter flight failed to turn up. The Bucharest charter company which arranged their travel tickets

has apparently folded

The stranded Romanians, who have refused to accept accommodation arranged by the consulate and the Department of Foreign Affairs, yesterday spent their sixth day on the pavement

Dumitrache Drasos, a spokesman for the group, which comprises mainly skilled technical workers, said their main aim had not been to tour South Africa but "to find jobs, earn better salaries, go back to our families and come back"

The only English-speaker, Mr Drasos said Romania was a very poor country and the economy had worsened after the recent revolution

"We earn very little and have

families to maintain. For our families to enjoy a decent life, our wives and children have to find jobs," said Mr Drasos.

He said he earned about 15 000 lei (about R140) a month

"The inflation rate is very high — about 600 percent — and keeps going up. Prices have increased daily since the introduction of democracy"

Although their applications for South African work permits have been turned down, he said. "All of us here are skilled and hard workers who only want to work for our families."

The head of the Romanian mission in South Africa, Dimi-tru Ciubotariu, said he did not know when the group would be flown back.

India relaxes visa bar on SA whites

Own Correspondent

White South Africans, previously barred from entering India unless in special circumstances, may now visit the country at will and a number of whites have already made inquiries about travelling to the country, according to a leading local travel agent.

M K "Bobby" Naidoo, director of Bobby Naidoo Travel Agency in Durban, said India had lifted the ban on white South Africans from this month.

The ban had originally been imposed because of South Africa's apartheid policy.

He said that although South African Indians were allowed to visit India whenever they wished, the Indian Government often rejected most of the applications from white South Africans.

Mr Naidoo said that previously it took a minimum of three months for a white South African to obtain a visa, which was granted only if the visitor were recommended by an organisation or body or if he were known to reject apartheid.

With the situation changed, local whites

could now obtain visas within a week.

He said "I have received numerous calls from local whites requesting information about India and expressing an interest in visiting the country now that they are no longer barred.

"To cater for their needs, we will be organising special trips to India," said Mr Naidoo.

He said India's lifting of the ban would boost business for the local travel industry.

Norman Beeson, managing director of Norman Beeson Travel said the latest update indicated that there were sufficient visas for people wanting to visit India either on business or as tourists.

He said the Indian authorities had also eased the requirements for white South Africans wanting to enter India.

Visas were obtainable within three weeks, but in special circumstances they could be obtained within a week, he said.

Mr Beeson said he had also received inquiries from white South Africans interested in visiting India and there were already a number of people preparing to leave for India.

(236)
Romanians

**still sleeping
on pavement**
STAR 21/11/92

Pretoria Correspondent

The Romanians stranded in the city entered their second week on the pavement yesterday with no imminent solution at hand.

Money remains the main stumbling block to their return to Romania, with nobody seemingly willing to pay the air fares.

Dumitru Ciubotariu, the Romanian consul-general in South Africa, yesterday said he was still in contact with Foreign Affairs officials in Bucharest and Pretoria as well as with several airlines.

"While there are several airlines willing to fly these people back, everyone needs to know who will pay for the tickets. I will again today contact my minister of foreign affairs in the hope of finding a solution," he said.

The 35 Romanians, on the pavement in Charles Street, Brooklyn, since January 11, continue to be fed by people in the neighbourhood.

One of the organisers in the aid programme, Henriette Erlank, yesterday said offers of help were pouring in.

"Apart from people in the area, a major chain-store has also come to the rescue of the Romanians. But while we are happy to help, we feel very sorry for the people and hope they will return home soon."

The visitors take turns in sleeping at the Hatfield Christian Church.

'Milestone' Bill for SA women

(236)

Star 4/2/92
The fact that women would no longer be classified with children and the insane in terms of status was "of great symbolic and personal significance"

This was said in Parliament yesterday by Douglas Gibson (DP Yeoville) during the second-reading debate on the Domicile Bill. He said it was a "major legislative milestone"

In terms of the Bill, a married woman will no longer automatically assume the domicile (permanent home) of her husband, but may establish a domicile of her choice.

In common law, married women, minors and the insane are regarded as dependant persons for purposes of determining their domicile — Sapa.

members and communists who needed travel documentation. A root cause of the problem was the complicated indemnity procedure and perception among the ANC membership that the civil service is staffed with rightwing sympathisers waging a rearguard action against their organisation.

Difficulties also arose where a claim to citizenship was impossible to verify, especially regarding the children of exiles born abroad. By mid-1991 a considerable backlog had developed.

Under the new passport deal, an approach can be made to a legal worker at the ANC national office, a standard yellow application form is handed out. On completion the form is checked at Shell House (the ANC headquarters in Johannesburg) in the same office that deals with financial administration. The ANC also collects the application fee and two photographs.

Batches of these forms are then taken to Home Affairs where the documentation is prepared, followed by transfer back to Shell House where the ANC then issues the pass-



Home Affairs Minister Gene Louw facilitating passport issue

ports. About 4 500 passports have been issued in this way, according to an ANC source.

Apparently certain civil servants are not happy that the ANC and SACP have a privilege not enjoyed by any other political group. Troubling questions about this

arrangement are fielded by maintaining a degree of plausible denial. The preferred response is that the department is merely facilitating the issue of passports with the ultimate discretion remaining with the State. ANC involvement is purely clerical.

However, in practice this prerogative is said to have been ceded to the ANC. Query from the department rarely goes beyond the odd case of indistinct handwriting on a form. The ANC also appears to be doing the vetting: "They told us they know who their bona fide members are," says one civil servant, adding that "the word from Pretoria is give them what they want, when they want it." The Johannesburg office has created a separate section to deal only with the ANC national office.

ANC members tell the FM that the organisation and its affiliates, such as the ANC Youth League, have actually increased the level of proof required of a would-be member. The aim is to prevent non-nationals establishing a bogus claim to citizenship with the passport section.

Passing the port

The ANC has been issuing SA passports for months in co-operation with the Department of Home Affairs in Johannesburg.

In effect this means a sharing of a State function under sovereign prerogative with one of the negotiating parties at Codesa. According to NP sources the "special arrangement" has been kept low-key to prevent the impression gaining ground that Minister Gene Louw and the Cabinet regards the ANC as a government-in-waiting.

For its part the ANC is understood to have insisted on a role in granting passports after the lengthy delay experienced by returning

Top Zairean band almost deported

SI Times (CM) 9/2/92

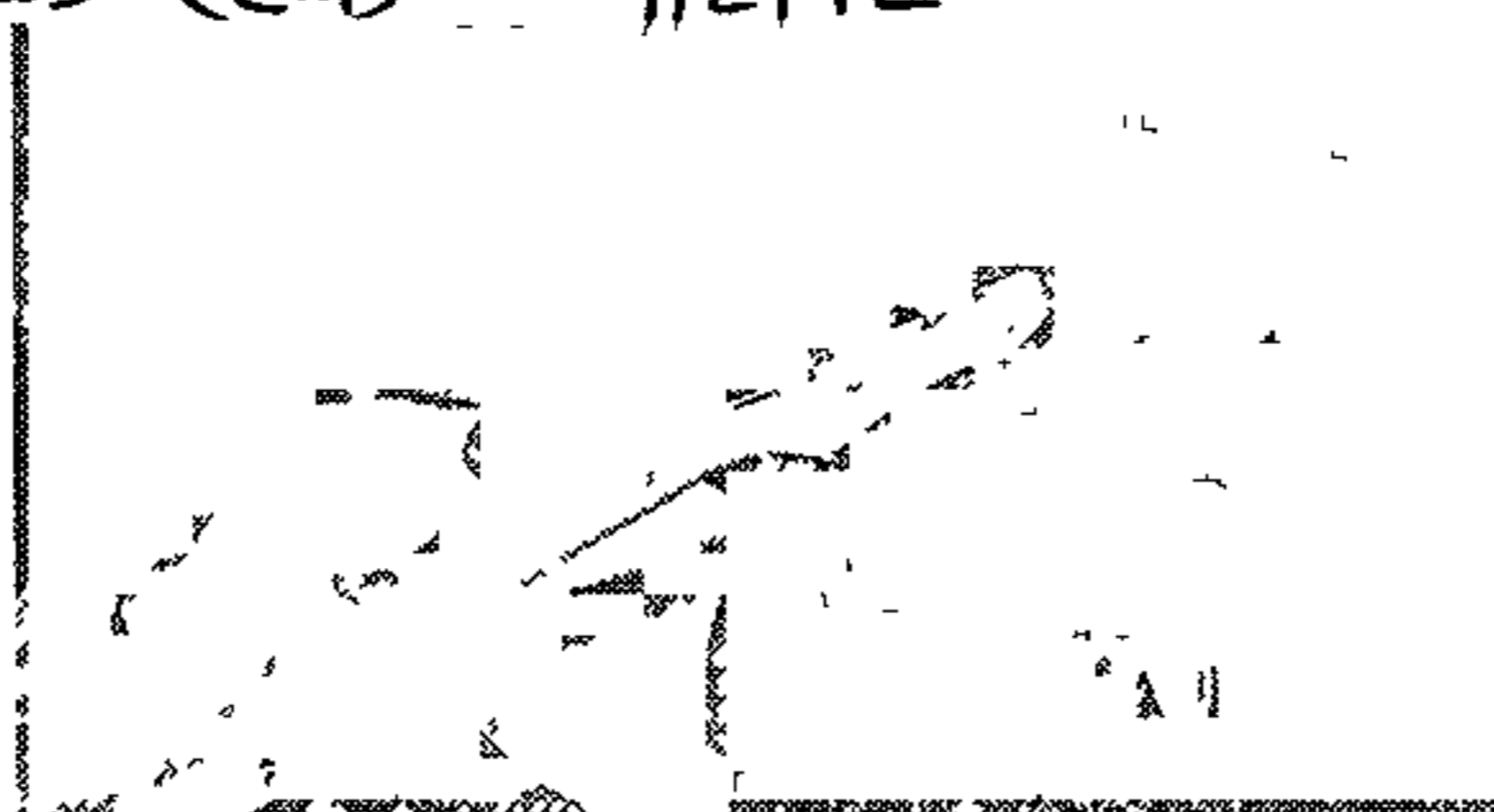
By GLENDA NEVILL

A TOP Zairean band which is headlining the music line-up for the Cape Town Festival which begins in three weeks time came within a hair's breadth of being deported from South Africa

T P Roots of Africa, who fled Zaire during the violent political uprisings last year, moved south through Zambia before ending their exodus in Cape Town

They obtained temporary visas from the Department of Home Affairs allowing them to perform in South Africa — but the visas expired at the end of January

"We discussed extending the visas with Home Affairs. They were agreeable, but said the band had to deposit R1 000 into a bank account



NO DEPORTATION . . . T P Roots of Africa will play at the Cape Festival Picture: SALLY SHORKEND

to ensure that they would be able to pay for their transport costs out of South Africa," said the band's agent, Mr Tony Joubert

"We did not have that amount of money"

Mr Joubert approached

the promoters of the Cape Town Festival, Adele Lucas Promotions, and asked if they would help prevent the deportation

"When we heard that T P Roots of Africa might be deported, we immediately

offered our help by writing documents to formalise their role in the festival," Mrs Lucas said

The festival organisers said the band would earn enough to cover their return fares to Zaire

"We really want the people of Cape Town to hear their music. We have given them the most important slot in the music festival, directly after the Cape Town Symphony Orchestra at the Free People's Concert in the Gardens," she said "Our aim is to bring the sounds of Africa to the Cape"

Mr Joubert said the Department of Home Affairs had been "accommodating" after it had been established that there would be money for the return trip

Handwritten notes and markings on the left side of the page, including some illegible scribbles and numbers.

Sunny SA lures African, US blacks ⁽²³⁶⁾

By Garner Thomson
Star Bureau STAR 10/2/92

LONDON — Blacks from the United States and the rest of Africa are "queueing up" to get into South Africa, "lured by the same prospect of sunshine, prosperity and a good life that attracted tens of thousands of whites"

And, according to an in-depth investigation by the London Sunday Times, "Pretoria is welcoming them with open arms".

It points to Conrad Hunte, former vice-captain of the West Indies, as one prominent black who has settled in South Africa, and quotes another newcomer, US-born Ophelia Jatta, as saying "The only colour that matters now in South Africa is green — the colour of money"

Nor is it just ambitious, profit-hungry Americans hoping to benefit by moving to South Africa, the report continues

The South African Embassy in London, it says, has had "quite a number" of inquiries from British blacks about the prospects of emigrating

Property companies specialising in promoting South African homes and business abroad have also been approached by black families, mainly second or third-generation West Indians, asking about houses and jobs

Said Johannesburg-based estate agent Adrian Tills "They were not in the least worried about apartheid. They realised it is finished and gone"

The report adds that a growing number of inquiries from black Africans come not from economic migrants, but from young graduates or skilled workers hoping to live and work in South Africa

It quotes Dr Jatta as saying "This country has fantastic opportunities, and the time to take advantage of them is now"

Public Service employees: number/salary intervals

21 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister for Administration and Tourism

(1) What was the total number of persons employed in each department and organisational component referred to in section 6(1) of the Public Service Act, No 111 of 1984, as at 30 September 1991,

(2) (a) how many such persons were employed in each of the following eight salary intervals in each such department and organisational component, viz (i) more than R165 000, (ii) R120 001 to R165 000, (iii) R110 001 to R120 000, (iv) R87 001 to R110 000, (v) R74 001 to R87 000, (vi) R49 001 to R74 000, (vii) R38 001 to R49 000 and (viii) R29 001 to R38 000 and (b) to which population group did each of these persons belong?

B46E

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND TOURISM

(1) This information is currently not available as it is still being edited. The said information will be supplied directly to the Hon-

ourable Member as soon as it becomes available

(2) (a) See (1) above

(b) Information with regard to population groups is no longer being maintained—a practical result of, *inter alia*, the repeal of the Population Registration Act

Radiographers emigrations

70 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(a) How many radiographers emigrated from South Africa during the latest specified two-year period for which figures are available and (b) to which countries did they emigrate?

B160E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) 1990 1991*
13 4

(b) Not available

* Information for January 1991 to October 1991 only, as the figures for November 1991 and December 1991 are not yet available

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

African Government and (b) what was the total amount spent by each in respect of each territory,

QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version

(2) whether there is a shortage of housing units in any self-governing territory, if so, how many units are required in respect of each territory,

For written reply

(3) whether any family housing units are being built in the self-governing territories at present by (a) the authority of the territory, (b) private owners and (c) the South African Government, if not, why not, if so, (i) how many units are being built by each in each territory and (ii) when are they due to be completed in each case?

B13E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS

Family housing units: self-governing territories

5 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs

(1) (a) How many family housing units were built in 1991 in each self-governing territory by (i) the authority of the territory, (ii) private owners and (iii) the South

(1) (a)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
Lebowa	Unknown	Unknown	Nil
QwaQwa	Nil	1 400	Nil
KwaZulu	Nil	5 548	Nil
KaNgwane	Unknown	Unknown	Nil
KwaNdebele	Nil	Unknown	Nil
Gazankulu	217	125	Nil
(b)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
Lebowa	Unknown	Unknown	Nil
QwaQwa	Nil	23 000 000	Nil
KwaZulu	Nil	332 880 000	Nil
KaNgwane	Unknown	Unknown	Nil
KwaNdebele	Nil	Unknown	Nil
Gazankulu	2 000 800	Unknown	Nil

(2) Lebowa
QwaQwa
KwaZulu
KaNgwane
KwaNdebele
Gazankulu

(3) (a) Unknown
Lebowa
QwaQwa
KwaZulu
KaNgwane
KwaNdebele
Gazankulu

(b) Unknown
Yes
Yes
Unknown
Yes
Yes

(c) No
No
No
No
No
No

7 000 South Africans flock to live in UK (236)

The Argus Foreign Service

ARST 11/2/92

LONDON. — Emigration from South Africa to Britain has rocketed to nearly 7 000 a year, according to new figures released here by the Office of Population, Censuses and Surveys.

The influx has helped boost immigration to Britain to an all-time high of 267 000 in 1990 — 122 000 up on the year before which was, itself, a record.

After subtracting those leaving Britain for a new life abroad — 231 000 — there was a net gain of 36 000, most of them from the Indian sub-continent, Africa, the Caribbean and New Zealand.

The figures include a net influx of 66 000 non-British citizens, the highest since 1967, and a net outflow of 30 000 British citizens.

Rail union leaders resign after inquiry

TWO SA Railways and Harbours Workers' Union (Sarhwu) leaders have resigned after the union endorsed the recommendations of a Cosatu-ANC-SACP inquiry into the union leadership's activities.

Sarhwu spokesman Vanguard Nkosana said general secretary Martin Sebekwane and assistant general secretary Johnny Potgieter had resigned their positions.

Sebekwane and Potgieter were suspended last year, together with the national management committee of Sarhwu, after they allegedly signed a wage deal with Transnet, without consulting their membership, on the eve of a planned national strike.

Sarhwu's new leadership, who will act until the next union congress, is Nelson Ndimisa (president), Innocent Moshoeshe (first vice-president), Stephen Thomas (second vice-president), Ezrom Mabyane (treasurer), Derek Smoko (general secretary) and Oupa Moshao (assistant general secretary).

Only Moshoeshe was previously a national office bearer of Sarhwu.

Sarhwu members in the Transvaal physically occupied the Sarhwu head office and detained Sebekwane after the wage deal.

The Sarhwu executive committee defused the crisis by suspending the national management committee, including Potgieter and Se-

bekwane, while appointing a commission of inquiry to investigate allegations of corruption, financial maladministration and the way in which the wage deal was settled last year.

During the occupation of the head office, Sebekwane was forced to write and sign a resignation letter by workers.

The commission said this letter was "null and void".

Although Sebekwane and Potgieter have resigned, they can apply for appointed positions in the union but may not stand for elected posts.

The commission found that union resources had been "misused and abused" but there was no evidence of theft or personal enrichment.

Nkosana said Sarhwu had decided to revamp its financial control structures and appoint an accountant to help the union develop sound financial systems.

Foreign funding of the union will be further investigated, he said.

Nkosana conceded that the leadership crisis had "shaken up" the 45 000-strong union but said the experience had also made it more mature.

This year job security, training and education, literacy programmes and education about the political situation would be high on Sarhwu's agenda, according to Nkosana.

Number of settlers from Taiwan rockets

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — The number of Taiwanese immigrants entering SA has increased dramatically during the past three years and the flow is expected to continue to grow, says the Taiwanese consulate.

Central Statistical Service figures show that 1 845 settled in SA during the first 10 months of last year, against 1 094 during the same period a year earlier.

The number for the year was expected to exceed 2 000. *BID 19/2/92*

The number of Taiwanese immigrants was second only to that of British settlers — 2 205 — during the 10 months.

Taiwanese consulate official Scott Wang said about a third of the immigrants were businessmen running small to medium-sized concerns, attracted by opportunities in SA.

Families also moved to SA because it offered greater opportunities for affordable advanced education.

Cheaper housing and office space were other reasons for immigration.

In Taipei, for instance, a three-bedroomed flat costs in the region of R1m.

The number of immigrants from Hong Kong also increased during the period: 210 Hong Kong citizens settled in SA, compared with 97 during the 10-month period in 1990.

The number of immigrants from Hong Kong is expected to increase as 1997 approaches, and mainland China takes over the British colony.



Hansard

Temporary residence permit: certain person
*2 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, has been issued with a temporary residence permit, if so, (a) what is his name and (b) (i) when, (ii) on what conditions and (iii) on whose recommendation was the permit issued,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? **(236)** **D17E**

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (1) Yes
(a) Mr Robert Pierre Denard
(b) (i) 1989-12-16

(ii) Mr Denard's temporary residence status in South Africa must be seen against the background of the turbulence which occurred in the Comores in December 1989. My colleague, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated publicly that both the governments of the Comores and of France had requested South Africa to accommodate Mr Denard in the interest of stability in the Comores. In these circumstances the South African Government agreed to be of assistance on the understanding that Mr Denard would return to France, his country of nationality, within a reasonable period of time. Numerous discussions with the French Government in this regard have, as yet, not resolved the matter. No conditions were stipulated except that he was admitted as a temporary visitor.

- (iii) In the light of the above, his temporary residence permit was issued on the recommendation of the Department of Foreign Affairs

(2) No

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Wrongful arrest: claim

*3 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether a claim for wrongful arrest made by a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, has been settled, if not, why not, if so, (a) what are the relevant details and (b) what is this person's name,

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? **D18E**

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) Yes, a claim was lodged, but according to a binding agreement between the parties no details of the manner in which the matter was resolved, should be made public
- (2) No

INTERPELLATION

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language

Own Affairs

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! I have been informed by the hon the Chief Whip that the own affairs interpellation is intended to be a 15-minute debate, and not a 10-minute debate as indicated on the Question Paper

Havenside shopping complex

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Housing

- (1) Whether, with reference to the sale of the Havenside shopping complex, the purchase and sale document was amended after concerned tenants had lodged an application to the Supreme Court, if so, why was it necessary to make the amendment retrospective,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? **Continued** **D27E INT**

Hansard

Hansard

The MINISTER OF HOUSING Mr Chairman, in regard to the sale of the Havenside shopping complex, I wish to point out that both the seller, the Housing Development Board, and the purchaser, Havenside Properties (Pty) Ltd, agreed to amend clause 13 of the sales agreement to allow the purchaser an extension of time to comply with certain conditions pertaining to the sale.

These people are ordinary tenants in a particular complex and they may have reasons to be disgruntled. However, on the basis of fairness, do hon members think that it was fit and proper that although an application to the Supreme Court had been made, and after the application had been made, an amendment between the purchaser and the seller was agreed upon in order to destroy the case of the applicants? I believe, subject to correction, that this amendment resulted in the application being thrown out. I have been informed—and this is also subject to correction—that the learned Judge commented that there was somebody who wanted this sales agreement to go through by hook or by crook [Time expired]

The MINISTER OF HOUSING Mr Chairman, for the information of the House I should just like to read clause 13(1) of the agreement so that hon members can draw their own conclusions as to the relevance of this clause to the case. Clause 13(1) states

This agreement is subject to the suspensive condition that the purchaser shall by not later than 24 August 1991 deliver to the seller (a) a resolution of the Havenside Flats and Traders Association in terms of which such association ratifies this agreement, and

(b) a written warranty that such resolution has been adopted in accordance with the constitution of such association and that such resolution has been approved by members of such association who together constitute at least 51% of the legal tenants of Havenside shopping and flat complex as at the time of the conclusion of this agreement "Legal tenants", for the purpose of this clause, shall mean the tenants holding valid lease agreements with the seller

Clause 13(2) states

This agreement is subject to the resolute condition that the purchaser ensures that outstanding rent due to the seller as at the date of the conclusion of this agreement is fully paid or secured to the seller's satisfaction by not later than 24 August 1991

In other words, there were certain compliances which had to be carried out by 24 August. They were not able to do this because of the court

Continued
HOUSE OF DELEGATES

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING

- (1) (a) The property has been expropriated in terms of the Expropriation Act, 1975 (Act 63 of 1975), which determines that market value must be paid for the property. As valuations are still being awaited, the amount payable has not yet been determined.
- (b) It is envisaged that the compensation for the purchase of the property will be financed from the Community Development and Revolving Fund.
- (2) No claims have been received yet. The prescribed legal procedures will be followed in respect of any claims received.
- (3) Safety of the residents is the responsibility of the Minister of Law and Order.

Bank robberies' number/value of property

- *14 Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Law and Order
- (a) How many bank robberies occurred in the Republic of South Africa in 1991 and (b) what was the total value of the money and valuables stolen in such robberies?

B199E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (a) 2 536 (including Post Offices and Building Societies)
- (b) No statistics are kept with regard to the amount of money involved.

Citizens from TBVC countries, number/identity documents

- *15 Mr J H MOMBORG asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (1) (a) How many citizens from the TBVC countries were living in South Africa as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many of them were eligible for South African identity documents and/or citizenship as at that date,

- (2) whether he intends issuing identity documents to all such persons living in South Africa, if not, why not?

B201E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (1) and (2) It is not possible to furnish the information as citizens of TBVC states are exempted from visa requirements and the possession of temporary residence permits. The entry into and departure from the Republic of TBVC citizens are thus not monitored or recorded. All that is required of these citizens to sojourn legally in the Republic is to be in possession of a valid travel document, which for this purpose could also be an identity document.

Identity documents are issued to these citizens who are permanently living in the Republic, should they apply therefor. If an applicant for an identity document should qualify for South African citizenship in terms of the Restoration of South African Citizenship Act, 1986 (Act 73 of 1986), he would be issued with an identity document indicating that he is a South African citizen. If at that stage he does not qualify for SA citizenship, he will be entitled to an identity document indicating that he is not a South African citizen.

Theft of scheduled medicines

- *16 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of National Health

Whether her Department has been notified of and/or has received complaints or representations about large quantities of scheduled medicines allegedly stolen from dispensaries under the control of the State, including the provinces, subsequently being repacked and re-channelled into the medicine market, if so, what are the details of the malpractices in this regard?

B203E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

Yes, I am aware of the allegations made regarding this matter. There is however at present no proof about this and therefore no details regarding the alleged malpractices are available. A task group has been appointed to investigate the whole matter of the theft of medicine, in both the public sector and the private sector.

Department of Manpower: money for two organizations

- *17 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Manpower

- (1) Whether this Department spent any money on two organizations, the names of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, (a) how much was spent on each and (b) what are the names of the organizations in question,
- (2) whether a committee headed by a certain professor, whose name has also been furnished to the Minister's Department, was given any information on the above organizations, their operations and financing, if not, why not, if so, what information?

B204E

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

- (1) No
- (a) and (b) Fall away
- (2) No. The Department is not aware of any information requested by the committee concerned or supplied to it by the Department in regard to the organizations concerned.

Fight against crime: SADF members

- *18 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether he will request the Minister of Defence to make available members of the Commandos and other South African Defence Force personnel with a view to deploying them in the fight against crime, if not, why not,

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

B205E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) Members of the Commandos and other units of the South African Defence Force are already, as the need arises, at the disposal of the South African Police. At present an intensive investigation has been instituted to determine in which ways members of the Commandos, especially in rural areas, can be employed to

assist the Police in a co-ordinated manner to prevent crime.

- (2) No, but most certainly after completion of the relevant investigation.

UN Convention on the Rights of Children

- *19 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

- (1) Whether South Africa is a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, if not, why not,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B206E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- (1) and (2)

No. I would like to refer the hon member to the address of the State President at the opening of Parliament on 24 January 1992. The relevant section reads as follows:

A new constitution cannot be separated from a bill of fundamental rights. The Government is committed to the principle of a justiciable bill of fundamental rights as part of a new constitutional dispensation. That is why it took the initiative that led to the recent publication of the South African Law Commission's Interim Report on Group and Human Rights.

In conjunction with this, the Government has also taken the initiative in making a study of international conventions on fundamental rights, including the rights of women and children and the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights. We have already progressed a long way with this in the realisation that it is necessary for South Africa to come into line with the international community.

When we look at transitional constitutional arrangements, I believe fruitful consideration could also be given to whether a first phase of a bill of fundamental rights should not be part of them.

Such a phased arrangement could contribute a great deal to the establishment of a culture of fundamental rights and the orientation of governmental institutions, the legal fraternity and individuals to a coming, fully fledged bill of rights dispensation. It would also give the courts an opportunity to develop judicial precedents in accordance with a rights dispensa-

A heart-warming faith in our future

w/ mail

21/2 - 27/2/92

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“ALL white people in South Africa are immigrants,” someone said. No, it was not an angry pan-Africanist who wants to drive them into the sea. It was a 13-year-old Rumanian girl who, with her parents, has been in the country for four months.

This she had been told by the Maatskappy vir Europese Immigrante which helped them assimilate into the “South African way of life” — whatever that may be — when they arrived. Roxanne Brinza had just been on a week-long *veldskool* in Pilgrims Rest which she enjoyed thoroughly but found quite exhausting. “In the night we got the epilogue, and in the morning at five the Bible,” she said.

Certainly, the experiences of eastern European immigrants to this country are many and varied. Generalisations are out and stereotypes unfair. Some Yugoslavs, it is said, run a mafia racket in Hillbrow, the Johannesburg Bronx. Bulgarians bask at the Bostonian Hotel in the area. Skilled doctors and engineers put in up to 12 hours a day at dingy cafes and hotels for R800 to R1 000 a month.

But there are others who are warm, trusting people, and slightly better off: Momchil and Traeanka Popov, with their daughter Angelina from Bulgaria; Klara Hepai and her son Nandi from Hungary and Doina and Daniel Brinza, with their daughter Roxanne.

They are very different people but they have in common a deep revulsion for the communism they know, a paranoia about bureaucracy and governments and a faith in South Africa most locals would

*They run into obstacles
wherever they go, but
eastern European
immigrants haven't lost
their enthusiasm for SA.*

By PORTIA MAURICE

find astounding. Anything's better than where they come from, they say.

Doina Brinza reminded me about five times during my visit how lovely and helpful South Africans were. “They have a good soul,” she said. “It's like a rescue.”

She and her family are of the lucky few. They rent a small apartment in Orange Grove and Daniel, having fascinated art dealers with his Rumanian Orthodox icons, now works as manager at a glass-cutting factory. Trained as a music teacher, Doina hasn't had the same luck, but she is hopeful.

Momchil Popov is not so charmed. He's had a taste of the bad side. It's been uphill all the way for this economist who — like everyone else — came over on a tourist visa with his wife, a kindergarten teacher. “It's as though you jump from one pit into another,” he says. “If I'd know what it was like here, I wouldn't have come.”

He has moved house six times in a month and a half, got ripped off buying a second-hand car and struggled finding a job. He's very philosophical and well-read, quoting from Charlie Chaplin and Franz Kafka as he explains his dilemmas. “I want only enough money to have a house, buy clothes and a basic car,” he says.

The tenacious east Europeans are determined not to return to

their homelands though. Popov was in the Bulgarian Communist Party for 10 years; secretary of the municipal executive committee in a small town called Velungrad not far from Sofia. “I was like the James Baker of my home town,” he says.

But he fell from grace and came under threat when he began to sympathise with the “democratic forces”. In July 1990 he fled to Switzerland and then down south.

“Joining the party was a matter of survival,” he says. “If you want to find a good job and fear dismissal, you do it.” Being a vegetarian and a follower of God, he sometimes wonders how he got his position. Now, when the permanent residence application form asks him whether he believes in socialism, communism, capitalism or anything else he is stumped.

But the communism they had at home disgusts him. “I'm full up to my ears with the lies, the demagoguery of that system,” he says. “The ideas are one thing — but the way they are practised by people who don't even believe in them is another.”

South Africa was not usually a first choice. With the European Community closing its doors to immigrants this land of “sun, two seas, exotic animals and capitalism” is enticing. “The world in one country,” is how the tourist magazines punt it, they say.

Hundreds of thousands fled as soon as they could. And those that came here chose to be enthralled by the jacaranda trees and Drakensberg mountains rather than apartheid and violence.

For some east Europeans, South Africa is a dream; for others a nightmare. But all share the same passion and high expectations.

THEY ARE MOVING SOUTH

Wilmair 21/2 - 27/2/92

236 (1010)

From Hungary, from Zaire, from Ghana, from Bulgaria, the tired, poor, huddled masses yearning to be free ... are heading in their thousands for South Africa. But they have to come in quietly ... because South Africa doesn't really want them
BY MARK GEVISSER

IN THE last five months of 1991, the South African consulate in Bucharest received 41 000 preliminary immigration applications. Every day, the 1820 Settlers Association, an organisation which assists immigrants "to establish themselves in South Africa", receives between 20 and 30 curricula vitae from hopeful eastern Europeans and Africans looking for work here.

There are Hungarian doctors in town-ship hospitals, Zairois students selling treasures at the flea markets, Ghanaians on contract in the homelands, Poles on the oil-rigs in Mossel Bay, Bulgarian refugees in borrowed beds in Brixton...

There's an almost sepia-tinted sense of déjà vu to all this activity: the Goldrush; the 1920s; the post-war years. Is the Jan Smuts arrival hall about to become Africa's Ellis Island? Will the "new" South Africa turn a soon-to-be defunct Vootrekker Monument into the latter-day Statue of Liberty, beckoning to the world's tired, its poor, its huddled masses yearning to breathe free?

The official answer is no, for South Africa has a strict immigration policy: to get permanent res-

The low official figures are deceptive for they fail to include those who enter illegally and therefore, incoherently

idence, prospective immigrants have to prove that they are needed in South Africa — either because of skills or the capital they can offer. The masses might be huddling outside consulates in Bucharest and Prague or along the electrified fences of the Mozambique border, but they are not — as yet — being allowed in: of 41 000 applications in Bucharest, two were approved.

In 1975, before the Soweto uprising, South Africa received a record 51 000 immigrants. In the late 1970s, this plummeted to 20 000. Between 1977 and 1980 there was, for the first time, a higher number of emigrants than immigrants. In the early 1980s, an aggressive recruitment policy by the private sector and the government to offset the perceived "brain-drain" of the 1970s caused the number of immigrants to rise, temporarily, to more than 40 000. It then dropped radically again during the

Emergency years, again to way below the emigration figure.

Today, once again, there are more immigrants than emigrants — but the 1991 immigration figure was still only 14 499. According to Dr Riaan Badenhorst, national director of the Maatskappy vir Europese Immigrante (MEI), an Afrikaans cultural organisation that recruits, places and "aculturates" European immigrants, "immigration is being held in check by the severe recession in South Africa".

There might not yet be a New Wave of immigration, but there is, certainly, a new type of immigrant. In the past, immigrants came overwhelmingly from western and southern Europe and, while these regions still supply the bulk, more and more applications are being received — and accepted — from eastern Europe, Asia and other parts of Africa.

Between January and September 1991, 9 848 foreigners immigrated to South Africa, with Asia and eastern Europe showing the highest percentage increase in numbers. But these low figures are deceptive, for the new immigrant is more often than not illegal, and therefore uncountable. These are the black Mozambicans who have fled that country's civil war and are working as

slave-labour on under threat of d of the refugee c the Bulgarians expired; the Rur have been dup Zairois who fled late last year, the sionals whose expired and who ble borders into; And these new — bring new P Portuguese or C ident community German immigr language, dubio to get themselves! According to these new immigr Africans — are escape "the three and Syncretism tion) "They s Christendom, dis hood, trustworth that are so scarce

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AFRICAN TRADE UNION CONFEDERATION
SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE UNION CONFEDERATION
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF METALWORKERS
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEELWORKERS
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC AND COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS

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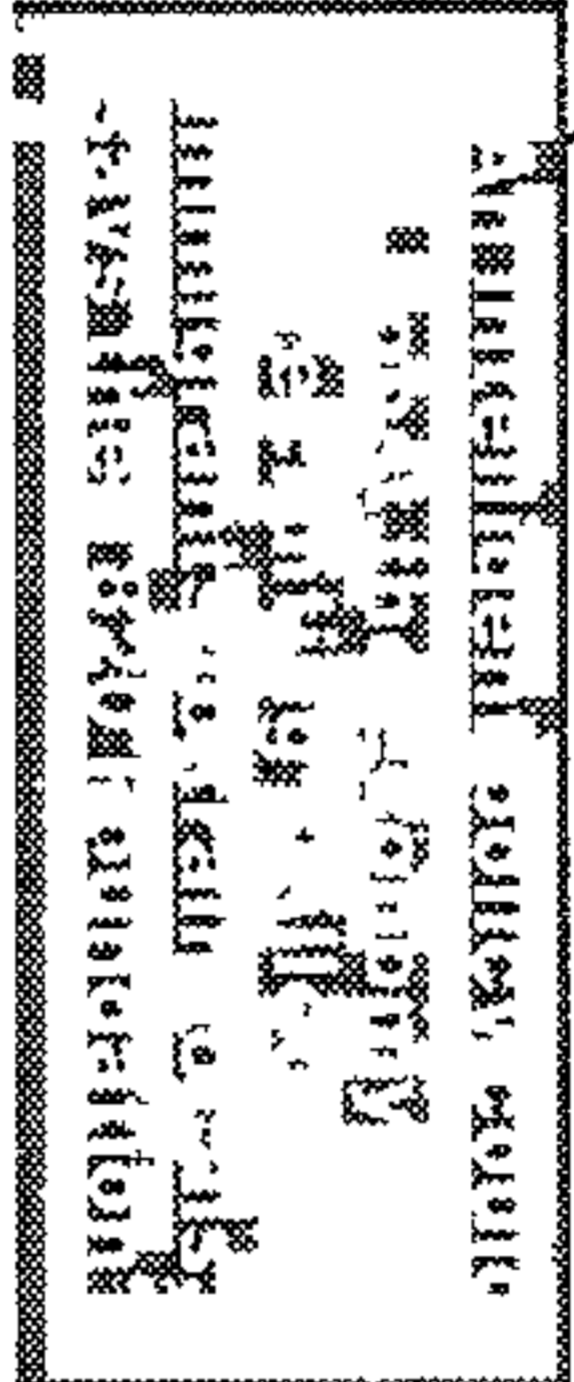
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slave-labour on farms in the eastern Transvaal under threat of disclosure, or languishing in one of the refugee camps in Kallangwane. They are the Bulgarians whose visitors' visas have expired, the Rumanians and Russian Jews who have been duped with false job offers, the Zairis who fled after that country's instability late last year; the Chananan and Nigerian professionals whose contracts in the homelands have expired and who have slipped across the invisible borders into South Africa

And these new immigrants — legal or illegal — bring new problems unlike the Greeks, Portuguese or Chinese they have no already-resident community to slide into; unlike British or German immigrants, they have an utterly alien language, dubious qualifications, and no capital to get themselves going

According to the latest MEI annual report, these new immigrants — eastern Europeans and Africans — are flocking to South Africa to escape "the three S's" — Socialism, Secularism and Syncretism (or unnatural forced assimilation) "They seek the norms of upright Christendom, discipline, true man- and womanhood, trustworthiness, and all the other things that are so scarce in the world today."



The MEI has historically used new immigrants to uphold Afrikaner Christian National values. The organisation — which has Piet Koorhof as its chairman — was, after all, founded in 1949 to integrate post-war Germans (many of whom had served in the Nazi armies) into South African society. "Just last week," says Johannesburg regional director D Redgard, "I sent a group of Rumanians off to veldskool

"One of the major problems with new immigrants," she comments, "is that they know nothing of the country. We have to start right from the beginning with them — they don't even know about the Voortrekkers!"
No wonder the trade unions and the liberation movements are sceptical. "We are firmly against the government's policy of recruiting skilled workers," comments African National Congress spokesman Gill Marcus. "Why not upgrade the

massive unemployed pool here?"

The pro-immigration lobbies couldn't disagree more. "An intelligent immigration policy," says 1820 Settlers Association regional manager Warren Smith, "could only boost this economy. We could recruit skilled immigrants for the short term, and then, in the long term, use these immigrants to train South Africans"

But history has shown, comments Congress of South African Trade Unions spokesman Neil Coleman, that "the government and the private sector don't use skilled immigrants to train South Africans. In fact, by importing skilled immigrants, they slip out of their responsibilities towards training and upgrading our own people."

Badenhorst feels, however, that "there is a serious misconception at work in Cosatu and ANC policy — immigrants don't take jobs — they make jobs"

He cites a pilot study that MEI has conducted, which proves that, over the past 10 years, 40 immigrant companies — all small businesses — have employed more than 3 000 people

The problem is that immigration has been used to buttress white economic strength — if not numbers — by the authorities. At the same

time as South Africa crippled its black citizens

with an inadequate education system, it launched costly and high-profile recruitment campaigns in Europe, offering free passage and housing subsidies to new immigrants

And at the same time as it categorically refused citizenship to Africans solely on the basis of colour, it imported hundreds of thousands of temporary migrant labourers from neighboring countries to do its unskilled dirty work

To make matters worse, while white immigrants are encouraged to become South African citizens with full rights in this country, the migrants, on whose backs the wealth of this country has been created, have no rights whatsoever

And, historically, there have been racially discriminatory immigration provisions the Asian Exclusion Act, passed in the 1950s, which stated that Asian immigrants needed "special exemption" (usually bought with foreign capital) and a clause in the Immigration Act which stated that all immigrants had to be "readily assimilable to the European population", which automatically excluded all Africans and Asians
Both Smith and Badenhorst do believe, how-

The (236) invisible new arrivals
w/m mail 21/2-27/2/92
From PAGE 7
Both Smith and Badenhorst do believe, however, that since 1986 — when these provisions were repealed and the immigration law substantially revised — applications have been judged solely on merit.
When a prospective new immigrant applies, his or her qualifications are "converted" to South African standards by the Human Sciences Research Council. "We do often find," says Smith, "that someone who is considered to be a medical specialist in his own country is nothing more than the equivalent of a male nurse according to South African standards
"So of course it is still easier for Europeans to immigrate than Africans. We have similar standards to Europeans. But African standards are much harder to judge. Who would you go to — a British doctor or one from Zaire?"
There is still one vital area where immigration policy remains demonstrably discriminatory when it is levelled against black South Africans themselves
"The very first immigration reform," says Legal Resources Centre director Geoff Budlender, "must be the easy and unimpeded renationalisation for South Africans who are now citizens of the TBVC states or who have taken foreign nationality during exile."
Another urgent reform has to be a law compelling the Department of Home Affairs to divulge its reasons for exclusion, for, as long as the whole process remains clouded in secrecy, it is impossible to challenge the state's decisions
But the major problem with the state's policy — and with the pro-immigration lobbies — is that both concentrate solely on skilled legal immigrants
The critical issue, however, is that of illegal immigrants — both skilled and unskilled — who remain, by definition, outside the law and who could become, in the future, a serious destabilising influence if a humane and sensitive policy is not developed

(5) whether the police returned the weapons so confiscated to the KwaZulu Police? B239E

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) Yes, Mr D Luthuli
- (2) Yes, and one other person
- (3) Yes, both were released on bail
- (4) Yes, official firearms that belong to the KwaZulu Police
- (5) No, the firearms were returned to his fellow suspect and acknowledged on receipt Both persons were members of the KwaZulu Police at the time of the incident

*7 Mr P G Soal—Law and Order [Question standing over]

ANC. issuing of passports

*8 Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (1) Whether his attention has been drawn to a report published on 7 February 1992 in a certain newspaper, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, to the effect that the African National Congress issues South African passports in co-operation with his Department, if so,
- (2) whether he will comment on this report? B250E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (1) Yes
 - (2) Cognisance has been taken of the report and the contents thereof Although there are references in the report implying that the Department of Home Affairs was consulted about the subject, there is no record that the Department was either formally or informally approached in that regard The report is also a misrepresentation of the facts of the matter
- The ANC does submit applications for passports and other travel documents to the Department of Home Affairs These applications are in respect of members of the ANC but this aspect does not play any role whatsoever in the consideration thereof The role of the ANC is similar to

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, no such answer can be traced *236*

SAP. gender qualification

*9 Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether, in references to female members of the South African Police Force, the rank of the member concerned is followed immediately by the gender qualification (F), if so, why,
- (2) whether he will give consideration to stopping this practice, if not, why not,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B251E

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) Yes, from both an administrative and efficiency point of view, it is essential
- (2) No, it will prejudice the efficiency of the general administration
- (3) The computerized personnel records (PERSAL) in the South African Police do not refer to gender regarding members of the Force

In writing, an (F) is still used when referring to a female member One of the reasons for this is that female members themselves chose it and they also hold the view that the uniqueness of the woman in uniform is confirmed by it This practice is therefore maintained without any question of discrimination

From an efficiency point of view, gender identification is used for the following reasons

- only 10% of the numerical strength of the South African Police is female members The female members form an integral part of the South African Police and for effective policing it is essential that a balance is maintained between the various sexes
- At large centres where numerical strengths vary between 200 and 700 members, gender identification facilitates arrangements regarding duties,
- facilities at the various training institutions are of such a nature that accom-

modation is arranged separately and gender identification facilitates allocation and planning,

- single members are accommodated in official single quarters and gender identification also facilitates this allocation and planning,
- for logistical purposes, the uniforms of male and female members are stored in separate warehouses Although the uniform items are requisitioned according to code numbers, gender identification on the requisition facilitates the dispatching of the requests to the various warehouses, the dress of the two sexes also differs somewhat—and
- the placing of members after training is facilitated by gender identification and enables officers at Head Office to allocate female members proportionately

Correctional supervision

*10 Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Correctional Services

How many persons had been sentenced to correctional supervision as at 31 December 1991? *236*

†The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

Up to and including 31 December 1991, 277 persons were placed under correctional supervision

It should be mentioned that on 15 August 1991 correctional supervision as a sentence option was launched in the Pretoria and Wonderboom Magisterial Districts and on 31 December 1991 was operational only in those districts However, from 1 April 1992, it is intended to implement correctional supervision as a sentence option country-wide in a phased manner

†Adv CH PIENAAR Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply I want to know from him whether he also intends releasing prisoners in so reckless a way as his predecessor did

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, my predecessor did not release people recklessly in any way The *CONFIDENTIAL*

policy of the Department on the release of people is a well-tryed one which has been in position for a very long time, and it is being applied strictly

†Adv C H PIENAAR Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply I want to know whether his predecessor, when he released the prisoners, acted in accordance with that well-tryed policy

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I arrived there six months ago, and I am applying that policy strictly I want to give the hon member the assurance that as far as I know my predecessor applied the policy of the Department in respect of the release of prisoners with due regard to all the circumstances that prevailed in the country and in the Department

†Adv C H PIENAAR Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I just ask him why the Attorneys-General protested against the releases if his predecessor applied that policy?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I am really not aware of the Attorneys-General having protested against the policy [Interjections] There is dissatisfaction, but

†An HON MEMBER That's a bull's-eye

†The MINISTER The hon member should just keep calm and not fight the referendum now already We shall fight it later

I repeat, my predecessor applied the policy with due regard to all the circumstances prevailing in the country At the moment there is much anxiety about crime That is a factor that is being taken into account That is why we are again looking at the whole policy regarding release It is a well-tryed policy that has been in force for many years and has worked very well

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C(3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament

Certain person who left the RSA

*11 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, has left the Republic of South Africa, if so, (a) for what period of time did he stay in

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

the Republic and (b) what was the total cost to the State of keeping him in the Republic,

- (2) what is the name of this person?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- (1) (a) The person and his spouse resided in Pretoria from 10 March 1990 until 8 November 1991 Since the latter date he has been residing in his own home in the Bisho/King William's Town area

- (b) The person and his spouse were accommodated in an available house in Pretoria, where they paid their own living expenses

- (2) Mr L L W Sebe

Health of certain prisoner

*12 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Correctional Services

- (1) Whether he will make a statement on the state of health of a certain prisoner, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if not, why not, if so, (a) what is this prisoner's name and (b) what are the relevant details,

- (2) whether the State intends releasing this prisoner on humanitarian or other grounds, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) on what grounds?

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

- (1) No

The privacy of prisoners as well as the professional independence of the medical practitioners who are responsible for their health care, is respected It is therefore policy not to make details available or to comment on the state of health of individual prisoners However, it can be confirmed that he has access to adequate medical and psychiatric treatment

- (a) and (b) Fall away

- (2) The release of a patient of the State is addressed statutorily in the Mental Health Act, 1973 (Act No 18 of 1973) and

Cont issue

takes place according to the mechanisms and qualifications as stipulated by the above-mentioned Act My department has no decision-making powers regarding the release of this category of persons

- (a) and (b) Fall away

Medicines and Related Substances Control Act

*13 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health

- (1) Whether the Appellate Division has ruled that the provisions of the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act, No 101 of 1965, are not applicable to the State, (2) whether she has received representations that steps be taken to make the Act applicable to the State, if so, (a) from whom and (b) what has been her response to these representations?

B257E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

- (1) Yes,

- (2) yes,

- (a) the Chief Directorate of Procurement Administration of the Department of State Expenditure, the Medicines Control Council as well as the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Association, and

- (b) I accept the decision of the Appellate Division but wish to add that it is the policy of the Government that the State must observe the laws on medicine Medicine provision by the Government must be orderly and good dispense practice must be maintained The proper way to ensure and organise this is by means of the National Policy for Health Act, 1990 (Act 116 of 1990)

Report by Dr Wim de Villiers

*14 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health

- (1) Whether she has any intention of releasing the full text of the report by the late Dr Wim de Villiers on medicine, if not, why not, if so, when will the contents of this report be made available,

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

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

- (1) No, as Dr Wim de Villiers passed away before the report had been completed, the Cabinet decided not to make the contents of the report available,
- (2) no

Office of the Surveyor-General, price increases

*15 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs

Whether there have been any increases since 1 January 1988 in prices charged by the Surveyor-General's Office for (a) prints of micro-filmed diagrams and (b) copies of township film, if so, (i) what increases and (ii)(aa) when and (bb) why were the prices increased?

B259E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS

Yes, the fees that the office of the Surveyor-General charges for

- (a) prints of "micro-filmed diagrams" and
- (b) "copies of township film" increased since 1 January 1988

The order of the increases was as follows

- (i) The fees for prints of diagrams on micro-film were increased from R1,00 in 1987 (GST excluded) to R2,00 (GST excluded) in 1990 and finally to R3,50 in 1991

The fees for paper prints of plans on film were increased from R2,00 (GST excluded) in 1987 to R3,00 (GST excluded) in 1990 and finally to R5,50 in 1991

- (ii) (aa) The increases came into operation on 1 September 1990 (Government Gazette No 12715 of 31 August 1990) and on 1 October 1991 (Government Gazette No 13482 of 30 August 1991)

- (bb) The reasons for the increases are the following

In view of the accepted principle to evaluate the functions of all Govern-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

KENNISGEWING 167 VAN 1992**PROVINSIALE ADMINISTRASIE VAN
DIE KAAP DIE GOEIE HOOP****YZERFONTEIN: VOORGESTELDE KONSTRUKSIE
VAN 'N GETYPOEL EN SLEEPHELLING**

Ingevolge artikel 3 (5) van die Strandwet, 1935 (Wet 21 van 1935), word hiermee bekendgemaak dat dit die voorneme is om 'n huurooreenkoms met Weskus-streeksdiensteraad aan te gaan waan voorsiening gemaak word vir die konstruksie van 'n getypoel en sleepelling.

'n Liggingsplan van die gebied wat deur die voorgestelde getypoel en sleepelling geraak word, lê ter insae by die kantoor van die Hoofdirekteur, Werke, Provinsiale Administrasie van die Kaap die Goeie Hoop, Kamer 430, Dorpsstraat 9, Kaapstad.

Besware teen die voorgestelde verhuring moet by die Hoofdirekteur: Werke, Privaatsak X9078, Kaapstad, 8000, ingedien word voor of op 30 Maart 1992.

(28 Februarie 1992)

KENNISGEWING 168 VAN 1992

Hiermee word vir algemene inligting bekendgemaak dat die Minister van Buitelandse Sake, ingevolge artikel 4 (c) (i) van die Wet op Diplomatieke Voorregte en Immunitate, Wet No. 74 van 1989, aan die feitesending afvaardiging van die Internasionale Arbeidsorganisasie (hierna die "IAO" wat die Republiek van Suid-Afrika gedurende die tydperk 7 tot 23 Februarie 1992 besoek, vir die duur van die besoek, die volgende voorregte en immunitate toestaan: Met dien verstande dat indien so versoek, die IAO van hierdie immunitate afstand sal doen:

- (a) Immunitate teen persoonlike inhegtenisneming of beslaglegging op persoonlike bagasie;
- (b) Immunitate teen die regsproses van enige aard wat verband hou met die gesproke of geskrewe woord of handeling verrig in die uitvoering van hul amptelike pligte, welke immunitate van krag sal bly ongeag of die betrokke persone nie meer op komitees van, of op feitesending van die IAO dien of werksaam is nie;
- (c) Dieselfde fasiliteite ten opsigte van valuta en wisselkoers beperkings en ten opsigte van persoonlike bagasie as wat toegeken word aan amptenare van vreemde Regerings op tydelike amptelike sendings;
- (d) Onskendbaarheid van dokumentasie wat betrekking het op die werk wat hul vir die IAO verrig

Voorregte en immunitate word aan die genoemde feitesending afvaardiging van die IAO toegeken in belang van die Organisasie en nie tot voordeel van die individue self nie. Die IAO sal die reg en verpligting hê om van die immunitate van enige lid van die feitesending afvaardiging afstand te doen indien dit na die mening van die IAO regpleging sal belemmer, en afstand word daarvan gedoen sonder benadeling van die belange van die IAO.

(28 Februarie 1992)

NOTICE 167 OF 1992**PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE****YZERFONTEIN: PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF A
TIDAL POOL AND A SLIPWAY**

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 3 (5) of the Sea-Shore Act, 1935 (Act 21 of 1935), that it is proposed to enter into a lease with West Coast Regional Services Council in which provision is made for the construction of a tidal pool and a slipway

A locality sketch of the area affected by the proposed tidal pool and slipway lies for inspection at the office of the Chief Director, Works, Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope, Room 430, 9 Dorp Street, Cape Town.

Objections to the proposed lease must be lodged with the Chief Director: Works, Private Bag X9078, Cape Town, 8000, on or before 30 March 1992.

(28 February 1992)

NOTICE 168 OF 1992

It is hereby published for general information that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in accordance with section 4 (c) (i) of the Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities Act, No 74 of 1989, has granted to the fact-finding delegation of the International Labour Organisation (hereinafter referred to as "ILO") during the period 7 to 23 February 1992 whilst visiting the Republic of South Africa, the following immunities and privileges: Provided that the ILO shall waive such immunity if requested:

- (a) Immunity from personal arrest or seizure of their personal baggage;
- (b) In respect of words spoken or written or acts done by them in the performance of legal process of every kind, such immunity to continue notwithstanding that the persons concerned are no longer serving on committees of, or employed on missions for, the ILO;
- (c) The same facilities in respect of currency and exchange restrictions and in respect of their personal baggage as are accorded to officials of foreign Governments on temporary official missions;
- (d) Inviolability of papers and documents relating to the work on which they are engaged for the ILO.

Privileges and immunities are granted to the said fact-finding delegation of the ILO in the interest of the Organisation and not for the personal benefit of the individuals themselves. The ILO shall have the right and duty to waive the immunity of any member of the fact-finding delegation in any case where in its opinion the immunity would impede the course of justice, and it can be waived without prejudice to the interest of the ILO

(28 February 1992)

Foreign nationals eligible to vote

Political Staff

STAR
10/3/92

Hundreds of thousands of foreign nationals who have lived in South Africa for five years or more may apply for South African citizenship — and be eligible to vote in the referendum next week — without giving up their foreign citizenship

This emerges from the regulations governing naturalisation.

Their votes could have a major impact on the outcome of this critical test of white political sentiment

There is no impediment in South African legislation to

dual nationality, although the Department of Home Affairs advises foreign applicants to clarify the implications with the authorities in the countries of their birth.

The requirements for naturalisation are that the applicant must

● Have lived in South Africa for five years (four years if he or she can speak both English and Afrikaans).

● Intend to remain in South Africa.

● Be able to speak English or Afrikaans satisfactorily.

● Be of good character.

(236)
● Have an adequate knowledge of the responsibilities and privileges of a South African citizen

● Be prepared to take the oath of allegiance

Applications can be made to the nearest regional or district representative of the Department of Home Affairs

A certificate showing the applicant's proficiency in English or Afrikaans must be provided ... or the applicant must undergo a language test.

Applicants must also provide a copy of their permanent residence permit

(Report by M Morris, Press Gallery, Parliament)

Living it up down south

By MOSES MAMAILA
IMMIGRANTS from African countries, particularly Zaire and Nigeria, have invaded Johannesburg.

Many of these foreign men and women stay in luxurious five-star hotels and posh flats while in SA.

But what amazes many locals is that these people, who seem to afford everything an ordinary worker cannot, are apparently not employed, or at least, not formally.

In an attempt to trace what attracted the foreigners and how they survive, City Press conducted an investigation at a Hillbrow flat which houses mainly Zaireans and other foreigners.

Unlike most of the Zaireans there who were suspicious and declined to be interviewed, Perrie, who refused to give his sur-

name, explained that he came to the country because there was a market for his kind of business.

"I sell things you know. All things," he said jokingly, exposing a sparkling golden tooth.

Asked how he bought his materials, which he refused to specify, he replied that he had connections.

"SA is a good place, because if you have money you can enjoy it. There is plenty of fun and much to do here," he said before being called over by a wary colleague.

Although a weekday, there were many people at home who spoke different foreign dialects.

The building is a hive of activity, with foreigners shuffling in and out with huge sealed boxes.

One thing that is evident is business -

but whether legal or otherwise, few people know. Some of these foreigners are being sought by police for drug trafficking and smuggling of illegal materials like protected game hide and horns.

Police narcotics chief Capt HC du Plooy said some Nigerians and Zaireans were involved in a sophisticated drug smuggling network, but they were not alone in this business.

Du Plooy said the smuggling of drugs was not only confined to African immigrants, but other foreigners, including Americans, Italians and Israelis, were active in bringing drugs into the country.

Sounding a warning that the smugglers were dangerous, he said three Nigerians who were arrested last month after being found in possession of

cocaine had escaped from custody.

According to Du Plooy most international drug dealers bring drugs in large quantities and sell them to local dealers.

Foreign dealers were professional and made sure they had all the right travel documents, he said, adding it was difficult to get anything on them because their operations were well planned.

Drugs were brought in on private flights and trans-Africa trucks and were smuggled from neighbouring states through the border fences, he said.

Only this week, about 200 000 mandrax tablets with a street value of about R3-million were confiscated by police, leading to the arrests of three suspects.

The nationalities of the three could not be confirmed.

New brain-drain fears increasing

STimes (BUS) 4/10/92

236
By CIARAN RYAN

TOP executives are looking for jobs abroad because of uncertainty about the political future and concern over declining educational standards

There are fears that four years of net immigration will be reversed by a brain drain reminiscent of the mid-1980s. But world recession and tighter immigration laws will force many would-be emigrants to stay at home. For the well heeled, however immigration is a formality.

Foreign personnel placement firms say the rate of inquiries accelerated after the Boipatong and Liskei killings and the breakdown in political negotiations.

A spokesman for Isle of Man based emigration and personnel placement consultancy, Connexions, which recently opened an office in Johannesburg says "There are jobs available for people who are well qualified, but for the rest it is a bad time to leave."

Favourites

A US-based computer personnel consultant with an office in Johannesburg says several 'very senior people' are looking for jobs in America.

The preferred destinations are Canada, the US, Europe and New Zealand.

Former favourites, such as Australia and the UK, are less popular because of the worsening recession in both countries.

Monaco and Gibraltar also feature on the list of desirable destinations. One emigration consultant says Gibraltar is rapidly becoming a financial services centre, a field in which SA has expertise.

"People are concerned about their children and their education. Others want to leave for a few years to see how things pan out here."

Trevor Woodburn of Woodburn Mann, an international head hunting consultancy with associate offices in 30 countries, says "Many senior people applying for overseas positions think they will be snapped up."

Generations

"But the overseas job market is flat. There are thousands of chartered accountants, lawyers and engineers walking the streets. However, we still get requests from abroad for senior people with specialised skills."

"They are generally the chief executive officers or first line directors — for this level of skill, companies are prepared to search all over the world."

Former Times Media managing director Steve Mulhol

land was recently head hunted by Fairfax, the Australian newspaper group.

Previous generations of emigrants were aided by relatively buoyant job markets in most western countries. But this time, PhDs might count themselves lucky to find jobs as petrol pump attendants — if they qualify for immigration, says one agency.

Most consultants expect the foreign job market to pick up next year as the forecast world economic recovery gets under way.

Peak

Several SA agencies specialising in recruiting computer personnel are doing brisk business.

Christine Bell of Personal Direction, a computer placement agency, says "Provided you've got the right skill you can still get work overseas."

"Programmers with Natural Adabas, Oracle or AS400 language skills are still in demand in the United States and increasingly in the Middle East."

The number of immigrants to SA slumped after PW Botha's Rubicon speech from 17 284 in 1985 to a low of 6 994 in 1986, picking up again to 14 499 in 1990.

The number of immigrants in 1991 slowed to 12 379 and figures for the first four months of 1992 suggest a sharp decline to about 8 000 for the year.

Emigration peaked at 13 711 in 1986, after which it fell steadily to 4 256 in 1991.

Extrapolating figures for the first four months of 1992 suggests emigration of about 4 000.

But the figures do not reflect the collapse of confidence after the Boipatong and Ciskei killings. Many "emigrants" are leaving unofficially to circumvent tough Reserve Bank rules which require them to take money out in financial rands.

The consultant says "Once you declare that you are emigrating the Reserve Bank puts you under the microscope."

Most countries have tightened up on immigration because of unemployment. US authorities recently clamped down on illegal immigrants in the computer business.

Australia has unemployment of 11% and immigration quotas were cut by 25% this year.

Backlash

Dr Woodburn says "Many people who went to Australia in the mid 1980s became disillusioned with the country and came back."

"There is something of a backlash against South Africans there because so many of them took jobs that many Australians felt should have gone to locals."

Grass roots anti immigration campaigns in several countries, including Australia, France, Germany and the US, threaten to restrict international mobility even further.

Most agencies are nervous at the suggestion that they are contributing to the brain drain.

One says "If people want to leave the country, they will go, whether we are there or not."

SA rates a (236) ~~SP~~ 'caution' in STM 9/10/92. travel tips

WASHINGTON — American visitors to South Africa are being told by the US State Department to be on guard against muggers, and musicians performing in the country are advised to make sure they have airtight contracts.

These are among scores of tips given in a US government bulletin of travel advisories covering more than 140 countries. The bulletin is available on demand to US travel agents.

The individual advisories are variously flagged "Warning", "Caution" or "Notice", depending on local conditions. South Africa rates a "Caution" while Mozambique is one of 45 countries around the world to which the State Department assigns a "Warning" tag.

The advisory on South Africa cautions there has been a "significant increase" in street crime and says American visitors in the major cities should be on their guard. The department discourages Americans from travelling in the homelands, where it cannot easily provide consular assistance.

— Sapa.

Kurdish refugees told to find work

THE South African government has given the seven Iraqi Kurdish refugees until the end of October to obtain work or be deported to Iran.

The Kurds stowed away on a ship and arrived here on February 11, 1991.

The Foreign Affairs Department said in a letter that they had to vacate their accommodation and provide for their own support by the end of this month.

"To this end you may apply to the Department of Home Affairs for a work permit in order to become legally employed in SA," the letter said.

However, a Home Affairs official said this week that a work permit was only issued to those in possession of a valid job offer.

In an exclusive interview with the Kurds this week, agricultural engineer Najmie said the seven could not go back to Iran or Iraq.

"I rebelled against Saddam Hussein because he

18/10/92
By **ACHMED KARIEM**

was using chemical gas against our people," he said.

Najmie said the SA government had given the Kurds an undertaking when they first arrived that they would not be returned to Iraq or Iran. ~~Q36~~

Another Kurd, Fadil, said he was a peshmerga (which means ready to die) guerilla in Iraq. ~~Q37~~

"I want to stay if I can get a job. I cannot return to Iran or Iraq because I shall lose my life. I was a rebel for the Kurds against Saddam."

Fadil said the Kurds had been in SA for two years without a future.

"If we go back they will kill us in front of our families."

A Foreign Affairs official said this week that none of the countries indicated by the Kurds as possible destinations had been willing to accept them.

fewer immigrants 236
POLITICAL turmoil and violence
had begun to affect seriously the
number of immigrants to SA, said
economists, reacting to latest
Central Statistical Service figures
showing a net migration gain of
1 689 in the first six months of the
year, less than half the gain of
4 120 last year.

510 19/10/92

Immigrants' settlement waiting for green light

ADRIAN HADLAND 236

THE settlement of up to 1 000 Hong Kong Chinese families in Johannesburg's Liefde en Vrede suburb will be considered in principle by the city's management committee this month. *BLOM*

Infrastructure in the suburb, from lamp posts and roads to bridges and services connections, has been installed at a cost to the council of about R30m.

Once the proposal for the R400m development has been approved by the management committee, the consortium financing the project will make an offer for the purchase of the land. *20/10/92*

The offer and project will then have to be approved by the full Johannesburg city council.

If the council rules against the project, alternative purchasers would be sought for the site.

Council commerce and industry director Colin Wright said ratepayers from adjacent suburbs had expressed support for the development.

Neighbouring suburbs Glenvista and Mulbarton are affluent areas, and residents had been concerned that development in the region be of a suitable nature.

Liefde en Vrede would not be entirely for Chinese residents as about a third of the R250 000 and upwards (per unit) houses would be sold to local purchasers, Wright said.

The project is one of several aimed at attracting wealthy immigrants to the PWV, as a means of both stimulating the economy and providing refuge from communist governments.



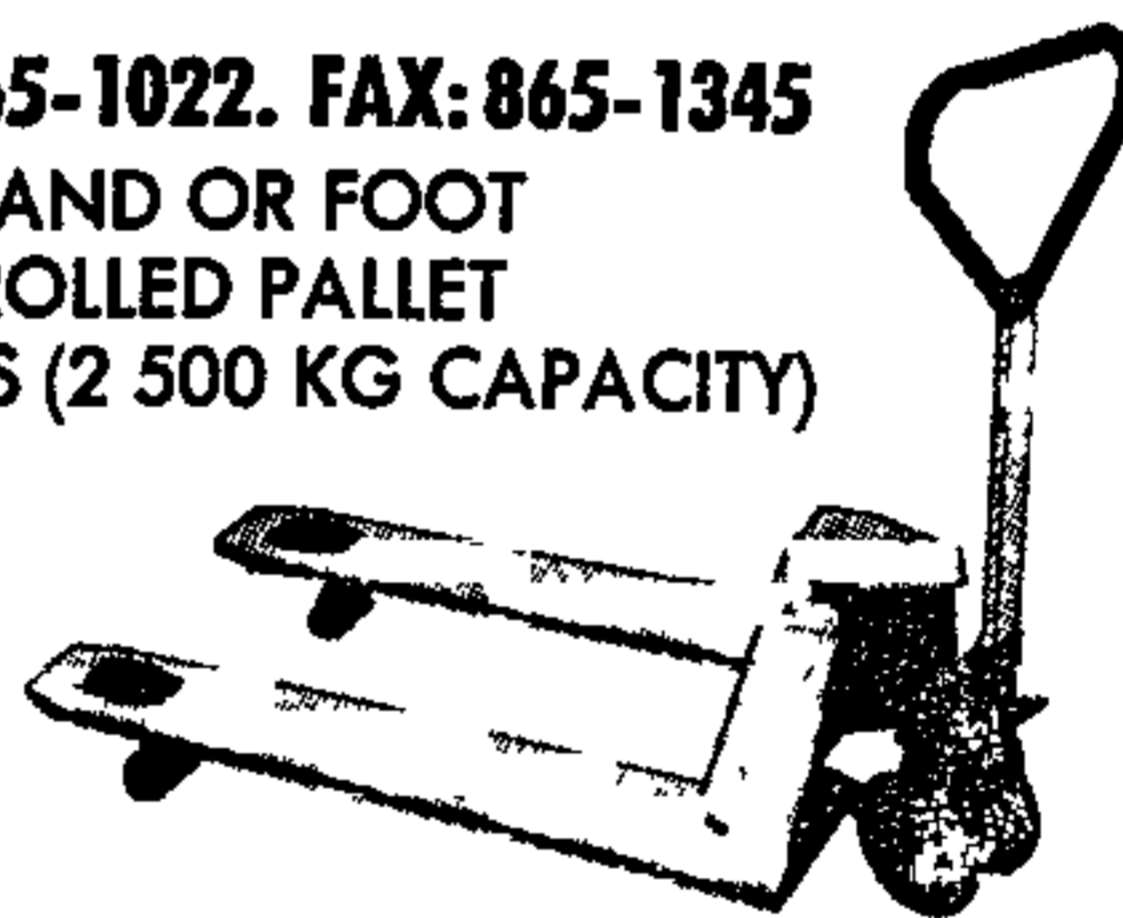
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274789



what is the name of this person (b) at which police station does he do duty, (c) on the management of which political party does he serve and (d) under which electoral division does he fall,

- (2) whether he has information on who was present at the meeting at which this person was elected to the management of the political party concerned, if so,
- (3) whether he will make this information public, if not, why not, if so,
- (4) whether the member of the House of Assembly for the electoral division concerned was present at the meeting?

B892E

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) No

(1)(a) to (4) Fall away

Deaths in detention

397 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Correctional Services

How many persons died while being held by the prison authorities in (a) 1991 and (b) each specified month of 1992 for which statistics are available?

B893E

THE MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

(a) and (b)

I refer the Hon member to tables 7 and 8 on page 51 as well as graph 8 on page 38 of the report by the Department of Correctional Services for the period 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991 which was tabled during the 1992 Parliamentary session and of which copies are attached for his convenience

Statistics regarding deaths for the period 1 July 1991 until 30 June 1992 are as follows

Deaths Unsented prisoners 1 July 1991 until 30 June 1992	1 July 1991
Natural causes	18
Suicide	3
Assault by fellow prisoners	1
Other (gunshot wound—gangrene)	1
Total	23

were travelling stalled on an uphill and the prisoners were requested to push the vehicle out of the road. Whilst in action, a vehicle tried to pass the van and simultaneously a vehicle was coming up ahead, with the result that the other vehicle had to swerve back and hit the two prisoners. The outcome of the police investigation has not yet been received.

(4) A prisoner from the Bethal Prison was one of a team collecting refuse bags next to the roadside on 24 August 1990. The driver of the truck reversed in order to fetch a prisoner in a side street. At this point a prisoner fell out the back of the truck and the truck consequently rode over him. The outcome of the police investigation has not yet been received.

(5) On 27 February 1991 a prisoner from the Groenpunt Prison left in a team to repair a pigsty. Evidently the prisoner stepped over the side of the roof whilst measuring a beam, lost his balance and fell. The outcome of the police investigation has not yet been received.

(6) and (7) Two sentenced prisoners left the Leeuwkop Prison on 28 February 1991 in a team to work at the golf course. During a thunderstorm the two prisoners hid under a roof and were struck by lightning. The outcome of the police investigation has not yet been received.

(8) and (9) Two sentenced prisoners were working at the boilers at the Worcester Prison on 27 November 1990. Workers of the Department of Public Works were working on the boilers whilst the prisoners were performing their routine tasks. The boiler evidently exploded and the two prisoners were killed. The matter was handed over to the SA Police for investigation, but no outcome has as yet been received.

(10) A sentenced prisoner from the Losperfontein Prison was burnt to death by steam escaping from a toilet on 28 December 1990. This was a freak accident and was the result of three mechanical faults

— hons control valve flex

— cracked coil

— jammed safety valve

The matter was investigated by the Department of Manpower and also handed over to the SA Police for further investigation. No result has as yet been received.

(11) A sentenced prisoner from the Durban Prison died on 9 February 1991. Evidently the prisoner attacked a fellow prisoner. Members of the Department stepped in and hit the prisoner with batons. The matter has been handed over to the SA Police for further investigation. The result of the judicial post mortem is awaited.

TABLE 7

Deaths unsented prisoners 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991

Natural causes	18
Suicide	5
Assault by fellow prisoners	2
Total	25

TABLE 8

Deaths sentenced prisoners 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991

Natural causes	126
Transport Accidents (2 and 3) (4)	3
Suicide	16
Assault by fellow prisoners	14
Other (5) (6 and 7) (8 and 9) (10) (11)	7
Drowning (1)	1
Total	167

Graph 8 see cols 1611-1612

Permanent residence: bribery/corruption

398 Miss M SMUTS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(236)

(1) Whether any instances of alleged bribery and corruption in respect of applications for permanent residence have been brought to his or his Department's notice if so,

(2) whether any officials of his Department have been (a) investigated or (b) dismissed as a result, if not, why not, if so (i) what were the results of this investigation (ii) how many officials were dismissed (iii) what was the nature of their offences (iv) how many applications for permanent residence were involved and (v) how much money was involved?

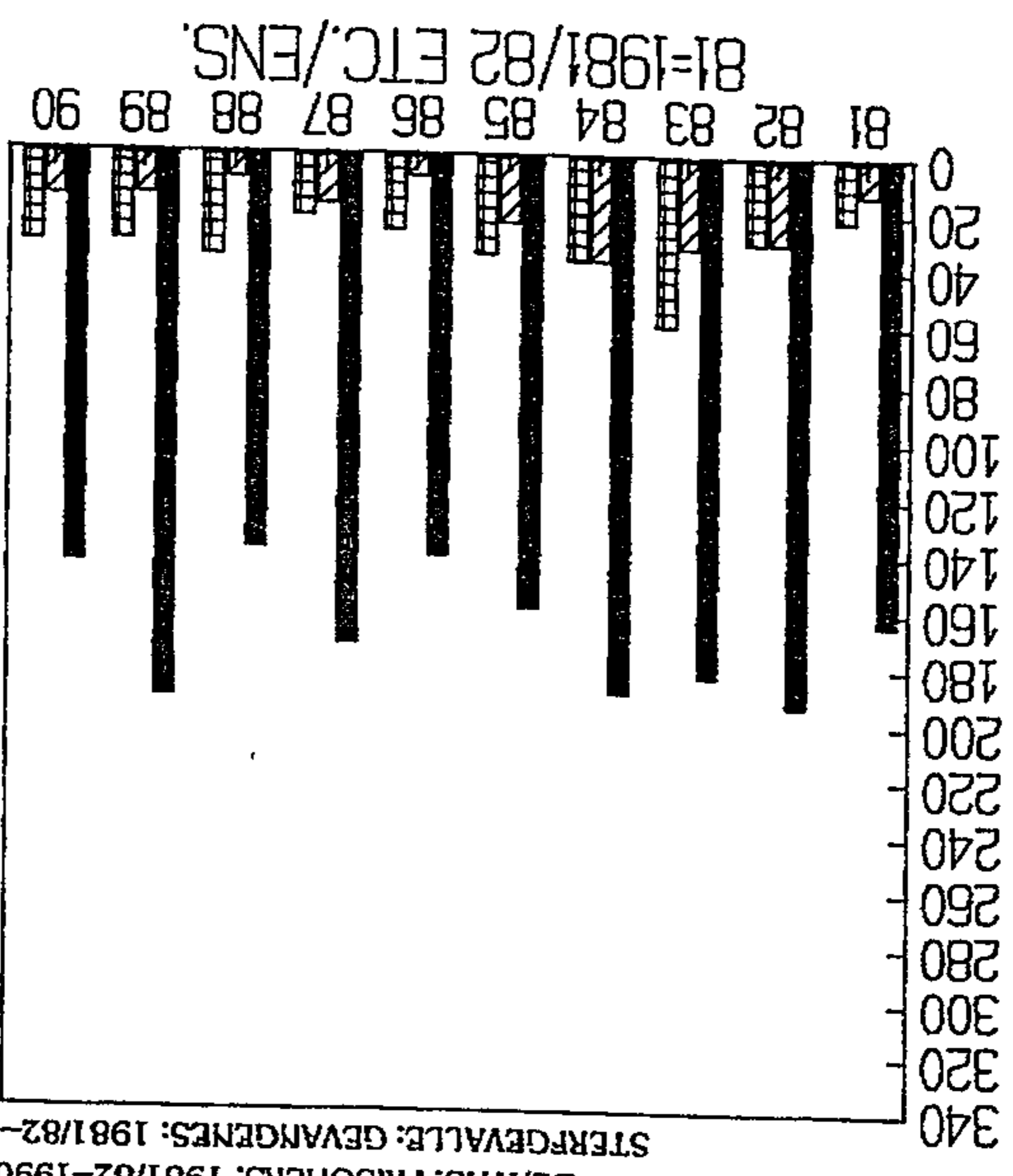
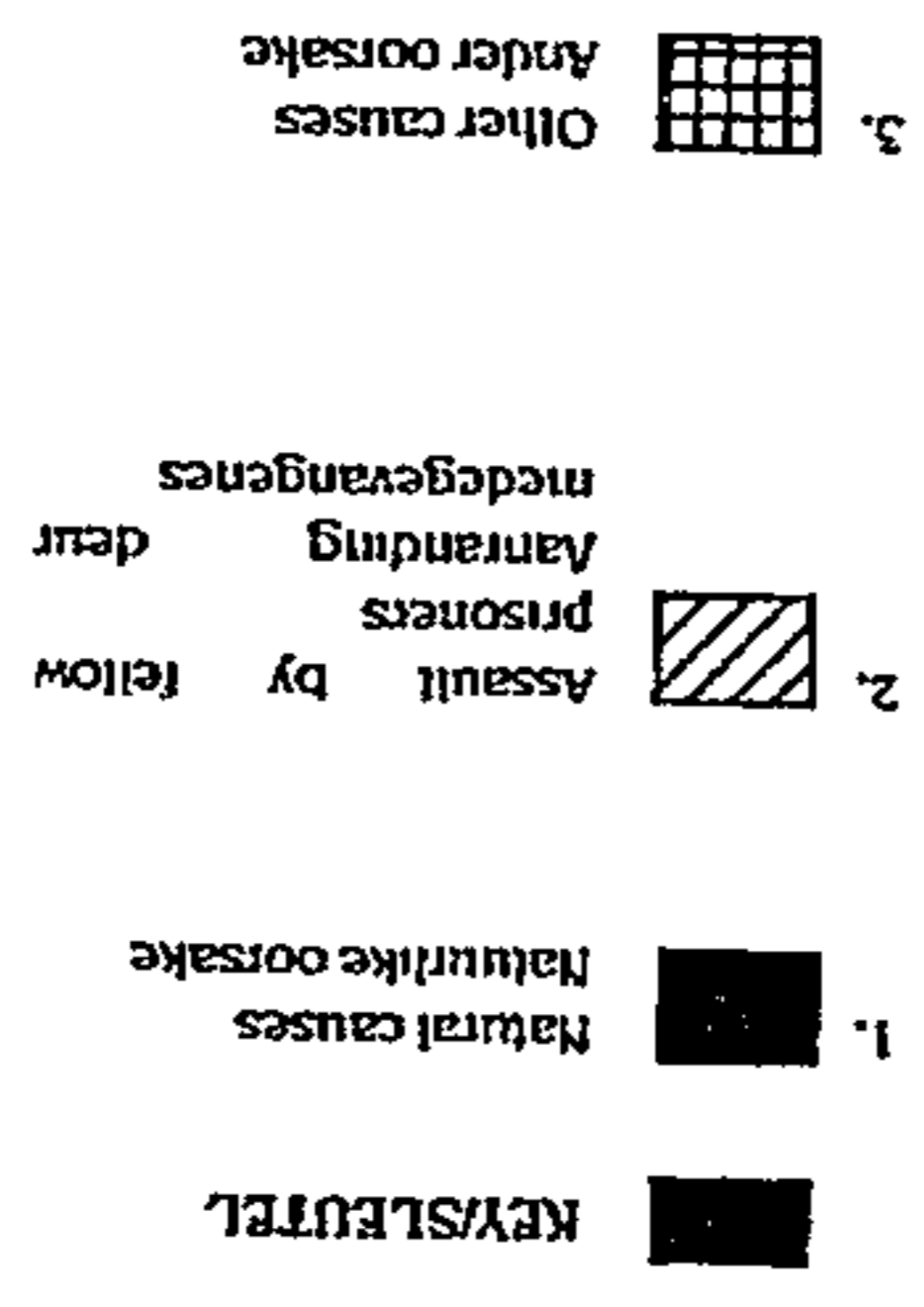
B894E

Hansard

WEDNESDAY, 21 OCTOBER 1992

Hansard

(Handwritten signature)



GRAPH 8 - GRAFIEK 8

DEATHS: PRISONERS: 1981/82-1990/91
STERFGEVÄLLE: GEVANGENES: 1981/82-1990/91

Hansard

WEDNESDAY, 21 OCTOBER 1992

Hansard

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (236)

The emphasis is especially on those who can promote private entrepreneurship in South Africa

The Department has brought to my notice that irregularities regarding applications for permits of permanent residence were uncovered during investigations launched by the Department on its own initiative. The Departmental investigations, which are conducted on an ongoing basis, also revealed irregularities with regard to aliens illegally in the Republic, and two instances of alleged bribery regarding temporary residence in the Republic were also confirmed in the process. On 22 September 1992 the Director-general Home Affairs issued a media release on this matter, a copy of which is herewith laid upon the Table. All the investigations into alleged offences as well as the possible prosecution of responsible officials and other persons, are not yet finalised at this stage.

MEDIA RELEASE BY MR PIET COLYN, DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS

Irregularities with the issuing of Permits for Permanent Residence to Chinese Immigrants

Owing to various factors, South Africa has become increasingly popular amongst prospective immigrants from the East during the past year. This is also clearly evident from the large increase in applications from prospective immigrants from this part of the world. Statistics on Chinese immigrants who acquired permanent residence during the past few years, are 1961 to 1987-159, 1988 - 286, 1989 - 460, 1990 - 1 382, 1991 - 1 959, and 1992 (from Jan till Aug) - 1 397.

When considering applications for permanent residence permits from prospective immigrants, South Africa, as any other country, has as its objective that such immigrants must be an asset to the country.

In South Africa the Aliens Control Act (Act 96 of 1991) prescribes *inter alia* that prospective immigrants shall comply with certain requirements to acquire permanent residence in South Africa. These requirements are among other that the prospective immigrant shall be of sound moral character, not have been convicted of any serious offence, and that his occupation shall be as such that it will not influence a South African in that particular class of occupation negatively.

Naturally, with the increasing popularity of South Africa as country for immigrants from the East, the number of applications from people who do not meet the above-mentioned requirements, has also increased dramatically. Such applications are naturally refused.

The Department of Home Affairs, which is responsible for the consideration of applications for permits for permanent residence, is aware of and extremely concerned about international contacts which endeavour in a well organised manner to acquire permanent residence permits irregularly for some immigrants who do not meet the necessary requirements.

The Department renders a free service to all prospective immigrants, but immigrants are at liberty to use the services of private immigration agencies to act on behalf of the immigrants concerned.

Recent investigations have revealed that some of these agencies submitted forged documents in support of applications for permanent residence permits to the Department. In this regard for example, forged offers of employment have been submitted to the Department. In some instances the employer does not exist, or the employer concerned is not even aware of the existence of the prospective immigrant. Forged medical certificates also occur frequently in instances of irregularities. Bank certificates of so-called prospective entrepreneurs wishing to bring in capital into the country, are also forged.

It is understood that these agencies require up to R20 000 from a prospective immigrant for a successful application. The financial gain for such an agency in respect of a successful application is quite obvious.

Investigations have been conducted by the Department's special investigations unit which investigates, on an ongoing basis, possible irregularities regarding *inter alia* the issuing of permanent residence permits.

The activities of these agencies, in particular two of which have submitted forged documents to the Department, are being investigated in depth at present. The investigations are in its final stage and criminal proceedings against these agencies

are contemplated. For understandable reasons more information in this regard cannot be divulged at this stage.

The investigation also revealed that a few officials of the Department had been involved in the irregularities. They have already been acted against, whilst allegations against others are presently being investigated. This includes that

— One official has already been discharged from the service of the Department,

— Departmental disciplinary action, and also possible criminal proceedings, are presently being considered against another two officials, and

— Allegations of misconduct in terms of the Public Service Act, 1984 (Act 111 of 1984), as well as the possibility of criminal action in terms of the Aliens Control Act, 1991, are presently being investigated against three other officials.

— Persons in respect of whom investigations are still being conducted have either been suspended or moved from their posts.

Any possible defects or loopholes in existing procedures are also presently being looked at intensively and will be rectified as soon as practically possible. Regulating of the activities of the numerous agencies is *inter alia* being envisaged.

The Department values the image that its officials portrays to the outside very highly and insists that its officials and employees shall be honest and irremovable in their behaviour at all times.

The Department will not hesitate, as has now also been proven by the investigations and subsequent actions, to act against any official who does not comply with these requirements, nor shall it hesitate to take the necessary steps against private institutions who act irregularly.

Date 22 September 1992

Media Enquiries Niel du Bois — Tel (012) 326-8081

SA Communication Service women's organization

402 Miss M SMUTS asked the Minister of Communication

(c) Women for South Africa

(*) Although the National President of Women for South Africa addressed the audience on these occasions, she was appointed by the South African Law Commission as a spokesperson on the Bill of Human Rights and was utilized in that capacity

(2) Yes

Kontak
Jong Dames Dinamiek
Vista Women's Club
The Women's Bureau of South Africa
African National Council of Women
National Council of women
Transvaal Women's Agricultural Union
Women's organizations throughout the country are invited to attend public meetings and events hosted by SACS and can approach SACS for guidance and assistance

(3) Yes

(a) 'Women for South Africa'
(b) Women for South Africa
(c) SOUTHERN AFRICA TODAY
vol 9 no 7 September 1992, p 41

(4) Yes

4 1 SOUTH AFRICAN PANORAMA
AND SOUTHERN AFRICA TODAY

(a) (i) SOUTH AFRICAN PANORAMA vol 37 no 3 May/June 1992 pp 22-27

(ii) SOUTHERN AFRICA TODAY vol 8 no 2 March 1991 p 26

(iii) SOUTHERN AFRICA TODAY vol 8 no 8 October 1991 p 18

(iv) SOUTHERN AFRICA TODAY vol 9 no 3 April 1992 p 22

(v) SOUTHERN AFRICA TODAY vol 9 no 8 October 1992 p 36

(b) (i) Women for Peace, Kontak, Women for South Africa, and

the Women's Bureau of South Africa

(ii) Mamelodi Professional Ladies' Club

(iii) Associated Country Women of the World

(iv) Itsoseng Women's Group

(v) Women Aglo

(c) (i) Six-page article (pp 22-27) Women for reconciliation

Women from various cultural, religious and social groups join forces in numerous organizations to foster a spirit of goodwill and reconciliation across the land. The activities of organizations such as *Women for Peace, Kontak, Women for South Africa* and the *Women's Bureau of South Africa* are discussed.

(ii) The *Mamelodi Professional Ladies' Club* held a seminar on 'Excellence in Leadership', (opened by Ms Marike de Klerk) at the Kilmerton School

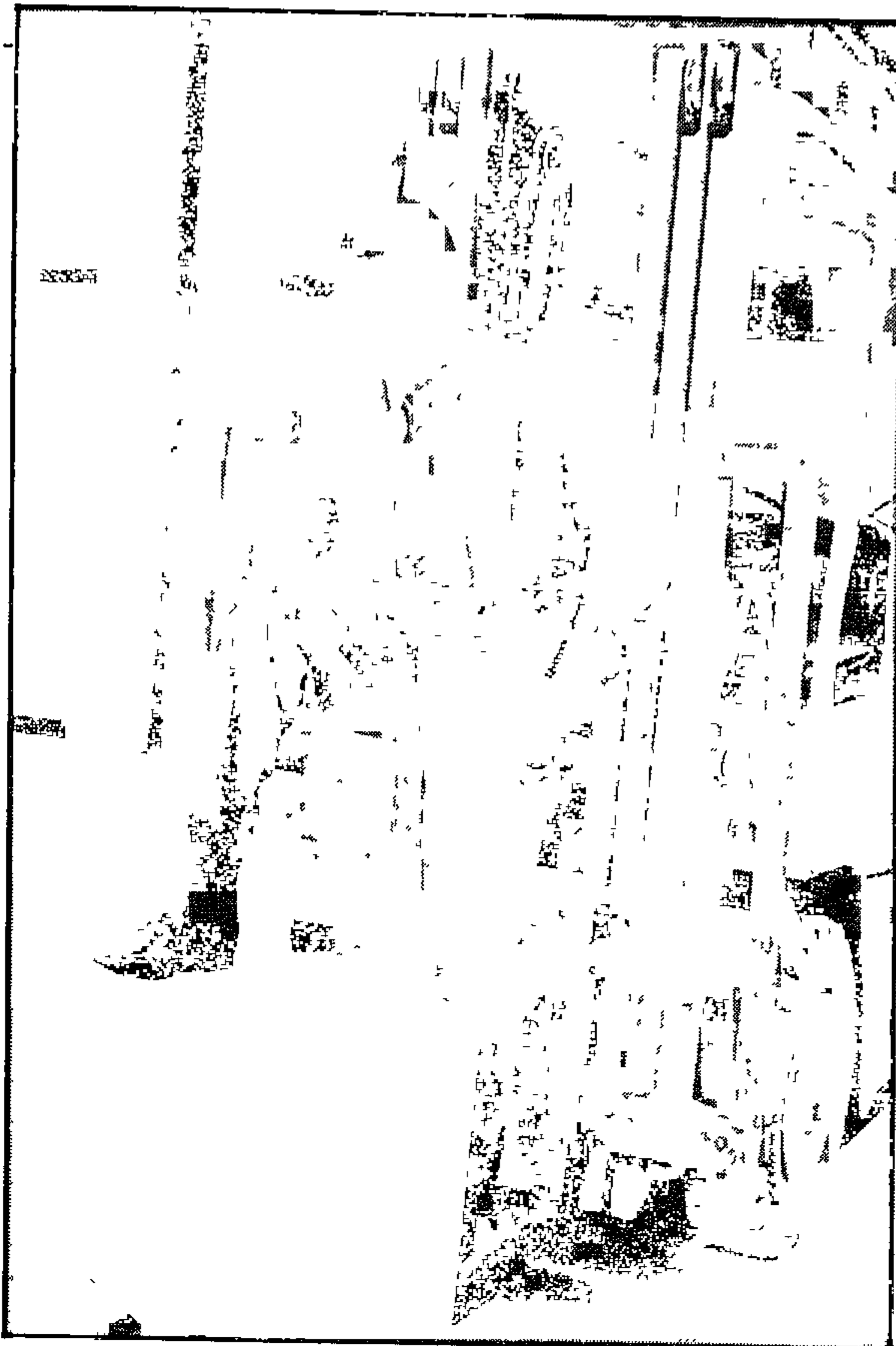
(iii) The *Associated Country Women of the World* (dedicated to improving the quality of family life) held their area conference for the Southern African Region in Durban. The theme of the conference was 'Countdown Year 2000' and was attended by the world president of the Association, Ms Valerie Fisher

(iv) The *Itsoseng Womens' Group*, established in 1990, aims to provide Soshanguwe's unemployed women with the skills required to generate an income from home

(v) A branch of *Women Aglo*, an interdenominational, cross-cultural international womens organization was established in South Africa during a visit by delegates

4 2 NEWS SERVICE

(a) May 1991



TOM ANSLEY: "Departures are related to violence and negative statements about nationalisation

Moving in, moving out

SITimes (BASS) 25/10/92 (236)

By DON ROBERTSON

AN INCREASING number of South Africans, fearing a continuation of political violence, are fleeing the country. Inquiries to the various international household removal firms have increased sharply since May.

Tom Ansley, chairman of Elliott International, says removal inquiries and actual departures have increased sharply in the past few months. In many cases, however, families find they are not able to afford the move or unable to obtain entry documents for the countries they wish to emigrate to.

Since January, Elliott has handled the removal of 800 families leaving SA and 721 arrivals. "This represents between 5% and 10% of the international market in SA. The departures are unquestionably related to violence and the many negative statements, such as plans for nationalisation, continually coming from the ANC," he says.

Most departing families head for the UK, but many are destined for other English-

speaking countries, such as the US, Australia, New Zealand and Canada. Arrivals are mainly from Europe, especially Britain, although an increasing number are from Hong Kong, ahead of the Chinese takeover in 1997.

Ansley says, however, that should political stability be achieved soon this trend could turn. "With an ever optimistic view, we are gearing ourselves up for a huge influx of immigrants. We believe SA has huge potential."

Despite difficult conditions in the industry in the past three years, Elliott has progressed strongly. In the year to February last, taxed profits were 94% up and are expected to be about 50% higher in the current financial year. Ansley attributes this growth to a profit-sharing scheme introduced to all members of staff two years ago.

Cast calls for immigrants probe

■ Appeal to organisations for support:

By Isaac Moledi

THE Civic Associations of the Southern Transvaal yesterday called for the setting up of a commission of inquiry to investigate the activities of the Department of Home Affairs *Soweto* *27/10/92*

Cast also appealed to black political organisations to join it in the campaign.

It said it had become suspicious of the department because of the growing number of immigrants, especially when South Africa was approaching democratic elections for the first time.

"While prevailing conditions in the country today dictate that the Government must call for democratic elections, this importation is seen as a dirty attempt to buy elections.

"We send a special call to all liberation movements to vigilantly address the issue and see how best it can be resolved," Cast said

It condemned the setting aside of large tracts of land for "exploitation" while "our country faces serious challenges to house the homeless and create jobs for the unemployed"

47

South Africa attracts fewer

(236) ALC 28/10/92
PRETORIA — The number of immigrants to South Africa had largely decreased, Minister of Internal Affairs Louis Pienaar said here

Responding to claims by the Civic Association of the Southern Transvaal that the government was importing immigrants to "buy elections", he said slightly more than 12 000 people had immigrated to South Africa last year

This was compared with the 14 499 in 1990, and an average of 11 527 between 1985 and 1990. An average of 35 900 people immigrated yearly between 1963 and 1984.

Between January and May this year, there were 3 109 immigrants.

Mr Pienaar added that an immigrant had to become a South African citizen before he could vote.

"This process takes at least four years which means that this year's immigrants will not be eligible to vote in the elections, which according to law, have to take place by March 1995."

Mr Pienaar said about 27 000 identity books were being issued weekly. — Sapa.

Indian willing to go

AN INDIAN national who was arrested after working in South Africa for six months without a work permit will leave the country of his own accord.

Syed Nasteem, an embroiderer who arrived in the country on a tourist visa in May, subsequently obtained work in Durban. A spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs in Pretoria said allegations under the Aliens Control Act were being investigated by the department.

Sowetan 29/10/92

(236) (122)

the nation

in Africa

Travellers warned

SOUTH African passport holders have been warned not to travel to Nigeria without visas as it "will lead to unnecessary difficulties"

The Department of Foreign Affairs' warning follows an "increasing number of cases in which South African citizens found themselves in considerable difficulties in business transactions with Nigerian individuals and in travelling to Nigeria without visas" The department said it was unable to provide consular assistance to distressed South African citizens in Nigeria because no diplomatic or consular representation existed

30 Oct 1972

SA Greeks to raise profile

IMPROVING SA-Greek relations have prompted members of SA's 80 000 Greek families to endorse a book about leading members of their community in an attempt to promote trade and tourism between the nations.

Behind the project is SA-born Danny Anagnostopoulos, recently returned to this country after studying and working in Greece and now an SA citizen.

He believes it is high time the Greek community raised its profile above the inaccurate "cafe owner" perception held of it by South Africans. Many prominent Greeks deserve recognition in their respective fields.

Sandra Gordon, managing director of publisher Platinum Publications, describes Greek Forum as a kind of Who's Who of SA's Greeks — the largest expatriate community in the world.

Greek Forum will comprise up to 150 pictures and profiles — in English and Greek — of businessmen, artists, performers and community leaders.

Due in January, it will be distributed in SA and Greece at such places as tourism centres, chambers of commerce, churches and cultural centres.

Foreign governments ask SA to evacuate nationals in Angola

810 AM
3/11/92

RAY HARTLEY

SEVERAL foreign countries have asked SA to help evacuate their residents from Angola, as the country teeters on the brink of full-scale civil war.

Foreign Affairs spokesman Awie Marais said yesterday a number of countries, which could not be named because of diplomatic sensitivities, had asked that the SAS Tafelberg evacuate their citizens.

The Tafelberg is expected to arrive in Luanda some time before Friday.

Marais said all SA diplomats had already been evacuated to a Greek ship 2km off Luanda harbour. It was impossible to say how many other SA citizens were still in Angola.

He said the breaking of a UN ceasefire signed at the weekend could have been the result of a misunderstanding which resulted in some groups believing it only took effect last night.

He described the situation as calmer yesterday, although sporadic firing was reported from time to time.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha was monitoring the situation closely, Marais said.

A top military analyst said Angola's oil-rich Cabinda province could fall to the rebel Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave (Flec) if the MPLA got heavily involved in fighting Unita to the south.

Military writer Helmoed-Römer Heitman said Cabinda had a friendly border with Congo, and although Flec did not enjoy national support it had a sizeable ethnic following in the province.

He said as many as 30 000 troops armed with light weapons could be mobilised by Unita in an effort to capture MPLA positions in Luanda quickly and pave the way for a Flec takeover in Cabinda.

The outcome of today's US presidential election would have little effect on Unita's military capability as Republicans and Democrats had ruled out support for the movement.

Unita would have to win the war quickly or suffer serious setbacks in a drawn-out, conventional confrontation with the MPLA whose heavy equipment made them better suited to a full-scale war.

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Kiwis lure SA talent but brain drain slows

236

Staff Reporter

NEW ZEALAND has launched a major drive to recruit South Africans to relocate to greener pastures — but fewer South Africans are emigrating this year than last year.

An advertisement in a newspaper aimed at the garment and manufacturing industries urges South Africans to relocate to the good life in Northland, New Zealand. The advertisement says customised premises are available in a temperate sub-

tropical scenic area with an English-language skilled labour force, highly competitive wage rates, good housing, education and recreation facilities. Assistance with immigration procedures is offered.

But according to the Central Statistical Service (CSS) only 3,660 people left South Africa from January to June this year compared to 6,456 for the same period in 1991.

This is in spite of spiralling crime, political violence and ever-increasing unemployment.

Of these emigrants, 1,971 were economically active this year as compared to 2,386 in 1991.

In April, 93 professionals, semi-professionals and technical experts including 33 engineers, 19 employees of the mining industry and 28 people in management positions left the country.

Mr Eddie Tiltman, regional representative for CSS, said the United Kingdom was the most popular destination followed by Australia, Canada, and the United States. Embassy officials report an upswing in the

number of South Africans either discussing or inquiring about emigration but many find themselves trapped by unexpected constraints.

Countries such as Australia have cut immigration quotas drastically in the wake of recession, and the cost of emigration has rocketed over the past five years.

Australian officials say there had been an increase in requests for general information, but actual immigration applications from South Africa have not increased. Australia has one million unemployed

Stowaways in group of Angolan refugees

By SHARON CHETTY

TWO stowaways, five cats and a dog were among the 301 international refugees airlifted from Angola on Friday

The two Angolan stowaways were not part of the group the Department of Foreign Affairs had arranged passage for and will be sent back

After two months of uncertainty since that country's elections and a week of intensive clashes between the Angolan government's MPLA forces and the rebel Unita movement, the refugees were visibly relieved when they got off the Safair Boeing and Hercules aircraft

Visas

A beaming Mr Pik Botha was on hand to welcome the mainly business people and embassy staff on the two mercy flights.

They arrived with only essentials

In addition to SA citizens, the refugee group comprised Angolan, Zambian, Namibian, Czechoslovakian, German, Bulgarian, Sri Lankan, Russian, Lebanese, Zairean, Portuguese, Israeli and Australian nationals

ANGOLA LATEST

PRESIDENT FW DE KLERK has offered to host a peace summit between Angola's President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Unita leader Jonas Savimbi, according to a UN bulletin

A spokesman for the president said she could not confirm this

Meanwhile, UN peace-keeping chief Marrack Gouling arrived in Luanda to try to get negotiations under way to prevent a resumption of civil war

International aid officials said this weekend that Unita was gaining territory in fighting across Angola and warned of chaos and looting in the capital and provinces. Estimates put the death toll in clashes this week at 2 000

Foreign Affairs spokesman Jacques Malan said they were in South Africa on seven-day visas

Eight Czechoslovakian embassy staff were under siege in their office for five days during intensive shell-

ing of Unita regional headquarters 100m away

"We could not move. We were lucky that our telephone worked and we were able to contact the South African embassy for help," said Mr Paol Kosnac.

Lenasia businessman Don Ramsee went to Angola a month ago to set up a cafe with a friend in a town called Malanje.

Two weeks ago they were abducted by Unita soldiers, robbed of their belongings and made to live in the bush for five days

Passports

Johannesburg food exporter Ali Haniff has visited Luanda every month for several years.

"The past week was my worst. For the first time I felt threatened in Luanda — the bush war finally reached the city," he said

However, four Angolan-born SA embassy staff members who hold Portuguese passports said they would return home once things settled

For Israeli businessman Moshe Samara, who also has permanent residency in South Africa, "not even a million dollars" would urge him to return to Angola



WELCOME BACK Minister Pik Botha shakes hands with Sean Cleary as he arrived back with other refugees from Angola this week. Picture ANDY KATZ

State refuses to refund tax millions to workers

THE government is refusing to pay back millions of rands in tax which had been overpaid by hundreds of thousands of low-paid workers over the past three years amid charges that it had benefited from "legalised theft"

On Friday the government signalled its determination to resist a Cosatu call to refund fully workers who had overpaid the Receiver of Revenue on SITE tax, when the Commissioner of Inland Revenue, Johan Hattingh, said "As the law stands no refund can be made."

Mr Hattingh had announced on Wednesday that only workers who had overpaid Standard Income Tax on Employees (SITE) this year would be refunded

Cosatu, however, has demanded that workers be refunded for every year they had been overtaxed since the system was introduced in 1989

By KURT SWART

Uproar over the SITE overpayments followed a Cosatu investigation into the taxation system which revealed that 850 000 members had been overtaxed for three years

The amount lost from workers' pay packets was estimated at R720-million, Cosatu claimed. Thousands of workers outside the Cosatu fold could also have been affected

Ignorance

SITE was introduced to tax workers earning less than R50 000 a year, doing away with the need for employees in this category to submit tax return forms.

Employees were taxed on the basis of information they supplied to their employers. According to Cosatu, a combina-

tion of worker ignorance of tax laws and employer negligence resulted in the majority of workers who were married or had dependants being taxed as single people

Cosatu maintained that the situation had been deliberately exploited by the Receiver of Revenue to pocket millions at the expense of the workers and warned it was on a "collision course" with the government if workers were not refunded

The over-taxation was described as a national scandal by Cosatu, which announced that it was investigating the legal liability of employers and the Receiver of Revenue over the financial loss suffered by workers

The Democratic Party joined in the condemnation of the overpayment, demanding an investigation and for workers to be compensated

However, Mr Hattingh insisted that if a complete refund was to be made "the whole system would collapse"

"The employee must furnish full particulars with the employer. That is the law, otherwise the employer is obliged to deduct tax on single rates"

Mistake

Mr Hattingh said that if in the current year the information supplied by the employee was correctly adjusted by the employer, "in this instance a refund can be made"

"If the employer made a mistake a refund can be made. That is the law at the moment. But a refund cannot be made for previous years if the information supplied was not correct"

Mr Hattingh said he would have further meetings with representatives of employees to discuss the issue

Anders...

Migration gain dips, but more tourists visit

PRETORIA — SA's migration gain fell sharply in the seven months to end-July, according to the Central Statistical Service (CSS). *BDM 10/11/92*

The number of immigrants decreased from 7 791 to 4 484. The number of emigrants fell from 2 747 to 2 398. But the net migration gain dropped from 5 044 for the seven-month period in 1991 to 2 088 this year.

The net gain of professional, semi-pro-

GERALD HEILLY (236)

fessional and technical personnel was 87 in July compared with 121 in July last year.

The number of visitors from countries other than Africa increased 28% compared with July last year. The total of foreign visitors was 1 554 402 (656 012). European visitors in the period totalled 210 271 (162 224). Visitors from Zimbabwe increased from 173 000 to 208 500.

DIETER GERHARDT IN SA

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Former Soviet spy and SA Navy commodore Dieter Gerhardt arrived in SA yesterday for the first time as a free man since his arrest in January 1983 on charges of high treason.

Gerhardt arrived at Jan Smuts at 9am on a Swissair flight from Basle, Switzerland, where he has lived since his release from Pretoria Central Prison two months ago.

On his arrival form Gerhardt stated his purpose of entry was business and that the duration of his stay would be eight days.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said Gerhardt spent yesterday afternoon with "an old political prisoner friend" but declined to

name the former prisoner or his or her party affiliation.

The Home Affairs Department confirmed Gerhardt's arrival about seven hours after he had stepped off the plane, and after it had sifted through "thousands" of arrival forms.

Department spokesman Chris Pretorius said Gerhardt was an SA citizen and therefore entitled to the same rights of entry as any other citizen.

Niehaus said Gerhardt made the journey at his own volition and not at the request of the ANC.

He said there was no meeting planned with the ANC, but should he request

one the ANC would "welcome it".

"Mr Nelson Mandela has a full schedule, but I am sure he would somehow find time for it (a meeting)," Niehaus said.

He denied speculation that Gerhardt was being groomed for a defence portfolio, and said there had been "no considerations" on the matter.

It is believed Gerhardt is staying in Johannesburg with his brother, Parktown orthopaedic surgeon Michael Gerhardt.

An attempt by a reporter to contact him there yesterday afternoon by telephone was answered by a child, who said Gerhardt was "not here at the moment, but he will be back later".

Advice for tourists

Sowetan 12/11/92 (236)

■ Zimbabwe expects many more visitors from SA:

THE Zimbabwe Tourist Office has advised all potential travellers to Zimbabwe during the Festive Season to book their hotel and touring services in advance.

A statement from the director of the Zimbabwe Tourist Office, Mr Edward Chindori-Chininga, said the country was expecting a large number of South African tourists at resorts and national parks over the festive time.

Travellers are also advised to secure their visas ahead of time to avoid delays at the border posts and airports. Those who do not make it in time could still get their visas at the border posts or airports.

"Zimbabwe still stands out as the cheapest tourist destination for South African tourists," he said.

Brain drain not a major problem as world shuts gate on white fowl run

By JENNIFER GRIFFIN

236
EPRen 22/11/92

WITH black rule on the horizon in SA, will the country's five million whites flee en masse?

Answer: Many are interested, but few have the option.

"People are falling over themselves trying to get information about leaving the country," said Liz Spring, whose company publishes *Emigration Planner for South Africans*. She herself has a British passport and is prepared to leave at any time, if necessary.

But Afrikaners, who account for three million of the whites, don't have a second passport, and most are committed to staying in the new SA.

It's a different story for the nearly two million English-speaking whites. Faced with a precarious political climate and a shaky economy, many young professionals have taken extended working holidays in England, where they maintain dual citizenship. But most have been unable to make the break and formally establish residences outside SA.

In a recent poll by Cape Town company Research Surveys, 90 percent of the Afrikaners interviewed had never given thought to the idea. However, only 14 percent of those interviewed had actual plans to leave SA in the next six months to a year.

Such a decision is not taken lightly given the cost, and many cannot afford to leave.

To move a family of four to England would cost R221 600 not including R5 500 for a car. The maximum cash allowed to be taken is R200 000, according to Patrick Golden, administration manager for an international removal firm.

"They're going to be poor people when they move abroad," said Spring, who doesn't want to leave the country, though she has plans for her family to move back to England. "Life will not be as good." The houses with swimming pools that white South Africans have become accustomed to would be too expensive for most, if they moved abroad.

Even if a family has the financial means to move overseas, worldwide recession means that traditional havens such as Australia, Canada, Britain, and the US are no longer available to potential emigrants.

Strict immigrant quotas will keep many skilled professionals in SA for the next few years.

The Australian Embassy will issue only 1 100 migrant visas to South Africans this year due to its own recession. But each week 75 South Africans families continue to request applications, said the embassy spokesman.

The Canadian Embassy has received 25 percent more requests for immigrant visas this year, but will only admit 900 South Africans, according to Hendrik de Pagter, who works in the Immigration Department of the Canadian Embassy.

Ads appealing to potential emigrants, nonetheless, continue to appear weekly in Johannesburg's Sunday papers. Emigration handbooks sell for over US\$150 and promise to show the subscriber "what you need to buy your way in", "when it pays to quietly skip the country", "how some people smuggle money out", and "marriages of conveniences and other dodges".

Some predict that more whites will try to leave SA in the next few years because increased violence in the past has often led to panic and what South Africans call "chicken runs".

After the Sharpeville Massacre in 1960 and uprisings in 1977 and 1978 whites fled the country, but the great "brain drain" occurred in 1986 and 1987, when 10 008 whites left the country after the ANC began bombing shopping malls and discotheques.

Despite the difficulties in finding a place to live, a steady number of people continue to leave each year. Yet SA is not experiencing a brain drain proper because almost an equal number of professional immigrants continue to replace those lost, particularly immigrants from Eastern Europe and Asia.

In most years SA actually gains more educated immigrants than it loses. In 1991 803 professionals, a quarter of them engineers, emigrated to foreign countries. The same year 1 834 professionals immigrated to SA - most were engineers, followed by doctors and teachers.

But statistics may be deceiving and many of the qualified immigrants can't find jobs due to the recession.

The war between Inkatha and the ANC in Natal and the fighting in townships on the Reef may have people worried, but most South Africans, including professionals, will have to stay and make the best of it.

Meeting the urban challenge

The President's Council has produced a report on how best to cope with the massive influx of poor, rural people into the cities. It is an enormous challenge but the report of The Argus Political Staff reports.

A dynamic programme of planning and guidance for a wave of urbanisation and squatting has been proposed in a new President's Council report.

The report states that the present wave of urbanisation has the potential to create employment opportunities and long-term economic activity on a scale that would contribute greatly to a new phase of economic growth.

The economic affairs committee of the council recommends that the inevitable fact of massive urbanisation should be managed in a manner that will ensure it realises its maximum positive economic potential.

An intensive investigation by experts in all the appropriate fields should decide on ways of achieving this.

Its recommendations on economic steps include the use of the "kick-start" approach to economic growth, the encouragement of small business development in the formal and informal sectors and the use of more labour-intensive methods for installing infrastructure.

It also recommends the establishment of a country-wide organisation for the employment and on-the-job training of unemployed urban black youths and that their services be used in urban development projects, preferably in their own communities.

The committee investigated adaptations to and updating of the government's urbanisation strategy.

It found that successful urbanisation was possible only in an atmosphere of political stability, sustained economic growth and peaceful coexistence.

The urbanisation process of the future would proceed along lines totally different from those of the past because of the realities of the post-apartheid situation. Methods of the past could therefore not merely be projected into the future but would have to evolve continuously.

Meanwhile the political situation in many black townships had made them difficult to govern.

Housing was one of the big problems.

Housing backlogs were estimated to be 600 000 to 800 000 housing units in South Africa including the self-governing territories in 1989/90. No adequate information on informal settlements existed.

Even if 100 000 units were built annually it was improbable that the acute shortage would be alleviated by the turn of the century.

The report found that three dynamic forces were evident in the urbanisation phenomenon:

- The high rate of natural population increase which created a demand for more land to be used for settlement,

- A pattern of migration mainly from the rural areas to metropolitan and bigger urban areas. Economic need was the primary reason,

- A reversal of migration, particularly as a result of retrenchments on the mines and in other industries and because of political unrest.

Migration from neighbouring states had also become pronounced and would put further pressure on resources, especially

challenge

ARG 25/11/92 (236)

into the cities. It is an enormous challenge but the report of The Argus Political Staff reports.

Projections indicated entrenched rural poverty. By 1990 9,89 million rural blacks were living below the Minimum Living Level.

In 1985 47 percent of blacks were living in rural areas but this figure may drop to 31 percent by the year 2010. The rural black population would increase from 11,4 million to 15,2 million over the same period. In that period the number of urban blacks would grow from 13 million to 33 million.

According to the report "inappropriate past policies" had led to the ineffective use of land.

In the major metropolitan areas commuter distances were not only very long but those who could at least afford the costs of transport often had the furthest to travel.

Dealing with the management of squatting the report found that there had been positive changes in the official attitude to squatter and informal settlement areas.

Rather than using methods to demolish shacks and send people back to the places they came from the debate since the late 1980s concerned the issue of how informal settlements should be managed as part of cities and towns.

The vast majority of people who came to the cities were desperately poor and without work opportunities. They seldom had any qualifications for whatever jobs that were available.

The committee said it was apprehensive about the position of this large section of the population.

The committee submitted that the authorities should give close attention to the problems of poverty and unemployment and that action programmes should be undertaken to improve the economic position and enhance the human dignity of these people.

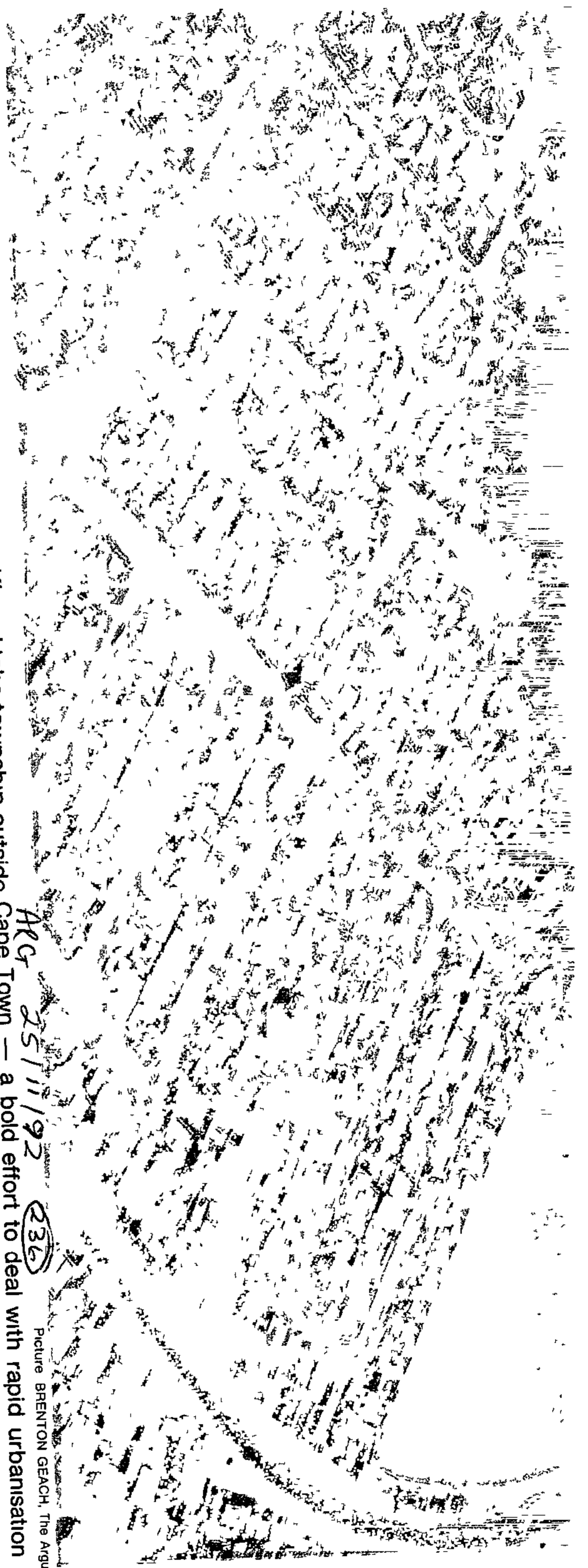
Squatting and related matters were by far the most important and pressing problems facing an urbanisation strategy.

The phenomenon was largely but not solely the result of the abolition of influx control which not only created a major backlog in the urbanisation process for the black community but also had as a corollary the freezing of many years of black township development in urban areas.

If the arbitrary illegal occupation of land by newly arrived squatters was to be avoided, land that had already been set aside and prepared for the settling newcomers should be available and squatters should be informed accordingly. Such areas should at least have basic services.

An urbanisation strategy should try to create as many job opportunities as possible.

Informal settlements should be near cities where growth could reasonably be



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Picture BRENTON GEACH, The Argus

URBAN DENSITY: An aerial view of the huge Khayelitsha township outside Cape Town — a bold effort to deal with rapid urbanisation

expected and the possibility of deregulation should be further examined

Information programmes at their places of origin were a major toll in discouraging potential squatters

The report recommends that comprehensive studies should be undertaken to find uses for the vast tracts of vacant land that separate the core of most South African towns from the outlying townships that used to serve as dormitory towns but have now become inherent parts of the extended city

Central business decay was a phenomenon of fairly recent times in South Africa and was a process that could be avoided if the experience of cities in Europe was anything to go by

Efforts to delay this trend should be made without delay starting with a comprehensive study of all the causes includ-

ing factors such as mass transportation modes, urban sprawl and the effect of long journeys to work

Economic opportunities created by the daily needs of the growing number of urbanised people, such as the provision of goods and services, should be used to full advantage to stimulate the urban economy and to create work opportunities

Each local authority should establish means to identify both new opportunities and existing hindrances in their urban make-up and to create opportunities for formal and informal participation

Action programmes should be undertaken by the central authority in conjunction with the local authorities to study ways of improving the economic conditions of the newcomers and to help them overcome their difficulties with dignity

To discourage random and illegal occupation of land, the report recommends

that portions of land should be equipped with roads and infrastructure even before the arrival of newcomers so that they can be guided to settle themselves

In view of the current recession and the need for long-term growth in the economy the process of deregulation should be maintained and constant efforts made by local authorities to identify any remaining regulations that impeded economic regulations unnecessarily

The report also recommends that all parties concerned with urbanisation including the central, regional and local authorities, public and parastatal corporations, regional services councils and private institutions, with appropriate community participation should be brought together in a forum in which ways of funding and priorities can be decided upon and policy guidelines laid down

The structure of guide plans should be drawn up in consultation with the communities concerned. The guidelines should include ones for higher density standards and township development should be simplified and standardised

Mixed land use should be allowed in some areas so that people could run small businesses with the help of their families at street level while having their living quarters on the floors above

Because the vast majority of migrants to the cities had a rural background and found it difficult to adapt to city life, specially prepared health, community and population development programmes should be presented to them in small groups

There should be guidance for schoolchildren Social, health and transportation services for informal settlements should be provided at an early stage

Crew fear eviction from ship in city harbour

S/Times [Cape Town]

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6/12/92

BB

By JESSICA BEZUIDENHOUT

NINE Filipino crew members who have been living on board a Panamanian rescue vessel in Table Bay harbour fear they will be evicted when its new owners take possession of it today

The crewmen, who have not been paid for the past two months, say they are destitute and have not been able to send money home to the Philippines for their families, who face eviction from their homes.

The M C Thunder was sold by judicial auction for \$900 000 (about R2,7 million) last month after the previous owners were unable to pay for extensive repairs

The crewmen held a demonstration on board the ship yesterday in protest against their imminent eviction

Lawyers acting for them said it would be several months before the claims against the former owners, in the United Arab Emirates, had been processed and the crew could be paid.

Members of the Cape Town branch of the Transport and General Workers Union, (TGWU), who had briefed lawyers to seek an urgent court interdict for payment of the crew's wages, occupied the boat yesterday

The crew have been assisted by the International Transport Workers Federation and the Seamen's Mission. A TGWU spokesman said yesterday that

the union's main concern was to get the crewmen home in time for Christmas

The crew's lawyer, Mr Matt Ash, said the M C Thunder had been in Table Bay Harbour since July last year

The crewmen have claimed \$20 000 (R60 000), to cover their visas, flights home and unpaid wages.

Ms Cindy Mindry, a friend of the wife of one of the crew members, said she would give the crewmen temporary accommodation

"I can't let them roam the streets," she said

Mr Ash said the families of the crewmen were "starving"



STRANDED . . . Ms Cindy Mindry will host the crewmen who may be evicted from the ship today Picture: TERRY SHEAN



lest companions and the most unpromising events
This inversion of the social norm will immensely benefit the

itive jobs will be passionately competed for Labour intensive systems will dominate the work place

al world of learning and of uncensored lasciviousness
An interesting point might be that getting bored with having

will itself be boring enough to cause premature ejaculation
If you've read this far, you are probably on antidepressants

PENSIONERS who used to work for Barclays Bank in Zimbabwe are facing hardship in South Africa as the devaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar drastically reduces their pensions "to penury"

This was said this week by a retired Barclays Bank senior manager in what was then Rhodesia, who now lives in Cape Town

Mr A T Foord, who says he is not personally affected as he has investments which provide an adequate income, showed the Cape Metro correspondence between himself and the bank's head office in Britain telling of the plight of other pensioners, and the bank's response

Mr Foord said that prior to Rhodesia becoming Zimbabwe, bank staff became increasingly concerned at the risk to their pensions but received repeated assurances from head office in Britain that the bank "would never let us down"

In 1959, Rhodesian staff of the bank, who had been on the London Pension Fund, were "summarily and without being asked", transferred to a newly created Rhodesian Pension Fund, he said

Although the pensions have increased by reasonable percentages — 10 percent a year and 15 percent last year — the devaluation of Zimbabwe's currency has meant that the incomes of pensioners liv-

'Rhodesian' pensioners in SA 'broke'

By EVE VOSLOO 6/12/92

ing in South Africa have been drastically reduced

Mr Foord said they felt "betrayed" by the bank after years of service. Examples of pensions were

● His own, which is R1 145 a month or about R14 000 a year. A friend who retired from First National Bank in South Africa at a comparable level, receives R68 000 a year, Mr Foord said

● A former manager of the Fort Victoria branch of Barclays Bank receives R1 616 a month

● The widow of a retired chief assayer in Salisbury receives R300 a month

"Given the above examples, which involve senior staff members, what must be the position of retired tellers or even sub-accountants?" Mr Foord asked

Mr M P Maudsley, pensions manager for Barclays head office in Britain, visited South Africa earlier this year to look into the problem

In a letter to Mr Foord dated March 23, he said he had met pensioners living in SA in February and had submitted a report to his superiors

"The bank is extremely concerned," Mr Maudsley wrote

Mr Maudsley wrote again on June 1, saying the matter was "still receiving further research and consideration"

On June 18 Mr Foord wrote back saying he had been in touch with other pensioners "who remain very sceptical that the bank will take any action"

"May I remind you that it is now a year since our pensions were reduced to penury," Mr Foord wrote

On August 4 Mr Maudsley replied, saying "the bank has carefully considered the problem" and felt "all pensioners of the Barclays Bank of Zimbabwe Pension Fund should be treated equally, regardless of race or country of residence"

"Accordingly, scope for improvements is limited to attempting to make good the accumulated shortfalls against inflation in the pensions increases which have been awarded in the past."

Mr Foord said pensioners did not know what action to take next

Bystanders hurt as gunmen fire on taxis

AN EIGHT-year-old boy and two other people were wounded in a shooting incident in Randburg yesterday, and police arrested seven people and seized two pistols and an AK-47 rifle after a car chase through Bryanston.

Police spokesman Capt Eugene Opperman said the boy, Tinus Swart, was wounded in a leg.

He was delivering newspapers when the occupants of a passing car fired shots at a taxi. Two more people were found wounded nearby.

The victims told police the occupants of

a Nissan Skyline had fired shots at taxis in the area.

The car was later seen at a Bryanston shopping centre and shots were exchanged between the occupants and police.

During the ensuing chase, the car came to a halt and four of the occupants handed themselves over. Three gunmen who had fled were later arrested.

Opperman said the incident was linked to a taxi war in the Randburg-Alexandra area.

Tinus is recovering at the Garden City Clinic — Sapa.

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Refugees to return home

DURBAN — Refugees who fled the Ensimibini area near Port Shepstone because of political violence will return today as three years of bitter conflict between rival factions comes to an end.

A spokesman for the Port Shepstone local dispute resolution committee said refugees would gather at Gamalakhe Stadium, about 15km from Margate on the Natal South Coast.

Their return stems from an initiative of the Commonwealth observer mission. The mission arranged for the refugees to meet tribal leaders two weeks ago to decide on ways to reintegrate them into the community.

It is estimated at least 160 people will return to Chief Ndwalane's area.

Chief Samuel Mavundla will address his followers at the stadium, while Ndwalane and his committee will meet the refugees at the chief's house. Observers from the Commonwealth, EC, OAU and the UN will also be present — Sapa.

Chinese will be deported

By CHARIS PERKINS

7/11/92
S/imes
ILLEGAL Chinese immigrants face mass deportation from South Africa in the new year. (236)

Two people have already been sent back to mainland China and another 12 are in custody this weekend in Johannesburg, Edenvale and Pretoria, pending deportation.

More than 8 000 people, desperate to escape communist China, have arrived in South Africa after paying a syndicate up to R25 000 for "passports to prosperity" S/imes

The latest group arrived at Jan Smuts on December 13 after paying R20 000 for two-week holiday visas.

They include professors, lawyers, doctors, teachers and architects. But, faced with no work, they have turned to hawking cheap Hong Kong watches. 2/11/92

SAA plans to stop visa cheats

Sunday Times 27/12/92

By ROGER MAKINGS

SWEEPING new measures aimed at those illegally attempting to seek asylum in foreign countries has netted another 11 passengers trying to board SAA aircraft with false or tampered documents in the past week

And the airline revealed this week that it had recently acquired hi-tech equipment which would enable staff more easily to detect forged passports and visas.

Copies

Other measures introduced will include the collection of copies of passports by cabin staff and plans to send SAA personnel to the US for specialised training

These moves follow a report in the Sunday Times last week that the airline had paid nearly R400 000 in US fines because it had unwittingly carried at least 42 illegal immigrants to New York in October

The passengers falsify visas to get on flights, or

throw away passports en route, and then present themselves as refugees on arrival at their destination

SAA spokesman Anelda Duvenhage said "We are committed to eradicating the problem of people seeking asylum at our expense and feel that the measures we have introduced will be effective"

Among those taken is the introduction of special ultra-violet light machines at check-in counters and boarding gates which will check passports and visas for authenticity

"And if SAA staff do detect a passport of which they doubt the authenticity, the documents are handed back to immigration officials, who will then either send the culprits back or hand them over to the police if they are residents"

The airline says it has also identified in which countries, besides the US and the UK, passengers prefer seeking asylum

"To protect ourselves we will, on a selective basis, make photocopies of those passengers' passports which will be handed to the chief cabin controller on

the aircraft to prove on arrival that the passports appeared to be in order at the point of departure," said Mrs Duvenhage

Also, SAA has introduced a special training course for staff and will send personnel to the US for training with immigration inspectors at New York's JF Kennedy airport to gain experience in what to look out for on travel documents.

Last Thursday three foreign passengers were turned back at the boarding gate of a New York-bound flight when eagle-eyed SAA staff spotted forged visas

THE SERVICE WAS NOW TAILORING ALL ITS PUBLICATIONS AS SPOKESMAN FOR THE GOVERN-
menters expected the publica-
tions mainly to be sold
locally

Govt plans crackdown on illegal immigrants

STEPHANE BOTHMA

(236)

THE deportation of illegal immigrants from SA would be stepped up in the new year, the Home Affairs Department said yesterday

It was the department's policy and legal obligation to remove all prohibited persons from SA, a Home Affairs spokesman said.

Responding to reports that there were more than 8 000 Chinese aliens in SA, the spokesman said it was impossible for the department to confirm or deny the figure

"Because many of the Chinese that are in SA either entered the country clandestinely or remained in the country after their residence permits had expired, no meaningful estimate of their numbers can be given," he said.

He confirmed that two illegal Chinese immigrants had been deported during 1992

Media reports said that more than 8 000 people desperate to escape communist China arrived in SA after paying a syndicate up to R25 000 each for "passports to prosperity".

The spokesman said Home Affairs had no knowledge of the syndicate or of its operations

Several Chinese had already been arrested and unconfirmed reports claimed 12 people spent the weekend in custody in Johannesburg, Edenvale and Pretoria pending deportation.

"The Chinese already in custody will be removed from SA as soon as possible," the spokesman said.

"The department does not intend stopping aliens who are in possession of visas from entering SA, provided that all the requirements are met and visas are proper and legal."

The removal of all prohibited persons from SA would be intensified in the new year, he said.

RTD NAI 4246/2

BIDPM 29/12/92

Referendum ads in Britain 'calling all South Africans'

Biday 10/3/92
LONDON — A full-page advertisement urging South Africans in Britain to vote "yes" in the referendum appeared in London's Daily Telegraph yesterday.

Headlined "Calling all South Africans" and sponsored by the Private Sector Referendum Fund, the advert urged voters to "vote 'yes' on March 11/12 and make sure you have a place you can be proud to come home to"

Up to 70 000 South Africans are in Britain. The SA embassy in London, which is running a separate, neutral publicity campaign, last week fielded 5 000 telephone calls from information-hungry white voters. Embassy staff handled 250 "referendum calls" within the first two hours of work yesterday morning.

Embassy official Richard Carter said all South African or SA-linked companies in Britain and people who voluntarily registered at the embassy and SA clubs had been sent letters.

He and ambassador Kent Durr had "mounted quite a campaign — we've been on umpteen radio and television programmes"

SA
236
CHRIS BATEMAN

Some callers who wanted advice on which way to vote were referred to speeches by CP leader Andries Treurnicht and President F W de Klerk, other political parties or newspaper articles.

Other callers were "more robust and told us in no uncertain terms what they were going to vote", Carter said.

He declined to say which of this category had formed the majority, "as we have to remain strictly neutral".

Scores of South Africans would be bused in from the Oxford, Cambridge and Manchester areas for early voting.

White voters (verified by the number coding in their identity documents) had to produce an ID book and a valid SA passport at the embassy in London or the Consulate-General in Glasgow to vote.

They would be required to fill in special applications to vote and sign affidavits saying they were temporarily in the UK.

"We are certainly expecting a few thousand people — and the odd demonstrator," Carter said.

Report by C Bateman, TML 23 Hatton Gardens, London

Azapo calls for boycott of referendum

DURBAN — The Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) called on whites yesterday to boycott next Tuesday's referendum, saying neither President F W de Klerk nor CP leader Andries Treurnicht could offer South Africans a brighter future.

The call on whites to boycott was made by Azapo's deputy president Nchaube Mokoape at a news conference in Durban, after a central committee meeting at the weekend. *Biday 10/3/92*

"If white people in this country truly desire peace, prosperity, democracy and a productive future, they should boycott the coming racist referendum," said Mokoape.

He explained that SA's problems needed a lasting solution and not a "quick-fix" plan such as the referendum. Security for all would be guaranteed by the establishment of a truly democratic country through a constituent assembly. *SA* *SA*

Whites in SA were again being hoodwinked into choosing between two parties who both stood for apartheid, he said.

He accused De Klerk of tricking the CP into the referendum by calling for it so soon, claiming the CP would win easily if a referendum were held in 18 months' time.

— Sapa

SABC explains voting abroad

236 BILLY PADDOCK

THE Home Affairs Department and the SABC joined forces last week to run international TV and radio broadcasts to explain voting procedures to citizens abroad.

A Home Affairs spokesman said yesterday the department had received numerous requests from foreign missions for greater information and as a result the SABC arranged satellite link-ups with various ambassadors and a Home Affairs official to explain the procedures for voting abroad on March 11 and 12.

The spokesman said the department could not allow citizens temporarily abroad, estimated at about 150 000, who were eligible to vote in the March 17 referendum, to cast their votes if they did not comply with the conditions set down in the Referendums Act.

The spokesman said the Act laid down that only ID documents or temporary ID documents accompanied by a passport and temporary residence permits or study/work permits would be acceptable. *Biday 10/3/92*

Temporary ID documents were only issued within the republic.

There were complaints that consuls and embassies where people could vote were too far-flung.

The spokesman said it was impractical to expect government to set up offices internationally.

Report by W Paddock TML 11 Diagonal St Jhb

DP opens new front in appeal to voters

Biday 10/3/92

DP PARLIAMENTARIANS last night opened a new front in the referendum campaign by focusing voters' attention on the fundamental nature of the question and urging them to put the P W Botha era behind them once and for all

Speakers at a variety of venues across the Reef last night said the vital need for a "yes" majority was to ensure that negotiations continued for a new constitution, giving all people equal rights and dignity

Houghton MP Tony Leon said whites had, since the Union of 1910, been the judge and jury on the political choices facing SA

Former President P W Botha had now joined the "no" campaign, bringing a graphic reminder that voting "no" meant a return to emergency rule, to his regime which was not too fussy about detaining 50 000 South Africans without trial and of extinguishing fundamental freedoms

"A 'yes' victory next Tuesday means we can commence the construction of a constitution where individual choice and personal responsibility will be the bricks and mortar of the new SA," Leon said

Johannesburg North MP Peter Soal said by backing the "no" vote Botha had put himself on the same side "as that demagogue Eugene TerreBlanche — the man who has difficulty staying on his horse"

BILLY PADDOCK

The referendum and the question both relate to reform and negotiation Both were brought about because the NP was being undermined by losses in by-elections and President F W de Klerk had to seek a new mandate to continue with Codesa

He said the best team to negotiate on behalf of whites was the DP/NP team pitted against the CP/HNP/AWB Voters had to decide whose side they wanted to be on.

A positive result would not provide immediate improvements, but would signal to other people in SA and to the outside world that whites had finally shed apartheid.

Bezuidenhout MP Geoff Engel said the apartheid years had been tough, and that as a nation South Africans had become poorer by an average of 15% over the last 10 years

Only a "yes" majority could uplift the country from the gloomy downward spiral

Berea MP Dennis Worrall said the NP government's record was not a issue in the referendum "The 'yes' is not for the NP, but for the reform negotiation process Secondly, the hope is that with a strong 'yes' vote, we can move on to a new government which includes a greater range of talent from the total population."

Report by W Paddock TML 11 Diagonal St, Jhb

28
25
19
12

Foreigners flood govt offices

CAPE TOWN — Foreigners are flooding government offices to apply for SA citizenship so they can vote in next week's referendum

"It has come as a surprise to us," Home Affairs Department official Renette Bosman said yesterday. The Cape Town office was filled with applicants filling in forms, having their fingerprints taken and pledging allegiance to SA

More than 70 people a day had been applying for citizenship, compared with 35 to 40 a month, Bosman said

The rush began last week after government reminded foreigners who had lived in SA for five years or

more they could apply for dual citizenship

The law is not new, but government had not actively advertised it in the past

Publicising this is aimed at increasing voter turnout for the March 17 referendum, which asks voters whether they support President F W de Klerk's dismantling of apartheid

Opinion polls have indicated that many people are undecided on how to vote

About 400 000 foreigners are eligible to take out SA citizenship under the five-year residency law — Sapa-AP

Report by S Venter, AP c/o Sapa 141 Commissioner St, Jhb

Some might risk losing citizenship

STAR 12/3/92

236

By Esther Waugh
Political Reporter

Some immigrants might risk losing their original citizenships if they decide to become naturalised South Africans in order to vote in the referendum, it emerged yesterday.

Rules applying in several countries do not allow for dual citizenship, and could — if the home countries got to know about it — result in the removal of citizenship rights for those who have become South Africans.

The German National Statutes Law prohibits dual citizenship and Germans living in South Africa would forfeit their German citizenship if they decided to take out SA citizenship. This was confirmed by a German Embassy spokesman.

The Dutch Nationality Law also prohibited dual citizenship. An embassy spokesman told The Star that any Dutch citizen who voluntarily required a foreign nationality, automatically lost his Dutch citizenship.

The Italian Parliament last month passed a law allowing dual citizenship but it would only become effective in August. A spokesman said those who had taken out SA citizenship would temporarily lose their Italian citizenship, but could have it reinstated later.

Spokesman for the British, French and Portuguese embassies said their countries allowed dual citizenship.

(Report by E Waugh, 47 Sauer St, Jhb)

South Africans in US cover great distances to cast vote

WASHINGTON — A South African working on an oil drilling platform off Alaska had his family courier his identity document to Los Angeles, then helicoptered ashore and flew there himself to cast his referendum vote this week.

A group of SA students in South Carolina drove for 10 hours through the night to vote at the Washington embassy, then drove straight back so as not to miss classes.

Despite such enthusiasm, however, less than 10% of the estimated 25 000 South Africans in the US eligible to vote are expected to have done so when the special voting period — which the Cabinet extended by one day on Wednesday — expires tonight.

According to embassy spokesman Frik Schoombee, about 1 000 votes were cast nationwide on Wednesday.

Many would-be voters, including some who travelled considerable distances to the embassy and SA's consulates in Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston and New York, have been turned away because they did not have their identity documents with them.

Ten were rejected for this reason at the Washington embassy on Wednesday, including a man who said he had lost his passport and identity document while fishing in Chesapeake Bay.

SIMON BARBER

This led to a number of angry scenes, which embassy officials expect to be repeated when hopeful voters turn up on Tuesday, believing they can still cast a ballot.

"We are trying our best with limited resources to ensure that everyone who wants to vote will have an opportunity to do so," ambassador Harry Schwarz, who was clearly unhappy with the situation, said yesterday.

The embassy has been able to take out only one advertisement, in the nationally distributed US Today, to alert potential voters, though a number of publications, including the Los Angeles Times, the Boston Globe and the Dallas Morning News, have published stories to alert South Africans to their options.

The embassy and consulates are sending officials to receive ballots in San Diego, San Francisco, Atlanta, Boston and Florida, but only after receiving sufficient requests to justify the travel expense.

Those wishing to vote in more remote parts of the country have been less lucky. A family holidaying in Las Vegas, the Nevada gambling capital, was one of several that had to be told "no dice".

Report by S Barber TML 1010 Vermont Ave Washington DC

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Overseas arrivals in SA boosted by marketing

~~THEO RAWANA~~ ~~236~~ ~~236~~

SA's growing acceptability as a tourist destination and Satour's marketing initiatives had boosted the overseas arrivals figure for November last year by 28.4% when compared with the same month in the previous year, Satour said yesterday. *Biday 13/3/92*

Overseas arrivals last November totalled 59 850, as against the 46 624 who arrived in November 1990

Satour said in a statement one of the main results of political reforms in SA was that foreign airlines had intensified their marketing of SA as a destination, and that much of this marketing was done in co-operation with Satour and SAA

This enabled Satour to broaden its marketing thrust and gain greater penetration in existing and new markets, the board said.

The most significant increase in foreign arrivals came from Asia, where various joint marketing campaigns between Satour, SAA and China Airlines, and between Satour, SAA and Cathay Pacific, respectively, resulted in an average 87.6% increase

"Taiwan, with an increase of 122.4%, is a particularly vibrant market, although Japan, with an increase of 46.3%, is also growing," Satour said

The joint advertising campaign which Satour launched with SAA in the UK in June last year — aimed at niche markets to promote tourism in slow local periods — resulted in an increase of 23.3% over November 1990, said Satour

Our crowded earth

236

POPULATION GROWTH — OUR TIME BOMB: The Solution to South Africa's Population Problem by Johannes Jordaan, Mandla Tshabalala and Zanele Mfono (Van Schaik, 152pp, R54), **THE POPULATION EXPLOSION** by Paul and Anne Ehrlich (Arrow, 261pp, R65,60) FM 20/3/92

We have become, in Descartes' phrase, "the lords and possessors of nature" For our lordship and possession to last, we must pay nature what we owe her

The Ehrlichs show that mankind, for want of understanding this, is destroying itself by over-exploiting earth's resources as a result of population growth Jordaan, who accepts the conclusions of the Ehrlichs, tells us what we in SA can and should be doing about this

Let's start nearest to home with Jordaan His first table shows that as population has risen, five crucial percentage indicators of prosperity have changed employment, economic growth and growth in per capita income have fallen, government spending and taxation have risen.

He rejects the well-known scenario of prosperity rising ahead of population "The time has come for people to realise that economic development alone will not solve all the country's over-population problems"

Tshabalala and Mfono deal with the problem of people whose means are inadequate for raising the large families favoured by their culture Both writers stress the need for family planning

General upliftment and specific educational programmes are also needed to challenge values that favour large families Such programmes demand humane treatment of the people they deal with

The Ehrlichs devote two chapters to techniques for ramming the ecological message home These include letters to prominent people A Catholic professor of botany asks the Pope to stop his bishops from making totally unfounded claims that the earth can support 40bn people

Unhappily, people are not designed to pay attention to the factors that are linked with population growth, or to that growth itself, since "population growth, climate change, faltering food security, the loss of stratospheric ozone, increased acidity of rain, the extermination of populations and species of plants and animals and various other signposts collectively pointing towards global collapse, are all trends too gradual for human beings to perceive easily and are not obviously connected to one another.

"Worse yet, most of them are difficult or impossible to perceive directly, even when attention is called to them"

The Ehrlichs' earlier book *The Population Bomb* (1968) appeared "before depletion of the ozone layer had been discovered, before acid precipitation had been recognised as a major problem, before the current rate of

tropical forest destruction"

Other nasty surprises may be in store Every new degradation of the environment, every additional species extinguished with loss of biological diversity implies a threat to the survival of mankind, whose growing numbers, in turn, intensify this threat

The Ehrlichs give a low mark to those economists who argue that a substitute can always be found for any exhausted resource But they do not reject economists as such — indeed, they point to one of them, Thomas Malthus, as the man who first identified the key role of population growth

What is more, "a few economists have united with biologists to form the International Society of Ecological Economics And it is already recognised by many economists that graduate education in the discipline focuses too little on important issues of policy and too much on learning to manipulate



esoteric mathematical theory based on preposterous assumptions. Those being trained in ecological economics should first be given the baseline understanding that society's priority must be to keep nature's house in order. They would learn that the key to doing this is to reduce the number of

people to a quantity that can be properly sheltered without destroying the house"

John Locke's theory of value gave pride of place to labour at the expense of nature For his successors, labour alone could overcome nature's niggardliness, to talk about nature's bounty made no economic sense Later, economists who discarded the labour theory of value did not give nature back her place in economic thought Now at last she bids fair to resume it

Radford Jordan

Staff Reporter

THE surge of emigration inquiries before the watershed white referendum earlier this week has dropped off

The "day after" State President F W de Klerk announced the referendum there was a 20% increase in emigration inquiries, Mr Hendrik De-Pagter, Canadian third emigration officer, said yesterday.

"Since the referendum calls are down."

A British embassy spokesman said that before the referendum there had been "a noticeable trend" of British citizens asking whether South African naturalisation would affect their residence status in the United Kingdom.

A United States consulate spokeswoman said there had been no noticeable up or down trend in emigration inquiries.

A spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs said it was too early to tell what affect the referendum result would have on immigration to South Africa.

Fewer
calls to
consuls
since
big 'yes'

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CT 23/3/92

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12 C.D.

SA eases visa rules (23)

VISA rules for Zambians traveling to SA have been relaxed in terms of an agreement signed between the two countries' foreign affairs ministers, it was announced in Zambia yesterday

However, SA Home Affairs officials would subject incoming Zambians to "careful scrutiny" of financial status and behaviour

Violence puts skills at risk

CT 25/3/92

236

JOHANNESBURG. — Escalating violent crime has increased the risk of large-scale emigration of skilled whites from the country, the South African Institute of Race Relations warns in its annual survey

In the six months between April 1 and September 30, 1991, there were 146 bank robberies in which more than R12 million was stolen. In one three-month period in Durban 268 vehicles were hijacked, 220 of them at gunpoint, the survey notes

According to the survey, the Commissioner of South African Police General Johan van der Merwe, denied claims that the police were unable to curb crime. The rate of increase in crime in 1991 was lower than the previous year, the police said

The commissioner said in his 1990 report that there had been an 8,53% increase in serious crime, the highest rise in 10 years

There had been a 29% increase in the number of murders during 1990, which the police attributed mainly to "unrest and fighting among black groups", and the number of housebreakings had risen by 20% to over 225 000

Analysis of the report indicates that housebreaking into residential or business premises occurred at the rate of 25 an hour in 1990, the institute said

Stressed cops get crisis-call line

Staff Reporter

THE police have announced the opening of a telephone line which will give psychological aid to policemen suffering from job-related stress.

The service will come on line next Tuesday and guarantees anonymity, a police spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman said that although policemen had access to psychologists, many were "reluctant" to approach them as they felt this would prejudice their service records.

He said that although this was not the case, the service would enable policemen to talk without the "perceived fears" of repercussions from the force.

Whereas 3% of murder victims in 1990 were white, white residential premises were broken into twice as often as black premises

The survey reports claims by privately-run security companies that bail conditions for people accused of violent crime are too lenient

In December 1991, residents of Sandton and Randburg were reported to have raised R200 000 to equip a police station in a cara-

van and buy police cars and equipment.

Turning to the murder of a farming family in December 1991, and other attacks on farmers, the survey quotes the president of the Free State Agricultural Union as saying that while farmers were expected to work and produce, policemen and security forces were centred around black cities and towns to prevent clashes between Zulus and Xhosas, and ANC and IFP supporters. He said political leaders and others who enjoyed continuous police protection seemed to be unaware of the lawlessness in the country

The survey also points out from the police report that there was a 4% decrease in assaults in 1990, an 8% decrease in cruelty towards children, and 20 000 South Africans, 95% of them black, were raped in 1990

An official inquiry at the University of Cape Town found that violence against women was rising — with 45% of first-year women students saying they had been sexually harassed

The survey notes that while black male students were no more culpable than whites, they justified their abuse of women as a customary right

A deputy vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, Dr Mamphele Ramphele, said it was untrue that any culture condoned sexual harassment — Sapa

Goods allowance

for travellers up

236
STAR 26/3/92

PARLIAMENT — The ad valorem allowance for goods coming to South Africa with returning travellers was to be increased to R10 000, the Deputy Minister of Finance, Japie van Wyk, said last night.

Speaking in the Budget debate, he said details of the increase from its present R2 000 would be gazetted soon.

The move meant travellers would be able to bring in more from abroad without having so much trouble as at present —

Sapa

SOUTH AFRICANS who emigrated to America are coming out of the closet. After decades of lying low, often pretending to be Zimbabwean or Batswana, they are joining every other ethnic group in inventing an appropriate hyphenation — in this case, South African-Americans — and proclaiming a new-found pride in their heritage.

They are meeting, forming associations and publishing newsletters. An enterprising group of Australians has even grasped the opportunity to launch a monthly newspaper aimed at the tens of thousands of South Africans who have until now been living quietly in North America.

Previously only the activist and exile communities have been prominent in organisations such as the Fund for a Free South Africa and the American Committee on Africa. They mobilised around sanctions and disinvestment and support for those disadvantaged by apartheid.

The vast bulk of South Africans lay low, hoping not to become the targets of anti-apartheid anger. This has now turned into admiration for white South Africans, as the popular American belief is that this country's problems have all been sorted out by President FW de Klerk.

So the bulk of South Africans who emigrated quietly over the last three decades can now safely eat bobotie in public, advertise the sale of biltong and lobby as a political group alongside Irish-Americans, Jewish-Americans, African-Americans and others. They can even attend the same cocktail parties as members of the South African embassies and consulates without being branded collaborators.

This mirrors a decline in the influence of activist groups, who are only now setting out to define a new role for themselves in the wake of recent changes in South Africa. At the same time, a number of business and political opportunists are jumping on the bandwagon. Some of the groups recently emerged are genuinely attempting to rebuild links with South Africa, others are simply smelling a business opportunity.

One of the more genuine groups is Osaac, originally standing for the Organisation of South African-Americans and Canadians. The name, however, has been clouded by heated debate over whether members see themselves as South Africans living in

Now it's safe to be South African

The referendum result has brought relief to those South Africans living in the United States — they can now own up to their origins.

By **ANTON HARBER**



America, or Americans from South Africa, or one of a number of other variations on this theme.

Now Osaac styles itself as a non-partisan "organisation of South Africans, South African-Americans and -Canadians committed to building bridges between North America and a post-apartheid South Africa."

"The changes underway in South Africa have opened up new possibilities for those of us in North America who would like to contribute in some way to a post-apartheid democratic South Africa — we rejoice in the impending death of apartheid and seek ways to make a long-term contribution to the construction of a new South Africa," the Osaac brochure says.

"The challenge is to find ways to sustain a

post-sanctions interest and involvement in South Africa in North America. We aim to establish a network of people with a long-term interest in South Africa and its future success."

So far Osaac, which operates from the apartment of expatriate academic Larry Shore, has signed up more than 600 people. The recent referendum brought many of these people to light, as word went out that this time around it was politically correct to vote — and some of those who had eschewed any connection with South Africa queued up to cast their ballots, ID books in one hand and US immigration green cards poking out of their back pockets.

Osaac's 10 sub-committees are considering a range of activities: organising a post-sanctions business conference, assisting health and education projects in South Africa, sending basketball teams to help in a Soweto sports project. Their newsletter tells people about Natal University reunions in New York, invitations to Athol Fugard performances and a video library which kicked off with coverage of South Africa's World Cup cricket games.

Another group that appears to be entirely business orientated is the USA/SA Trade and Friendship Association (Usatfa) run by an international commercial lawyer, Reginald Holmes. It is intended "to take away any emphasis on hostility and put it on friendship."

Quite separately, two publications have started up in the past few weeks. *Juluka* is a modest "newsletter for Southern Africans in America."

More elaborate is *South Africa News, North America*, a 20-page monthly tabloid newspaper launched by two businessmen, claiming to be getting into 25,000 homes and edited by South African journalist Elaine Durbach.

It offers an eccentric mix of South African news and commentary, sports results, competitions for free flights to Johannesburg and stories about people such as "Ash" Caplan who sells biltong, discount plane fares and South African wine from his office in Greenwich, Connecticut, to a client base of 40,000 expatriates.

"Almost every ethnic group in the USA has a newspaper of its own. We were one of the few groups without one," the paper said in its introductory editorial, without pointing out that these ethnic South African publishers actually come from Australia.

736
ARG 3/4/92

South Africans 'the best migrants'

The Argus Foreign Service

MELBOURNE. — South Africans are the best educated and most highly skilled migrants Australia has seen, says a weekly news magazine here

The Bulletin reported yesterday that of last year's intake of 2 084 South Africans, about 40 percent were professional people, and 42 percent were clerks or had a trade

The magazine said there were now 65 000 South Africans in Australia, with 38 percent living in New South Wales, 24 percent in Victoria and 17 percent in Western Australia

They were prominent in retailing, insurance, computing, accounting and medicine

The magazine said South Africans' skills were about to be "let loose on the world".

"As business operators they are hard to beat. They are professional and they are tough."

● Australia's race relations were a positive example for South Africa and not the racist example many people believed them to be, senior African National Congress representative Mr Eddie Funde said in Sydney today.

He was speaking on the eve of his return to Johannesburg after an eight-year, self-imposed exile

Mr Funde, 48, will join an ANC department specialising in international issues.

He said Australia's Royal Commission into Black Deaths in Custody could easily serve in Pretoria as the basis for an inquiry into deaths on trains

was
Police described Miss Stone
as depressed and obviously ex-
periencing a crisis at the time
of her arrest

83 m in SA by 2020

WASHINGTON. — South Africa's population will grow to nearly 83 million by 2020, says the latest issue of World Population Profile. (237)

In 1950, the report says, South Africa was home to 13 575 000, in 1991 the total was 40 601 000; by 2000 it will be 51 375 000, and in 2010 more than 66 million — Sapa

Cardboard coffins

EAST LONDON. — A shipment of 1 300 cardboard, "environment-friendly" coffins will

City must find space for 1,2-m⁽²³⁷⁾ by 2000

ARG 6/4/92

JOHN VILJOEN
Staff Reporter

CAPE TOWN will have to find living and working space for another 1,2 million people within the next 20 years

This is according to cartographical analyst Dr JH van der Merwe who was speaking at a symposium on urbanisation at Stellenbosch University.

The population of Cape Town and its satellite towns had grown from less than two million in 1980 to about three million and was expected to reach four million in 2000.

The most important implication of this growth was that living and working space for another 1,2 million people had to be found in less than 20 years — two-thirds before 2000.

Also speaking at the symposium, sociologist Professor SP Cilliers estimated that the urban population of South Africa would double from more than 15-million in 1980 to more than 30-million by 2000

More than 60 percent of living space would have to be found on the Cape Flats, Dr Van der Merwe said.

The West Coast north of Milnerton and also the Atlantis area would see heavy development to provide another 25 percent of the required space.

However, the restrictions on settlement around the Koeberg nuclear power station limited growth potential

There was support for the establishment of towns in Klipheuwel/Fisantekraal and Klapmuts.

Another approach to the problem was to increase urban density. Transport, communications, sport and military facilities could be moved out of the city limits.

Large areas were under-utilised. In 1987 the Cape Town City Council had 11 000 vacant premises under its jurisdiction, Dr Van der Merwe said

REPUBLICAN



(2)	(a)	(b)
Walmer CHC	R467 700	51 391
Kwazakele DH	1 687 928	44 094
Motherwell CHC	2 691 588	48 370
Motherwell NU8	287 724	6 623
Laetitia Bam CHC	173 295	24 263
4 Satellite CHC's		
1		3 584
2	654 579	3 515
3		3 713
4		5 626
Middel Street Clinic	126 782	31 847

Social old-age pensions: amount budgeted

193 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of National Health ~~(b)~~

(a) What total amount has been budgeted to be spent on social old-age pensions in the 1992-93 financial year and (b) how much of this amount will be and/or has been allocated (i) to each (aa) own affairs administration, (bb) province, (cc) self-governing territory and (dd) independent Black state and (ii) for any other specified purposes?

B439E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

- (a) R5 873 880 and
- (b) (i) (aa) R538 200 000—House of Assembly R473 184 000—House of Representatives R125 928 000—House of Delegates
- (bb) R808 680 000—Transvaal Provincial Administration R316 440 000—Cape Provincial Administration R207 444 000—Natal Provincial Administration R246 120 000—Provincial Administration of the Orange Free State
- (cc) R1 821 041 880—6 Self-governing territories and
- (dd) R1 336 080 000—4 Independent states (TBVC states)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

South African tourists to Far East

22 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (a) How many South Africans left South Africa as tourists to the Far East in 1991 and (b) how many of them departed from (i) Jan Smuts Airport, (ii) Louis Botha Airport and (iii) D F Malan Airport? **236**

D90E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) 25 548

(b) Not available

Countries included are

Afghanistan	Malaya
Bangladesh	Malaysia
Borneo	Mongolia
Burma	Nepal
China	New-Guinea
East Indian Islands	Pakistan
Hong Kong	Philippines
India	Rep of China (Taiwan)
Indonesia	Sarawak
Japan	Singapore
Java	Solomon Islands
Kampuchea	Sri Lanka
Korea	Thailand
Laos	Vietnam
Macao	

Transfer of homes to tenants

23 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Local Government and National Housing

- (1) Whether any policy decisions have been taken to transfer homes, free of charge to tenants, if so, (a) when and (b) by whom,
- (2) whether any members of the Indian community are to benefit in terms of this policy if not, why not, if so, in what manner? D91E

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING

- (1) No
- (2) Falls away

Reprint of Question No 18 and reply thereto (see col 657)

Leasing of private residences as official residences

18 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Public Works

- (1) Whether compensation payable to political office-bearers and office-bearers of Parliament whose private residences are leased by the State as official residences, if so,
- (2) whether he will furnish particulars in regard to residences so leased, if not, why not, if so, (a) which members of the Ministers' Council in the House of Delegates are paid such compensation and (b) what are the amounts paid in each case,
- (3) on what basis is this compensation calculated? D72E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

- (1) Yes (a) (b)
- (2) Chairman Minister's Council R8 727 08 p m plus actual expenditure on municipal services and rates and taxes
- Minister of Health Services and Welfare R8 377,08 p m plus actual expenditure on municipal services and rates and taxes
- Minister of Local Government and Agriculture and of the Budget and Auxiliary Services R8 377 08 p m plus actual expenditure on municipal services and rates and taxes
- Minister of Education and Culture R8 727,08 p m plus actual expenditure on municipal services and rates and taxes

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

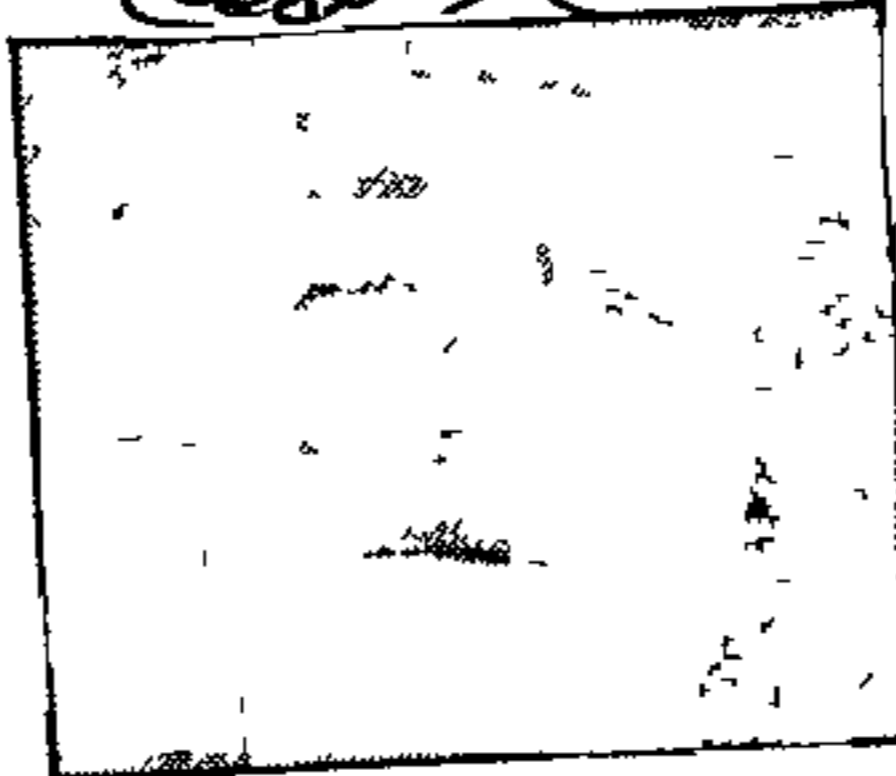
53 of every 1 000 black infants die

STAR 9/4/92
CAPE TOWN — The national average infant mortality rate for blacks in 1990 was 52,8 per 1 000 live births, compared with 7,3 per 1 000 live births for whites, Minister of National Health Dr Rina Venter said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

In a written reply to a question by Mike Ellis (DP Durban North), she said official South African urban and rural infant mortality rates were not available.

Infant mortality for last year will be available only at the end of 1992 or in early 1993.

Dr Venter said the 1990 infant mortality rate for coloureds was 28 per 1 000 live births and 13,5 per 1 000 live births for Indians.



Rina Venter . highest mortality rate in TBVC states

A further breakdown of black infant mortality rates shows that the TBVC states had the highest rate — 59,8 per 1 000 live births.

The equivalent figure for the self-governing territories was 54,4 and for the remainder of South Africa the figure was 50 — Sapa

of the Service and the amount is therefore not supplied per Arm of the Service

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
State Funds	R 700 000	R1 526 000	R 889 500
Contributions by members	R4 597 811	R3 972 309	R4 200 347

Note

Contributions by members are used for affiliation and entry fees, equipment and clothing, financial assistance to members representing the SA Defence Force or national teams, hiring of facilities and new facilities

Dora Nginza Hospital: staff complement

204 Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of National Health

What, in respect of the Dora Nginza Hospital, was the complement of (a) nursing staff, (b) medical practitioners, and (c) pharmacists, in each grade as at 31 December 1991?

B461E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

- (a) Senior Nursing Service Manager 1
- Chief Professional Nurse 5
- Senior Professional Nurse 18
- Professional Nurse 112
- Senior Staff Nurse 1
- Staff Nurse 122
- Nursing Assistant 69
- (b) Medical Superintendent 1
- Principal Medical Officer 3
- Medical Officer 14
- Specialist 4
- Part-time Specialist 3
- (c) Principal Pharmacist 1
- Senior Pharmacist 3
- Pharmacist (Intern) 1

Elizabeth Donkin Hospital: staff complement

206 Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of National Health

What, in respect of the Elizabeth Donkin Provincial Hospital, was the complement of (a) nursing staff, (b) medical practitioners, and (c) pharmacists, in each grade as at 31 December 1991?

B463E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

- (a) Senior Nursing Service Manager 1
- Nursing Service Manager 3
- Chief Professional Nurse 5
- Senior Professional Nurse 28
- Professional Nurse 24
- Senior Staff Nurse 2
- Staff Nurse 8
- Senior Nursing Assistant 17
- Nursing Assistant 40
- (b) Chief Specialist 1
- Senior Specialist 1
- Specialist 2
- Medical Officer 2
- Part-time Medical Officer 2
- (c) Pharmacist 1

Livingstone Hospital: staff complement

207 Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of National Health

What, in respect of the Livingstone Hospital, was the complement of (a) nursing staff, (b) medical practitioners, and (c) pharmacists, in each grade as at 31 December 1991?

B464E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

- (a) Senior Nursing Service Manager 1
- Nursing Service Manager 3
- Chief Professional Nurse 14
- Senior Professional Nurse 45
- Professional Nurse 480
- Senior Staff Nurse 20
- Staff Nurse 380
- Nursing Assistant 120
- (b) Medical Superintendent 1
- Medical Officer 60
- Part-time Medical Officer 1
- Intern (Medical) 31
- Senior Specialist 6
- Part-time Senior Specialist 1
- Specialist 19
- Part-time Specialist 12
- (c) Principal Pharmacist 1
- Senior Pharmacist 4
- Pharmacist 12
- Pharmacist (Intern) 4

Legal abortions

213 Dr Z J DE BEER asked the Minister of National Health

- (1) Whether any applications for legal abortions were made to her Department in 1991, if so, how many (a) such applications were made and (b) legal abortions were performed as a result,
- (2) how many of these legal abortions were authorized in respect of (a) statutory rape, (b) incest and (c) incest?

B492E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

(1) No, applications are made to the medical practitioner in charge of a provincial hospital or a few private hospitals designated for this purpose

- (a) unknown and
- (b) 981 legal abortions were reported for the year 1991 as at 31 January 1992,
- (2) abortions may be procured by a medical practitioner in terms of sections 3(1)(a)-(e) of the Abortion and Sterilization Act, 1975 (Act 2 of 1975) and the statistical returns only specify the categories accordingly

During 1991 a total of 46 abortions have been procured in terms of section 3(1)(d)—pregnancy in consequence of unlawful carnal intercourse

Abortion/sterilization: legislation

214 Dr Z J DE BEER asked the Minister of National Health

- (1) Whether, with reference to her reply to Question No 13 on 9 April 1991, she intends to introduce any legislation in regard to abortion and sterilization during the present session of Parliament, if not, why not, if so, (a) what legislation and (b) when,
- (2) whether she has received any representations in this regard during the past 12 months, if so, (a) from whom and (b) what was (i) the nature of and (ii) her response to these representations?

B493E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

- (1) No, since public opinion is against any amendments to the Act,
- (2) yes, (a) 1 318 representations from individuals and organizations were received from which all but one were against any amendments and (b) no amendments are envisaged

Mercury in tooth fillings

215 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health

- (1) Whether she has received any requests from individuals and/or organizations to ban the use of mercury in tooth fillings, if so, from whom,
- (2) whether her Department is investigating the possibility of banning the use of mercury in tooth fillings, if so why,
- (3) whether she will make a statement on the matter?

B494E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

- (1) No,
- (2) no,
- (3) no

Immunization programmes: amount allocated

216 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health

- (1) (a) What sum of money was allocated to immunization programmes in the 1991-92 financial year and (b) what immunization programmes were undertaken,
- (2) whether these programmes could be implemented fully out of the sum so allocated, if not,
- (3) whether additional funds were allocated for this purpose, if so, from what source?

B495E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

- (1) (a) R4 766 000 and
- (b) the expanded programme on immunisation consists of sustained vaccination

Hansard

WEDNESDAY, 6 MAY 1992

Hansard

WEDNESDAY, 6 MAY 1992

Daisy de Melker, Douglas Bauler and Jack the Ripper and Winston Churchill and Rudolf Hess [Interjections]

†The MINISTER Mr Charman, with respect, I think the joke which the hon member tried to make about a very serious matter, does not belong here at all [Interjections] I did not try to link together these people with other prisoners who were regarded as political prisoners. These people committed crimes. In terms of the provisions of the Corrective Services Act the Minister of Correctional Services is, however, empowered to take action. He exercised his powers with the necessary responsibility.

There were also political prisoners who qualified in terms of rules which were laid down and which were agreed upon with the ANC. Those people were released [Interjections]

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament

Release of person from Zambian prison

*5 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

- (1) Whether he has taken any steps to secure the release from a Zambian prison of a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, to give evidence in a criminal case involving Mrs Winnie Mandela, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant particulars,
- (2) what is the name of the person in question,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B569E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- (1) No, not for the purpose mentioned by the hon member in his question. As in the case of any South African citizen who is detained in a foreign country, my Department has made enquiries into the well-being of the person.
- (2) Mr Katze Cebekhulu
- (3) No, not at the present time

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Reopening of criminal case against Winnie Mandela

*6 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether, with reference to recent statements in the media by two persons whose names have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, he intends to invoke the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Act, No 51 of 1977, to reopen the criminal case against Mrs Winnie Mandela, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether, with reference to the trial of Mrs Winnie Mandela, attempts have been made to take statements from certain persons whose names have also been furnished to the Minister's Department, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details,
- (3) whether he will furnish the names of the persons referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this question, if not, why not, if so, what are their names?

B570E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) and (2) In view of the pending appeal, the matter is *sub judice*. The requested information can therefore not be furnished. In addition the South African Police is investigating certain allegations and the required information may affect the outcome of the investigation.
- (3) A list of the names of the persons who may be involved or may become involved has not been finally established and the furnishing of such a comprehensive list may in any event infringe upon the *sub judice* rule.

Number of applications for SA citizenship

*7 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Home Affairs

How many persons (a) applied for and (b) obtained South African citizenship during the period 20 February to 17 March 1992?

B572E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (a) and (b)
- Altogether 24 487 naturalizations were applied for.

proved. It has however not been possible to verify to date whether all applications lodged within the relevant period were finalized timely. It is quite likely that applications submitted during the two or three days prior to 17 March 1992 were not finalized timely. Presently only accurate statistics of approvals are readily available. If the hon member, however, insists on statistics of the number of applications submitted during the period in question, a survey will have to be made at all the offices of the Department. I can merely add that no applications that complied with requirements were turned down.

Constitutional future of Doornkop

*8 Adv J J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Local Government and National Housing

- (1) Whether the Government intends taking any steps in respect of the constitutional future of Doornkop, in the district of Roodepoort, if not why not, if so, (a) what steps and (b) when,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B573E

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING

- (1) (a) and (b)
- Yes. The Cabinet has already granted permission for the purchase of Doornkop agricultural holdings No 239 IQ. A decision on the constitutional future and use of the land will be determined in due course.
- (2) No

South African Rail Commuter Corporation personnel transfers

*9 Adv J J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Transport

- (1) Whether a former chairman and managing director of the South African Rail Commuter Corporation Limited were recently transferred from these posts if not, what are the relevant details, if so, why,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B574E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT

- (1) Yes. It was done in the light of investigations into events surrounding investments done with the Cape Investment Bank which has since been liquidated and important changes in the field of urban transport. I suffice with the media statement issued on 7 April 1992, my contribution to the interpellation which took place in the House of Assembly on 29 April in which case this matter was debated, and the discussion on the Transport vote on the same date.
- (2) No

Black schools: amount needed to replace textbooks

*10 Mr J CHIOLÉ asked the Minister of Education and Training

- (1) What total amount is needed to replace textbooks that were not returned in Black schools at the end of 1991 and 1990 respectively.
- (2) whether there are any Black schools where in 1991 fewer than 25% of the textbooks that had to be returned were in fact returned, if so, (a) which schools and (b) what steps are envisaged in this regard?

B575E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

- (1) The information is not available. The Department supplied textbooks and prescribed books to the value of R60 140 094,00 and R66 731 270,00 for the school years 1991 and 1992 respectively. The books were supplied to provide for the increase in the number of pupils and the replacement of worn-out and lost books.
- (2) No, (a) and (b) fall away.

cont ->

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Agencies in bid to aid refugees

STAR 715192

Northern Transvaal Bureau

PHALABORWA — With Mozambican refugees continuing to stream across South Africa's eastern border, several agencies are joining forces to relieve their plight by providing clothing, food, medical services and other essentials, while also trying to deal with the social problems created by the influx

More than 500 people arrived at the Humulani refugee settlement, near the Kruger National Park, at the weekend. Many had walked about 120 km, driven by fear and hunger

When The Star visited the settlement this week, destitute groups of men, women and children were being registered and categorised for assistance.

Gazankulu director of health services Dr Frans Maluleke said his government had asked the Medical University of South Africa to assist with the management of health services.

The university's institute for community services had built a clinic, and a mobile school had

been established with money from the Dutch government, he said.

The SA Catholic Bishops Conference, the SA Breweries Community Trust and church organisations were among others giving support

Most refugees were allowed to build homes at the settlement. Others were taken in by local communities, through special care groups

Those who found employment were taken off the refugee list and given temporary work permits

The story of Atalia Mbombi, a mother of three, had a happy ending she said her husband had found temporary work in Johannesburg, and she planned to leave the settlement soon.

Another refugee told of long days and nights trekking across the Kruger Park, where some had succumbed to hunger and thirst while others had been mauled or killed by predators and bitten by snakes

Many reckoned the risks were worthwhile to escape the war in Mozambique and the prospect of prolonged hunger and unemployment

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237 238

Repatriation of aliens rockets

By Mckeed Kotlolo
Pretoria Bureau

The number of illegal immigrants repatriated last year by the Department of Home Affairs increased by more than 7 000 compared with 1990.

While 53 418 illegals were repatriated in 1990, 61 345 were deported last year

According to figures provided by the Department of Home Affairs, the highest number of repatriated immigrants came from Mozambique, followed by Zimbabwe.

Last year alone, a total of 47 074 Mozambicans were repatriated to their country compared with 42 330 the previous year

Altogether 7 174 Zimbabweans were repatriated last year whereas 5 363 were sent home in

1990. The remaining 7 097 comprised repatriates to Botswana, Swaziland and other states.

The provided figures did not include illegals entering self-governing states of Gazankulu and KaNgwane since their administrations issued the aliens with provisional permits that restricted their residence to the two territories until such time as they could return to Mozambique.

A total of 19 526 provisional permits were issued by the KaNgwane government since December 1985 and the government of Gazankulu issued 42 272 such permits from April 1986

A spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs said some of those illegal immigrants in areas under Home Affairs had breached the conditions of their temporary residence per-

mits. Others were visitors who took up employment or started their own businesses without permission.

He said "Depending on the circumstances, persons who are in the Republic illegally are prosecuted or removed, or their sojourn is legalised."

Charles Theron of the Department of Home Affairs in Pretoria said the illegal immigrants were mainly found during visits by immigration officers to places of employment. "Employers of illegal aliens are also identified in this manner and are also prosecuted," he said.

Mr Theron, however, said it was not his department's policy "to initiate the so-called raids with a view to tracing illegal aliens".

He added that some of them were apprehended by the police.

STAR 15/5/92

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Chinese investors for Verwoerdburg

236
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NEEL'S BLOM

VERWOERDURG has opened its doors to investors from Hong Kong, combining high-tech development with a residential resettlement plan jointly devised by Hong Kong developer Legarleon and the Verwoerdburg City Council.

Town Clerk Piet Geers has confirmed the development of a residential area adjacent to Verwoerdburg's newly-developed Highveld Technopark which has been set aside to accommodate about 500 immigrant families from Hong Kong.

Construction will begin early in June and the first families are expected to arrive in September. Several industrial development phases have been or are being completed.

"So far, 124 families have been approved. Initially they will all probably live in the area that is being specifically developed with them in mind and it is envisaged that they will establish industries at the Highveld Technopark. However, the immigrants are free to settle and set up business where they please," Geers said.

"Recruiting of the families is being done in accordance with SA immigration regulations and in terms of the Department of Manpower's stipulations of professional qualifications."

Geers emphasised that neither the re-

sidential and industrial areas were for the exclusive use of the immigrants.

Legarleon SA MD Philip Kotzenberg said applicants were required to have proven professional skills and had to be involved in a successful business of their own in Hong Kong.

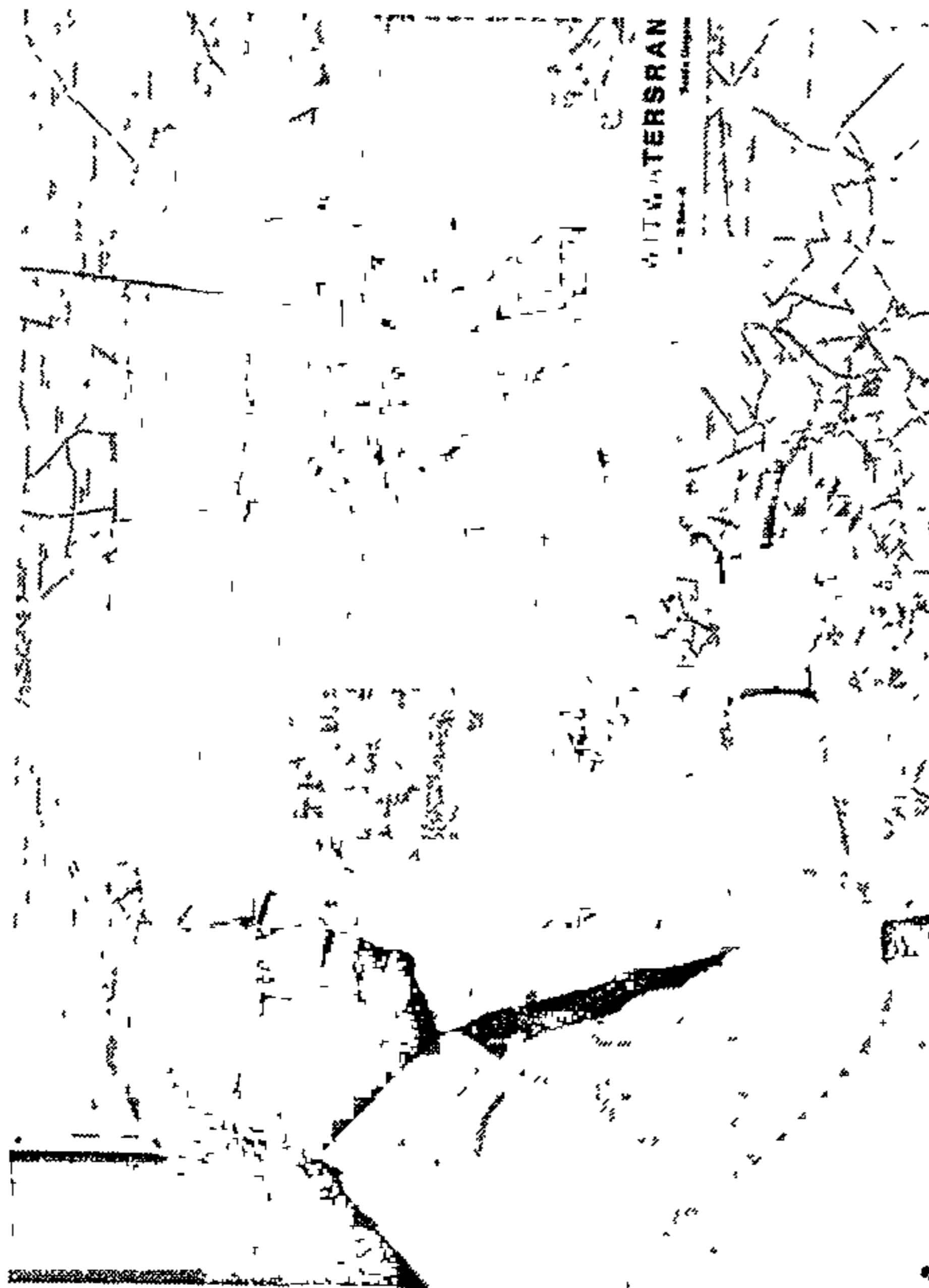
Legarleon SA required each family to bring with them sufficient funds to start a business and buy a home, an amount between R750 000 and R1m.

"The idea is that they will create job opportunities in SA. They will not be permitted to bring their own workforce with them and will be required to train local people," Kotzenberg said.

Asked about conflicting cultural interests, Geers said the Verwoerdburg community was receptive to multi-cultural inputs and the immigrants were expected to be integrated within a short period.

Chief town planner Douw Nel said the resettlement project was part of a greater Verwoerdburg development which would eventually amount to more than R1bn.

The development includes Highveld Technopark, mainly geared towards research and development, Gateway Industrial park for light manufacturing (Annexure B), the Hennops industrial park and a development for the wholesale industry



Verwoerdburg Town Clerk Piet Geers indicates on a map where prospective Chinese immigrants will invest R1bn. Picture BRIAN HENDLE

Bop encourages stock farming after drought

SEVERE drought in Bophuthatswana has prompted it to encourage the farming of stock instead of crops.

Delivering his R271m budget in Mmabatho yesterday, Agriculture Minister Phineas Mooketsi warned that livestock farmers would have to show greater responsibility in their use of grazing.

He said that in spite of the drought, the homeland's marketing board had "bumper crops" of wheat and groundnuts, largely as a result of the Taung irrigation scheme. Mooketsi said the maize crop dropped 15% from last year.

RUPERT RAYNER

He announced a new agricultural policy directed towards stock farmers, with a R34.2m allocation to livestock programmes and R1m to combat overgrazing.

Illegals face raids

Sowetan 19/5/92

236

INFORMAL settlements may be in for large-scale police raids to flush out "illegal immigrants" following the formation of a task committee to deal with the influx of refugees.

The committee, headed by deputy Justice Minister Mr Danie Schutte, was unveiled in Cape Town yesterday and will get down to business immediately, with a visit to Komatipoort and Giyani tomorrow and Thursday.

The announcement of the task committee follows a nationwide police raid "Operation Sentry", which netted more than 1 100 "illegal immigrants".

The task committee will include representa-

By **MATHATHA TSEDU**
Investigations Editor

tives of various homelands which are affected by the influx of refugees, especially Mozambicans. These are Gazankulu, KaNgwane, Venda and Lebowa.

Refugees from neighbouring countries have been pouring into South Africa for years. It is estimated there are more than 250 000 Mozambicans in the country. Some are in camps while others have settled in urban areas.

Many of them are found in informal settlements such as Winterveldt outside Pretoria and other mushrooming squatter camps on the Reef. Because of the continued fighting in Mozam-

page 2

after ac



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with f

Plan to flush out refugees

From page 1

bique, and the persistent drought in countries such as Zimbabwe, more and more refugees are flocking to South Africa where they are herded into refugee camps or disappear into the maze of settlements which

abound in metropolitan areas

White farmers are allegedly taking advantage of the refugees by hiring them and then calling police at the end of the month to avoid paying them their wages.

Some of the refugees,

especially women, have become "love slaves" who have been sold and kept by men who run prostitution rings.

Many of the refugees have obtained forged identity documents and are difficult to detect, while a few came through as expatri-

ates in the United Nations repatriation programme for returning South African exiles.

A spokesman for one of the homelands said yesterday he believed that areas such as Gazankulu and KaNgwane were seriously affected by the influx

Sowetan 19/5/92

236

Hansard

more money from the country's budget on education than what we are doing at the moment. The hon member will concede that it is hardly possible. Nevertheless we spend approximately 4 times more *per capita* on the education of a White child than on the education of a Black child [Interjections]

*Mr D S PIENAAR: And who pays the tax?

*The MINISTER: Does that hon member wish to maintain that only White people pay tax? He should wake up to reality. We are no longer living in the twenties. We are living in the last decade of this century [Interjections]

It was a gratifying experience for me that the hon member for Potgietersrus quoted from the terribly liberal Education Renewal Strategy document

It shows me that the hon member read the document. I suddenly have hope for him. There are also other wonderful proposals in the document that are totally in conflict with the thinking of that party, and I hope that the hon member will also take cognisance of them. I hope that he will get up and make an innovative speech one of these days! [Time expired]

Debate concluded

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply
Own Affairs

Determination of admission requirements for pupils
*1 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture †

(1) Whether it is the function of existing management councils to determine requirements for the admission of pupils before state-aided schools are put into operation, if not, (a) what requirements for admission will apply as from 1 August 1992 and (b) who is responsible for determining these requirements, if so.

(2) whether existing management councils have been informed that this is their function, if so, when,

Hansard

(2) Statistics on the basis required are unfortunately not available. The applications not finalized during 1990 and therefore carried over to 1991 are included in the following figures which are given for the purpose of the reply

Carried over from 1990	57	665	6	12
New applications Renewal applications	8	205	1	5
(3) It took on average 10 working days in				

Note

Above-mentioned statistics are in respect of applications of media representatives received in the RSA only. Since 11 February 1991 such applications are also considered by South African Missions, but do not keep statistics thereof separately.

The Department has no longer a need for statistics on this basis and therefore ceased to record such statistics with effect from 1 January 1992.

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

B620E
The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(1) No,
(a) admission requirements as contained in the "Regulations relating to the Conditions of Admission of Pupils to Public Schools (excluding Industrial and Reform Schools) and State-aided Schools," unless other admission requirements, which are not in contradiction with the regulations referred to, are determined by the governing body after that date,
(b) after 1 August 1992, the governing body of the school, in consultation with the parents and within the prescribed juridical framework. As from 1 August 1992 until a new governing body has been elected, the existing management council will be regarded as the governing body,

(2) falls away,
(3) no

For written reply
General Affairs

Visa applications

231 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(1) How many applications for (a) new, and (b) the renewal of, visas were received from foreign media representatives in 1991,
(2) how many such applications (a) had been (i) granted and (ii) refused and (b) were pending as at 31 December 1991,
(3) what was the average time taken before such applications were decided upon?

B540E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) (a) 670 of which 44 applications were withdrawn
(b) 203

SA must
open its
doors to
'illegals'

20/11/92
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SOWETAN
Building the Nation

RADIO METRO
TALKBACK

ILLEGAL immigrants must be given refugee status and should not be repatriated, callers to the Sowetan/Radio Metro Talkback Show said last night.

Peter Jones said the immigrants were forced by circumstances in their countries to flee to South Africa

He also questioned the status given to European immigrants, who he said, had privileges and business opportunities.

Shabangu said African immigrants should not be repatriated. He said most had valuable skills and had been in the country for many years

John of East London said outsiders should not be allowed to "invade the country" but should seek the help of the United Nations

Joseph of Middelburg said black immigrants had a right to be in the country and must be allowed to contribute in the economy

Dee of Welkom complained about unemployment and lack of housing in South Africa

David of Johannesburg said there were no black foreigners in South Africa

He blamed the Government for destabilising neighbouring countries, from where the bulk of the so-called aliens came

He said they should be properly registered as refugees

Sibusiso of Hammarsdale said African immigrants were "our brothers who took us in when we were fleeing our country"

Cashing up as you say totsiens

STAR 23/5/92.

PEOPLE who emigrate are always in a quandary as to what to do with their insurance policies in South Africa, especially if they have a large surrender or paid-up value

Many people mistakenly believe that their only option is to surrender the policy before their departure.

But there is another option worth considering, says Bryan Hirsch, managing director of Pride International, a newly established financial and advisory service company, a division of Pride Consultants

The company offers prospective emigrants advice on the financial opportunities — and pitfalls — which await them in their country of destination.

Some South African insurance companies with links with overseas companies offer prospective emigrants the option to transfer the surrender value of the local policy into a new policy overseas

Deducted from the allowance

However, the surrender value is deducted from the individual's emigration allowance

Many people also prefer to use the cash from their surrendered policies to help them settle in their new country — either towards a car or towards downpayment on a home

Hirsch, however, says prospective emigrants should consider another option — and that is to recycle the policy.

“Rather than give up the policy,

YOUR rands will have shrunk painfully in almost any other currency — so size up your options, warns

MAGNUS HEYSTEK.

it is possible to sell the policy to a third party for a higher amount than the current surrender value,” he says

There is an active market in South Africa for “second-hand policies”, especially ones issued before July 1985 as they have certain characteristics that appeal to certain types of investors looking for tax-free capital growth over a short period of time

But having relinquished existing policies, it's absolutely essential that new policies — possibly organised before departure — are put into place in the new country, Hirsch adds

Another dilemma facing emigrants is what to do with blocked rands — money which cannot be taken out of the country in terms of the strict Exchange Control regulations

This a common problem as blocked rands can only be invested in certain categories of investments in South Africa

Often these funds — sometimes running into millions of rands — are simply left in bank accounts at very low interest rates

Not only is the value of these investments being eroded by high local inflation, but also by the apparently inexorable depreciation of the rand against most other major currencies — and even some not so major ones

With some careful fund management, blocked rand portfolios can be invested more profitably

Hirsch cites a recent strategy involving switching blocked rands from Eskom stocks to the RSA equivalents

Another alternative involves investing in equity futures, a move which only recently has been allowed by the Reserve Bank

But this type of investment, one must add, is highly sophisticated and needs to be in the hands of someone locally who is experienced with this kind of investment and will give it daily attention — nothing less will do.

For someone living in London, trying to make profitable investments in the equity futures market on the JSE would be a highly risky venture.

Tax implications of decisions

Apart from handling the financial management of assets, Pride International also has expertise on the tax implications of the emigrant's financial decisions

Says Hirsch “Many South Africans are not fully aware of the different tax structures in other countries.

“For example, in South Africa income is taxed at source, while United States and Australian residents are taxed on their worldwide income”

In addition to its service to departing emigrants, the newly established company also plans to service returning South Africans and new immigrants

“Through our international partnerships we are able to reverse the process and provide investment advice in preparation for their arrival,” he says

War refugees now victims of racism

By STAN MHLONGO

*CP/ner
24/5/92*
POLICE raids to flush out illegal immigrants and the swelling influx of refugees has a stink of apartheid attached to it, claims northern Transvaal lawyer Lawrence Mushwana.

"Almost every day the so-called black immigrants are forced to evade police raids which are conducted under the law of Prohibition of Immigrants," said Mushwana.

"Those who are found guilty of flouting this law are sent back home to Mozambique, Tanzania or whatever.

"The issue of repatriation is not a fresh one," said Mushwana. "It dates back over 20 years ago. Portuguese immigrants who fled after the reign of Samora Machel came into operation in their country in the 70s were received with open arms here and granted refugee

status on arrival.

"Now the opposite is true for black Mozambicans who are sent packing on arrival here or settled in refugee camps near the northern Transvaal," said Mushwana.

The issue of repatriation has become of such major concern that the South African Council of Churches general-secretary Frank Chikane held an urgent meeting with State President FW de Klerk recently where he appealed for black Mozambicans running away from their war-ravaged country to be granted refugee status.

According to the SACC, the South African Catholic Bishop's Conference and SACC advocated that refugees be granted the desired status.

Commenting on the issue Chikane said: "Although we understand that illegal immigrants are a problem in general and internationally, we hope that government

policy is not going to be used to victimise legitimate refugees - especially Mozambicans"

Taking an analytical view of the matter, there is no doubt that many blacks immigrants are in for a hard time following deputy Justice Minister Dame Schutte's unveiling of a task committee.

Much of the concern follows an announcement that the newly launched task committee which is headed by Deputy Justice Minister Dame Schutte were set to visit Komatipoort and Giyani this week and to embark on Operation Sentry, which is aimed at repatriating black immigrants.

According to statistics 53 416 illegals were repatriated in 1990; 61 345 deported last year.

Figures provided by the Department of Home Affairs indicate that the highest number of repatriated immigrants came from Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

'Illegals' fear repatriation

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Hundreds of Mozambican refugees are living in fear of arrest and deportation from northern Natal after fleeing across the border to escape the ravages of drought and war.

So says Operation Hunger's Natal director Phillipa Yarker, who said destitute men, women and children were arriving in the Maputaland district.

She said the refugees — many of them members of the Tembe/Tonga tribe seeking shelter

with relatives in Natal — were being arrested by the SADF and sent back via Swaziland.

"Something needs to be done to care for these people. A lot of them have been living here for years and have no homes to go back to."

A spokesman for the SADF in Pretoria, Colonel John Rolt, said he was unable to comment on whether there had been an increase in the number of refugees as a result of the drought in southern Mozambique.

"All I can say is that any illegal immigrants picked up by our border

patrols are handed over to the civil authorities and the Department of Home Affairs for repatriation."

Dr Murray Short, deputy director of the Kwa-Zulu Health Services said the situation was "potentially very serious" because of the drought.

He was unable to say whether there had been an increase in Mozambican patients at hospitals and clinics in the Maputaland district.

A spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs in Durban could not be reached for comment.

STATE 2715792

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UN renews plea for Mozambicans

~~By~~ Own Correspondent ~~27/5/92~~

LONDON — The UN yesterday renewed its call for the SA government to grant refugee status to 100 000 Mozambicans who have fled across the border *B1 Day 27/5/92*

A spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Geneva said it had asked government to extend their mandate in SA to cope with the growing crisis in the refugee camps *(236)*

In September last year, the UN signed an agreement to assist in the repatriation of 15 000 exiled South Africans. The operation began in December — marking the first time in 30 years that a UN body had been allowed to operate in SA.

Now the UNHCR was trying to persuade SA to give the refugees UN protection, said Christien Berthiaume at the UNHCR headquarters in Geneva.

The drought and civil war in Mozambique has resulted in a continuous stream of exiles — in spite of the forced repatriation of up to 50 000 people a year.

BBC news yesterday highlighted the plight of the refugees who walk for days and risk their lives crossing the electrified border fence into SA to escape drought, famine and civil war.

According to the BBC, SA has maintained that giving Mozambique's exiles UN refugee status is not an option.

ANC, govt agree to more meetings

B1 Day 27/5/92

~~By~~ TIM COHEN

SENIOR members of government and the ANC who met on Monday night agreed that more bilateral meetings should take place in an effort to bridge differences that had emerged at Codesa, sources said yesterday.

The meeting, attended by government's senior negotiators and a host of senior ANC members, was held in an attempt to clear the air after more than a week of vociferous public debate.

The decision to hold more bilateral meetings is perceived as one method of ensuring the progress of negotiations, which currently hang in the balance following the impasse at Codesa II.

If more bilateral meetings between the ANC and government are held, the focus of negotiations will inevitably move away from Codesa to these meetings between the two leading members of the two main blocks at Codesa.

The focus of discussions at the Monday night meeting was the outstanding disagreements which emerged during discussions in Codesa's working group 2 which was dealing with the form of the interim gov-

ernment and the constituting-making bodies.

However, no solution was proposed to any of the major outstanding disagreements between government and the ANC. Neither did the parties broach the thorny issue of the percentage required for a new constitution to be passed.

The issue of the Codesa forum which will decide these issues was also not agreed, although it is known government is in favour of merging Codesa working groups two and three which have the task of discussing transitional government.

There is some hope that agreement on the outstanding issues will be reached before the current session of Parliament ends in June, and both government and the ANC have publicly stated their intention to pursue this goal. However, the chance is considered small.

The meeting was held in a friendly atmosphere and the damaged relations between the two sides, exacerbated by the series of accusations and counter-accusations, were partially healed, a source said.

Informal sector in anti-AIDS project

~~By~~ THEO RAWANA *B1 Day 27/5/92*

AMERICAN Duncan Earle, director of Population Services International (PSI), is planning to use the informal sector to distribute 4-million condoms a year in the AIDS-stricken Natal province.

Business development magazine Enterprise reports that Earle will mount the first phase of the project with extensive research to establish a new brand of condom that markets within the culture of SA.

A private, non-profit organisation, PSI has launched health and family planning programmes in 25 developing countries around the world, including about 12 in Africa.

Earle aims to enlist an "army of wholesalers" who will make condoms and vital health information available in shebeens, bars, spaza shops, factories, transport depots and through pavement hawkers.

These retailers will also act as advisors and will be equipped with basic training, says Earle.

He plans to get the condoms on sale throughout Natal by mid-year and go nationwide next year.

The main thrust of the condom programme is to curb the spread of the HIV virus which leads to AIDS, and which is particularly prevalent in Natal, says Earle.

Earle says that at R1 each condoms are too expensive for the average South African, so PSI intends slashing the retail price to between 15c and 20c a piece, or 50c for a pack of three.

While parent company PSI-USA has pledged substantial funding, PSI has also been negotiating with a number of top SA companies for financial support.

The entire project is being run by Earle from his office in Durban.

He was responsible for launching similar projects in Cameroon, the Central African Republic and Benin.

Gambler cites Act in renegeing on debt

CAPE TOWN — A Sea Point casino is suing a Constantia man for a R75 000 gambling debt which he refuses to pay, claiming it is not enforceable by law and that he lost the money playing an illegal game of chance.

Highstead Entertainment, trading as The Club, claimed in the Supreme Court in Cape Town on Monday that Ruby Rutenberg of Daw Avenue had stopped payment of a cheque for R75 000 in settlement of losses for one night's gaming and demanded immediate payment with interest.

In an affidavit Rutenberg admitted stopping the cheque, but said he was entitled to do so.

He said he issued the cheque to The Club in settlement of a gambling debt which was not enforceable by law and which he was not obliged to pay because the transaction was in contravention of the law.

On April 21 he went to the casino and arranged for The Club to provide him with credit. Before being given his chips he had to sign a blank cheque which would prevent a gambler from later refusing to pay.

He was provided with chips worth R75 000 and by the end of the evening had lost the lot.

He played a game called ace high which was a variation of blackjack.

The game was "predominantly one of chance", as even a skilful and experienced player could do little when he had a weak hand, Rutenberg said.

Although it was sometimes contended that "card counters" — players who had the rare ability to count and remember which cards had been dealt — could predict with a some accuracy what most of the remaining cards would be when the game had progressed to a certain stage, he disputed this. — Sapa

NEWS IN BRIEF

(236) ~~(123)~~ Visa requisites waived

THE Kenyan government had waived visa requirements for SA passport holders on business or tourist trips not exceeding 14 days, the Foreign Affairs Department announced yesterday.

Kenya might soon agree to increase the visa-free period to a reciprocal 30 days.

Deputy Foreign Minister Renier Schoeman visited Kenya for talks with government officials and to open the office of SA's representative there. He also opened the Contact Kenya '92 trade fair

810 day 117192

YOU stuck it out after Sharpeville '61. You watched in horror as the townships exploded in '76. You decided not to follow suit when many of your friends and relatives packed for Perth in '85. And your faith and patriotism were vindicated by the momentous events of February 1990 which heralded a brave new era for South Africa.

But all the dreams have now gone up in smoke. More people are dying each day than during any township uprising of the 1980s or the armed struggle. Men bristling with deadly weapons march through the streets of our major cities while the police simply look on. Down in Ulundi, the bespectacled chief routinely threatens to lead his impis to war if he doesn't get his way. And the pretty picture of Nelson Mandela and FW de Klerk shaking hands and moulding a happy future for us has vanished as the two "men of vision" daily sling mud at each other.

Ah, for the Old South Africa ..

Nonetheless, by the looks of things, most of the chickens took the gap in the last run in the mid-1980s and those left behind seem to be the real *butterendes* bent on sitting out any crisis. In the white suburbs, there is a large core of people hanging on to foreign passports, but for now they're sitting tight.

Embassies and removal companies note that although they continue to receive inquiries about emigration, these have actually tapered off in the past few years. The inquiries apparently peaked in the run-up to the March referendum as newspapers and National Party politicians threatened Armageddon should the no vote carry the day.

"I expected a major flood of inquiries in the past week, but surprisingly there have been very few. People are sticking it out," says Stuttafords Van Lines general manager James Moirdeen.

For those who are seriously considering leaving — forget it. You can save yourself between R12 000 and R18 000 in removal costs by just gritting your teeth through yet another political crisis.

The most popular foreign destinations have tightened the screws on immigrants in recent years. The "land of the free", for instance, has

Chicken running's for those who don't have heads

Recent political events may have you scrambling for a ticket to tranquility. But think twice — things are almost always bleaker on the far side of the hill, argues **MONDLI MAKHANYA**



stringent regulations for immigration. One has to wade through a mire of bureaucracy to get into the United States: you will have to be "nominated" by a family member or a prospective employer to obtain a work permit, and then you have to wait five years before citizenship is bestowed upon you.

If you happen to have "extraordinary abilities" in the arts or in your line of work, things will obviously be a little easier.

But then, you don't really want to

live in America. Violent crime is rife and car hijackings are becoming fashionable there too. Why flee to a nation fraught with almost as much racial strife as ours? And you wouldn't really want to replace Pik Botha with Dan Quayle, would you?

Nor would you want to go and bury yourself "down under". Australia may beckon to those experienced in sheep farming or teaching — the skills most in demand there — but you still have to pass through a bundle of red tape. Family ties and an

employer recommendation are important considerations for would-be "Strines". If you lack these, you must at least pass a "points test" which takes account of your English proficiency, your skills worth and your age.

"If you speak English, are well educated and are under 39, you stand a good chance of being accepted," says an embassy spokesman.

Once you're through the bureaucracy and are settling down, you'll have to contend with newspaper reports of compatriots of a darker hue dying in detention and official claims of suicide. Sounds familiar? You'll hear the same old stories about the "blacks" being lazy and having a great affinity for hard liquor, and you'll swear you were back in the good old RSA.

Neither is Europe particularly appealing.

The collapse of eastern European communism, tribal strife in the former Soviet republics and Yugoslavia and the poverty further south have resulted in a huge exodus of political and economic refugees — many of them to South Africa.

Those hoping to use their British passports as a ticket to tranquility had also better think twice. The United Kingdom, like every other country on the globe, is experiencing its worst recession since World War II, so unless you have exceptional gifts or unusual skills your chances of finding a job there are slim.

You will also be confronted by the rigours of Thatcherism, or Majorism, which amount to much the same thing. Youthful beggars asking for your new pence will bother you on the tubes. And worst of all, you will meet homesick South Africans who gather every month under the banner of the Scatterlings Club and talk about how they wish they'd never left *die Republiek*.

So when negotiations next deadlock and you itch to move off elsewhere, just stop and think. South Africa may be bad, but where else in the world is the clink called "correctional services" and riot cops "internal stability units"? Where else do political parties issue "flexible ultimatums"? Things may look bleak, but they are almost always bleaker on the far side of the hill.

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W/maul 317-977192

Mauritians get green light (23)

SOUTH Africa has waived visa requirements for Mauritians in the hope that this will encourage trade links. Mauritian businessmen or tourists can now visit South Africa for up to 30 days without a visa. — Staff Reporter *STAR 417192*

Tax changes to woo investors

Star 4/1/92

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23

23

748

WHITE South Africans, particularly those with marketable skills, have already left the country in large numbers to escape the uncertainty created by recent political developments

With political negotiations deadlocked and many whites highly critical of the ANC's proposed economic policies, emigration is an option which more people are likely to take

Implications

The latest income tax amendments passed in Parliament relating to interest paid by non-residents have important implications for emigrants who do not carry on business in South Africa and for companies not managed and controlled in South Africa or the neighbouring states

The amendments bring South Africa in line with tax policies in the European Community, exempting non-resident individ-

FINANCE STAFF

uals and companies from paying tax on local investments

Previously, any interest on Eskom stock in the capital market and similar investments was exempt from tax

However, the amendment extends the exemption much further, says Kessel Feinstein tax partner Beric Croome

One of the main purposes of the concession is to encourage foreigners to invest in South Africa.

The South African tax system was based on source, whereas many of South Africa's trading partners taxed on the basis of a person's residence only — the principle that will apply now in SA

Croome says it is clear from the Bill that any company managed and controlled outside South Africa may derive interest from South Africa free of tax

There is no withholding tax on interest, creating a major

incentive to non-residents to invest or maintain funds in South Africa through a loan account as opposed to equity, where the dividends are subject to a 15 percent non-resident shareholders' tax in most cases, he says

A non-resident individual who has never resided in South Africa is able to invest in interest-bearing investments (including bank deposits) in South Africa and receive the interest derived from them free of tax in terms of this new concession

Where the individual is an emigrant, there is a further requirement that he is not ordinarily resident in South Africa

If the individual has acquired a home in another country, lives with his family there and works there, it is more than likely that it will be accepted that he is not ordinarily resident in South Africa.

Before he can enjoy the concession it must also be shown that he does not carry on business in South Africa — this means carrying on his own

business

The restriction does not apply if his company carries on business

If he holds interest-bearing investments and shares in companies, it is unlikely that it can be said that he carries on business in South Africa and he will therefore enjoy the concession

Incentive

If, however, he owns properties, derives rentals from them and is much involved in all of the activities mentioned above, it is more than likely that the Receiver will regard his activities as carrying on business in South Africa

The individual in such a case will not be able to enjoy the exemption on the interest received by him, says Croome

The removal of tax on interest derived by the categories of people discussed above should act as an incentive to foreigners to invest in South Africa, he adds

A little goes a long way in Aussie

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PACK for Perth' was the slogan in the mid-1980s, when several thousand Transvalers and people from other parts of South Africa decided to seek "greener pastures" in Western Australia. I was one of those who packed my bags in the wake of P W Botha's disastrous Rubicon speech, but after 3½ years in Australia, I returned to Johannesburg with my young family in March 1989.

Curiosity got the better of me a couple of weeks ago, so I popped back to Perth for a brief visit to see how my Aussie mates were doing. The biggest shock was the cost of living — it was galling to see how inexpensive so many things are there compared to what we have to pay in strife-torn SA.

It was like stepping into a time machine and going back a few years: car prices hardly seemed to have moved, food prices were only marginally higher and most other daily living costs were pretty good too.

Some things had even dropped in price in the time I had been away, an experience that is well-nigh impossible to encounter in inflation-rife Johannesburg.

Nine-hour flight

My former Perth estate agent told me that I could buy back my old house for about R20 000 less than I had sold it for in 1989 at the top of the housing boom.

A nine-hour return flight between Perth and Sydney cost about R1 500 back in 1988, but I was amazed to find the same journey selling for less than R900 these Australian figures and drool.

Before I start comparing apples with apples, read these Australian figures and drool. Annualised inflation rate — 1,7 percent (and heading for 1 percent by the end of the year); average home mortgage rate — 10 percent; bank prime rates — 10 percent to 11,25 percent.

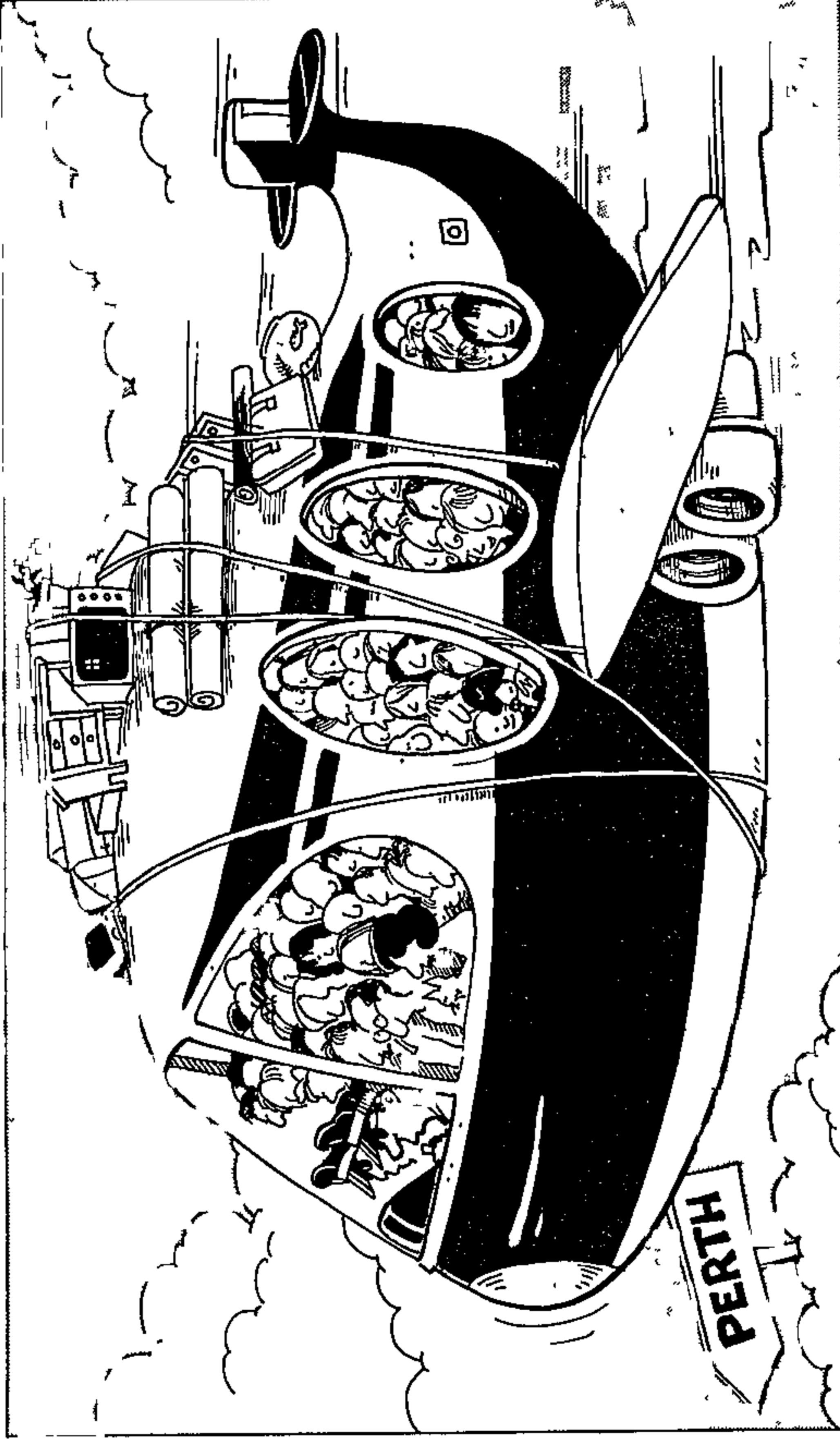
Australia's economy is by no means healthy: the nation has a foreign debt at least seven times the size of ours, persistent current account and budget deficits and unemployment of more than 10 percent.

But if one has a job, things really are not too bad, because inflation is not eating a hole in what the taxman does not take.

In Johannesburg, I pay about R5 500-a-year of hard-earned, after-tax income to insure a 1989 Citi Golf, a three-bedroom house in Bordeaux, and some very ordinary furniture and other possessions — and I'm under-insured!

An insurance company in Perth quoted me an a yearly premium of A\$500 (just over R1 000) to insure similar assets.

Insurance, necessary as it is in our particular society, is one of the costliest aspects of life in SA, and one of the biggest reasons why people cannot



save. It's a classic Catch 22. Make sure you are adequately covered and you go broke paying the premiums, do without insurance and you go bust when you get ripped off.

No place is perfect, and Perth is a long way from perfection, especially when it comes to variety of jobs, company cars and fat salaries. Company cars are invariably reserved for top positions or for travel-related jobs. So, many commuters use the top-class public transport on offer.

Workers stay in their jobs a lot longer than in the case in Johannesburg, mainly because there are a limited number of jobs to be had.

What about salaries? The numbers appear low, but

WHAT awaited those who sought greener pastures Down Under when life in South Africa turned sour? Angus McMillan, who was part of the exodus, tells of a land of low pay and low inflation.

then money goes further than it does here. (For your information, R1 is equivalent to 48 Australian cents)

A former South African journalist told me that his family of four — two adults and two small children — manages quite comfortably on about A\$55 000 a year. This income includes part-time work by his wife to supplement his pay of A\$45 000

After-tax, the family has about A\$38 000 with which to finance its lifestyle, which includes a mortgage of A\$60 000 at 10 percent.

Land rates are about A\$500 a year and water rates about A\$450. The family spends about A\$150 a week on groceries, runs a decent car, and finances the other costs of day-to-day living.

My friend revealed that he expects a pay increase of about 2 percent this year — it sounds pathetic, but it beats inflation.

Some former South African families are earning a lot more than the above scenario, and some are earning less.

Several are "making do" with one bathroom in a three bedroom house without a pool or a proper gar-

age, but they do not have to pay for a security service or finance a costly home alarm.

The average house price in Perth is A\$96 000 (about R200 000), but to find variety one has to look closer to the A\$140 000 mark.

In relation to incomes, houses are pretty expensive, but with banks offering interest rates as low as 8,9 percent for the first six months of a loan, home loans are fairly affordable.

A friend of mine has a deal through his insurance company whereby he pays 1,5 percent above the 90-day bank bill rate for his mortgage — meaning that his June payment was just 7,8 percent. Now that sounds like my kind of mortgage!

Generally speaking, those who packed for Perth a few years back are well settled in an environment where they live within their means. They are certainly not "counting it", but their costs are manageable and they can put a bit aside for a rainy day.

Many Johannesburgers, on the other hand, carry a lot more money, but they live beyond their means — because of inflation, stress and various other factors.

Thankfully, international air fares from Jan Strauts appear to be dropping, but then comes the catch: what do we do with our measly rands at the other end?

No great currency

Living in Perth, one can book a week's holiday in Indonesia or Singapore with return airfare for about A\$750 or one can have a week in Disneyland for a similar basis for A\$1 800.

The Aussie dollar is not a great currency, but at least it's worth around 40 UK pence or about 75 US cents, giving the traveller a bit of spending power in foreign lands.

So, what is the conclusion? Who is better off — the pack-for-Perth or those who stayed behind?

Those who are now practising their "strine" accents will tell you that their living standards took a hefty knock initially no maid, no second car, no time-share in Natal, etc.

But they say that the intangible benefits, such as peace of mind and lower stress levels, are invaluable.

All in all, I would say that the pack-for-Perthers are less materialistic than they were when they lived in SA — they have learnt to make do with less, they get a lot more for their taxes than we do in SA, and their money stays in their pockets longer.

South Africa is still a wonderful place to live, but violence and inflation have removed much of its appeal in recent years. It's time that things improved or the PFP syndrome will gather fresh momentum.

Angus McMillan, a former journalist, is now a public relations consultant in Johannesburg.

We're building higher walls — When what we need is a bridge

STAR 11/19/92

PEOPLE are talking about leaving again. This time around there are many middle-class blacks among them. The hope that blossomed in 1990 has wilted. The trust in each other's intentions that was developing is gone. Those who came back from London, Sydney, Houston, Toronto and elsewhere now ask themselves quietly and disbelievingly whether they have made a terrible mistake.

Not even an historic international tour — involving the one sport which could truly capture the hearts of all South Africans — has made any impact on our free-fall into depression and acrimony. Instead, it has itself become a symbol of our mean-spirited crisis of confidence. Vicious exchanges about plastic armbands serve the same purpose.

In the townships, people are sick of the system and sick of the struggle. They will stick with the struggle if they have to. In the suburbs, the builders are at it again, adding additional metres of concrete to walls which were first raised in the 1980s. Even when the walls are painted over, you can see where the lines of fear join. It is like reading the inside of a tree trunk: it tells our history.

People are hoarding what little money they have, at a loss to know what a "safe investment" is in the new South Africa. Estate agents plumb the depths in trying to reinvigorate a teetering property market. "Look Ma, No Squatters!" they blare. They might as well say "no dogs".

How did we get here? It seems so very, very stupid. A negotiated settlement is still the most likely political outcome in South Africa. We are not yet on the brink of the Yugoslavia option.

What has happened is that we have retreated headlong, in a wake created by the politicians, to the attitudes and circumstances of South Africa pre-1990. On the surface, the exchange of accusatory memoranda between President de Klerk and Mr Mandela differs from what went before

UNDERCURRENT AFFAIRS

SHAUN

JOHNSON

(236)



WHILE the killing continues, there will be no negotiations. Here the primary onus falls on the Government.

only insofar as Mr Mandela is out of prison and Mr P W Botha is out of action.

It is below the surface that we must look in order to reach a cool, reasoned assessment of our situation, rather than surrendering to blind panic. From where I sit, I proceed on the assumption that the truth of our situation lies at a point somewhere between what the ANC is saying and what the Government is saying. That point shifts from day to day, and the challenge is to keep up with it.

In terms of this analysis, there are two fundamental, interrelated causes of the current crisis. They are the violence, and the erosion of belief, on both sides, in the sincerity of the other.

To deal with the second first the ANC emerged from Codesa 2 in shock, suddenly convinced that the Government was not after all committed to a truly democratic outcome in negotiations, but rather a gerrymandered constitution which allowed it to retain power beyond any electoral support it could hope for. The ANC believed it had come close to being suckered, and the suspension of talks coupled with mass action is the result. It now believes it will have to force,

rather than talk, Pretoria into a deal it (the ANC) can live with.

From the Government side, it believes that the ANC is reverting to fighting for a classical all-or-nothing transfer of power *a la* the decolonising Africa, with no reference to South Africa's peculiarities.

The magnetic force that will bring both back to the table is the certainty that neither has the power to secure its ideal solution, however much it would like to. But this force can only be unleashed when a degree of trust has been re-established. This is not trust in the sense of fondness for one another, or friendship. It is trust based on the knowledge that both sides' options are limited, and directly reliant on one another. This brings us to the violence.

It, unlike arguments over special majorities, senates and regional legislatures, is non-negotiable. While the killing continues, there will be no negotiations. Here, at this particular point on the truth-continuum, the primary onus falls on the Government. President de Klerk does not have the power to put a stop to all the violence, just like that. No one does, either jointly or severally — South Africa is too far gone.

What he does have the power to do, however, is to take the unambiguous practical steps which many of us in the media, and more recently the Goldstone Commission, have been begging for since mid-1990. These steps, including the banning of weapons, solving the hostel tragedy and punishing State miscreants, will certainly save some lives immediately, and have a very good chance of beginning to rebuild shattered trust. They are the key to reconvening Codesa.

The uniqueness of our situation is that an agreement is still possible — even probable — whereby one leader gives more than he is forced to, and another takes less than he is able to. That is a shining, noble and deeply hopeful prospect. We the people can't allow it to be thrown away.

JOHANNESBURG — Political uncertainty is again increasing house sales and emigration inquiries, but there is still a queue of immigrants to match departing South Africans

Estate agents and removal firms said more people were thinking of leaving because of uncertainty following the Boipatong massacre, the breakdown of talks and the threat of prolonged mass action

Elliott International chairman Mr Tom Ansley and Pickfords Transvaal manager Mr Andy Baker estimated inquiries about moves abroad had increased 15% in the past month. However, Mr Ansley said al-

More get set to leave SA

though political uncertainty had prompted the rise in inquiries, there had not been a corresponding drop in people moving to South Africa

Central Statistical Service figures for March showed 351 people immigrated whereas 330 people emigrated

"It will take three to four months for an accurate picture of how political factors are influencing international remov-

als," Mr Ansley said. Stuttafords Van Lines director Mr Louis le Roux said the popularity of destinations had changed, with interest shifting from Australia and Canada. "The UK is top of the list at 25%, then the US at 20%"

Aida Holdings chairwoman Ms Aida Geffen said a large number of homes had come on to the market

These ranged from middle to upper income markets

"At the upper end, we are having problems selling the homes. Despite their wish to leave South Africa, sellers are not dropping their prices"

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CT 14/7/92

31 and 32 Battalion men all SA citizens

STEPHANE BOTHMA

MEMBERS of the SADF's 31 and 32 Battalions and the SAP's Koevoet had all obtained SA citizenship since Namibian independence and could therefore not be sent back to their countries of origin, spokesmen for the security forces said yesterday

Namibian authorities said Koevoet members on SA passports would not be allowed to enter the country and would be criminally charged for serving in another country's army

Members of these units became naturalised SA citizens after going through the required process of ob-

taining work permits and permanent residence status, a Home Affairs spokesman confirmed

President F W de Klerk this week announced that 31 and 32 Battalions would be disbanded and absorbed into the rest of the SADF Koevoet faced a similar fate

Members of the former Koevoet have been integrated into the SAP's Crime Investigation Service Support Unit and the unit was already being disbanded, the SAP confirmed

Members intending to join the SAP

permanently would be considered on merit, the SAP said in a statement Those who were already permanent members would receive suitable training and would be posted countrywide *510AM 171792*

The rationalisation of 31 and 32 Battalions would take several months to complete Members would be able to decide whether they wished to remain in the SADF

The ANC criticised the mere disbandment of these units and demanded that members not be in any way redeployed in the SA security forces



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Brain drain fears as top surgeon quits

MORE of SA's best doctors would be lost to the country unless immediate action was taken to relieve the public health care crisis, Medical Association of SA (Masa) full-time practice committee chairman Prof Ralph Kirsch said yesterday

He was reacting to the announcement that the head of UCT's cardiac thoracic surgery department at Groote Schuur Hospital, Prof John Odell, had resigned and planned to emigrate. *BIOMY 22/9/92*

Kirsch said a number of his colleagues had told him they also planned to leave SA, adding Odell's decision was symptomatic of the country's health services in general and academic medicine in particular

Public sector doctors were faced with a growing number of patients while staff,

(P) GERALD REILLY *(236)*

equipment and funds were diminishing

Doctors were serving patients at the expense of teaching and research. This would lead to a lowering of standards which would take years to restore

"When, in addition, we are unable to provide the best available drugs or surgical procedures because of their cost, private practice or overseas posts become increasingly attractive," he said

Kirsch said despite the lack of funds, SA still had 14 ministries of health. Masa viewed this as unworkable and said it used much of the available funds

He added SA-trained specialists were constantly being offered attractive positions at top institutions overseas

Heart prof tells why he is leaving

STAR 23/7/92 236

OWN-CORRESPONDENT

CAPE TOWN — UCT head of cardio-thoracic surgery, Professor John Odell, who is to emigrate, has warned that more academics are likely to follow suit because of stringent cost-cutting measures.

Professor Odell is to take up a job at the prestigious Mayo Clinic in the United States following his resignation here. He said in a statement it had been suggested that he would be regarded as a "Pied

Piper"

"This is distressing, and in an effort to make the public more aware of what is happening and in order to create greater understanding of the plight of academic doctors, who often work intolerably hard and often under intense frustration, I make this statement."

When he was appointed as head of the department he had hoped to build on the foundations laid by his predecessors and make the department even more prestigious. "But sadly, my aspirations seem to have been repeatedly dashed,"

he said.

"A wrong attitude is evident. Instead of seeing an answer to every problem, there is a problem for every answer."

"The financial restrictions forced upon the hospital administration have resulted in an over-zealous and overbearing attitude in the application of cost-containment measures. The attitude is that 'rationalisation, cost-containment and new-approach' justifies the means and, if someone falls by the wayside, it's 'part of the new South Africa'."

Professor Odell said it had become impossible to make

further cost savings without compromising patient care and heads of departments were being over-burdened by cost-containment.

"One's role has changed from one of saving lives to one of saving cents."

He hoped that his leaving and the comments he made would provide the stimulus for changes urgently needed.

"There is a wealth of medical expertise in the country — comparable to the best in the world, their voices should be heard, and their expertise treasured."

It had to be realised that the

future health of the country was dependent upon medical schools and the teaching hospitals.

"One cannot disregard the highly technical sectors of medicine, because it is in these areas that many individuals obtain their academic and clinical satisfaction," he added.

"Without cardio-thoracic surgery, for instance, the standards of cardiology, respiratory medicine and in a ripple manner, internal medicine, oncology, radiology and other specialities will decline."

SA luring more Scandinavian visitors

8/10/71 18/9/92
LONDON — The flow of Scandinavian tourists into SA is growing fast, says a top Sator official.

Sator's London manager Russell Barlow-Jones recently took on the additional role of marketing SA in the Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

He retains responsibility for operations in Britain and the Republic of Ireland.

"There is a marked upturn in the number of visitors from countries

(233) (236)
which have traditionally seldom visited SA," Barlow-Jones said

"The Scandinavian market is still relatively new for SA, yet it is growing at a prodigious rate, with Sweden, for example, seeing a rise of almost 70% for the first part of this year

"As preconceptions are broken down — and flight prices continue to tumble — the number of visitors from Scandinavia will continue to increase," he said. — Sapa.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Turkish visa deal made

PRETORIA — SA and Turkey will formalise a visa agreement that gives a 30-day visa exemption to all bona fide tourists and businessmen from both countries, the SA Foreign Affairs Department announced yesterday.

A statement issued in Pretoria said Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Remier Schoeman, who is visiting Turkey in the first official contact between the two countries, reached the agreement during a meeting with his Turkish counterpart, Hikmet Cetin, in Ankara yesterday.

BIPAG 15/9/92

(236)

SA taxi drivers battle Swazis

THEO RAWANA

SA taxi drivers were engaged in their second cross-border feud in three months when fighting broke out between SA and Swazi operators in Manzini at the weekend.

Mimbus operations into Zimbabwe are still on hold after SA operators clashed with the Zimbabweans and SA vehicles were stoned in Bulawayo two months ago. *BIDAM*

Sapa reports several people were injured at a Manzini terminus when taxi drivers fought over the transportation of mineworkers. Swazi police had to fire warning shots.

The Swazis are reported to oppose SA minibuses taking their business. Government efforts to resolve the dispute have failed. *22/9/92*

SA taxi boss Peter Rabali, who is chairman of the National African Federated Transport Organisation, yesterday confirmed reports of the fighting, but said he did not have details. Reports said combatants hurled stones at each other and then fought with fists. At least 100 people were involved.

After the fighting, police and the knobkierie-wielding mineworkers escorted the SA minibuses out of Manzini.

Leon attacks govt over gambling Bill

BIDAM 22/9/92

THE controversial Gambling Amendment Bill designed to shut a loophole in the Act which allows hundreds of "illegal" gambling dens to mushroom throughout SA is expected to be approved next week by the standing committee.

In the interim, President F W de Klerk and his government have come in for severe criticism by the most vocal opposition on the parliamentary standing committee on justice — MP Tony Leon (DP Houghton).

Leon has opposed the Bill most fervently because it "flies in the face of free market principles", and he complained yesterday that government had excluded him from attending the vital session through its lack of sensitivity and bigotry.

He said the committee was meeting on Monday and Tuesday, two of the three most important Jewish religious holidays, Rosh Hashanah, which meant no self-respecting Jew could attend to testify.

He accused De Klerk of flaunting both democracy and "the free market principles he has so recently come to espouse".

"De Klerk operates with clear contra-

BILLY PADDOCK

dition and deliberate sleight of hand, committing his government to free market principles and then ordering that legislation be passed effectively in favour of the Sun International cartel," he said.

He pointed out that De Klerk, in his speech to the NP Transvaal congress last week, was in favour of gambling continuing in the TBVC states, while he was busy negotiating the reincorporation of these into SA.

Former chairman of the committee and now Law and Order Deputy Minister Gert Myburgh said the Bill was not amending the principle of the Act which was to prohibit hard gambling, and he expected Parliament to pass it in October.

He said all the parties in the other two houses had indicated their support for the change in definition of hard gambling to bring it in line with the Interpol definition.

"The principle of the Act remains and the NP is opposed to hard gambling. But because there were no prosecutions being brought because of the loophole in the Act we have had to shut it down," he said.

Trader facing illicit gem deal charges

STEPHANE BOTHMA

DIAMOND dealer Maurice Katz was arrested by gold and diamond branch detectives moments after allegedly concluding an illegal diamond deal worth R530 000.

Katz, 44, and co-accused Louis Auttard, 38, both of Bedfordview, appeared briefly in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday on a charge of illicit diamond dealing.

The two men were released by Magistrate H Wolman with a warning to appear on October 28.

Katz, a businessman and registered diamond dealer, and Auttard were arrested on Friday when they allegedly bought diamonds — 189 carats worth R530 000 — for R275 000 from undercover detectives, Witwatersrand police liaison officer Capt Eugene Opperman said.

The arrests took place minutes after the conclusion of the alleged illegal deal, and followed months of investigation.

Officials check on Chinese hawkers

ADRIAN HADLAND

HOME Affairs Department inspectors were sent to Johannesburg's CBD yesterday to check on Chinese informal traders' work and residence papers, department spokesman Chris Pretorius said. *BIDAM*

The move followed complaints from the African Council of Hawkers and Independent Business last week that Chinese hawkers had access to duty-free goods and were undercutting local traders without the required permits. *22/9/92*

Reports at the weekend also suggested some Chinese immigrants were being misled by promises of work and residence in SA by agents in their home countries. *(236)*

Civic and church leaders said tension between local and Chinese hawkers had increased dramatically in recent weeks.

A Johannesburg City Council licensing official said the number of informal traders in the city was swelling by almost 1 000 a month with about half of the new licences issued to Chinese traders. Hawkers did not have to present work and residence permits to obtain licences.

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Illegal hawkers fade away

BIDAM 24/9/92
FOREIGN Chinese who flooded Johannesburg pavements, allegedly competing unfairly with local hawkers, had faded from the scene after a government crackdown, black hawkers' organisation the African Council for Hawkers and Informal Business (Achib) said yesterday

Achib president Lawrence Mavundla, whose organisation had threatened to "run the Chinese out of town" if the authorities did not, said the Asians' numbers had dwindled from 450 to 25 after Home Affairs carried out a check on the immigrants' documents

Home Affairs spokesman Chris Pretorius confirmed yesterday that the Asians "just disappeared" when news of the inspection for work and residence permits reached the Johannesburg CBD

He could not say by how much the number had fallen, but said they had come down substantially. "They knew what they were doing was wrong. They must get permits before selling," he said

(236) THEO RAWANA
Pretorius said the inspections were still going on, not only to check on hawkers, but also on companies to ensure there were no illegal workers on their staff

Weekend reports said that the Chinese, desperate to escape communist China, had been conned by agents to whom they had paid fortunes for "passports" to SA where they were told jobs and accommodation were available

Mavundla made it clear that his council was not opposed to foreigners investing in SA, bringing wealth and creating jobs.

"But we are engaged in job creation here and are not going to import more unemployment and poverty. These people could not get jobs in their countries and they come here and take what little we have in the way of employment," Mavundla said

"They disappeared because they knew they were here illegally"

Immigration scam: Official fired

WILLEM STEENKAMP (236)
Weekend Argus Reporter

HUNDREDS of Chinese immigrants, some with criminal records, have slipped into South Africa illegally and at least six Home Affairs officials may have been involved in the scam, exposed after an investigation by Weekend Argus.

One official already has been fired and several have been suspended

Bribes of up to R20 000 a time have been paid by so-called undesirable immigrants from both the Republic of China and mainland China to private agencies here whose Home Affairs contacts approved their applications for permanent residence

Indications are that in many instances officials took bribes

A comprehensive investigation was ordered by the Department of Home Affairs after Weekend Argus supplied important information about the

ARG 26/9/92
agencies, false applications and dishonest officials.

Mr Piet Colyn, director-general of the Department of Home Affairs, said the probe by a special team of departmental investigators had shown clearly that some agencies used false documents, including proof of employment, false medical certificates and false bank statements to enable people to immigrate

Mr Colyn said the department would not hesitate to act against any official found to have acted dishonestly or irresponsibly. Urgent attention was being given to closing possible loopholes in immigration procedures.

The department had forwarded information on the activities of the agencies to the Attorney-General in Pretoria

Weekend Argus has learnt reliably that the son of an ex-Cabinet Minister might be involved in running one of the agencies.

In the past three years, the number

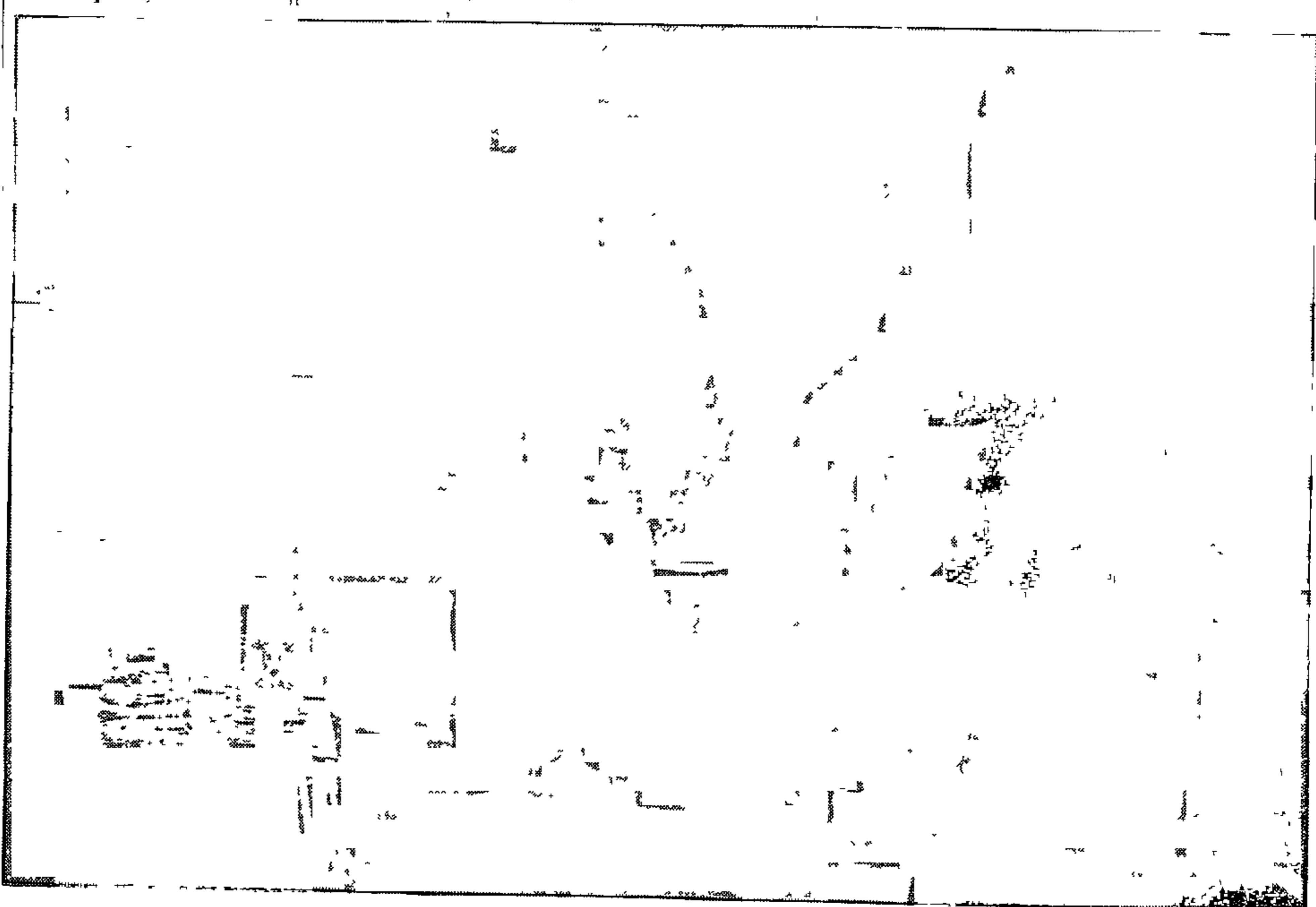
of Chinese immigrants to South Africa has more than quadrupled — jumping from a mere 460 in 1989 to 1 959 last year. The department is trying to establish what percentage of these entered the country illegally or fraudulently.

An investigation by Weekend Argus into the activities of Chinese crime-syndicates in Cape Town has shown that they rule the city's underworld with an iron fist.

Police spokesman Major Attie Laubscher confirmed that the syndicates, also known as the "Chinese Mafia", have been involved in criminal activities.

Although there had been an increase in activities it was difficult to say whether this was a direct result of the increase in numbers of illegal immigrants

The efforts of the Department of Home Affairs to root out irregularities have been lauded by leaders of the local Chinese community.



A BRAVE FEW: One or two Chinese street hawkers could still be found on Johannesburg's streets — usually with a large contingent of black "friends" hanging about. ● Photographs: STEVE HILTON-BARBER

Illegal immigrants bribe way into SA

STAR 26/9/97

CAPE TOWN — Scores of Chinese immigrants, some with criminal records, have slipped into South Africa illegally, and at least six officials from the Department of Home Affairs may have been involved in the scam which was exposed after an investigation by the Saturday Star's sister newspaper, Weekend Argus

One official has already been fired and several have been suspended

Bribes of up to R20 000 at a time have been paid by so-called undesirable immigrants from both the Republic of China and mainland China to private SA agencies whose contacts inside the Department of Home Affairs approved their applications for permanent residence

A SCAM involving bribes of thousands of rands, Chinese immigrants and allegedly corrupt officials of the Department of Home Affairs has been exposed. WILLEM STEENKAMP reports. (236)

Indications are that in many instances these officials received bribes from the agencies to stamp false documents

A comprehensive investigation was ordered by the Department of Home Affairs after Weekend Argus supplied the department with important information

Piet Colyn, director-general of the Department of Home Affairs, said the investigations, run by a special team of departmental investigators, clearly showed that some

agencies had used false documents — including proof of employment, false medical certificates and false bank statements — to enable people to immigrate to South Africa

The department has forwarded information on the activities of the agencies to the Attorney-General

In the past three years the number of Chinese immigrants to South Africa has more than quadrupled — jumping from a mere 460 in 1989 to 1 959 last year. The de-

partment is trying to establish what percentage of these immigrants entered the country illegally or fraudulently

An investigation by Weekend Argus into the activities of Chinese crime syndicates in Cape Town has shown that the syndicates rule the city's underworld with a hand of iron. A police spokesman, Major Attie Laubscher, confirmed that the syndicates, also known as the Chinese Mafia, had been involved in criminal activities ranging from fraud to murder

Rodney Man, chairman of the Chinese Association of South Africa, said the community was deeply concerned about some new Chinese immigrants who did not fully accept the norms of society

Population Migration

1993

HSRC report airs fears of exodus by disgruntled white

THERE were strong indications that a "frightening number" of white school-leavers, particularly Afrikaans-speakers, were considering emigrating, HSRC social dynamics GM Lawrence Schlemmer said last week.

In an interview after the release of his report on people being opposed to an interim government, Schlemmer said the major reason for this opposition was the association of economic problems, crime and uncertainty with the establishment of an interim government.

"But what I find even more frightening is what this 'halo effect' is doing to emigration figures," Schlemmer said.

Other surveys, which were being analysed and finalised, clearly indicated that about 250 000 whites were considering leaving the country.

"Even though it does not mean these people are taking active steps to leave, the figures have never been this high before."

STEPHEN COPLAN reports that Manpower Commission executive Andrew Bardine said the brain drain of university graduates was continuing because of political uncertainty, rising crime and the economic downturn. These same factors discouraged foreign professionals from immigrating to SA.

Central Statistical Service (CSS) figures

BILLY PADDOCK

indicated a 9% increase in the number of professionals emigrating from January to September last year, compared with the same period in 1991. But Bardine said a marked rise could be expected in the figures for the next few months.

Although overall emigration figures — including economically inactive, semi-skilled people and children — dropped slightly during the early part of last year, September's figures — the latest available — showed a renewed upward trend.

Home Affairs spokesman Charles

Theron said official statistics might not reflect the whole picture, as some South Africans left unofficially.

"The only source for statistics on emigration is the official form which is completed at points of departure. It is possible a certain percentage of emigrants do not indicate they are leaving the country permanently," Theron said.

Immigration figures for the immediate future were not available as applications were being processed at decentralised points such as overseas missions and embassies, he said.

During 1991, 1 834 professionals, including engineers, doctors, accountants and

SA youth

teachers, immigrated to SA, but this figure decreased by almost 30% last year, CSS statistics show. SA's migration figures from January to September last year continued to show a net gain of professionals, but represent a net decrease of 447 people in this category from 1991.

The number of immigrants from Hong Kong tripled last year. However, immigration from Western European countries decreased, while figures for Eastern European countries such as Bulgaria and the former Yugoslavia rose markedly.

The net figures showed a sharp drop last year, with a gain of 2 682 compared to 6 478 the previous year.

More whites have itchy feet – survey

Staff Reporter

The number of white South Africans considering emigration rose by 9 percent between January and August last year, according to a Human Sciences Research Council survey.

The survey, conducted by Dr Nic Rhodie, also reveals that the university graduate brain-drain is continuing against a background of "ongoing violence and an unprecedented spiral of crime"

Rhodie's findings, recently published in an HSRC volume on "South Africa in the Nineties", shows that twice as many English-speaking whites are contemplating emigration as Afrikaans-speakers

Responding to the question "How seriously are you considering emigrating in the next three years?", the 18 to 24 age group shows the itchiest feet, with a quarter of all respondents considering leaving their land of birth

The 25 to 34 age bracket fol-

lows with 24 percent, while only 7 percent in the 65 and over category were contemplating emigration

The survey shows that 27 percent of English-speaking respondents are toying with leaving, as opposed to 13 percent of Afrikaans-speakers

Rhodie attributes this to "cultural and historical factors which make Afrikaners believe they have deeper roots in South Africa than English-speakers"

The findings reveal that 21 percent of the respondents who had some form of tertiary education were considering a future abroad, compared with 19 percent who had passed matric and 13 percent who had not reached matric level

However, Rhodie believes the flow of capable young talent out of the country has not yet reached alarming proportions

"Many wild statements are made about the actual number of people contemplating emigration. Many of the figures I see in newspapers are too pessimistic"

Chinese living in limbo in SA

STAN 20/1/93

By Kerry-Ann Holloway and Nomalungelo Ntshata

J J Yi gave up everything to come to South Africa from China three months ago. Now she is an illegal immigrant with no future here and none at home.

The delicately pretty 24-year-old computer specialist arrived full of hope and false promises, to test the water for

her family in Shanghai. Yi borrowed more than \$8 000 (about R24 000) from family and friends to pay the sham "labour export" company that promised her a new life and a good job in South Africa. Now she is one of hundreds of desperate Shanghai illegals sharing sparsely furnished flats in Joubert Park, Johannesburg.

The little money they have is running out. They speak virtually no English, have no jobs and no chance of finding work

— not legally, anyway. Jain-Lin Liu is in the same predicament. He said several labour export firms charged about \$1 600 (R4 800) for a "labouring fee" to the Chinese government to work in South Africa. Another \$7 000 (R21 000) "bought" a contract promising a two-year work permit, accommodation and temporary residence.

The truth is they get a one-month visitor's permit. An anomaly in the law

allows visiting aliens to buy a hawkers licence for R20 but most of them can't speak enough English to do business.

Lui said they were prepared to do any type of work. "We are not interested in drugs or prostitution. We just want to work. We want to stay in South Africa. We like it here."

A third Shanghai hopeful produced a tatty job contract from "Brothers Trade International", which is not listed in the telephone directory.

Back home in China some of the illegals were doctors, lawyers and engineers, but here they are all hawkers.

Rodney Man, chairman of the Chinese Association of South Africa, said: "Crooks in Shanghai are trading cynically in these human beings, and it has to be stopped."

A Johannesburg Chinese paper has published a letter saying the Public Security Bureau in the People's Republic of China is investigating the racket.



(236)
Comings and goings

THE net result of SA immigration and emigration was a gain of 3 113 people for the period January to October 1992, compared with a gain of 7 427 for the same period in 1991, Central Statistical Services figures show. *6/10/92*

Immigrants (236) beat emigrants

ARG 21/1/93
PRETORIA. — More people immigrated to South Africa between January and October last year than emigrated, according to figures released by the Central Statistical Services in Pretoria.

However, although there was a gap of more than 3 000, the number of immigrations was more than 50 percent down on the same period in 1991.

The number of South Africans who travelled abroad last October rose by almost 20 percent in comparison with the same month in 1991. — Sapa

So you REALLY do want to live in SA...

W/Mail 5/2-11/2/93.
Getting into South Africa may be relatively easy now — but getting permanent residence here is enough to tax the keenest would-be immigrant. **GAVIN EVANS** reports

SO, you want to live in South Africa, do you? You're an immigrant, of sound mind and body and fixed employment and you're hoping to seal it all by obtaining permanent residence. Should be a cinch, hey?

Not so fast. You'll have to answer a few questions first — political questions, that is.

When you reach the front of the queue at the Department of Home Affairs you'll be handed 20-odd pages of forms, the first of which is entitled "Republic of South Africa Application for a Permanent Residence Permit". Question 4 (h) reads "Have you or any of the persons concerned ever belonged to the Communist Party or sympathised with or supported any communistically orientated (sic) or doctrine?"

Nothing wrong with that, you think (after all, the Americans asked the same question — albeit rather better phrased — for 24 years after they unbanned their Communist Party).

So you give them the No they want and move on to the "Preliminary Immigration Questionnaire/Curriculum Vitae" form, where section F ("Social and Political Attitudes"), question 2, asks "What are your views on the policies of the present South African government?"

And when you've negotiated your way round that one, try question F 3 "What are your views on the following political systems



capitalism, communism, democracy, socialism?" (a range of options is offered from "strongly support" to "strongly reject")

When you've decided which answer will be viewed most favourably you'll have to decide how to answer question G 1 "Would you be prepared to undergo a security clearance before being employed in South Africa?"

Next comes "Supplementary Immigration Questionnaire — Republic of South Africa". Among other political questions it asks "Have you ever been in contact with, or been approached by security/police or intelligence personnel during a school years b university/college education c military service d work environment (sic) e application for a passport?"

If the answer is Yes (and you've worked out how it's possible to get approached "during an environment"), you better be sure it's the right yes. Presumably a "positive" approach (ie recruitment) could make your life easier, while a "negative" approach (ie detention) could have different consequences.

When you've made your way through all these, and decided on things like "Denomination of your church" (this is not an optional question), you'd better return to your initial assumption that you're of sound mind and

body

Your doctor will have to sign a form saying that, among other things, you are "not mentally disordered* or physically defective in any way". And that little asterisk refers your physician to this definition "Mentally disordered includes the following: All psychoses, neuroses, personality disorders, behaviour disturbances of childhood, all forms of mental retardation, epilepsy and all other forms of degeneration of the central nervous system" (and if you're not neurotic by this stage then you must be their kind of guy).

Asked why all these political questions are still being asked three years after the unbanning of the banned, and which answers are the politically correct ones, the Department of Home Affairs said that since February 2 1990, "none of the aspects touched on in your inquiry have any relevance, nor are the replies to such questions taken into account in regard to the processing of applications for permanent residence."

Why, then, are they still being asked? "The forms are in the process of being suitably amended in respect of various aspects. It is, however, a lengthy process and for the time being offices locally and abroad are still using the existing forms."

Star 9/2/93

Action on aliens

CAPE TOWN — There had been an increase in the number of agents and corrupt practices dealing with applications for permanent residence in South Africa, Minister of Home Affairs Louis Pienaar announced yesterday.

Introducing the second-reading debate on the Aliens Control Amendment Bill, Pienaar said provision had to be made for regulating agents' activities

Paul Bergman (NP Southern Free State) said the Bill created the opportunity for better control of aliens — Sapa (236)

Jobless artist returns to US

Southern 10/2/93

■ Promoter promised him a licensing deal but never came back:

(236)

(235)

(234)

By Elliot Makhaya

MODISE Molefe left South Africa in 1988 to study for a masters degree in theology.

While in the United States he became a musician and record producer, doing comparatively well

When talk of a "new" South Africa reached his ears, he was excited. Like most artists who were abroad, he packed his bags last August and headed back home to Boipatong in the Vaal Complex.

Hardly four months later, Molefe has again packed his bags — to go back to the United States.

Why?

Music career

"I came back home to settle but could not strike a job with all my degrees and a music career behind me. It is frustrating and makes you hopping mad. I am going to settle in the United States and make it my home away from home, unless something dramatic happens," said Molefe at the Jan Smuts Airport in Johannesburg before his departure for New York.

Molefe has Masters degrees in Ethics and Community Development. His wife Titi has a sociology degree "The minute I land in the United States I know I have a job I am going to have shows at the Apollo Theatre as an opening act to Michael Elias," he said.

Although not so well-known in South Africa, Elias is a renowned jazz guitarist in the United States.

Molefe said he was not bitter but he had been disappointed by a record company's executives here who made empty promises to him.

Licensing deal

"One leading artist promised me a licensing deal. He never came back to me"

Molefe said he initially left South Africa on a theology mission but got into music by accident. "We were on a pilgrimage to the United States. Our leader had a mission to renovate a retreat centre in Mississippi and to raise funds. I told him I could not donate cash but that I would record an album with royalties going to the mission," he said

Molefe said he recorded the album using highly skilled professional musicians in the United States. Coyote, Stumela's lead singer, worked on the LP's melodies.

"This was a grand entry into the music scene. Now I came back to make a contribution to my own people"

Picking the best places to retire to

SITime (B455) 14/2/93. (236)

AN INCREASING number of South Africans intend retiring overseas to improve their quality of life.

The Prescon Group has produced a 197-page report on suitable destinations for retirees, including Britain, Australia, New Zealand, America, Canada, Ireland, Portugal, Spain and South American countries.

Malta is recommended as extremely suitable for South Africans, who are more than welcome. English is widely spoken, the climate and living costs are similar to SA, health care is free or cheap, financial requirements can easily be met, taxes are low, it is politically stable and the people are friendly.

Quality

The report describes Australia as having a lifestyle similar to SA, New Zealand as being safe and friendly, America having something for everyone, Canada as being great — if you get right of entry Costa Rica is affordable and sunny and Uruguay has an excellent quality of life.

The report suggests that Britain is probably the first

By DON ROBERTSON

choice of most retired couples "if you are allowed in" British immigration laws are among the toughest in the world. Even British passport holders are not guaranteed permanent residence.

Physical security is substantially better than in SA, although the weather is "shocking". Health care is generally free and the tax rate and the cost of living is lower.

The report suggests a monthly income a retired couple would need, provided accommodation and a car have been bought for cash.

These range sharply from country to country. In Italy, an income of R5 400 would be needed each month, while in Australia it would be R3 500. A move to Britain would require R4 700 and R4 200 in America.

Income in France and Ireland would be R5 000, while the cheapest is the Philippines at R1 500.

Factors such as personal and financial safety and the likelihood that health care costs will continue to increase in SA are matters which are

foremost in the minds of retirees looking to emigrate.

What must be considered are factors such as the price and suitability of accommodation, climate, opportunities for part-time work, proximity of friends and relatives, tax rates and, most important, acceptance.

Prescon says that most countries allow parents as permanent residents if their children are legally established. Prescon also advises on health care costs, which will become more important as people get older.

Expensive

Exchange control requirements are fully reported. A settling-in allowance of R200 000 per couple for the purchase of a home and an annual R17 000 a year for each person is ample in most cases, says the report, although perhaps not Britain, where houses are more expensive.

Additional income of R300 000 left in SA can be repatriated at the commercial rand rate, with more at the financial rand rate with Reserve Bank permission.

The report also offers information on insurance and retirement annuity policies, which investments to consider for optimum growth and even advice on furniture removal, but it warns that all this could take many months or even years to resolve.

DEEPER IN DEBT

MORE than 1 200 000 summonses were issued during 1992, half of which will end up in court, says

Business Times Reporter

R70 million investment delayed by red tape

236
S/Times in 14/2/93
Cape metro

BUREAURACY — ranging from the non-issuing of visas to tardiness with deregulation — is holding up joint projects worth about R70 million planned by a local organisation and Chinese businessmen

A R21 million housing development is being delayed though problems with visas for potential buyers and a multiple-entry visa for the Chinese principal, said Cape Town restaurateur Mr Peter Chan, who is a director of NCM SA

One possible reason for the difficulties over visas for potential home buyers and immigrants was a scandal last year involving Chinese who were offered jobs in South Africa and on arrival dumped in a Johannesburg block of flats with no jobs, no money and a 31-day visa

"The situation with the people we are dealing with is very different," Mr Chan says "They are businessmen and have funds and a serious desire to live and establish businesses and industries in South Africa"

The unnamed mainland Chinese principal is prepared to put up 10 million US dollars in cash as a sign of good faith, which would allow at least 100 people to immigrate under the government's minimum regulations for immigrating families to have at least R250 000

Giants

The families would be coming out to live in a 888-home project planned for Durbanville R21 million has already gone into the project and show houses are being built in China and Hong Kong

The visa problem is also holding up a luxury development of about 150 houses in Hout Bay

A Department of Home Affairs official in Pretoria said this week the department did not comment on cases where visas were refused and said people wanting to come here from China or Hong Kong would normally apply for visas from South African representatives in those countries.

Mr Chan says the slow

By LEW ELIAS

pace of deregulation by the government and the stranglehold on the economy by the corporate giants was also having an effect on businessmen wanting to set up here

"Horrible duties are imposed on goods that can be imported far more cheaply than what they are being manufactured for in South Africa.

"The building industry particularly can benefit from a true open free-trade policy as many items used in construction, of the same quality, can be imported here for a lot less," Mr Chan says.

"Many of the people who would be interested in settling here would be starting labour-intensive factories similar to operations they run in China but because of the bureaucracy there is not much open to them apart from importing materials and assembling the products, like motor cycles or sewing machines, here

"We have battled to get visas for visitors. Cape Town says we must apply to Pretoria and Pretoria says we must apply in Beijing — who in turn tell us to apply in Pretoria," Mr Chan added.

Zimbabwe 'border jumpers' increasing

HARARE — Up to 400 illegal Zimbabwean immigrants in SA are repatriated on some days at Beitbridge as economic hardship increases in their home country

"I see no reason to live here when there are jobs a few kilometres away," an illegal immigrant told a Harare Herald reporter yesterday after police had disclosed an average 200 "border jumpers" were being deported daily by the SAP

Police in Beitbridge said there had been an alarming increase, and predicted the highest number of "economic refugees"

~~200~~ MICHAEL HARTNACK ~~309~~

would cross this year ~~242~~ ~~363~~

The Herald blamed the exodus on the drought and President Robert Mugabe's economic structural adjustment programme, which brought inflation to more than 44% on official figures. (236)

The Herald said secondary schools in the Beitbridge area had recorded steep falls in enrolment because most students had crossed the border to work on SA farms as general labourers B/DAM 11/2/93.

SALE OF BUSINESS

Illegal aliens' numbers increasing rapidly

1 PEOPLE are flooding into SA illegally
2 from neighbouring countries and authori-
3 ties estimate about 6 000 Mozambicans,
4 Zimbabweans, Batswana and Swazis are
5 being repatriated monthly

6 Economists speculate that more than
7 500 000 illegal aliens are in SA and are
8 contributing to the very high unemploy-
9 ment situation

10 The Home Affairs Department was un-
11 able to give statistics of the number of
12 illegal aliens sent back last year, but a
13 spokesman said more than 60 000 were
14 repatriated in 1991

STEPHANE BOTHMA

SAP and Home Affairs sources said the
influx of aliens had increased in the past
year, and estimated that about 6 000 were
being arrested and sent home each month,
mainly to Mozambique and Zimbabwe

An average of 200 people were being
returned to Zimbabwe every day. Some-
times the figure was as high as 400 a day,
police said

SAP police liaison officer W/O Andy
Pieke said the main problem with illegal
aliens was not their involvement in crime,

236 but the fact that they took work away from
SA citizens

Because they were eager to find employ-
ment, the "economic refugees" were often
taken advantage of by employers who paid
very low wages, he said

He said they were employed mainly in
the building and restaurant industries

"By employing an illegal alien, employ-
ers do not have the burden of paying unem-
ployment benefits, medical aid and pen-
sion funds," Pieke said

He said the SAP's alien control unit,

To Page 2

Aliens

810A7 15/2/93
working closely with immigration offi-
cials, operated in the main on information
supplied by the public in order to arrest,
detain and repatriate aliens

"They are extremely easily identifiable
because they speak a different language"

If police press charges, the penalties for
offenders include a fine of R4 000 or 12
months imprisonment for illegal aliens
and R20 000 or five years imprisonment for
those aiding and abetting them

An agreement was reached recently be-
tween SA and Zimbabwe which stream-
lines the return of aliens. It allows South

236 From Page 1
African authorities at Messina to hand
border jumpers directly to Zimbabwean
authorities at Beitbridge

However, escorting aliens to border
posts and handing them to officials does
not always solve the problem

"As soon as they have been dropped off
across the border in their countries, they
return to SA. It is a continuing problem,"
the police said

Refugee camps set up on the SA side of
the Mozambique border house many thou-
sands of refugees

Proposals dashed

Chinatown

(236) ARG 16/2/93

Boesak labels luxury houses for immigrants a 'group area'

ROGER FRIEDMAN
Staff Reporter

AFRICAN National Congress Western Cape chairman Dr Allan Boesak has slammed proposals for exclusive "Chinatowns" in Durbanville and Hout Bay, while local authorities claim to know nothing of the plans

Sea Point restaurateur Mr Peter Chan is co-ordinating the project through his company, Chinese Business Centre, in collaboration with Chinese businessmen

The plan entail 888 houses being built on 100 hectares in Durbanville at prices ranging between R260 000 and R450 000, and a further 144 "more luxurious" houses on 71 hectares in Hout Bay

The intention was to set up self-contained Chinese communities with their own shops, schools, clinics and recreational areas

The development was to be financed by an international group based in China, Mr Chan said

He said he wanted to "keep our investment low profile and when everything is ready we will talk to The Argus"

He said many potential immigrants were "still hesitating to come — they might wish to wait for the outcome of the election"

The development plan was still in its infancy, but immigrants from mainland China and Hong Kong were expected to invest.

Defending exclusive Chinese enclaves, Mr Chan said "Some of the immigrants are unable



ANC Western Cape chairman Dr Allan Boesak

to speak English and it is therefore better to keep them together"

This arrangement was only necessary for one generation, the next would be totally integrated, he said

However, Durbanville town engineer Mr Maurice Pollet said the municipality was baffled by reports on the development. Nobody knew anything about it, he said

After discussing it with his staff, Mr Pollet said the only land available for a project of this size fell outside the Durbanville municipal boundary

"We certainly have not considered a Chinatown at all, it's all a bit strange to us," he said

A spokesman for the Western Cape Regional Services Council, the Hout Bay local authority, said nobody knew anything about the project besides what had been read in newspapers

Dr Boesak termed Mr Chan's scheme "strangely inopportune", particularly if the land in question belonged to the State and was therefore a public asset

The ANC had called for a moratorium on the sale of State land last year "because our priority in terms of land must be the redressing of imbalances created by apartheid", Dr Boesak said

"Another particularly worrying aspect of the proposal is that it appears to revisit the very evil we have fought for so long and hard to abolish in South Africa — group areas," Dr Boesak said

"While we are obviously happy to welcome immigrants who wish to settle in Cape Town, we fail to understand why they should be granted exclusive status at a time when our urgent need is for unity and not division of Cape Town's many cultural groupings"

SA National Civic Organisation Western Cape vice-chairman John Neels said "We do not want a repetition of anything to remind the people of the Group Areas Act, even if it is not backed by law

"In Hout Bay there is enormous competition for land by those who were disempowered by apartheid

"Responsibility should be to the people of Cape Town, to those who have been deprived of land. We cannot allow pockets of land to be set aside for ethnic purposes," he said

"We have a desperate housing need in this country and we can't condone land being set aside exclusively for Chinese occupation"

WP Chinese residents slam Chinatown idea

ROGER FRIEDMAN
Staff Reporter

(236)

ARG 18/2/93

THE Western Province Chinese Association has thrown its weight behind ANC Western Cape chairman Dr Allan Boesak's condemnation of two proposed Chinese group areas in Cape Town.

Sea Point restaurateur Mr Peter Chan is co-ordinating the proposed developments in Hout Bay and Durbanville in collaboration with a consortium of mainland Chinese businessmen

Mr Chan proposes to build more than 1 000 houses in self-contained Chinese communities with their own shops, schools, clinics and recreational areas

Dr Boesak slammed the proposal as an attempt to perpetuate the Group Areas Act

Mr Patrick Chong, chairman of the Western Province Chinese Association, echoed Mr Boesak's statements saying "Throughout the years of apartheid we have fought, and won, against the establishment of a Chinese group area in the Western Cape"

The association represented about 400 adult Chinese from a total of 600 resident in Cape Town, Mr Chong said



Dr Boesak

"Any proposed plan to establish an exclusive Chinese area will not be encouraged or have the support of the members of the association," he said

Throughout South Africa Chinese were displaced in terms of the Group Areas Act, an embarrassment Mr Chong said he did not wish anyone else to have to suffer

"Mr Chan is relatively new to South Africa and does not necessarily understand our history in the country," Mr Chong said.

Mr Chong has invited Mr Chan to discuss the matter

Rhodesian-born lose return right

236
By Robin Drew
Star Africa Service

HARARE — The thousands of ex-Rhodesians who flocked to South Africa when black rule came to Zimbabwe have no automatic right to return, even if they were born in Zimbabwe

This is the effect of a landmark judgment by the Supreme Court which ruled in favour of an appeal by the Ministry of Home Affairs against a High Court decision that immigration officers had to allow those who were born in Zimbabwe to return and work even if they had lost their citizenship

Three judges — Mr Justice

Manyarara, Mr Justice Korsah and Mr Justice Ebrahim — ruled that non-citizens who lost their domicile could not claim any right to live and work in Zimbabwe

Non-citizens were aliens in this case and had no right in common or international law to enter the state except with express permission.

During the High Court hearings, immigration officers said many former Rhodesians who had gone to South Africa wanted to return

Zimbabwe abolished dual citizenship in 1985

The Supreme Court was giving judgment in a test case involving Terence O'Hara, who was born in Rhodesia in 1958 but who lost his Zimbabwean

citizenship when he opted to keep British nationality.

He emigrated to South Africa in 1987 but when he returned in 1991, he was told he needed a temporary employment permit.

The three judges found that Parliament had given the Minister of Home Affairs wide discretion to determine the conditions on which former residents of Zimbabwe who had lost their domicile might return.

An immigration officer had power to refuse admission to an alien, to allow him to enter for a limited period or to impose other conditions.

It ruled that O'Hara was not a "returning resident" as he had lost his domicile in Zimbabwe. It ruled that an alien was a "person who is not a Zimbabwean citizen".

STAR 18/ 19/2/93

Sannieshof Hospital	39,90%
Sybrand van Niekerk Hospital, Carltonville	59,80%
South-Rand Hospital, Johannesburg	44,50%
Tara H Moross Centre, Johannesburg	92,90%
Van Velden Memorial Hospital, Tzaneen	43,80%
Ventersdorp Hospital	67,50%
Vereening Hospital	50,90%
Far East-Rand Hospital, Springs	52,80%
Voortrekker Hospital, Potgietersrus	40,30%
Warmbad Hospital	47,50%
Waterval-Boven Hospital	82,90%
Witrand Care and Rehabilitation Centre, Potchestroom	95,50%
Willem Cruywagen Hospital, Germiston	54,30%

Building of housing units

11 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Housing and Works

Whether his Department intends building any housing units in the Republic in 1993, if not, why not, if so, (a) in which centres will they be built and (b) how many units will be built in each of these centres? B153E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING AND WORKS

Yes, the Department of Local Government, Housing and Works has approved projects for the erection of housing units in 1993 in the regions as listed below in respect of local authorities and welfare organisations

(a)	
Northern Transvaal	901
Southern Transvaal	1 170
Natal	579
Eastern Cape	313
Western Cape	964
Northern Cape	24
Orange Free State	227

State subsidies on bus fares for school pupils

12 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture †

- (1) Whether his Department announced at any time that State subsidies on bus fares for school pupils would be phased out over a period of seven years, if so, when,
- (2) whether this policy has been changed since, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details,
- (3) what are the costs in bus fares in respect of school pupils for the various distance categories in 1992 and 1993, respectively? B192E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

- (1) No, but the South African Schoolbus Contractors Association was informed,
- (2) yes, the Minister's Council approved on 16 April 1991 that the full contribution by parents for the transport of pupils, organised by the Department of Education and Culture (House of Assembly), would be phased in over a period of three years and that parents would have a choice of either paying a larger amount or making alternative transport arrangements for the pupils,
- (3) costs of pupil transport per contract school bus in respect of existing state contracts only

Distance	Costs per term	Costs per term
km	1992	1993
0 - 3	R92,50	R192,50
4 - 10	R97,50	R206,25
11 - 20	R108,75	R233,75
21 - 30	R122,50	R266,25
31 - 40	R135,00	R300,00
41 +	R142,50	R317,50

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

point out that he has not given us the names of the two persons involved. Will he please provide the House with those two names?

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, for the very reason that the hon member has refrained from providing those names, I think that it is equally inappropriate for me to provide those names, since these people have, as yet, not been charged as such and convicted. I think it is inappropriate that, since we are dealing with the dispensation of justice in a foreign country, we should provide these names at this point.

*1 Mr L T LANDERS asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether the Republic of South Africa and the Republic of Transkei have entered into an extradition treaty, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details,

- (2) whether a request has been received from the Republic of Transkei for the extradition of two persons, whose names have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, (a) when was the request received and (b) what are the names of these two persons,

- (3) whether the request has been or will be acceded to, if not, why not,
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter? C3E

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) Yes. An extradition treaty was entered into between the Republic of South Africa and Republic of Transkei on 19 June 1987 as promulgated by Proclamation No 99 of 19 June 1987 (*Government Gazette No 10778*)
- (2) Yes
 - (a) 16 May 1991
 - (b) In respect of the two persons whose names have been supplied
- (3) The request, as well as a possible amendment to the Extradition Act, 1962, are still under consideration
- (4) A statement is not necessary

Mr L T LANDERS Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I want to

mentioned their names, since he has now seen fit to use these names in the context in which he has used them, I think it is still my privilege to decide whether I am going to divulge the charges, since such charges have either not been proven in a court of law, or the persons in question have not been convicted. I am not going to continue with a situation in which such people are discussed in public as though they have been convicted.

The hon member said that I suggested that a certain period should expire before such a question is put. No, I am not saying that at all. I am saying that there is a perfectly valid reason why such a consideration has not been finalised yet. Such a consideration could be that these people are not in the country. I think the hon member's question implies that I am saying that they are not in the country, while he is saying that they are. If that is his position, then he is welcome to let us have the time, the place, etc.

Furthermore, I think that it should also be noted that I said that what is under consideration is perhaps an amendment to the Extradition Act. What would come into play then would be whether the papers were in order or not. There are various factors which could delay such a consideration.

Mr L T LANDERS Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, he says it could be that these gentlemen are not in the country. I must assume that hon the Minister is referring to the Republic of South Africa *per se* and not including the TBVC states. I say this because it is common knowledge that one of the gentlemen I referred to has been in the Republic of Bophuthatswana, for example. Yet no effort was made by the authorities of the RSA Government to apprehend the gentleman and to extradite him to the Republic of Trans-

kei. The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I have been waiting for the hon member to put his foot into this trap. He is now saying that we have jurisdiction over the Republic of Bophuthatswana. That is obviously his position. He cannot counter this. That is the inevitable conclusion I must draw. He maintained that the Republic of Bophuthatswana was not an independent country. Yet he has come here to question me on the matter of extradition as though Transkei were such an independent country. In other words, he is contradicting himself completely. I have

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

been waiting for him to put his foot into that trap. I think that that now really finalises this debate.

Mr L T LANDERS Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply. The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! That is now the fifth and last question I shall be allowing. The hon member for Durban Suburbs may proceed.

Mr L T LANDERS Mr Chairman, I want to ask the hon the Minister if he is aware of the fact that it was reported in *The Citizen* of this morning that one Lucky Malaza was arrested in Soweto and taken from there to Bophuthatswana to face charges of bank robbery, etc. Perhaps the hon the Minister can explain to this House why it is possible to arrest Lucky Malaza in the Republic of South Africa.

An HON MEMBER Without delay

Mr L T LANDERS without delay

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I hasten to reply. I will not explain it. I will give the hon member a lecture. He has obviously not been associated with the Joint Committee on Justice for some time. Hence he does not understand the position. It is quite clear that we have an extradition agreement between Bophuthatswana and the RSA. There is an extradition agreement between the Republic and Bophuthatswana. Obviously those papers, or the request, were in order. Furthermore, Lucky Malaza was in the Republic. In other words, it was possible to give effect to such a request or arrangement. We have no authority over people living in Bophuthatswana. Equally we have no authority over people living in Namibia, even though we had such authority there before. The hon member can surely not argue that we should go to Namibia, arrest someone there and then extradite him to Britain, for example. If that is his position, it is ludicrous.

Certain person: deportation

*2 Mr L T LANDERS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, was deported from the Republic on or about 23 July 1992, if so, (a) what is this

person's name and (b) why was he (i) deported from and (ii) allowed to enter the Republic.

(2) whether criminal charges in respect of alleged criminal activities were brought against this person during his stay in the Republic, if so, what charges,

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? C5E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) The person concerned was not removed from the Republic. He however left the Republic on 17 July 1992 after he had been formally declared a prohibited person on 10 July 1992 and instructed in writing to leave the Republic by 24 00 on 17 July 1992.

(a) Bruce Anderson, alias John Whyte

(b) (i) As already indicated he was instructed to leave the Republic owing to the fact that he had been declared a prohibited person. The aforesaid formal steps were taken because his application for the extension of the validity of his work permit that expired on 28 February 1992, had been refused.

(ii) Mr Anderson entered the Republic on a temporary residence permit for business purposes on 27 July 1983.

(2) The Department of Home Affairs has no information which suggests that criminal charges in the Republic were brought against Mr Anderson during his stay here. For the honourable member's information however it may be mentioned that particulars of alleged criminal activities abroad were received during February 1988. Mr Anderson had however left the country on 8 August 1988 before he could be confronted with that information. It was later established that he entered the RSA again afterwards under the name "John Whyte" and that he manipulated his continued stay here by way of using false names, fictitious addresses, fictitious work particulars and unauthorised exceeding of residence permits.

(3) No

Mr L T LANDERS Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I want to ask him whether the Department of Home Affairs declared Bruce Anderson a forbidden person because of the false information he supplied to the Department?

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I thought that I had been explicit. I said that the decision had been taken because he had failed to renew his temporary residence permit. That was not granted, and therefore he became a person who was not wanted in the Republic of South Africa.

Mr L T LANDERS Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, is it true, as has been alleged—and I am not saying that it is so—that Bruce Anderson signed an affidavit in which he said that he had supplied arms to the Inkatha Freedom Party?

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I have no knowledge of such an affidavit, and I do think that it is irrelevant to the question which has been asked.

Food parcel distribution

*3 Mr J C OOSTHUIZEN asked the Minister of National Health

Whether her Department recently made food parcels available to members of Parliament for distribution among the needy, if so, (a) to which members, (b) on how many occasions, (c) in which cases were there no welfare organizations that could have undertaken this distribution and (d) what was the total cost thereof to her Department? C13E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE (for the Minister of National Health)

No

Own Affairs

Farm school teachers: transport subsidies

*1 Mr C I NASSON asked the Minister of Education and Culture

- (1) Whether transport subsidies payable to teachers teaching at farm schools but residing elsewhere were abolished on or about 31 December 1992, if so, (a)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SA Jews 'fear black rule'

(235) ET 24/2-193
JERUSALEM. — The majority of South Africa's 80 000 Jews fear black rule and want to leave, the leader of the country's Zionist Federation told the immigration committee of Israel's parliament

Mr Sidney Shapira said insecurity and impending black rule had pushed Jews to consider emigration, but South African Jews looked mainly to Australia and Canada, not Israel.

"They think of Israel as a military

state involved in a perpetual war and dependent on donations to absorb the immigrants who come here," Mr Shapira said.

Committee chairman Mr Emmanuel Zisman urged the government to work to attract Jews from South Africa with for example easy mortgage facilities

Three hundred Jews emigrated to Israel from South Africa in 1992, twice as many as the previous year — Sapa-AFP

House of Assembly

House of Assembly

House of Assembly

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

INTERPELLATIONS

The sign * indicates a translation... indicates the original language

General Affairs

Oriental immigrants

*1 Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs... How many Oriental immigrants (a) entered the Republic legally and (b) is it estimated entered the Republic illegally during the period 1 January 1991 up to and including 31 December 1992?

B203E INT

*The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS Mr Speaker, the hon member Mr H D K van der Merwe asked me how many Oriental immigrants entered the Republic legally and were estimated to have done so illegally during the period 1 January 1991 up to and including 31 December 1992

I can give him the following statistics Of course these are only in respect of legal immigrants During 1991, 236 came from Hong Kong, 507 from India, 66 from Pakistan and 1 959 from the Republic of China, that is, from Taiwan As a matter of interest I could just mention that for the same period we received 5 767 immigrants from Europe

*Mr C J W BADENHORST And one from the Middle East'

*The MINISTER Unfortunately there are no figures available up to the end of 1992, but only until October A total of 589 came from Hong Kong, 222 from India, 71 from Pakistan and 917 from the Republic of China The immigrants from Europe numbered 2 964

The figures for immigrants from the Peoples Republic of China, the mainland, are not given separately, because those applications are processed in Hong Kong and therefore fall under those of Hong Kong

It stands to reason that it is not possible to determine how many persons entered the country illegally, because they arrive in ways over which one has no control However, we are aware of certain allegations which are being made in the press The figures which are mentioned in the press range between 2 500 and 8 000, but we have no definite figure for that What does happen is that these persons enter the country with visas which are issued to them They then forfeit their rights in terms of those visas and simply remain behind

As a result of that steps were taken to tighten up the visa requirements for persons from the Far East, especially those who come through Hong Kong Last year in December I was personally involved in a meeting in Hong Kong during which we discussed these steps [Time expired]

*Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, the CP has warned South Africa on innumerable occasions about the dangerous collapse of order in our society The Government is losing control over all facets of our society, also those with regard to the influx of aliens, whether by way of immigration or otherwise

I want to quote to the hon the Minister what was broadcasted last Saturday evening in a South African television news broadcast

South Africa is increasingly becoming a target for Hong Kong-based and other Chinese crime syndicates, as they attempt to establish themselves worldwide in anticipation of their territory's takeover by mainland China in four years' time and, as is the case elsewhere, South African authorities are finding it difficult to cope with the surge of violent crime this has brought

The report reads further

They invariably obtain firearms With large amounts of cash at their disposal they have also brought corruption

That is what the 'orte report has to say In The Citizen the following appeared last Monday

South Africa has become one of the most violent countries in the world, with a murder rate about 10 times higher than that of the United States Shocked experts say there is a complete breakdown of law and order in

South Africa and that the country is slowly sliding into anarchy

In England there are special sections of the police in the principal cities which note the influx of people from the East and thereafter carefully monitor their activities in the country

And in South Africa, with reference to this-hon Minister as well, the hon the State President is reshuffling his Cabinet That is all one sees The hon the Minister is the third Minister of Home Affairs since the hon the State President sold our birthright in the speech he made on 2 February 1990 In the meantime, instead of governing the country and looking after the citizens of the state, the hon the State President occupies himself with clandestine bush conferences which [Time expired]

*Miss M SMUTS Mr Speaker, the ratio between the figure for legal immigrants which the hon the Minister gave us today and the alleged figure for illegal immigrants says only one thing, namely that the system does not work For this reason we supported the Aliens Control Amendment Bill two weeks ago

However, we are still awaiting a reply to questions I put during the debate, namely what regulations the hon the Minister was envisaging in order to clamp down on the agencies who exploit Oriental immigrants, and what became of last year's investigation regarding officials of the department who were possibly involved I refer to my question during the debate and also to a question on the Question Paper

At a time when it is clear that something is rotten in the state of Denmark, and there is a climate of corruption in the state of South Africa, it is important that the Department of Home Affairs should demonstrate that it is capable of clean administration or of cleaning up, otherwise—this is serious—its possible role in the forthcoming election will come into dispute Immigration may fall under a separate section, but we are talking of the same department

The hon the Minister also owes us other replies Representatives of the Chinese who were exploited by agencies, have been waiting for two and a half months for a reply from the hon the Minister on their representations They want illegal immigrants to be allowed to establish an association in order to co-operate with

the department and to try to regulate the situation without being arrested They want to assist in obtaining the addresses of these people in order to stop the influx, because the influx continues They also want to assist in apprehending criminals and to help in the deportation of illegal aliens who have not obtained work, even if it is possible that they will end up in prison in China, but then they also want to negotiate on the matter of residence for those who have found work

The magnitude and in some cases the tragedy of the situation at least demands consideration of such a solution, especially in view of the poor treatment which some of these people are alleged to have received I would say that they at least deserve an answer The guideline for an immigrant still remains a person who will be an asset to our country and, in economic terms, especially someone who can create work, perhaps deserves consideration for residence

*The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS Mr Speaker, in reply to what the hon member said, I just want to say that we came forward with a piece of legislation which was piloted through Parliament I thank hon members for their support It will enable the department to promulgate regulations I have not received the regulations yet, so I cannot at this stage reply to the hon member for Groote Schuur The regulations are being drawn up With regard to the other question which the hon member put, we shall reply to it when we come to the questions on the Question Paper

The source of illegal immigration is apparently people who contravene their visa conditions and then remain behind Everything possible is being done in co-operation with the SA Police—I can assure hon members that in this regard we have the full co-operation of the SA Police—to trace these people and to deport them I just want to mention that last month 18 illegal immigrants from the Peoples Republic of China were deported to Hong Kong Therefore we are attending to this matter

*Mr L F STOFBERG Mr Speaker, a short while ago we pointed out to the hon the Minister that he had no idea how many people were streaming into this country from Black Africa Now it seems that the hon the Minister does not know how many people, Chinese and so on, are streaming into South Africa from the Far East He does not know and he cannot prevent it All

he can do is to stand helplessly before us. In the meantime, on 17 February, *Die Burger* wrote half a page about the growing Chinese population in South Africa. They say they come as entrepreneurs. They are prosperous.

Recently the most expensive stand which has ever been sold in Bloemfontein, was sold to a Chinese person. They do not marry Blacks or live in Black communities, because they come as employers, as bosses. They are prosperous almost immediately. That is why we want to warn the Government here this afternoon that it must expect objection from ANC circles with regard to these immigrants from the East soon. They immediately end up in an elite situation here. They do not come as labourers, and they will soon be labelled as racists, but this time as Yellow racists, because with their arrival they immediately control and dominate the Black people in this country. The danger which this situation holds for South Africa as a whole, the fact that it has a disruptive effect, seems apparent from what is reported in the *Cape Times* today concerning that century-old, I almost want to say shrewd, very clever community, namely the Jewish community.

*Mr SPEAKER Order! The hon members time

*Mr L F STOFBERG The report reads (236) The majority of South Africa's 80 000 Jews fear Black rule and want to leave the country

*Mr SPEAKER Order! The hon member's time expired a long time ago. The hon member must listen when the Chair speaks

Mr R V CARLISLE You are a racist! You are an anti-Semite! [Interjections]

*Mr SPEAKER Order! The hon member for Wynberg must control himself. The hon member Mr H D K van der Merwe may proceed

*Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, I want to remind the hon the Minister [Interjections] Mr Speaker, I only have a minute left

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*Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE The hon the Minister is referring to good police and officials. Does he know that the Police of South Africa

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

are swamped trying to bring about the necessary order internally? The poor policemen and officials, who are already underpaid and overworked, are no longer able to bear this intolerable burden which this Government places on them and on South Africa

If I look at the Government's record, I see that the late Al Capone would have enjoyed a good life in South Africa today. The public does not want to hear. The peoples of South Africa will still experience the kind of government they have placed in power here. If the hon the State President would just hold a bush conference one day and look how things are going in South Africa today, he would see that he no longer has any control over the citizens who live here, or over those who enter or depart. [Time expired]

*The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS Mr Speaker, I shall be the first one to agree with the hon member Mr H D K van der Merwe that the Police have a tremendous and enormous task to perform in South Africa, and they do so with great skill. However, I can give him the assurance that in spite of their enormous task, they are also prepared to listen to the requests of the Department of Home Affairs to identify these illegal immigrants and to detain them, so that we can take the necessary steps to deport them

This takes place on a regular basis, whether we are talking about Oriental immigrants or Mozambicans who cross the border. Last year we relocated 61 000 immigrants across the border. Consequently we have effective machinery

The hon member for Sasolburg—I hope he is listening to me—should know that hunger knows no bounds. If there is hunger in neighbouring countries, people will cross the border and one will not be able to stop it. Not even the lions of the Kruger National Park stop the Mozambicans who cross the Park on foot in order to find a livelihood in South Africa which they cannot find in Mozambique. We have already debated this matter and the situation will improve once there is peace in Mozambique and the people can be resettled there

I would also like to make the following point. The Chinese which the hon member is referring to also include the Chinese from the Republic of China, who make a very valuable contribution in this country as entrepreneurs who bring technology into the country and create job opportunities. We must not underestimate the

contribution which those Chinese make to South Africa

Debate concluded (236)

SABC: Board of Directors

2 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(1) Whether consideration has been given to the appointment of the new board of directors of the South African Broadcasting Corporation which is due to assume office on 1 April 1993, if not, why not, if so, what steps have been or are being taken to ensure that this board is appointed on merit and is broadly representative of the South African population,

(2) whether the proceedings in respect of the selection of the members of this board will be public, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details?

B206E INT

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS Mr Speaker, the hon member is aware of the fact that I have had discussions with a number of parties on the procedure to appoint a new board for the South African Broadcasting Corporation. In terms of the law as it stands, the hon the State President makes the appointment

In the past this was done unilaterally, in isolation by the Government without reference to other parties. This has created the perception that the members of the board are all Government supporters. This is of course not true, because one can identify quite a number of persons on the present board who support the DP or the ANC

At Codesa the composition of the SABC board was raised as a matter which required attention in the process of levelling the playing fields in the period leading up to the elections. Nothing in the Act prevents the hon the State President from being given advice on the appointment of this board. A procedure will therefore be followed whereby an advisory structure, committee, or whatever one wishes to call it, is set up in such a way that interested parties have access to such a structure or committee. That is a more transparent procedure

The appointment of such a structure and the persons who will serve on it are matters which

are receiving attention and which will hopefully be settled very shortly. It is anticipated that the recommendations for the nomination will be given to the hon the State President in good time for the reappointment of the board by 1 April 1993

In reply to the hon member's question I may therefore say yes, consideration has been given to the question of the appointment of the SABC Board by 1 April

The advisory board will be able to set its own procedures and criteria for appointment, but it would be well advised to consider the issues raised by the hon member, namely that members be appointed on merit and that they be broadly representative of the South African population. However, there may be other criteria as well. Allow me to mention a few. Here one is not dealing with a *numerus clausus*. They must not have a financial interest in broadcasting. [Time expired]

Mr P G SOAL Mr Speaker, the hon the Minister's reply has been very disappointing, because he has not given us any details. I am pleased that there is to be this panel. However, when the hon the Minister replies to this interpellation again, would he please give us some more details? When is it going to be appointed, when is it going to meet, how will it be structured and how will it conduct its affairs?

We in the DP have no doubt, and would urge the Government to accept, that the new board of the SABC must be appointed on merit and should reflect the broad sweep of the South African population. It is a matter of urgent public concern that the SABC board be constituted no later than 1 April 1993, and I am pleased to hear that the hon the Minister also believes in this. It is urgent because the SABC is in dire need of a thorough review of its management policies

We have to ensure that the national broadcaster is fair and open to all South Africans. We simply cannot go through the transitional period of the next 12 months, which will lead to an election in which all South Africans are to participate, with the SABC as it is currently constructed—reporting on and reflecting the national debate in its own particular style. South Africans believe that the national broadcaster is not impartial in its news-gathering and dissemination policy

The Campaign for Open Media, reporting on

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

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The Campaign for Open Media, reporting on

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

False residence permits: Two officials charged

Political Staff ⁽²³⁶⁾ 25/2/93

TWO Home Affairs officials have been charged with corruption, after false permanent residence permits were issued to Chinese immigrants.

Home Affairs Minister Mr Louis Pienaar said investigations had been completed in January with two officials being charged with corruption.

Misconduct proceedings had been brought against two other officials.

Forget about Perth and pack for Paraguay

BACK in the 80s, PFP was an acronym for Packing for Perth. In the 90s, it's taken on a new meaning — Packing for Paraguay.

A Johannesburg woman has launched a campaign to lure South Africans to the South American state, which she describes as "twice the size of the Transvaal, with a sub-tropical climate and lush vegetation".

Mrs Sybil Fleming, a former secretary, is urging people who feel that "changes taking place in South Africa are not for the better" to join her band of emigrants to a settlement in Paraguay.

Last year she arranged for some 90 families to settle there, and she is currently putting to-

By SHARON CHETTY

gether a second group to visit the landlocked central American country next month.

So far, only white South Africans have expressed interest in her scheme, Mrs Fleming said this week.

"There are no black people in Paraguay . . . the people who have contacted me are interested in leaving South Africa for several reasons. I'm helping them to make the move," said the 56-year-old grandmother.

Mrs Fleming's project to establish a South African settlement in Paraguay started in 1991 when she responded to an advertisement by a Welshman who ran a

similar programme. She has since run the scheme on behalf of her estate agent employer.

She has worked with two Paraguayan nationals to settle people in the northern part of the country.

However, neither she, nor her employer has visited the proposed South African "colony" they hope to establish close to a town called Corpus Christi which is 12km from the Brazilian border.

Paraguay, with a population of 4.5 million, is bounded by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil and Uruguay.

Mrs Fleming said apart from the agreeable climate, the attractions include the Paraguayan people's willingness to accept South Africans and lax exchange

control laws. It is also "politically stable with a low crime rate", she added.

Money can be moved in and out of Paraguay without much difficulty, she claims.

She is out to recruit mostly farmers, doctors, dentists and nurses.

An area, totalling 6262ha is available for South African occupation with farms comprising 50ha plus a residential site in Corpus Christi.

The land is owned by a private developer in Paraguay.

She cautions "Paraguay is a Third World country. If you are used to living in the plateau, you will adjust to the country more easily."

Sybil Fleming who has settled 90 SA families in Paraguay

metro

Immigrants brought to SA illegally

Court Reporter

236

A Chinese businessman living in Johannesburg was convicted in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday of unlawfully bringing 10 illegal immigrants into the country.

In his guilty plea explanation, Xie Yan (28) told the court that he knew he had not made the necessary arrangements when he brought the Chinese citizens into South Africa for a commission of between \$3 000 and \$5 000 (R9 000 and R15 000) per person.

The immigrants were first taken from Shanghai to Lesotho, then brought into South Africa between November 15 and December 29, last year.

After Yan had been found guilty on the charges, investigating officer Sergeant Andre Erasmus told the court that

the immigrants, who were only given transit South African visas, ended up stranded and without work.

"They could do nothing but sell watches on the streets," he said.

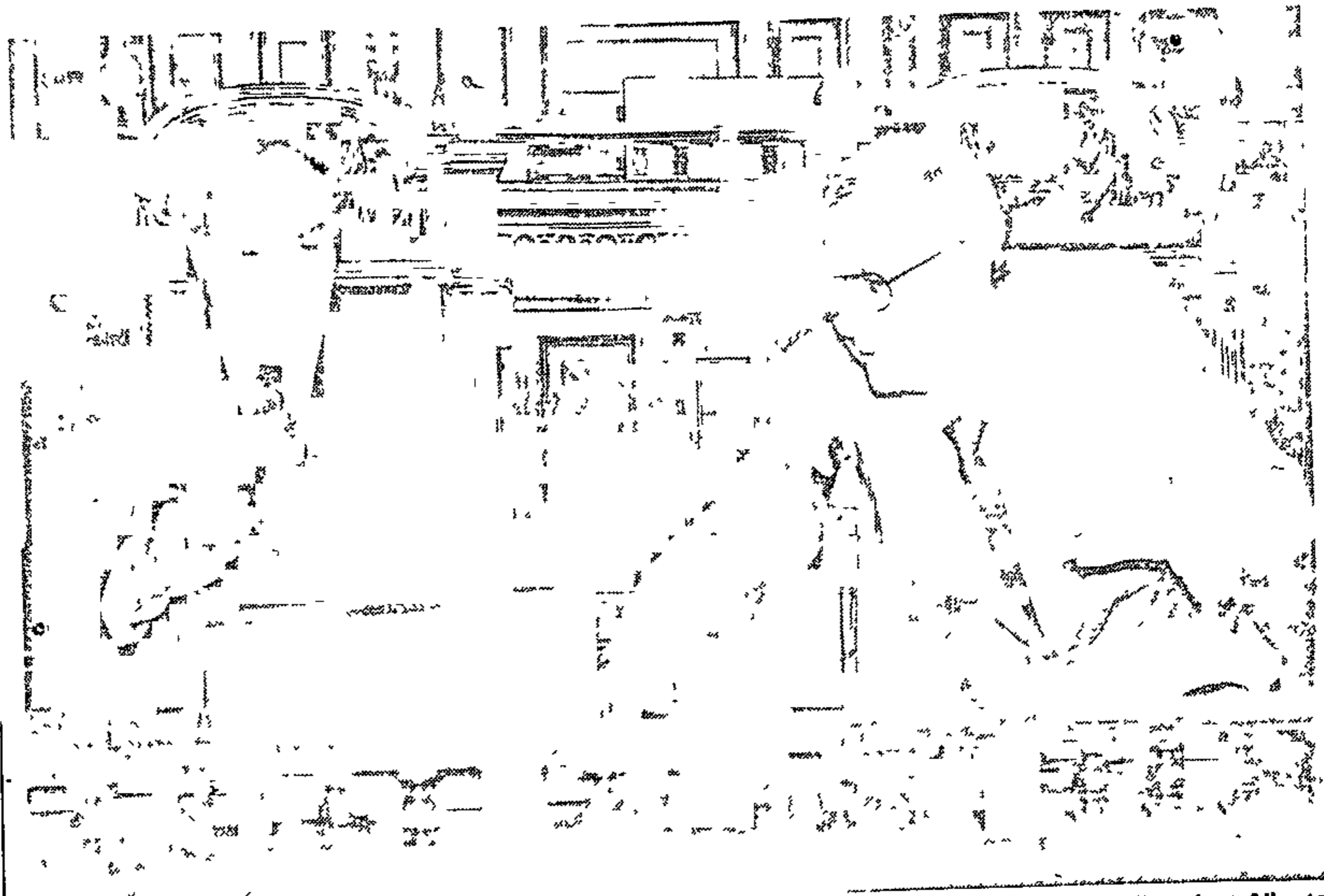
Erasmus said the immigrants' air tickets and passports were removed from them after their arrival in South Africa.

He said Yan himself was due for deportation, as his temporary visa had expired last December.

Yan's lawyer, F A Chester, said in mitigation of sentence that Yan had used most of the money earned through the scheme to help the immigrants find work and accommodation. He could only afford a fine of just over R5 000, Chester said.

The immigrants are due to be sent back to China tomorrow, Erasmus said.

Magistrate F Roets reserved sentence for tomorrow.



At a ceremony in Pretoria yesterday, Transvaal Administrator Danie Hough, right, shows Madeira's President Alberto Jardim where to sign the 'sister province' agreement between Madeira and the TPA
Picture BRIAN HENDLER

Madeiran president backs regionalism

ADRIAN HADLAND

PRETORIA — Democracy always followed the path of regionalism, Madeira President Alberto Jardim said yesterday

Speaking at the signing of a "sister-province" agreement between the autonomous regional government of Madeira and the Transvaal Provincial Administration, Jardim said several European countries had made use of regionalism with great success

"Regionalism is the best way for different people in a country to reach their goals"

Transvaal Administrator Danie Hough said the agreement was the third to have been signed between the TPA and a foreign regional government following those signed with Taiwan and Austria's Carinthia province

The agreement with Madeira allowed for the exchange of knowledge and programmes in the fields of health care, nature conservation, urban development and the performing arts

It undertook to ease the provision of relief aid in the case of natural disasters and encouraged cultural, educational and scientific development of South African and Madeiran nationals living in each other's territories

Hough said the TPA was pleased with Jardim's comments on regionalism as that was "the direction we are moving towards"

An estimated 300 000 Madeirans lived in SA, more than in Madeira itself. The Portuguese community represented the third largest language group in SA. "We regard the signing of this agreement as a formalising of the informal relationship which has existed for many years between Madeira and the Transvaal"

Tourism would be among the areas most likely to benefit from the agreement

VICTOR WAS ROBBED. SO HE STAYED ON

w/ mail

5/3-11/3/93

236

Victor the Nigerian would love to go home. But Jo'burg's muggers took his life's savings and he can't even afford a taxi trip to the airport, reports
ALEX DODD

VICTOR, a Nigerian far from home, spends his days behind a sewing machine on a Johannesburg pavement

He mends clothes for people who can't afford to buy new ones, dreaming of a UTA airticket that might one day take him back to Central Africa where the living was easier.

As a schoolboy in his birthplace in the Imo region of eastern Nigeria, Victor (not his real name) learnt about distant lands of opportunity "I wanted to travel outside — to tell stories about other countries," he says slowly, in an accent tinged with Jamaican/African mellowness. He earned enough money designing product labels for a Nigerian company to buy an airticket south to Gabon in Central Africa, where he lived for a year.

At first he didn't consider coming to South Africa. "People don't have an interest to visit South Africa because of the violence and problems here." But then he heard that it was the most developed country in Africa "in terms of technology and new constructions."

There is no South African embassy in Gabon, so he organised a travel visa with the South African embassy in Paris, through UTA with whom he booked his ticket. But Victor has been down on his luck since he landed here eight months ago.

He remembers walking from his R30-a-night hotel in Hillbrow to the



Department of Home Affairs to extend his visa. When he asked a passerby for directions he was surrounded by a group of men who spoke to him in Zulu. Victor speaks French, English, Ibo and other Nigerian languages, but not Zulu — which emphasised his foreignness. The men attacked him and disappeared with a lot more than his watch. They took his life savings of \$1 300 and his return ticket to Gabon.

He wanted to report the theft to UTA, but discovered that the airline's offices were located at Jan Smuts — "very far from here." A taxi driver told him the trip would cost R70, money he did not have.

Victor has not met many other Nigerians since he's been here. "There is no direct flight from Nigeria to South Africa," he says. He has met a number of Malawians, Zimbabweans and Mozambicans, but his friends are mainly white, he says. "Many guys were very kind. They helped me in many processes. They helped me to find a place to stay in Berea."

Victor the Nigerian sits at his old sewing machine in a Johannesburg café, plying his trade to locals whose language he cannot speak

Photo: GUY ADAMS

Victor doesn't really have an interest in nightclubs and bars. He prefers to spend his free time at the library and goes to the cinema on rare occasions. He grew up watching movies in Nigeria, although he says South Africa doesn't get some of the African films that are on circuit there.

"This place has a nicer environment and climate than other African countries," he says, "but the life is very harder here."

After being mugged, Victor got hold of an old Singer sewing machine and sits daily in front of the Coca-Cola sign at a corner café doing basic tailor work.

"Work doesn't go well," he says. The people who use his service don't have money either — many of them don't collect the items they entrust to him because they can't pay the fee.

stay in Berea"

BEYOND THE LAW: MORE THAN A MILLION INVISIBLES

wimail 5/3-11/3/93
By Ferial Haffajee

THERE are more than one million illegal immigrants living in South Africa, estimate the South African Police. Some 16 000 illegals were arrested last year.

"The arrests are a drop in the ocean," said Captain Eugene Opperman.

He confirmed an influx of immigrants to South Africa and said that during the past year, John Vorster Square in Johannesburg had handled the largest number of cases. "They see South Africa as an absolute haven," Opperman said.

The provisions governing the arrest and prosecution of "aliens" are contained in a Draconian 25-page piece of legislation called the Aliens Control Act. It was passed in 1991 because existing legislation was not stringent enough to cope with the flood of immigrants into South Africa from the rest of Africa, eastern Europe, Taiwan, Mainland China, India, Pakistan and other countries.

Illegal immigrants face fines of R4 000 or a year's imprisonment, as well as risking being repatriated. Their possessions may be sold to defray the cost of repatriation.

The Act empowers the minister of home affairs to declare any public servant (including all police officers), and any employee of a local authority or region-

al service council an immigration officer.

Immigration officers can raid any business or private premises they believe is harbouring illegal immigrants. Just this week, a number of houses and businesses were raided in Johannesburg.

The Act allows immigration officers to "interrogate any person found in or on such premises". They may also scrutinise anything they wish to on the premises and force anybody they find there to provide "proof of his right to be there".

Because of the large number of immigrants living in inner-city hotels and flats, the Act can also force managers or owners of designated establishments to keep a register of all occupants, including their nationality.

Any South Africa citizen who employs, provides accommodation to or in any way "harbours" an illegal immigrant faces a R20 000 fine or five years' imprisonment, or both.

And the Act is so water tight that not even the courts may touch it.

It states: "No court of law shall have any jurisdiction to review, quash, reverse, interdict, or otherwise interfere with any Act, order or warrant of the minister (home affairs), an immigration officer, or master of a ship issued under this Act."

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Namibian deportations

THE deportation of SA citizens from Namibia would not be taken up with the Namibian authorities, Foreign Affairs said yesterday.

Earlier this week SA and other nationals were being deported from Namibia for not having residence or work permits.

236



Fears of 'flood' to Britain

STAR 5/3/93

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THE British government is worried that more than one million white South Africans could flood into Britain if current plans for a new constitutional dispensation go wrong.

And there could be hundreds of thousands more with the credentials to live and work in the United Kingdom if the new South Africa becomes a member of the Commonwealth.

The effect on the country of the sudden influx of so many new citizens would be immense. Already the unemployment queue has reached the 3 million mark and with many highly skilled South Africans going on to the employment market, the competition for jobs would be even fiercer.

There is also concern at the effect on the welfare, education and housing budgets, already severely strained by cutbacks in government spending.

By **ALAN ROBINSON**
in London.

British officials in South Africa have established that there are about 350 000 people in the Republic with full British passports and thus the immediate right to live and work in the UK. Conservative estimates that each passport holder has two dependants brings that total to around 1 million.

But if an ANC or coalition government applied to rejoin the Commonwealth, as most observers believe it will, a further generation of white South Africans could be given the same rights.

Different immigration rules apply to Commonwealth subjects. Generally, they are granted British citizenship on the strength of a paternal grandfather being Brit-

ish. At present, only those South Africans with a British parent qualify.

According to diplomats in South Africa, every time there is a crisis of confidence in the Republic, there is a surge of expatriates renewing their British passports. And few believe there will not be many such crises until political and economic stability return.

However, there is no suggestion that government circles believe a flood of refugees is imminent. But a close watch is being kept on developments as the De Klerk Government edges toward a deal with its main rivals and the establishment of a government of national unity.

The outcome of the first one-person, one-vote general election, which could be staged within a year, is regarded as the crucial indicator of what may lie ahead. □

Five years for man who duped aliens

STAR 8/3/93

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By Philip Zoio

A Chinese man was sentenced on Friday to an effective five years in jail for the "calous and repulsive crime" of bringing 10 of his countrymen into South Africa and leaving them stranded

Xie Yan (27) earlier last week pleaded guilty to and was convicted on 10 charges of unlawfully bringing illegal aliens into the country

Passing sentence in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court, magistrate F Roets said "The manner in which you committed these crimes exhibits your blatant disregard for the fate of the people whom you assisted in entering the country

"You took their passports and air tickets and left them desperate"

He said it was obvious that the crimes had been carefully planned and executed

Yan had brought the immigrants from Shanghai to Lesotho and then into South Africa

Special unit

Investigating officer Sergeant Andre Erasmus had told the court that the entry of illegal aliens into the country was so "rife and prevalent" that a special police unit had had to be established to deal with the matter, Roets said

Yan said he was paid between \$3 000 and \$5 000 (between R9 000 and R15 000) by each illegal immigrant.

He said he knew he had not made the necessary arrangements to allow the immigrants to stay and work in the country

Roets suspended half of Yan's sentence for five years.

Trio held over oilfields jobs scam

By Bronwyn Wilkinson
and John Miller

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9/3/93

Police have arrested three men in connection with a job scam involving more than R1 million which has left 41 South African businessmen destitute and stranded in the Persian Gulf state of Bahrain.

Witwatersrand police spokesman Captain Eugene Opperman said the men had replied to advertisements in newspapers placed by a Kempton Park company, Offshore International Corporation (Japan), offering jobs on Kuwaiti oilfields for \$98 000 (R310 000) a year.

The recruits were interviewed at the company's offices in Esterpark, Kempton Park. Some of those who were accepted sold up their personal be-

longings and took out loans to pay a "deposit" of \$12 000 (R38 000) each, Opperman said.

The deposit was to ensure each applicant stayed in Kuwait for the full year of his contract.

The first of 41 successful applicants left South Africa on February 27 for Bangkok.

There they were met by a British subject, one Jerry O'Connor, who told them to fork out another \$5 000 (R16 000) each before he could transfer them to Kuwait and their jobs.

According to Colin Skelton, of Alberton, the men were told they would get an air ticket to Bahrain once this second outlay had been paid.

They were told they would be met in Bahrain by a "sponsor" and, after three months on the oilfields, would be repaid all the

money they had paid in.

On Tuesday last week, the men left Bangkok for Bahrain.

Their sponsor never showed up. Speaking from Bahrain yesterday, Skelton said that after 14 hours at the airport, the men realised they had been conned.

According to Opperman, only 12 managed to scrape together enough money to get back to South Africa. They arrived on Sunday.

Opperman said three men were arrested on Sunday night. Their homes and offices were searched and several documents seized.

He urged anyone with information to contact Major Willie Pieterse or Sergeant Christo Snyman of the Commercial Crime Unit at (011) 497-7517 during office hours.

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SA migrants to Aussie do it on their own

MELBOURNE — South Africans are the lowest but one among migrants who seek social benefits when they arrive

in Australia.

Only those from Hong Kong establish themselves faster in the workforce



Migration from South Africa has almost halved in the last three years to 628 last year — Star Foreign Service

Britain fears influx from SA if reforms turn sour

ALAN ROBINSON of The Argus Foreign Service reports from London

THE British government is worried that more than one million white South Africans could flood into Britain if current plans for a new constitutional dispensation go wrong

And there could be hundreds of thousands more with the credentials to live and work in the United

Kingdom if the new South Africa becomes a member of the Commonwealth

The effect on the country of the sudden influx of so many new citizens would be immense. Already the unemployment queue has reached the 3-million mark and with many highly skilled South Africans going on to the employment market, the competition for jobs would be even fiercer

There is also concern at the ef-

fect on the welfare, education and housing budgets, already severely strained by cutbacks in government spending

British officials in South Africa have established that there are about 350 000 people in the Republic with full British passports and thus the immediate right to live and work in the UK

Conservative estimates that each passport holder has two dependants brings that total to about a million

But if an ANC or coalition government applied to rejoin the Commonwealth, as most observers believe it will, a further generation of white South Africans could be given the same rights

Different immigration rules apply to Commonwealth subjects. Generally, they are granted British citizenship on the strength of a paternal grandfather being British. At present, only those South Africans with a British parent qualify

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

the subsidization of education departments differed significantly from that which the subsidy formula provided for. In order to ensure a smooth link between the budget for 1985/86 and the subsidy formula provision to an education department, the A factor was introduced and was defined as follows

$$A = \frac{\text{Budget for 1985/86}}{\text{Subsidy formula provision for 1985/86}}$$

Over the past few years there was an endeavour to bring the A factors closer to A = 1. This could not be done overnight because of the enormous growth in the number of pupils, especially in Black education. Although this enormous growth has led to a significant increase in the flow of funds to Black education, the A factor for Black Education, however, has not improved. On the other hand, the A factor for the other education departments which have higher A factors could not be scaled down too drastically, as this would result in the destabilization of these departments.

(3) The Ten Year Plan which the Government announced in 1984 was aimed at equalizing the A factors of all the departments over a period of 10 years. As a result of the weak performance of the economy and the enormous growth in the number of pupils in the Self Governing Territories and in the Department of Education and Training the Ten Year Plan was scrapped in 1989. Since then the intention, when allocating the education budget, has always been to bring the A factors closer to one. Progress has been made in this regard but in view of the limited funds which are made available to education the difference between the A factors could not be reduced sooner. This was one of the main reasons why the Education Renewal Strategy was initiated.

In terms of the announcement by the State President on 29 January 1993, a process of re-arranging education is to be initiated on 1 April 1993. With the phasing out of the own affairs department

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Education departments' subsidy formula

112 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education

- (1) Whether, with reference to the reply to Question No 29 on 19 February 1991, he has as yet determined a subsidy formula for the financing of South African executive education departments; if not, why not, if so, (a) what is this formula and (b) when was it determined;
- (2) whether provision has been made for the A factor to be greater or less than one in the case of any education department, if so, (a) what provision, and (b) why, in each case,
- (3) whether he has determined a timetable for the progress of the A factor for all education departments ultimately to reach one, if not, why not, if so, what is this timetable? B277E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

- (1) No. Although the subsidy formula has already been drafted, no general policy has yet been tabled under section 2 (1) (a) of the National Policy for Education Affairs Act, 1984 (Act No 76 of 1984).
 - (a) Lapses
 - (b) Lapses
- (2) The subsidy formula is scientifically based and makes provision for current expenditure and the maintenance of the quality of facilities for a given number of pupils. If there is an increase in the number of pupils it also provides for new facilities.

With the formulation of the subsidy formula it became obvious in 1985/86 that

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

ments, this will probably result in education being financed on a regional basis. It will still be possible to use the formula because the aim and corresponding planning will be to keep the funding levels the same in the regions.

Application of funding formula

113. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) Whether, with reference to the reply to Question No 24 on 19 March 1991, the funding formula for ordinary State schools is now applied in an equal manner to all executive education departments, if not, why not, if so,
- (2) whether the A factor is equal in all cases; if not,
- (3) whether it is intended to equalize the A factor in the near future,
- (4) whether, in the past five years, there were any changes in the formula as applied to ordinary State schools; if so, what changes,
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B278E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

- (1) Yes, it is applied in an equal manner but the result is not equal funding, as with the formulation of the subsidy formula it became obvious in 1985/86 that the subsidization of education departments differed significantly from that which the subsidy formula provided for. In order to ensure a smooth link between the budget for 1985/86 and the subsidy formula provision to an education department, the A factor was introduced and was defined as follows

$$A = \frac{\text{Budget for 1985/86}}{\text{Subsidy formula provision for 1985/86}}$$

- (2) Over the past few years there was an endeavour to bring the A factors closer to A = 1. This could not be done overnight because of the enormous growth in the number of pupils, especially in Black

education. Although this enormous growth has led to a significant increase in the flow of funds to Black education, the A factor for Black education, however, has not improved. On the other hand, the A factor for the other education departments which have higher A factors could not be scaled down too drastically, as this would result in the destabilization of these departments.

- (3) Although it is the ideal and intention to equalize the A factors it is not possible to achieve this ideal in the near future. The ideal to achieve equal funding is dependent upon a number of factors. This can only be achieved by the restructuring of education. It is for this reason that so much attention was given to this aspect in the Education Renewal Strategy.

In terms of the announcement by the State President on 29 January 1993, a process of re-arranging education is to be initiated on 1 April 1993. With the phasing out of the own affairs departments, this will probably result in education being financed on a regional basis. It will still be possible to use the formula because the aim and corresponding planning will be to keep the funding levels the same in the regions.

- (4) No
- (5) No

Radiographers: emigration

126 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (a) How many radiographers emigrated from South Africa during the period 1 November 1991 up to and including 31 December 1992 and (b) to which countries did they emigrate? B296E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (a) 7
- (b) Not available

Note

Information for the period 1 November 1991 to 30 November 1992 only, as the figures for December 1992 are not yet available.

South Africa
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Police ignored tip-off on Kuwait 'job scam'

THE so-called Kuwaiti job scam which last week left 43 South Africans stranded and penniless in the Middle East was reported to the SAP more than a month ago.

However, the man who reported the fraudulent scheme said yesterday the Krugersdorp commercial crime unit had not reacted to his complaint at the time.

He said he was interviewed by the Kempton Park-based Offshore International Corporation (Japan) on January 20

STEPHANE BOTHMA

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66/12/3/193

for a "job on the Kuwaiti oilfields with an annual salary of R294 000 tax free", but an investigation by him had brought a fraudulent scam to light, he said. He then approached the Krugersdorp police.

Witwatersrand police liaison officer W/O Andy Pieke yesterday confirmed the issue had been reported to the police.

'American is behind racket of Gulf jobs'

STAR 12/3/93.

A suave American national, Gerry O'Connor, master-minded a jobs-in-the-Gulf racket which raked in more than R1 million and left 42 South Africans stranded and penniless in Bahrain

This allegation has been made by one of the stranded men, Robert Jones, who spoke to Star Line from the Baisan Hotel in Bahrain yesterday

The South Africans were instructed to fly to Kuwait via Bangkok and Bahrain, but never reached their destination because a courier failed to meet them in Bahrain

The promoters of the money-making scam, Offshore Hosoya Corporation (Japan), used a fake Bangkok address and the

Star
Line
JUNE
BEARZI



name of a large Tokyo fire-works manufacturer to entice the South Africans to hand over cash for jobs in Kuwait

Jones, of Vryheid in Natal, said he had signed up with the operation at its Kempton Park offices in December "I raised a second bond on my home and sold many valuables to grab what appeared to be a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to gather a R320 000 nest egg within a year"

Jones, the father of two young children, said he handed

over R12 000 to the Kempton Park agents and another R15 000 in Bangkok

"It was clear from my dealings with several of the men working in the scheme that O'Connor was considered the 'Mr Big'

"I was told after handing the money over in Bangkok that we would be catching a flight to Bahrain where we would be met by another agent who would take us to our jobs in Kuwait After a 15-hour wait in Bahrain we realised we had been conned and I saw my money going down the drain"

Jones said 16 of the men had already left for South Africa

Flitestar has offered to fly the remaining 26 stranded men home on Sunday

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Stranded SA men back

ABOUT 30 of the 42 South Africans who were stranded in Bahrain after being promised lucrative oil-rig contracts arrived at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday.

Last Wednesday three men appeared in court in connection with the Kuwaiti job-offer scam. They were released on R5,000 bail and the case was postponed until June 18, pending further investigation.

B-1 DAA
15/3/93

(236)

By June Bearzi
Star Line

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The Bangkok-based syndicate which netted R1 million from 42 South Africans alone had also targeted Russians eager to snap up jobs on rigs in the oil-rich Persian Gulf.

This came to light during further investigations by Star Line into a scam which now appears to have made several million rands for its mastermind, Gerry O'Connor, and his henchmen. Star Line has now learnt that

Russians also fooled in job scam

Star 16/3

three agents manning the Kempton Park offices of Off-shore Hosoya Corporation (Japan) had also received faxed documents in which Russians accepted employment. They, like the South Africans, were offered R300 000-a-year jobs.

One of the South African victims of the scam, who does not wish to be named, said: "Russians, like the South Africans, would be easy targets because of the bad state of that country's economy".

South Africans who signed up for the scheme paid between R20 000 and R30 000 to secure work on oil rigs. It would appear that the Russians, too, would have had to pay an initial fee and a further "character premium" to illustrate their "good faith". The South Africans were led to believe they would earn this

money back within the first month on the rigs. Star Line has learnt that another 33 South Africans had each paid R6 000 to the Kempton Park recruitment officers and were to leave for Bangkok later this month. However, the group stranded in Bahrain blew the whistle on the scheme before the men could depart. Malcolm Ferguson of the

South African Department of Foreign Affairs said money deposited in a local bank account as well as R60 000 brought into the country by one of the scheme's recruitment officers had been frozen.

● The conned men were flown home by Philstar. Jan Blake, managing director of Trek Airways, which operates the airline, said Philstar felt it had a duty to help South Africans in trouble in countries where there was no embassy representation.

BIPAY 16/3/93.

Gain in immigrants 236

AT least 13 681 immigrants entered SA between June 1990 and June 1991, 6 609 of whom were economically active, while 4 680 people emigrated.

The National Manpower Commission said there was a net gain in the period of 9 001 people, of whom 4 405 were employed

13 681 settled in SA in '91

5211 (236)
0716/3/92

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — At least 13 681 immigrants settled in South Africa in the year from June 1990 to June 1991, 6 609 of whom were economically active, while 4 680 people emigrated.

The National Manpower Commission (NMC) said yesterday that South Africa had a net gain of 9 001 people in the year under review, of whom 4 405 were employed

Between 1979 and 1989 the country's net gain from immigration accounted for about 8,3% of the increase in high-level manpower, and 9,3% of the increase in middle-level manpower

The NMC said "selective immigration" was important in redressing shortages of high-level manpower in certain vocational categories

The Central Statistics Services

(CSS) said there was a net gain of 1 031 immigrants in professional, semi-professional and technical occupations in 1991 compared with 589 in 1990

In 1991 47 074 illegal immigrants were repatriated to Mozambique and 7 174 to Zimbabwe.

The NMC, in consultation with the Department of Manpower, identified certain occupations in which critical shortages of skills might develop in the longer term

These include Diesel mechanics, electricians and lithographers, computer systems analysts and software systems engineers, chemical and electronic engineers, electronic and instrumentation technicians; chemical and instrumentation technologists, accountants, chemists, mathematicians, metallurgists, town and regional planners, and veterinary practitioners

The invisible return of the pass raid

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Wilmour 1913 - 2513/93

MORE than 1 200 innocent people have been arrested in the last two months in the Witwatersrand area under a latter-day dompas system designed to identify illegal aliens

The draconian Aliens Control Act gives police the power to arrest anyone they suspect of being an illegal immigrant

Any South African walking along the street without an identity document could end up in jail, and many do. The Department of Home Affairs recorded that 4 747 people were apprehended on suspicion of being "aliens" in the Witwatersrand region in the January and February period alone. Of those arrested, 3 537 were deported. The rest — more than 1 200 people — had every right to be in this country.

"This practice does not in essence differ from the one that was in operation during the pass laws era," said a senior research officer for Lawyers for Human Rights, Sello Ramasala, "What is deplorable is the introduction of a racial element by those charged with implementing this Act"

Ramasala is part of the Law Reform Project which aims to identify existing discriminatory laws which stand in contradiction to a proposed Bill of Rights. "It is beyond dispute that the people who fall victim to the application of this Act are mostly blacks and a few of Chinese origin," he said "It is almost inconceivable that a white person could be stopped and asked to produce his/her ID just to establish whether he/she is in the country legally"

The Act, passed in 1991, empowers the minister of home affairs to declare any public servant and any employee of a local authority or regional service council an immigration officer.

These immigration officers have the right to raid any business or private premises and detain anyone they suspect of being an illegal immigrant. If the suspect cannot produce identification documents right then and there he/she is taken to the nearest Home Affairs office and questioned. The Act allows immigration officers to "interrogate any person found in or on such premises"

Regional Director of Home Affairs, George Orr, said immigration officers utilised special techniques in order to ascertain whether or not suspects are in fact "aliens" "They ask trick questions," he said. The officer

may, upon entering the office, ask the suspect in a Mozambican language to close the door. If he does, it strengthens the belief that he is an immigrant, he said. WM 1913-2513/93

Orr was unwilling to divulge other "trick questions", but said another way of spotting immigrants was by the location of inoculation marks. "North Africans have inoculation marks on their forearms," he said, "whereas South Africans are inoculated on the upper arm and shoulder region"

He said if suspects had identity documents they would be taken to their homes to collect them and that would be the end of the story.

If they didn't have identification, they were jailed with other "aliens" waiting to be deported while an investigation was carried out and only released once their citizenship was established.

Orr seemed confident that it never took more than a day or two — if that — for an investigation

to be carried out. It was easy to find out whether a person was South African with the help of computerised records, he said.

However, a Black Sash advice officer cited a case when a young boy was picked up from school by police. The boy was born in South Africa, but his identity documents were with his parents, who were in Swaziland at the time.

The boy was held incommunicado in a special holding area for deportees for three to four weeks until it was finally proved that he was a South African citizen. "The policy adopted is guilty until proven innocent," said the advice officer.

The Aliens Control Act states that "No court of law shall have any jurisdiction to review, quash, reverse, interdict, or otherwise interfere with any act, order or warrant" of any immigration officer.

"Sometimes the Department (of Home Affairs) is threatened with legal action for false arrest," said Orr. "But I am unaware of any such action succeeding during my term of office"

●Illegal aliens are set to become an election issue. The very first point in Cosatu's draft election manifesto offers citizenship to anyone who has lived and/or worked in South Africa since 1989, provided they have spent most of that time in South Africa and have not been involved in serious crime.

● See PAGE 22

Anyone walking down the street without an ID book can end up in jail. Almost 5 000 people were rounded up in the past two months as suspected aliens... but 1 200 of them turned out to be born-and-bred locals.

By ALEX DODD

'Strugglistas' ply the Solidarity Trail

colman 19/3-25/3/93
The anti-apartheid activists who spent so many years picketing South African embassies and boycotting South African wines, have at last become eager visitors to the site of their struggles.
 By **MARK GEVISSER**

AT Tandoor in Yeoville on a Saturday night, an international group of backpackers are high not only on the local weed but on the thrill of dancing at the lip of a "re-vo-looo-tion", as one blond Rasta intones. Next to him, an Australian woman, covered elbow-to-wrist in bracelets, is talking earnestly to a black man in a vest. About the struggle. Her hand rests on his pectorals, her eyes close. You can almost hear the groan.

Outside Shell House in downtown Johannesburg, the leader of a Dutch anti-apartheid group is knifed in the back. He spends a day in hospital, but will not go to the police — they, after all, are the "agents" of the "regime". At the Yard of Ale, a group of black American tourists, clad in kente cloth caps and cowrie-shells, seek refuge after a difficult day in Soweto.

These are the "Strugglistas" — a growing population of foreigners flocking to our shores since the unbanning of the liberation movements. Some come as the stalwarts of the international anti-apartheid movement, visiting, at last, the site of their struggle, some come as friends and lovers of returned exiles, as left-wing academics with their Marxist microscopes, or as world travellers looking for a new edge.

And some come as pilgrims on the Revolutionary Trail. They (or their ideological forebears) were in the Soviet Union in the 1920s. They fought with the Spanish Republicans in the 1930s. They flocked to Tanzania to be part of the Ujamaa movement in the 1960s. They were the "sandal-istas" in Nicaragua in the 1980s. And now they're here, searching always for that place where *A Luta Continua*.

"I came to South Africa," says American sociologist Craig Charney, "partly out of a desire to do good, partly out of a desire to see the place I'd studied for so long, and partly in search of adventure. And I stayed because of the sense that I was part of something worthwhile, contributing to a movement that could change society, at a time when America seemed totally blocked, caught in the dead embrace of Reagan and Bush."

For many foreigners — and particularly Americans — South Africa becomes something of a testing ground for theories of social change that are impossible to apply back home.

"It's the place where my work and my life come alive," says Rob (not his real name), who was active in the American anti-apartheid movement, "because it is volatile and in transition, and because the contradictions are so extreme. There's no better site of struggle. It's a constant high."

And they get more than the adrenalin rush of rapid and meaningful change unavailable to

them in the US — as radicals, they also get a sense of belonging. South Africa is, after all, one of the world's last outposts of popular socialism.

Lizzie, an American woman who has lived in South Africa for three years, finds "there are so many people here who call each other 'comrade' and mean it, who share my beliefs and values and are trying to put them into practice."

"I have an understanding of democracy that makes sense to me for the very first time in my life — and I grew up in the supposed Land of the Free!"

For black Americans, this sense of belonging is even more intense — Africa is, after all, a motherland of sorts.

Dr Harold Sims of the Martin Luther King Foundation comments "I call this place home, and not just because it's Africa. When I'm here I find that I understand and empathise immedi-

ately, because the struggle of black folks in your land is almost identical to our struggle against racism in the States."

Bart Luirink, a journalist who worked for the Dutch anti-apartheid movement, stays here because of — rather than despite — the high level of conflict. "Being here, I realise how organised and even a little boring my own country is. I am also amazed at how open doors are here. It's so much easier to form relationships — so different from Holland, where we are very cool."

To what extent are the strugglistas fetishising South Africa, treating it as Third World exoticism made easy by First World comforts? Is South Africa one big shrink session for them, where they can work through the guilt of their own colonialism, or is it the guinea-pig for their theories of social change?

Caroline, an American woman married to a returned exile, complains that "there is certainly a kind of revolutionary tourist who gains access by a prone involvement in the struggle. I call it the missionary position."

Rob comments "There is often a missionary zeal in foreigners who work here, and we need to be conscious of those ambiguities, of the fact that others before us have come to this continent with both high ideals and base intentions."

And certainly, adds Charney, "South Africa is the latest stop on the Solidarity Trail. But solidarity has its uses."

The strugglistas often do have skills in short supply in South Africa, and they are only too keen to use these skills. You'll find them in unions, in the African National Congress, in grassroots development projects. And, unlike white locals, many try to learn African languages.

But while South Africans are often irritated by the opportunism of foreigners, the strugglistas have their own gripes too. "South Africans can be real jerks," says Caroline. "I find that white South Africans, particularly, are threatened by us, perhaps because we have the skills that they were in the past able to contribute to the struggle."

"I am also constantly amazed by the South African obsession with itself — as if it were the only struggle in the world and the fact that we foreigners are here proves it." Caroline is particularly incensed by a white South African woman who advised her to "go for lessons in how to speak like a South African, so that I'd fit in better."

Frank Wilderson, a black American writer married to a South African, is constantly amazed at "the obsequiousness of white South Africans once they find out I'm not one of 'their' blacks."

"I once went to visit a friend in Emmarentia, where her aunt was a domestic servant. We sat on stools in the driveway and drank tap water while the madam stood in the doorway drinking orange juice. When she heard my accent she was all over me, snatching the water out of my hand, showering me with orange juice, apologising profusely and chastising my friend for not telling her."

Katia, a German, doesn't "adore the struggle any more. Now I see it as something important, difficult, real."

"It's only when you are in Soweto that you experience the dust that the toyi-toyi whips up. It gets in your nose. For that reason alone I urge all of South Africa's international supporters to spend some time here — then perhaps they'll understand how complex it really is."



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Star 20/3/93
**'Aliens Act'
must be
scrapped**

THE ANC yesterday called for immediate revision of the Aliens Control Act

In a statement it expressed concern over thousands of arrests made in the name of the Act. Home Affairs Department figures showed that 4 747 people had been rounded up as illegal immigrants in the PWV region during the past two months.

The ANC wanted the law revised to offer safeguards to people who had worked in South Africa for years but did not yet have ID — Sapa

Real tourist paradise

(Times) (Bus) 21/3/93
SINGAPORE is fast becoming a popular tourist destination — especially for South Africans

More than five million tourists visited the city state in 1991, bringing in estimated earnings of about \$8.7-billion

Although tourism only grew 1.7% in that year, it showed a 18% leap in 1990 when it contributed 6.2% to GDP and 12.5% to Singapore's net foreign exchange earnings

Today, about one in nine Singaporeans are employed in a job generated by the tourism industry

Singapore's Pacific Rim neighbours are the main contributors to the visitors' boom, but solid progress has been made in attracting tourists from established markets such as the US and UK

So besides being renowned for its cleanliness and being virtually crime-free, what are Singapore's main attractions?

One is value for money. A recent London-based survey

ranked Singapore as the second least expensive city among 10 major Asian and Pacific destinations

In addition, the Japanese National Tourist Organisation ranked it as the fourth least expensive city among 22 cities around the world

According to South African Airways, Singapore is "a surprising kaleidoscope of sights and attractions, a mosaic of cultures and heritages, a contradiction of gleaming high-rises and old fashioned shop houses"

Roots

The city's history is a blend of riches and romance, spice trading and piracy, colonialism and growth

Of the many names that Singapore has had, Singapura (meaning "Lion City") comes closest to the modern name for this republic

The name comes from Sang Nila Utama, Prince of Palembang, who reported seeing an animal "very swift

and beautiful, its body bright red, its head jet black"

Obviously, the prince was no zoologist and what he probably saw was a tiger, but the name remains to this day

Singaporeans have cultural roots which stretch beyond the island republic's borders to India, Malaysia, China and Portugal. The Chinese make up 76% of its population, the Malays 15.1%, Indians 6.5% and other ethnic groups 2.4%

SAA says "One of the best ways to see Singapore is to get away from it. It is only from the deck of a cruise boat that you can really appreciate the dramatic skyline, the energy of the port and the serene contrast between quiet little islands and the vibrant city streets"

Singapore has been described as a shopper's haven because of its location and duty-free status. From tiny market stalls to huge, air-conditioned emporiums, visitors can pick up some of the most competitive buys in the world

SA tourists fall into cheap labour trap

A CHEAP labour racket — using illegal white workers from South Africa — has been uncovered in Britain.

The scheme, in which penniless tourists are hired to work illegally on farms for pitiful wages, was revealed after 23-year-old Layton Beard of Sunnyside, Pretoria, appealed to the South African Consulate in London for help.

"My first trip to England was to be an adventure of a lifetime. But when I ran out of money after backpacking around the countryside, I got conned into a situation which left me with no money and without my passport," Mr Beard said this week after arriving in Pretoria.

He was told in London he could earn cash by picking daffodils on a farm in Norfolk. After arriving at a labour recruitment office in the town, which is run by a South African woman, he was told the job was his if he paid a £30 (R150) deposit for accommodation on the farm.

"I did not have enough money so I foolishly surrendered my passport, thinking that after I had earned enough money I would get it back. Little did I know it was going to be the beginning of a nightmare," he said. He was given a caravan to sleep in which he shared with three other tourists working on the farm.

"There were about 20 old caravans for workers. The one I stayed in was a mess, but I decided I could live with the situation."

"The following morning we were taken by bus to the farms, where we were given a bucket filled with elastic bands to tie the bundles of daffodils with."

Arrested

"It was freezing cold and the work was back-breaking. I worked with tourists from all over the world and very soon many of us realised we were being ripped off."

"After a few hours we knew we would never be able to pick enough daffodils to earn the £40 they said we would be paid on a daily basis."

"The foreman, an Afrikaans-speaking South African from Natal, was quite ruthless, he was not interested in our complaints. Very soon groups of people, one a pregnant woman, began giving up."

"The foreman did not give a damn and made it quite clear we had to work or leave and lose our deposits. In my case it was my passport," he said.

By the next day, Mr Beard said, he had decided to give up daffodil picking and return to London.

But when he went to fetch his passport at the recruitment office, the "gangmaster" refused, saying he had to pay the £30 accommodation deposit.

Passport

"I told them I had no money, but they still refused to return my passport. When I arrived in London I went straight to the South African Embassy."

"I was in a state, but they were wonderful. They organised a temporary passport for me to get home," he said.

Alerted by the South African authorities, British immigration officials swooped on a workcamp in west Norfolk and arrested 10 South Africans for working illegally in Britain.

The tourists, aged 20-25, were held at Kings Lynn police station before agreeing to leave the country voluntarily.

The South Africans — seven men and three women — took up jobs with an



SLAVE LABOUR ... Susan Altenroxell, Mary Harrison and Jill Rackham, who were paid a pittance for working in Britain

By PETER MALHERBE and JOCELYN MAKER

Phone-A-Worker, in a bid to raise money for their travels.

They were housed in rundown caravans and endured back-breaking work for "slave wages". A full box of daffodils — 100 bunches consisting of about 20 blooms a bunch, earned them a mere £3 (R15).

In addition to the £30 deposit for accommodation, the workers were forced to pay £28 (R140) a week towards living costs in the caravans.

One of the workers,

Mary Harrison, said they were woken at 6.15am each day and worked for nine hours, seven days a week. She earned £85 for seven days work, but did "not have a lot left" after deductions.

Complaint

Fellow South African Jill Rackham complained to a Norfolk newspaper: "We are overworked, underpaid and living in terrible conditions."

She said they had realised they were working illegally, but had been told not to worry about it by their employers.

Miss Rackham said they had been told they would not be refunded the £30 deposit if they did not work for three weeks.

However, Phone-A-Worker owner Roger Verner said this week the 10 workers had been paid in full before their departure.

He rejected claims that he was a gangmaster running a slave labour camp, saying many South Africans continued to ask for work on the farms.

He had not requested work permits in the past, but the risk had become too great and he would now only employ those holding

British passports

Mr Verner said workers had to pay £30 to prevent damage to the property where they lived. In most cases, the money was returned to them.

He denied the workers were paid slave wages, saying they got higher rates for harvesting potatoes, cauliflowers and turnips.

A British Home Office spokesman said the authorities could not act against employment agents as the onus was on workers to ensure they were legally allowed to work in Britain.

S/Times 21/3/93.

236

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236

STimes 21/3/93.



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We've spawned enough sad suburbs in overseas cities

THEY are eerie, the far-flung, laager-like settlements of the modern-day South African *trekboer*. You find them all over the world now. It is 1993, the eve of our date with destiny, but many of our people have already gone away forever. Most major English-speaking cities have their "South African quarter" these days, and they look like permanent places.

Drive into the suburbs of London or Houston or Toronto or Sydney which have been colonised by thousands of recent emigrants from the southern tip of Africa, and you cannot fail to feel unsettled. We are accustomed to the exotic "Little Italys", "Chinatowns" and "Latin Quarters" of foreign capitals, but haven't realised that we have become a distinctive part of this international cosmopolitan community of the displaced. The local taxi drivers, if they haven't yet picked up on your accent, will remark matter-of-factly as they drive through an area "That's where the South Africans live."

For the most part, the South African "ghettoes" are not ghettos at all, save for their ethnic claustrophobia. They are usually leafy and opulent. The road signs might be different — as is the vegetation, and the look of the sky — but they could otherwise be mistaken for Sandton or Constantia. The air is filled with the flat vowels and get-your-own-way injunctions of South Africa's white, English-speaking, middle-to-upper-middle classes.

Often there is a Nando's Chickenland and a shop on the corner that sells boerewors and biltong, even to those who didn't frequent such establishments before they left home.

Why am I talking about the emigre suburbs we have spawned? Not because they are an entirely new phenomenon, nomadism is a defining characteristic of our century. Not because I have the right to sit in judgment over those who exercised their individual rights, and left (I

STAR 2/1/93
UNDERCURRENT AFFAIRS

SHAUN JOHNSON



THOUSANDS of South Africans have reluctantly trekked with container-loads of desperately needed skills to Australia, Canada the US and Britain. Is there anything we can do to stop thousands more following?

don't believe any of the leavers have gone without twinges of regret, and I think very few of them will truly assimilate into their new societies. They will content themselves with the hope that their children might.)

Rather, because they fill me with sadness and I wonder whether we recognise the meaning of these places, and the messages they send in a gradually dwindling stream of cards and calls to those who have stayed at home.

These "South African quarters" are a symbol of South Africa's collective failure to believe in itself. Most of the leavers have left because of this. With them have gone container-loads of university degrees, professional skills and productivity, accompanied by supertankers-full of money, exported who-knows-how. Our yet-to-be-born society is gravely impoverished by their departure, and we do not yet know how many more will go. We are sitting on our hands, doing

nothing, waiting to be told the answer

It is more and more obvious that ordinary South Africans feel, to use the latest ugly but accurate jargon, "disempowered." They think that whatever they do, they cannot influence their own destinies, it is in the hands of others and they are not sure if they trust them. Research shows — and perhaps this will come as a surprise to white suburbanites — that this feeling of powerlessness courses just as strongly through the veins of the townships. We are like a nation of domestic pets, hoping against hope that we will be well looked after.

If we, in all our different shapes and sizes, cannot convince ourselves that we can do something to make the new South Africa a place we want to live in, there will be many more far-away surrogate suburbs — just poorer ones. There will also be at home sprawling urban dormitories filled with resentful and fearful South Africans who wish above all that they could have got away. We will have talked ourselves into failure.

This week one segment of our society served notice that this fate is not good enough. Business — admittedly the most resourceful, but surely not a unique grouping — let it be known that it is not prepared to sit by idly while politicians determine the future alone. The Consultative Business Movement published a book — *Managing Change A Guide to the Role of Business in Transition* — which tells its readers how they can grab hold of, and influence, the direction of the future. I attended the launch of the book in Johannesburg and saw the doubts on the faces, the disbelief born of disillusion, but also the dawning that if we don't grasp individual responsibility, we cede it to others.

Managing Change is a handbook for businessmen, but also a blueprint for civil society. Everybody should read it. It might mean fewer South African suburbs in Sydney.

intends taking any steps to prevent (a) South African citizens and (b) other persons resident in South Africa from participating as mercenaries in hostilities in Angola, if not, why not, if so, what steps,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B573E

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) and (2) The stipulation in section 121 (A) of the Defence Act (Act No 44 of 1957) is very clear concerning members of the South African Defence Force and the Reserve, viz that these persons may not enlist or serve as mercenaries

I made a statement in this regard on 26 February 1993 and the hon the Minister of Foreign Affairs issued a further statement on 5 March 1993

Steps to restrict the freedom of movement of South African citizens and other persons resident in South Africa does not fall within my jurisdiction

Namibia: RSA citizens deported

*15 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

- (1) Whether any South African citizens were deported from Namibia recently, if so, (a) how many, (b) when and (c) for what reasons,
- (2) whether he or his Department has made any representations to the Namibian government in this regard, if not, why not, if so, what was the (a) nature of these representations and (b) response of the Namibian government thereto? B574E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- (1) No A number of South African citizens were, however, requested by the Namibian authorities to regularise their permanent residency status from outside the borders of the Republic of Namibia in accordance with Namibian immigration laws
- (2) Yes
- (a) I requested the South African Representative in Windhoek to establish

best possible clinical care Such persons will, in most instances after diagnosis, receive appropriate care, counselling and support from health workers

(2) no

Registrar of Patents and Trade Marks: appointment

*17. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Trade and Industry

- (1) Whether he recently appointed a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, as the new Registrar of Patents and Trade Marks; if so, when,
- (2) whether, in making this appointment, he took into account that this person had been found guilty of misconduct by the Pretoria Bar Council, had been expelled from the Society of Advocates and is currently facing a Supreme Court application by the General Council of the Bar for the removal of his name from the roll of advocates; if not, why not, if so,
- (3) whether he will comment on this appointment in the light of the Government's stated commitment to promote integrity in the public service,
- (4) whether he will reconsider this appointment, if not, why not, if so, when? B578E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

- (1) Yes, the person assumed office on 22 February 1993
- (2) The Department of Trade and Industry was aware of the findings of the Pretoria Bar Council The fact that the General Bar Council of South Africa had brought an application to the Supreme Court for his removal from the roll of advocates after his appearance before a selection committee of the Department of Trade and Industry which considered applications for filling the vacancy came to the Department's notice at the middle of March 1993.
- (3) Press statements regarding the matter

were made by the Department of Trade and Industry

(4) This matter will be considered in the light of the judgment in the opposed court application

Bophuthatswana: aid

*18 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Whether, with reference to the reply to Question No 1 on 22 April 1992, any additional specific assistance was given to Bophuthatswana in the 1992-93 financial year; if so, what assistance? B579E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- Yes
- A *Direct Financial Assistance*
- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Budgetary aid | R1 023 510 000 |
| Incentive scheme for industries | 14 703 153# |
| (# claims are being prepared for payment before 31 March 1993) | |
| | <u>R1 038 213 153</u> |
- B *Transfer payments*
- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Tax compensation | R 147 000 000 |
| Customs-union share | 1 087 471 000 |
| Common monetary area | 16 421 340 |
| | <u>R1 250 892 340</u> |
- C *Project aid*
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| (i) <i>Loans</i> | |
| Temba cell block | R 61 210 |
| Odi Prison Agricultural Project | 62 467 |
| Community classrooms | 1 648 830 |
| Police housing | 574 062 |
| Bophelong Hospital (X-ray unit) | 11 642 |
| Supreme Court | 438 320 |
| Police Stations | 2 158 511 |
| Thaba'Nehu Magistrate's office | 99 764 |
| (ii) <i>Grants</i> | |
| Kgomotso police station and housing | R 1 375 232 |

Warning on Egypt (236)
VISITORS to Egypt should avoid crowded areas and heed advice given by Egyptian security forces and tourism police, a Foreign Affairs Department statement said yesterday.
SA was not represented in Egypt, so the department was not in a position to extend consular assistance to SA nationals there. Foreigners have been the target of recent attacks in Egypt.
REPORTS Business Day Reporter Sep
Own Correspondent.

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(236)
(70)



Chaos as border post is rushed by irate visitors

By DE WET POTGIETER

WHEN the Beit Bridge customs post closed for the night last Sunday, more than 2 000 irate cross-border travellers were waiting to enter South Africa.

Angered by the thought that they would have to spend 10 hours in the open on the bridge across the Limpopo, the stranded travellers stormed the barriers.

"It took some fast talking from the troops to calm them down, but eventually we managed to placate them without anyone getting hurt," said Colonel "Borries" Bornman, officer commanding the Soutpansberg military area, this week.

The travellers included shoppers who walk or take a taxi 12km from the border post to the Northern Transvaal town of Messina and hawkers, who cross from Zimbabwe into South Africa almost on a daily basis to sell their wares.

Delays

They were among the daily average of 8 000 people passing through the customs post and subjected to delays of anything between six and 10 hours.

Built in 1935, the customs facilities at Beit Bridge — the gateway to South Africa from the north — are hopelessly inadequate for the traffic.

In 1989, customs and immigration officers processed 454 131 people at Beit Bridge. Two years ago, the figure stood at 930 615.

This week, the Department of Public Works announced a R16-million project to upgrade, enlarge and revamp the facilities at the bridge.

But the mayor of Messina, Mr Jack Klaff, said this week there was no point in "pumping millions into improving the border post, yet doing nothing about the narrow death-trap road between Pietersburg and Beit Bridge."

"The only safe way to travel between Pietersburg and the border is by helicopter," said Mr Klaff.

Training

The road carries an average of up to 150 heavily laden trucks daily, in addition to some 600 cars. At month-end, pedestrians form queues up to 1,5km long at Beit Bridge.

"There has been an enormous increase in traffic through Beit Bridge in recent years. As a result of the chaos that prevails at times, troops assigned to this area have been given specialised training to assist customs officials," said Col Bornman.

But, he warned, "the situation, already critical, is going to worsen."

Col Bornman welcomed the upgrading project, but said while construction was in progress "we'll be going through troubled times".

Returnees hit out at 'bias'

SI Times 4/4/92

POLITICAL returnees who have been housed at Moira Henderson House in Woodstock this week claimed they and several others have been "evicted" from the reception centre and treated unfairly because they are not members of the ANC.

Their complaints come in the wake of the collapse of the UN-funded National Co-ordinat-

By AYESHA ISMAIL

ing Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles (NCCR) amid allegations that millions of rands of funds earmarked for returnees has disappeared (236)

The NCCR confirmed yesterday they had "handed over several cases of fraud" to the SAP and an internal in-

quiry into the handling of the funds had been launched (236)

This week both present and former residents of the centre told the Sunday Times that promises made to them while they were in exile, had not been kept

"While in Zambia, we were handed pamphlets which stated that we would be given houses, jobs, loans to start busi-

nesses and further education once we returned to South Africa.

"Many returnees have been here for more than a year, and are still without jobs and houses," resident Mr David Banda said. He said that children had been placed at schools

"We also did not receive any food at the centre as the food parcels donated by the Red Cross were handed out selectively, mainly to ANC "people first," he claimed

In reply to allegations made against the ANC, Western Cape secretary Mr Wilhe Hofmeyr said the ANC had originally paid every settlement sum to its returning members. This however stopped when the UNHCR took over the repatriation programme

"The administration of this programme was even-handed and all returnees received the same assistance"

In the meantime, the ANC as it is obliged to do, has continued assisting its own members.

"We have also assisted members of other organisations," he said

PAC secretary for relief and aid Ms Patricia De Lille said the NCCR was unable to account for more than R2m.

Sick and starving Africans set to flood SA in three years

By DE WET POTGIETER

WITHIN three years Africa's "chaos line" will have reached South Africa's borders, bringing with it hundreds of thousands of people scrambling south in an effort to escape disease and war in their own countries.

This is the grim scenario predicted by the senior military officer in charge of the northern border area from the Kruger Park to Botswana in the west.

South Africa was sitting on a health powderkeg once these unstable countries' starving 450 million people started moving over South Africa's borders in order to survive, according to Col CJ "Borries" Borman, commanding officer of the Soutpansberg Military Area.

The countries they flee are infested with cholera and a particularly virulent strain of malaria.

"The number of illegal immigrants fleeing to South Africa will double this year," predicted Col Borman.

The arrest and repatriation of illegal immigrants in the past three years has cost the South African taxpayers more than R65-million.

An estimated 16 000 illegal immigrants are expected to be arrested this year.

The situation can only worsen, he said. "The year 1996 will be the turning

point when South Africa is expected to face the brunt of a growing health and economic crisis in southern African countries," he said.

"Somalia, Sudan, Zaire and Angola are racked by anarchy, starvation and political chaos."

"In Zimbabwe, with its slow economic growth and drought, Mr Mugabe faces political problems and in Zambia the government also fears a possible coup."

"The same situation is expected in Malawi when Dr Hastings Banda dies," said Col Borman.

"The only two stable countries in the sub-Saharan region are Namibia and Botswana. Mozambique could erupt in

another civil war at any time."

Col Borman said the 1993 "chaos line" in the sub-Saharan region encompassed the areas north of Zimbabwe.

But the chaos line would move down to the South African border by 1996 as the economical and political crisis in these immediate neighbouring regions deteriorated.

Already countries as far south as Zimbabwe are experiencing cholera epidemics.

The disease was noticed in the Tongogara and Mozowe River Bridge refugee camps in Zimbabwe in November last year and spread to Chitmanmani, Mutare, Mount Darwin, Rushinga, Bindura,

Chiredzi and Bikita. In January this year the cholera had reached Harare, Masshonaland and the Midlands.

It was discovered recently that the current malaria epidemic is resistant to medical treatment. Fifteen South African troops contracted the disease in the Pafuri area of the Kruger National Park. The majority of farm labourers east of Messina are also infected by malaria.

According to the World Health Organisation, malaria infects 270 million people and kills two million every year — more than AIDS. Ninety percent of all these cases are found in Africa.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS.

INTERPELLATIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

Questions
 †Indicates translated version.
 For written reply
 General Affairs

(236)

	(aa)	(bb)
(i)*	35	289
(ii)*	7	15
(iii)	6	10
(iv)	0	2
(v)	6	5
(vi)	7	10
(vii)**	108	147

* Specialists are included.

** Natural scientist occupations only.

Notes.

18 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Home Affairs—
 How many (a) Indian, (b) White, (c) Coloured and (d) Black (i) doctors, (ii) dentists, (iii) lawyers, (iv) architects, (v) social workers, (vi) quantity surveyors and (vii) scientists (aa) emigrated from and (bb) immigrated to South Africa in 1992? D89E

Since 1991 information according to population group is no longer available. The information in respect of (aa) and (bb) is furnished for the period 1 January 1992 to 30 November 1992 as information for December 1992 is not yet available.

Abrahams, Mr T— Own Affairs Education and Culture, 629	Isaacs, Mr N M— General Affairs Public Works, 619 Own Affairs
Beyers, Mr J M— General Affairs Constitutional Development, 573	Local Government, Housing and Agriculture, 125
Bruwer, Mr A A B— Own Affairs Agricultural Development, 783	Langley, Adv T— General Affairs Justice, 413
Burrows, Mr R M— Own Affairs Education and Culture, 99, 954	Leon, Mr A J— General Affairs Justice, 56
Carlisle, Mr R V— Own Affairs Housing and Works, 605	Moorcroft, Mr E K— General Affairs Agriculture, 734
Chiolé, Mr J— General Affairs Transport, 49	Naidoo, Mr P— Own Affairs Education and Culture, 855
Gerber, Mr A— Own Affairs Education and Culture, 19	Nasson, Mr C I— General Affairs Administration and Tourism, 823
Gibson, Mr D H M— General Affairs Trade and Industry, 309	National Health, 351 Own Affairs Education and Culture, 359, 975
Goodall, Mr B B— General Affairs Finance, 580	Nel, Mr W U— General Affairs Justice, 7
Gounden, Mr T L— Own Affairs Education and Culture, 648	Pauw, Dr F H— Own Affairs Education and Culture, 459
Haswell, Mr R F— General Affairs Law and Order, 420	Pienaar, Adv C H— General Affairs National Health, 927

Fewer want to settle in SA

PRETORIA — Fewer people are entering South Africa to become permanent residents, the Central Statistical Service said in its latest report here yesterday. The net result of immigration and emigration shows a gain of 4 397 for 1992, down from the 8 123 recorded in 1991.

8107A-9
14/5/93

Immigration gain (236)
THE net gain from immigration and emigration fell to 4 397 in 1992, down from the 8 123 in 1991, the Central Statistical Service said in its statistical report released in Pretoria yesterday.

Mink and manure homes up for grabs

CT 14/4/93
Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — There was a wealth of upmarket Johannesburg northern suburbs homes for sale as concerned owners planned to emigrate, move to Cape Town or downgrade their properties, estate agents said yesterday.

(236)
“The uncertain political and economic environment is seeing a continuation of the trend among wealthy home-owners to either relocate to Cape Town or emigrate, to Australia, the UK, the US and Canada,” Lew Geffen of Lew Geffen Estates said.

Seeff Residential Properties MD Bearnard O’Riain agreed, saying most wealthy people with big homes were “generally looking to disinvest rather than invest”.

At this level prospective buyers were very cautious, often adopting a wait-and-see approach. Homes costing more than R1m were not selling well and prices were plummeting.

Geffen said “Gone are the days of Transvaal homes selling for more than R1,5m. Now, after about 18 months of hanging on, sellers are accepting much lower prices.”

These properties were trading at a discount of up to 30% on last year.

B10A-7
14/4/93

R19m on official trips
MEMBERS of the public service made 1 415 official visits overseas in 1992 at a cost to government of R19 223 045, President F W de Klerk told Parliament yesterday..

(236)

Star 15/4/93
Fewer new settlers

Fewer people were entering South Africa to become permanent residents, the Central Statistical Service said this week. The net result of immigration and emigration showed a gain of 4 397 for 1992, down from 8 123 in 1991

(236)

US warns: don't travel

WASHINGTON — The State Department warned US citizens yesterday to put off non-essential travel to South Africa following unrest in the wake of Chris Han's assassination.

should avoid travel to all black townships and homelands and postpone "non-essential travel .. during the mourning period" for Han, State Department spokesman Richard Boucher said.

Until April 19, US citizens

STAL 1514193 -

— Sapa-AFP.

Immigration slumps to five-year low ⁽²³⁶⁾

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

8/16/93

LEGAL immigration to South Africa dropped last year to its lowest level in five years, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Danie Schutte, said yesterday.

The sharp drop follows the cancellation — at the end of 1991 — of the government's controversial scheme to provide financial aid to immigrants.

The scheme was instituted by the National Party soon after it came to power in 1948 to encourage white people to settle in South Africa.

Mr Schutte was replying to a question tabled in Parliament by Mr Tommy Abrahams (LP, Wentworth).

He said 7 563 people of all races immigrated legally to South Africa between January and November 1992. Figures for December were not yet available.

He said 12 379 immigrated in 1991, 14 499 in 1990, 11 270 in 1989, 10 400 in 1988, and 7 953 in 1987.

Packing for Perth - once again ^{Star 16/4/93}

By John Miller

The country's two biggest furniture removal companies have been inundated with calls this week from people considering emigrating. Between them, Elliot International and Stuttafords hold almost 90 percent of the removals market share in South Africa.

Elliot managing director Tom Ansley said there had been a dramatic increase in the amount of inquiries this week, with the most popular

destinations being England, North America and Australia. He said the last mass exodus took place in 1987 - but the reasons between then and now were different.

"There is now real anxiety. In 1987 people were not frightened. They are frightened now because of the violence. It is certainly not because of the current state of the economy because economies throughout the world are not good."

Ansley denied that removal companies were taking

advantage of the situation and increasing their prices. He said prices were actually lower at the moment because of competition. "Sadly, more people are probably going to be stung because there are many fly-by-night operators who are not qualified to undertake removals overseas."

He said that while quotations could often be lower, customers could end up paying more by accepting the cheapest offer.

Louis le Roux, director of

international operations at Stuttafords, also reported an increase in inquiries and said "Many people are concerned about safety."

Le Roux firmly believed that most callers were not impulsive. "The pattern we have found is that relocation has already been given serious thought before the phone call is made."

He said the most popular destinations included those mentioned above as well as Singapore and New Zealand.

Government Notice No 2308 of 13 December 1968, with effect from the date of publication of this notice

D. L. KEYS,

Minister of Finance and of Trade and Industry.

No. R. 625 **16 April 1993**

TRAVEL AGENTS AND TRAVEL AGENCIES ACT, 1983 (ACT No. 58 OF 1983)

I, Georg Marais, Minister for Administration and Tourism, do hereby amend Government Notice No R. 600 of 27 March 1986, as amended by Government Notice No. R. 2621 of 23 December 1988, Government Notice No. R. 2748 of 15 December 1989 and Government Notice No. R. 63 of 11 January 1991, promulgated in terms of section 43 of the Travel Agents and Travel Agencies Act, 1983 (Act No. 58 of 1983), as set out in the Schedule

G. MARAIS,

Minister for Administration and Tourism

SCHEDULE

1. Regulation 3 (2) is deleted
2. By the substitution for regulation 8 (1) of the following:

"An application for registration as a travel agent shall be accompanied by an amount of R27,50 per subcategory intended in regulation 3 (3)."
3. By the substitution for regulation 8 (2) of the following.

"An application for a licence shall be accompanied by an amount of R550 in respect of each category intended in regulation 3 (3), irrespective of the number of subcategories, on condition that the categories operate under the same trading name and are located on the same premises"
4. Regulation 14 is deleted.
5. This notice is deemed to have come into operation on 1 January 1993

DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS

No. R. 615 **16 April 1993**

ALIENS CONTROL ACT, 1991
(ACT No. 96 OF 1991)

FIRST AMENDMENT OF THE ALIENS CONTROL REGULATIONS

The Minister of Home Affairs has, in terms of section 56 of the Aliens Control Act, 1991 (Act No. 96 of 1991), made the regulations in the Schedule

SCHEDULE

Definition

1. In these regulations "the Regulations" shall mean the Aliens Control Regulations, 1991, published under Government Notice No. R. 2247 of 13 September 1991.

Goewermentskennisgewing No 2308 van 13 Desember 1968 in met ingang van die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing

D. L. KEYS,

Minister van Finansies en van Handel en Nywerheid.

No. R. 625 **16 April 1993**

WET OP REISAGENTE EN REISAGENTSKAPPE, 1993 (WET No 58 VAN 1983)

Ek, Georg Marais, Minister vir Administrasie en Toerisme, wysig hiermee Goewermentskennisgewing No R 600 van 27 Maart 1986, soos gewysig deur Goewermentskennisgewing No R 2621 van 23 Desember 1988, Goewermentskennisgewing No R 2748 van 15 Desember 1989 en Goewermentskennisgewing No R 63 van 11 Januarie 1991, uitgevaardig kragtens artikel 43 van die Wet op Reisagente en Reisagentskappe, 1983 (Wet No 58 van 1983), soos in die Bylae uiteengesit

G. MARAIS,

Minister vir Administrasie en Toerisme

BYLAE

1. Regulasie 3 (2) word geskrap.
2. Deur die vervanging van regulasie 8 (1) deur die volgende:

" 'n Aansoek om registrasie as 'n reisagent moet vergesel word van 'n bedrag van R27,50 per subkategorie bedoel in regulasie 3 (3)."
3. Deur die vervanging van regulasie 8 (2) deur die volgende.

" 'n Aansoek om 'n lisensie moet vergesel word van 'n bedrag van R550 ten opsigte van elke kategorie bedoel in regulasie 3 (3), ongeag die hoeveelheid subkategoriee, op voorwaarde dat die kategoriee onder dieselfde handelsnaam bedryf word en op dieselfde perseel gehuisves word "
4. Regulasie 14 word geskrap.
5. Hierdie kennisgewing word geag in werking te getree het op 1 Januarie 1993

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. R. 615 **16 April 1993**

WET OP VREEMDELINGE-BEHEER, 1991
(WET No. 96 VAN 1991)

EERSTE WYSIGING VAN DIE REGULASIES OP VREEMDELINGE-BEHEER

Die Minister van Binnelandse Sake het kragtens artikel 56 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge-beheer, 1991 (Wet No. 96 van 1991), die regulasies in die Bylae uitgevaardig

BYLAE

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie regulasies beteken "die Regulasies" die Regulasies op Vreemdelinge-beheer, 1991, afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No R 2247 van 13 September 1991

Amendment of the Arrangement of Regulations of the Regulations

2. The Arrangement of Regulations of the Regulations is hereby amended—

- (a) by the substitution for the item "Official hours of attendance of immigration officers 4" of the following item:

"Times for enquiries or examination and arrangements for reporting at ports of entry 4", and

- (b) by the insertion after the item "Temporary residence permit to sojourn in Republic 13" of the following item:

"Requirements and conditions for compliance by a person who on behalf of any other person applies for a permit 13A".

Amendment of regulation 3 of the Regulations

3. Regulation 3 of the Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution for the number 16 of the number 15 in the English text.

Substitution of regulation 4 of the Regulations

4. Regulation 4 of the Regulations is hereby substituted by the following regulation:

"Times for enquiries or examination and arrangements for reporting at ports of entry

4. (1) An enquiry or examination referred to in section 56 (1) (d), shall be done during the times made known at a port of entry for that purpose.

(2) If a person intends presenting himself at a port of entry outside the hours referred to in subregulation (1), the person shall notify an immigration officer beforehand, during such hours, of the time he expects to report in order to arrange his entry to, or departure from, the Republic.

(3) At presentation in accordance with subregulation (2), an amount of R25 for each hour or part thereof, shall be payable by the person referred to in subregulation (2), in respect of each immigration officer who shall perform overtime services for the purposes of that presentation, calculated from the time which the immigration officer leaves his office or home for that purpose until he arrives back at his point of departure after completion of the service.

(4) If a person referred to in subregulation (2) fails to present himself after one hour has passed after the time of expected presentation, the arrangement shall lapse, and if the person still intends presenting himself outside the hours referred to in subregulation (1), he shall notify an immigration officer of the time he expects to report, and he shall, in addition to the amount referred to in subregulation (3), pay an amount of R25 in respect of each immigration officer who performed overtime services as a result of such failure.

Wysiging van die Indeling van Regulasies van die Regulasies

2. Die Indeling van Regulasies van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig—

- (a) deur die item "Amptelike kantoorure van immigrasiebeamptes . . . 4" deur die volgende item te vervang:

"Tye vir ondersoeke of ondervraging en aanmeldreelings by toegangspoorte . . . 4"; en

- (b) deur na die item "Tydelike verblyfpermit om in Republiek te vertoef . . . 13" die volgende item in te voeg:

"Vereistes en voorwaardes vir nakoming deur iemand wat ten behoeve van iemand anders aansoek om 'n permit doen . . . 13A".

Wysiging van regulasie 3 van die Regulasies

3. Regulasie 3 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur in die Engelse teks die getal 16 deur die getal 15 te vervang.

Vervanging van regulasie 4 van die Regulasies

4. Regulasie 4 van die Regulasies word hierby deur die volgende regulasie vervang

"Tye vir ondersoeke of ondervraging en aanmeldreelings by toegangspoorte

4 (1) 'n Ondersoek of ondervraging bedoel in artikel 56 (1) (d), word gedoen gedurende die tye wat by 'n toegangspoort vir daardie doeleindes bekend gemaak word.

(2) Indien 'n persoon van voorneme is om hom buite die tye bedoel in subregulasie (1) by 'n toegangspoort aan te meld, moet die persoon vooraf, gedurende bedoelde tye, 'n immigrasiebeampte in kennis stel van die tyd waarop hy verwag om aan te meld ten einde sy toelating tot, of vertrek uit, die Republiek te reel

(3) By aanmelding ooreenkomstig subregulasie (2), is 'n bedrag van R25 vir elke uur of gedeelte daarvan deur die persoon bedoel in subregulasie (2) betaalbaar ten opsigte van elke immigrasiebeampte wat vir doeleindes van daardie aanmelding oortydds moet verrig, bereken vanaf die tyd wat die immigrasiebeampte sy kantoor of woning vir die doel verlaat totdat hy by sy vertrekpunt terug arriveer na afhandeling van die diens

(4) Indien 'n persoon bedoel in subregulasie (2) versuim om hom na verloop van een uur na die tyd van verwagte aanmelding aan te meld, verval die reeling, en indien hy steeds van voorneme is om hom buite die tye bedoel in subregulasie (1) aan te meld, moet hy 'n immigrasiebeampte in kennis stel van die tyd waarop hy verwag om aan te meld, en moet hy, bo en behalwe die bedrag bedoel in subregulasie (3), 'n bedrag van R25 ten opsigte van elke immigrasiebeampte wat as gevolg van sodanige versuim oortydds verrig het, betaal "

Amendment of regulation 5 of the Regulations

5. Regulation 5 of the Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution for subregulation (1) of the following subregulation

(236) "(1) Every person who reports at a port of entry, except a South African citizen or a person who is in possession of a permit for permanent residence issued to him in terms of section 25 of the Act, shall hand to the immigration officer a form containing substantially the information prescribed in Annexure 1."

Insertion of regulation 13A in the Regulations

6. The following regulation is inserted after regulation 13 of the Regulations:

"Requirements and conditions for compliance by any person who on behalf of any other person applies for a permit"

13A (1) No person shall apply on behalf of an alien for a permit referred to in section 25 or 26 or for the extension of the validity of a permit referred to in section 26, unless—

- (a) the application is accompanied by a written power of attorney,
- (b) the application—
 - (i) if it has reference to an alien who is outside the Republic, is submitted at the South African mission in the country where the alien finds himself, or if there is no such mission, at the nearest mission; or
 - (ii) if it has reference to an alien who is already in the Republic, is submitted at the regional or district office of the department of Home Affairs which is situated nearest to the address referred to in subregulation (2) (d) of the person who submits the application, and

(c) the application has been signed by the applicant himself

(2) A power of attorney referred to in subregulation (1) shall—

- (a) be in the form and contain substantially the information prescribed in Annexure 13A,
- (b) clearly authorize the person holding power of attorney to apply, on behalf of the person giving power of attorney, for a permit referred to in section 25 or 26 or for the extension of the validity of a permit referred to in section 26, as the case may be;
- (c) be in one of the official languages of the Republic and, if the person giving power of attorney is not proficient in any of the official languages, contain a certificate by a person who acted as interpreter, wherein that person's full name and address is indicated and wherein he certifies under his signature that he has explained the contents of the power of attorney to the person giving power of attorney and that the person giving power of attorney fully understands it, and

Wysiging van regulasie 5 van die Regulasies

5. Regulasie 5 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur subregulasie (1) deur die volgende subregulasie te vervang.

"(1) Iedere persoon wat by 'n toegangspoort aanmeld, behalwe 'n Suid-Afrikaanse burger of 'n persoon wat in besit is van 'n permit vir permanente verblyf wat ingevolge artikel 25 van die Wet aan hom uitgereik is, moet 'n vorm met wesenlik die besonderhede voorgeskryf in Aanhangsel 1, aan die immigrasiebeampte oorhandig."

Invoeging van regulasie 13A in die Regulasies

6. Die volgende regulasie word hierby na regulasie 13 van die Regulasies ingevoeg.

"Vereistes en voorwaardes vir nakoming deur iemand wat ten behoeve van iemand anders aansoek om 'n permit doen"

13A. (1) Niemand mag ten behoeve van 'n vreemdeling aansoek doen om 'n permit bedoel in artikel 25 of 26 of om die verlenging van die geldigheidsduur van 'n permit bedoel in artikel 26 nie, tensy—

- (a) die aansoek vergesel gaan van 'n skriftelike volmag;
- (b) die aansoek—
 - (i) indien dit betrekking het op 'n vreemdeling wat buite die Republiek is, by die Suid-Afrikaanse missie in die land waar die vreemdeling hom bevind, of indien daar nie so 'n missie is nie, by die naaste missie, ingedien word; of
 - (ii) indien dit betrekking het op 'n vreemdeling wat alreeds in die Republiek is, ingedien word by die streek- of distrikantoor van die Departement van Binnelandse Sake wat die naaste gelee is aan die adres bedoel in subregulasie (2) (d) van die persoon wat die aansoek indien; en

(c) die aansoek deur die applikant self onderteken is.

(2) 'n Volmag in subregulasie (1) bedoel moet—

- (a) in die vorm wees en wesenlik die besonderhede voorgeskryf in Aanhangsel 13A bevat;
- (b) die gevolmagtigde uitdruklik magtig om ten behoeve van die volmaggewer aansoek te doen om 'n permit bedoel in artikel 25 of 26 of om die verlenging van die geldigheidsduur van 'n permit bedoel in artikel 26, na gelang van die geval;
- (c) in een van die amptelike tale van die Republiek wees en, indien die volmaggewer nie in enige van die amptelike tale bedrewe is nie, 'n sertifikaat deur 'n persoon wat as tolk opgetree het, bevat waarin daardie persoon se volle naam en adres aangedui word en waarin hy onder sy handtekening sertifiseer dat hy die inhoud van die volmag aan die volmaggewer verduidelik het en dat die volmaggewer dit ten volle begryp, en

(d) contains the full address of the person holding power of attorney, which address shall be—



- (i) if the person holding power of attorney is not employed, his home address; or
- (ii) if the person holding power of attorney is employed or conducts business for his own account, his business address."

Repeal of regulation 14 of the Regulations

7. Regulation 14 of the Regulations is hereby repealed.

Amendment of regulation 16 of the Regulations

8. Regulation 16 of the Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution for the expression "39 (f)" of the expression "39 (2) (f)".

Amendment of the table of Prescribed Forms to the Regulations

9. The table of Prescribed Forms to the Regulations is hereby amended—

- (a) by the insertion after the item "Guarantee Deposit-taking institutions Annexure 13", of the following item

"Power of Attorney in respect of an application for a residence permit for the Republic of South Africa, or for the extension of the validity thereof. Annexure 13A"; and

- (b) by the deletion of the item "Departure form Annexure 14".

Substitution of Annexure 1 to the Regulations

10. Annexure 1 to the Regulations is hereby substituted by the following Annexure

(d) die volledige adres van die gevolmagtigde bevat, welke adres—

- (i) indien die gevolmagtigde nie 'n diensbetrekking beklee nie, sy woonadres; of
- (ii) indien die gevolmagtigde 'n diensbetrekking beklee of vir sy eie rekening sake doen, sy besigheidsadres sal wees."

Herroeping van regulasie 14 van die Regulasies

7. Regulasie 14 van die Regulasies word hierby herroep.

Wysiging van regulasie 16 van die Regulasies

8. Regulasie 16 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur die uitdrukking "39 (f)" deur die uitdrukking "39 (2) (f)" te vervang.

Wysiging van die tabel van Voorgeskrewe Vorms van die Regulasies

9. Die tabel van Voorgeskrewe Vorms van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig—

- (a) deur na die item "Waarborg: Depositnemende instellings Aanhangsel 13", die volgende item in te voeg:

"Volmag met betrekking tot 'n aansoek om 'n verblyfpermit vir die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, of om die verlenging van die geldigheidsduur daarvan Aanhangsel 13A", en

- (b) deur die item "Vertrekform Aanhangsel 14" te skrap.

Vervanging van Aanhangsel 1 by die Regulasies

10. Aanhangsel 1 by die Regulasies word hierby deur die volgende Aanhangsel vervang.

"ANNEXURE 1

BI 55

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

ARRIVAL FORM

[Section 6(1) and 56(1)(c) of Act No. 96 of 1991 · Regulation 5]

Not to be completed by a SA Citizen or a person in possession of a permit for permanent residence

Mode of travel	Flight No	Registration No	Train No	Name	Other												
Nationality of passport																	
Passport No																	
Surname					Sex	M	F										
Forename and other initials																	
Date of birth	Y	Y	Y	Y	M	M	D	D	Intended departure date	Y	Y	Y	Y	M	M	D	D
Country of normal residence																	
Purpose of visit (use x to specify)																	
A Vacation	B Business	C Study	D Work	E Transit	F Immigrating	G Diplomatic placing	H Crew member										
Occupation (use x to specify)																	
A Diplomatic	B Church	C Civil Service	D Media	E Military/Police	F Educational	G Trade	H Other										

For official use

TRP sticker

Entry stamp"

- (b) I have knowledge that the service and advice of the Department in connection with my application is given free of charge,
- (c) a residence permit which is issued to me or whereof the validity is extended, may be withdrawn if any particulars in my application or which is submitted by the person holding power of attorney, are incorrect,
- (d) my application for a residence permit does not grant me any rights to enter the Republic of South Africa before a residence permit has been granted to me,
- (e) I am aware that my application for a residence permit or the extension of the validity thereof shall be considered by the Department of Home Affairs and that the granting of a power of attorney to the person holding power of attorney, in no way will expedite or benefit my application, and
- (f) I shall give notice to the Department if I withdraw or amend the power of attorney before the Department has taken a final decision on my application

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(* Delete which is not applicable.)

CERTIFICATE

I understand the contents of this power of attorney

Signed at on this
day of 19 ..

.....
Signature of person giving power of attorney

PART B

DECLARATION BY PERSON HOLDING POWER OF ATTORNEY

I (full names and surname)
.....
accept the above-mentioned appointment and confirm that the address hereunder is my business address/home address*

* (Submit business address if employed or doing business for own account, or home address in other instances).

I hereby confirm that—

- (a) I personally signed this declaration,
- (b) I ascertained and identified myself with the contents of this document and the correctness of the particulars in the application for a residence permit/the extension of the validity of a permit (delete which is not applicable),
- (c) I am aware that a residence permit issued to the applicant or the extension of the validity thereof, may be withdrawn if any particulars in this document or the said application are incorrect, and that it is a contravention of section 57 of the Aliens Control Act, 1991, if any person facilitates or assists the entrance to or residence in the Republic of any other person by the committing of a fraudulent act, or by conduct, statement or otherwise makes any false representation,
- (d) the power of attorney shall not constrain the Department from contacting the applicant directly in connection with an application, and
- (e) I may not retain a residence permit issued to the applicant for any debts

Signed at on this
day of 19

.....
Signature of person holding power of attorney

PART C

CERTIFICATE BY INTERPRETER

I (full names and surname)
.....
of (full address)
.....
confirm hereby that I have mastered (state language)
.....
and that I explained to (full name of applicant)
.....
the contents of this document in the said language and that I am satisfied that the applicant fully understands it

Signed at on this
day of 19

.....
Signature of interpreter"

- (c) ek bewus is dat 'n verblyfpermit aan die aansoeker uitgereik of die verlenging van die geldigheidsduur daarvan, ingetrek kan word indien enige besonderhede in hierdie dokument of die bedoelde aansoek onjuis is, en dat dit 'n oortreding van artikel 57 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge-beheer, 1991, uitmaak indien iemand die binnekoms of verblyf van 'n ander persoon in die Republiek vergemaklik of bevorder deur die pleeg van 'n bedrieglike handeling, of deur gedrag, verklaring of andersins 'n wanvoorstelling doen,
- (d) die volmag nie die Departement weerhou om regstreeks met die applikant te skakel in verband met 'n aansoek nie, en
- (e) ek 'n verblyfpermit wat aan die applikant uitgereik word nie in retensie vir enige skuld mag hou nie

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Geteken te op hierdie
 dag van 19

Handtekening van gevolmagtigde

DEEL C
 SERTIFIKAAT DEUR TOLK

Ek (volle name en van)

van (volle adres)

bevestig hiermee dat ek (meld taal)

magtig is en dat ek aan (volle naam van aansoeker)

die inhoud van hierdie dokument verduidelik het in die bedoelde taal en dat ek tevrede is dat die aansoeker dit ten volle verstaan

Geteken te op hierdie
 dag van 19

Handtekening van tolk

Repeal of Annexure 14 to the Regulations

12. Annexure 14 to the Regulations is hereby repealed

Amendment of Annexure 15 to the Regulations

13. Annexure 15 to the Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution for paragraph 6, under the heading "C Conditions", in the English text of the following paragraph

"6 This permit is invalid, and the amount referred to therein is forfeitable to the State, if the permit holder or the depositor or any other person concerned, named herein, made a false declaration or false representations when the permit was applied for or when it was obtained "

Short title

14. These regulations shall be called the First Amendment of the Aliens Control Regulations, 1991

Herroeping van Aanhangel 14 by die Regulasies

12. Aanhangel 14 by die Regulasies word hierby herroep.

Wysiging van Aanhangel 15 by die Regulasies

13. Aanhangel 15 by die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur in die Engelse teks paragraaf 6, onder die opskrif "C. Conditions", met die volgende paragraaf te vervang

"6. This permit is invalid, and the amount referred to therein is forfeitable to the State, if the permit holder or the depositor or any other person concerned, named herein, made a false declaration or false representations when the permit was applied for or when it was obtained "

Kort titel

14. Hierdie regulasies heet die Eerste Wysiging van die Regulasies op Vreemdelinge-beheer, 1991

Land of milk and money turned sour

THE Waluz family believed their every dream would come true when they moved to South Africa from Poland in 1981

After years of suffering under an oppressive communist regime, they decided that their future lay more than 10 000km away

In South Africa they saw a golden opportunity to establish their own business without interference from the state

Here was not only a country that welcomed immigrants and gave them financial backing: it also had a government that firmly rejected communism and everything it stood for

But their hopes lay rooted in the legacy of apartheid — the homeland system Just around the corner was the new South Africa, which would turn that dream into a nightmare.

Now the family is divided over two continents, three marriages have failed and 40-year-old Janus Waluz stands accused of assassinating SA Communist Party chief Chris Hani.

Sitting in the lounge of his flat in Radom, one floor above his little glass shop, Tadeusz Waluz, father of the alleged killer, looked back.

"South Africa was a beautiful country," he said "It is not the same now."

He recalled the time when he ran four businesses in QwaQwa with a staff of more than 1 000 black workers

"In those days, the blacks and whites used to live in agreement The blacks believed the whites would look after them Now it is not so"

Mr Waluz's departure from Poland in 1981 had been carefully planned He had grown tired of being forced to relocate his businesses every few years

"Just when you were established somewhere, gossip would spread that your workers were earning more than in the state factories

"Then you would be told to move to an area where people were in danger of being unemployed so that you did not make trouble for the government."

In 1976, he sent his oldest son, Witold, to

THE FATHER

South Africa to scout for business opportunities. Witold secured a job with the National Productivity Institute in Pretoria

Then, late in 1981, just as the communists were about to impose martial law in Poland, the Waluz family left for South Africa. Aided by government subsidies and loans, they set up a business in the homeland of QwaQwa

Their glass-cutting business, Waluz Crystals, flourished There was plenty of cheap labour — and what they didn't make from the business, the government provided in the form of incentives.

Mr Waluz candidly admits: "Our turnover was R1,5-million a year With the concessions, we made a profit of R500 000 Without them, our loss was R200 000"

FACTORY

Mr Waluz lived in a rented house in an affluent white area of QwaQwa, with his two sons nearby He later bought himself a nest-egg in the form of a luxury home in Waterkloof, Pretoria.

With expansion in mind, he decided to build a new crystal-cutting factory on the outskirts of Harrismith. It was to be the first of its kind in the southern hemisphere

But in 1989, things started going wrong With the homeland system falling apart, the South African government cut back on subsidies and loans

Mr Waluz ended up losing not only his factory and his Pretoria home, but also his capital outlay of R700 000

While he decided to return to his roots in Poland, his former wife and two sons chose to remain in South Africa Witold now sells second-hand military vehicles, while Janus was working for a transport company at the time of his arrest.

"They were both doing quite well, I think," said their father.

Mr Waluz is now trying to make his mark in the new Poland, where inflation has made a mockery of the currency — the zloty.

Coins are no longer used and purchases of ordinary household goods run into astronomical figures

He set up a company named Africana, with the aim of exporting cheap Polish cigarettes to South Africa, but that ran into problems.

Now he sells glassware for other manufacturers

But he is not optimistic about the country he once saw as a saviour.

"South Africa is heading the same way as Mozambique and Rhodesia

"The whites will be poor, but the blacks will be the poorest."

		(1)(a)	(1)(b)(i)	(1)(b)(ii)	(1)(b)(iii)	(1)(c)	(2)
Department		No of Trips	Travel Costs	Accommodation	Allowances	Purpose of Trip	Name of persons accomp by spouses
26	Provincial Administration Orange Free State		R 19 943	R 2 045	R 1 039	Mexico Discussions with mexican authorities in connection with further normalisation of trade	—
			15 882	3 960	1 390	Taipei: Attend the 12th Ministerial Economic and Technical Collaboration Conference	—
26 1	Dir-General	1	10 574	12 912	12 092	Europe: Consult experts in connection with regional and local government, the financing of these levels and the influence of the human-rights dispensation on government activities	—
27.	Public Works						
27 1	Dir-General	1	9 250	4 978	7 409	Spain/France/Germany/Belgium: Attend meeting of ICOLD as leader of SAN-COLD and visits to offices of foreign Missions	—

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Commercial/financial irregularities: complaints/charges

168 Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many complaints and/or charges relating to (i) fraud, (ii) so-called commercial theft, (iii) exchange control violations and irregularities, (iv) bribery and corruption and (v) section 440F of the Companies Act, 1973 (Act No 61 of 1973), regarding insider trading, were investigated by the South African Police in 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991 and 1992, respectively, and (b) in respect of each category referred to above, how many investigations arising from such complaints and/or charges resulted in (i) criminal trials and (ii) convictions of the parties concerned

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THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
(a) (i)					
1988	38 889	326	82	1 116	1
1989	43 040	290	60	1 143	5
1990	52 426	355	47	1 077	0
1991	58 154	287	48	1 510	2
1992	61 615	405	37	1 383	11
(b)					
(a) (i)					
1988	15 453			8 484	
1989	15 969			9 176	
1990	16 187			9 681	
1991	16 782			10 413	
1992	16 871			10 679	
(a) (ii)					
1988	216			212	
1989	150			124	
1990	164			159	
1991	131			105	
1992	97			77	
(a) (iii)					
1988	38			22	
1989	19			49	
1990	18			14	
1991	12			18	
1992	19			21	
(a) (iv)					
1988	940			209	
1989	917			227	
1990	873			212	
1991	1 110			247	
1992	1 168			226	

(a) (v)

1988	0	0
1989	4	3
1990	0	0
1991	1	1
1992	2	2

Note Details with regard to 1986 and 1987 are not available, as the official registers for the years concerned have already been destroyed in terms of the official instructions

The apparent discrepancy in the number of criminal trials and convictions in paragraph (a) (iii) as above mentioned, is due to the fact that one or more accused have been charged and found guilty in several cases

Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage: end-of-year examination statistics

174 Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Education and Training:

How many pupils in schools falling under his Department in the (a) Port Elizabeth and (b) Uitenhage metropolises (i) wrote the end-of-year examinations for, and (ii) passed, each standard in 1992?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING.

STANDARD	(a)		(b)	
	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)
SSA*	9 890	8 483	2 876	2 332
SSB*	8 438	7 527	2 299	1 960
STD 1*	7 773	6 863	2 089	1 919
STD 2*	7 273	6 666	2 123	1 968
STD 3*	7 446	6 078	1 866	1 582
STD 4*	6 880	5 914	1 816	1 604
STD 5*	6 241	5 553	1 605	1 460
STD 6	8 465	5 418	1 505	803
STD 7	8 643	5 529	1 460	928
STD 8	7 259	5 046	1 263	814
STD 9	5 145	3 135	1 018	523
STD 10	5 116	2 528	543	276
TOTAL	88 569	68 740	20 463	16 169

*** PRIMARY SCHOOLS**

Public servants: official overseas visits

186 Mr L FUCHS asked the State President

(a) How many overseas visits were under-

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Cont'd

taken in 1992 by members of the public service in their official capacity, (b) on how many such trips were these members accompanied by their spouses and (c) what, in respect of these visits, was the total cost incurred in respect of (i) travel, (ii) hotel accommodation and (iii) allowances? B373E

The STATE PRESIDENT

- (a) 1 415 visits
- (b) 68 trips
- (c) (i) R9 283 176
- (ii) R6 249 984
- (iii) R3 689 885

Crime statistics: Johannesburg police stations

187 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) robbery, (g) theft of vehicles and cycles, (h) damage to property, (i) house-breaking with intent to steal and theft and (j) possession of drugs were reported in Johannesburg in 1992 in the area comprising Westbury, Newclare, Coronationville and Riverlea? B387E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

Westbury, Newclare and Coronationville resort under the Genl Johan Coetzee police station

- (a) 48 (f) 142
- (b) 10 (g) 463
- (c) 241 (h) 556
- (d) 1 325 (i) 1 359
- (e) 84 (j) 45

Riverlea resorts under the Langlaagte police station

- (a) 9 (f) 216
- (b) 30 (g) 256
- (c) 135 (h) 166
- (d) 277 (i) 158
- (e) 18 (j) 25

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Hillbrow police station: population served/staff complement

202 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) What is it estimated was the population served by the Hillbrow police station as at 31 December 1992,
- (2) whether it is envisaged to increase the complement of policemen at the said police station in 1993, if so, what percentage increase is envisaged? B455E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) 143 939
- (2) Yes 10%

SAP: Black officers above rank of lt-col

207 Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (a) How many Black officers above the rank

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)
Orlando	289	53	756	726	268	809	187	464	415	525	157	32	0	000
Meadowlands	405	26	1 045	1 066	259	834	156	425	686	457	75	15	0	000
Dobsonville	104	10	442	308	106	376	88	202	227	298	74	12	0	000
Diepkloof	128	54	438	266	160	553	211	387	378	291	69	14	0	000
Jabulani	269	53	810	518	363	1 030	260	574	483	430	77	18	0	000
Moroka	351	120	1 196	554	559	252	252	707	691	798	51	68	0	001
Klipdrown	117	25	765	591	153	569	172	512	412	420	70	16	0	000
Lenasia	53	20	388	524	69	455	578	534	378	744	73	51	0	000
Eldoradopark	63	34	579	796	118	411	184	671	620	608	41	34	0	000

SAP: recommendations regarding prosecution of members/dockets opened/prosecutions instituted

224 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether any recommendations regarding the prosecution of members of the South African Police were made by judicial commissions of inquiry during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available, if so, (a) by which judicial commissions, (b) when, and (c) what was the nature of the recommendations, in each case,
- (2) whether, as a result of these recommendations,
- (3) whether any prosecutions were instituted following the opening or referral of the said dockets, if not, why not, if so, (a) how many, (b) by whom and (c) in respect of these prosecutions, how many members were acquitted,
- (4) whether any of the attorneys-general

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of lieutenant-colonel are there in the South African Police and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished? B462E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (a) 4
- (b) 30 March 1993

Soweto area: crime statistics

218 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) robbery, (g) theft of vehicles and cycles, (h) theft of other items, (i) damage to property, (j) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft, (k) possession of drugs, (l) drunken driving, (m) vagrancy and (n) prostitution were reported in 1992 at police stations serving the Soweto area? B457E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(1)

Year	(a)	(b)	(c)
1982	45 662		
1983	30 385		
1984	28 691		
1985	17 195		
1986	6 947	2	45
1987	7 459	77	417
1988	9 592	160	648
1989	10 191	196	883
1990	12 299	302	1 898

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Immigrants to RSA

14 Mr T ABRAHAM asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(1) How many (a) Whites, (b) Blacks and (c) other persons legally immigrated into the Republic in each specified year during the period 1 January 1982 to 31 December 1992,

(2) whether any incentives are offered to potential immigrants, if not, why not, if so, (a) to which of the above three categories of persons and (b) what are the details of these incentives? C62E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS.

(2) Due to shortage of funds, financial aid by the Department of Home Affairs to immigrants was suspended with effect from 11 December 1991

Note

* Statistics as required by the hon member was only kept since 14 June 1986

** Population group not available

***Population group not available The figure is for the period 1 January 1992 to 30 November 1992 as information for December 1992 is not available yet

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Natal Police Region: crime statistics

17 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary of business premises, (g) burglary of residential premises, (h) robbery with aggravating circumstances, (i) robbery, (j) common theft, (k) theft of vehicles and cycles, (l) possession of drugs and (m) dealing in drugs were reported at the (i) Sydenham, (ii) Phoenix and (iii) Mayville police stations in the Natal Police Region in 1992? D88E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(a)	57	50	18
(b)	26	64	10
(c)	162	398	34
(d)	394	1 671	221
(e)	37	88	25
(f)	567	927	50
(g)	508	655	372
(h)	107	584	60
(i)	25	0	43
(j)	540	1 331	488
(k)	168	260	262
(l)	9	4	34
(m)	147	275	59
	78	157	10

Note (ki)—motor vehicles (ku)—bicycles

Food prices: report of investigation

20 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Trade and Industry

(1) Whether, with reference to the reply to Question No 2 on 10 June 1992, the Board on Tariffs and Trade has completed its investigation into food prices, if not, why not, if so,

(2) whether the Board has brought up a report in this regard, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) what were the findings contained in this report? D107E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

(1) Yes

(2) Yes

(a) The Board on Tariffs and Trade published a preliminary report in June 1992 which served as a discussion document on which interested groups could submit further contributions until 30 September 1992. The Board completed its final report in December 1992 and presented it to Government. The report was released on 8 February 1993, after it had been studied by Government

(b) Due to the Board's extensive conclusions and recommendations, the report cannot be repeated here. A copy of the report is therefore being furnished to the hon member

Films submitted for censoring

23 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(a) How many (i) English, (ii) Afrikaans and (iii) Indian-language films were submitted to the Directorate of Publications for censoring during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) how many films in each of the above categories (i) were rejected and (ii) had age restrictions imposed on them? D148E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) (i) 873

(ii) 5

(iii) 385

	English	Afrikaans	Indian
(i)	86		
(ii)	515	2	1

Information is for the period 1 January 1992 to 31 December 1992

(2) No

With reference to the cases mentioned in paragraph (1) (a), the situation is as follows

- In five cases civil proceedings have been instituted by the State Attorney
- The writing-off of the debts is being considered in five cases as the debtors have not been traced
- In four cases the debtors are already paying without any steps being taken
- In one case the debtor requested the writing-off of the debt. It has been referred to the Treasury and its decision is not yet known

Tokoza: prosecutions instituted in respect of violence

158 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether any prosecutions have been instituted in respect of each of the following incidents at Tokoza listed in a report of the Commission of Inquiry regarding the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation (Goldstone Commission) presented to the State President on 17 November 1992, viz, the (a) attack on hostel dwellers launched from house No 2044, Khumalo Street, Tokoza, on 8 September 1991, (b) murder of Mr Sam Ntuli on 29 September 1991, (c) attack on taxis, taxi drivers and taxi passengers near Ntalspruit Hospital on 7 October 1991, (d) attack on a Rand Water Board minibus on 26 February 1992, (e) Crossroads massacre of 3 to 4 April 1992 and (f) Zonkeziwe massacre of 6 April 1992, if not, why not, if so, (1) when, and (n) what are the other relevant details in each case,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B371E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) (a) Yes
- (i) One person has been charged, but a trial date for the Supreme

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Court is not yet known. A search for two suspects is continuing

- (ii) Whilst hostel dwellers were en route to a meeting in the Tokoza Stadium on 8 September 1991, shots were fired with an AK47-rifle on them from a house in Khumalo Street. Sixteen persons were killed and 13 injured

(b) No, no person has as yet been arrested in connection with the incident

(i) Falls away

(ii) Mr Sam Ntuli, a general secretary of the Southern Transvaal "Civic Association" was shot dead on 29 September 1991 whilst driving his car in Khumalo Street, Tokoza

(c) No, one suspect was arrested, but the case was withdrawn as a result of insufficient evidence. An inquest must still be held, but the date has not, as yet, been determined

(i) Falls away

(n) On 1 October 1991, the day of Mr Sam Ntuli's funeral (paragraph (b) (n) *supra*), 18 taxi drivers and passengers were shot dead near the Ntalspruit hospital

(d) Yes

(i) Two persons have been charged and are being detained whilst awaiting a trial date in the Supreme Court

(n) Employees of the Rand Water Board, who were on their way to work in a minibus on 26 February 1992, were attacked with AK47-rifles on the Old Vereeniging Road. Four passengers were killed and several wounded

(e) No, no arrests have as yet been made. An inquest must still be held, but the date has, as yet, not been determined

(i) Falls away

(ii) During the night of 3-4 April 1992, three groups of persons armed with firearms, axes and pangas attacked the Crossroads squatter camp at Kathlehong and 19 persons were killed, 12 injured and 45 squatter houses destroyed

(f) No, no-one has as yet been arrested in connection with the incident. An inquest must still be held, but the date has not, as yet, been determined

(i) Falls away

(ii) The Zonkeziwe squatter camp was attacked on 6 April 1992 by a group of persons whilst the occupants were sleeping. Four persons were killed and 10 injured. Scores of squatters huts and vehicles were destroyed

Ministers/Deputy Ministers/Directors-General: overseas trips

159 Mr L FUCHS asked the State President:

(1) (a) How many overseas trips were undertaken by each (i) Minister, (ii) Deputy Minister and (iii) Director-General of each Department during the period 1 March 1992 up to and including 28 February 1993, (b) what, in respect of each such trip, was the total cost incurred in respect of (i) travel, (ii) hotel accommodation and (iii) allowances and (c) what was the purpose of each such trip:

(2) whether any of these persons were accompanied by their spouses, if so, what are their names? B372E

The STATE PRESIDENT.

The details requested are attached as an annexure

cont. →

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		(1)(a)	(1)(b)(i)	(1)(b)(ii)	(1)(b)(iii)		(1)(c)	(2)
Department		No of Trips	Travel Costs	Accommodation	Allowances	Total	Purpose of Trip	Name of persons accomp by spouses
1.	Office of the State President		R	R	R	R		
1.1	Minister	1	726	9 476	—	10 202	The Netherlands/Germany: Attend and participate in the international Conference of the Conrad Adenauer Foundation	Dr G Viljoen
1.2	Dir-General	1	—	—	9 130	9 130	Russia/Japan/Singapore: Accompany the State President and his wife	Dr J P Roux
2.	Foreign Affairs							
2.1	Minister	3	14 865	16 926	—	31 791	New York: Address the UN Security Council and meet with the Foreign Ministers of Egypt, Africa and the President of the Security Council	—
			429	3 460	—	3 889	Rome: The concluding of a peace accord with Mozambique	—
			2 654	59 442	—	62 096	Paris: The signing of a Chemical Weapons Treaty	—
2.2	Deputy Minister	5	12 429	4 038	—	16 467	Germany/Britain. Attending the SA Chiefs of Missions Conference	—
			26 552	12 788	—	39 340	Germany/Spain: Visit the SA exhibit at Expo '92 and attend the German Sitting	R S Schoeman

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CONT.

		(1)(a)	(1)(b)(i)	(1)(b)(ii)	(1)(b)(iii)		(1)(c)	(2)
Department		No of Trips	Travel Costs	Accommodation	Allowances	Total	Purpose of Trip	Name of persons accomp by spouses
			R	R	R	R		
			—	861	642	1 503	Republic of China: Attend the World for Freedom and Democracy Meeting	—
			12 263	281	—	12 544	The Netherlands. Attend the Chiefs of Missions Conference	—
			26 271	701	—	26 972	Turkey: Attend the opening of the SA Consulate General in Istanbul and hold talks with government leaders	R S Schoeman
2.3	Dir-General	6	18 345	—	872	19 217	Spain/Cairo: Visit the SA exhibit at Expo '92	—
			—	1 880	4 199	6 079	Russia/Japan/Singapore: Official visit in the company of the State President	N P van Heerden
			14 865	—	1 080	15 945	New York: Attend a Security Council Meeting	—
			12 327	6 129	2 343	20 799	Germany: Attend the Chiefs of Missions Conference	—
			285	708	1 856	2 849	London/Paris: Accompany the State President	—
			19 933	—	1 702	21 635	New York: Attend the inauguration of the President of the USA Mr Bill Clinton	—

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		(1)(a)	(1)(b)(i)	(1)(b)(ii)	(1)(b)(iii)	(1)(c)	(2)
Department		No of Trips	Travel Costs	Accommodation	Allowances	Purpose of Trip	Name of persons accompanied by spouses
			R	R	R		
3.	Constitutional Development Service						
3 1	Deputy Minister	2	27 330	—	—	Britain/Greece/Germany: Attend Conferences at Hanover and London Inform opinion-formers/businessmen/RSA Missions regarding the negotiation process	Dr J T Delpont
			37 620	—	—	USA/United Kingdom/The Netherlands: Attend Conferences regarding Federalism. Inform opinion formers/RSA Missions in connection with the negotiation process	Dr J T Delpont
4	Water Affairs and Forestry						
4 1	Dir-General	1	21 806	6 348	3 252	Egypt/Israel/Turkey/Romema Exchange information regarding water schemes	G C D Claasens
5	Administration House of Assembly						
5.1	Dir-General	1	9 345	4 841	4 653	Vienna. Attending the three yearly congress of the International Institute for Administrative Sciences	—

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Cont.-a

		(1)(a)	(1)(b)(i)	(1)(b)(ii)	(1)(b)(iii)	(1)(c)	(2)
Department		No of Trips	Travel Costs	Accommodation	Allowances	Purpose of Trip	Name of persons accompanied by spouses
			R	R	R		
6.	Public Enterprises and Privatization						
6 1	Minister	2	25 787	4 689	—	France: Hold talks with bodies in connection with matters of mutual interest	D J De Villiers
			25 678	5 242	—	Switzerland Appear at and participate in The World Economic Forum	D J de Villiers
7	Justice						
7 1	Dir-General	1	10 665	17 640	12 683	Spain/Italy/Greece/Portugal/France. Investigate the civil and criminal law procedure systems and attend the International Bar Association Congress	J J Noeth
8.	Finance						
8 1	Minister	2	57 785	23 201	3 209	Washington Attend the IMF World Bank meeting as Governor	D L Keys
			12 811	—	—	Switzerland Participate in the World Economic Forum Annual Meeting in Davos	—
8 2	Deputy Minister	2	46 487	27 280	4 677	Europe: Study visit in connection with tax matters and legislation	T G Alant

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Department	No of Trips	Travel Costs	Accommodation	Allowances	Total	Purpose of Trip	Name of persons accompanied by spouses
	(1)(a)	(1)(b)(i)	(1)(b)(ii)	(1)(b)(iii)		(1)(c)	(2)
8 3 Dir-General	4	18 618	4 280	4 537	27 435	Ontario/Toronto/New York/ Zurich: Visit banks, the IMF and the World Bank	J A v Wyk
9 State Expenditure	1	15 787	7 724	8 421	31 932	England/Western Europe/USA and technical application of modular accounting systems in government services	
		37 485	4 356		41 841	Europe. To promote the liaison of water source management over international borders	
		18 029	3 517	3 704	25 250	London/Amsterdam. Deliver a presentation about South Africa at Euroforum's Global Bankers Forum and visit banks	
		34 764	7 616	6 383	48 763	London/Amsterdam/Lisbon Represent South Africa at the IMF and World Bank's annual meeting and deliver a presentation about South Africa at the Institutional Investor, Euro-pean Institute's Managing Directors' Roundtable	G P Croeser
		13 386			13 386	Switzerland/Poland. Attend the World Economic Forum's annual meeting and promote commercial financial relations	
		15 787	7 724	8 421	31 932	England/Western Europe/USA and technical application of modular accounting systems in government services	

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Department	No of Trips	Travel Costs	Accommodation	Allowances	Total	Purpose of Trip	Name of persons accompanied by spouses
	(1)(a)	(1)(b)(i)	(1)(b)(ii)	(1)(b)(iii)		(1)(c)	(2)
10 Auditor-General	1	10 506	5 098	6 272	21 876	Washington. Attending the International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions (INCOSAI XIV)	Prof J A J Loots
10.1 Deputy Auditor-General	4	28 771	24 144	611	53 526	Europe/Middle East. Obtain information regarding the urban renewal, the community development, co-operative farming methods, the kibbutz system and mechanised farming	P W Saaman
11 Administration of Representatives		49 987	77 177	99	127 203	United States/Australia/Far East. Attend an IMF Conference and organization Forums on invasion	G N Morkel
		35 654	36 140		71 794	Far East. Investigate the connection between culture, tourism and distance education	A Williams
		45 413	2 795	3 045	51 253	United States/Canada. Investigate the application of computer literacy programmes	A A Jules
		28 771	24 144	611	53 526	Europe/Middle East. Obtain information regarding the urban renewal, the community development, co-operative farming methods, the kibbutz system and mechanised farming	P W Saaman
		49 987	77 177	99	127 203	United States/Australia/Far East. Attend an IMF Conference and organization Forums on invasion	G N Morkel
		35 654	36 140		71 794	Far East. Investigate the connection between culture, tourism and distance education	A Williams
		45 413	2 795	3 045	51 253	United States/Canada. Investigate the application of computer literacy programmes	A A Jules

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Department	No of Trips	Travel Costs	Accommodation	Allowances	Total	Name of persons accompanied by spouses
(1)(a)	(1)(b)(i)	(1)(b)(ii)	(1)(b)(ii)	(1)(b)(iii)	(1)(c)	(2)
14. Education and Training	1	32 448	1 008	2 143	35 599	S J de Beer
14 1 Minister	1	34 998	8 026	12 279	55 303	J B Z Louw
14 2 Dir-General	1	34 998	8 026	12 279	55 303	J B Z Louw
15 Mineral and Energy Affairs	3	24 899	—	1 109	26 008	G S Bartlett
15 1 Minister	3	24 899	—	1 109	26 008	G S Bartlett
16 Agriculture	2	17 510	5 619	2 869	25 998	—
16 1 Deputy Minister	2	17 510	5 619	2 869	25 998	—
		14 656	2 330	3 045	20 031	A T Meyer
		14 656	2 330	3 045	20 031	A T Meyer

Department	No of Trips	Travel Costs	Accommodation	Allowances	Total	Name of persons accompanied by spouses
(1)(a)	(1)(b)(i)	(1)(b)(ii)	(1)(b)(ii)	(1)(b)(iii)	(1)(c)	(2)
11 2 Deputy Minister	1	18 868	28 999	1 070	48 937	—
11 3 Dir-General	1	12 000	13 000	4 853	29 853	—
12 Administration	1	30 275	13 394	5 334	49 003	—
12 1 Minister	1	30 275	13 394	5 334	49 003	—
13 Home Affairs	1	10 908	10 293	—	21 201	L A Pienaar
13 1 Minister	1	10 908	10 293	—	21 201	L A Pienaar
13 2 Dir-General	1	17 276	9 499	12 028	38 803	P J Colyn
		17 276	9 499	12 028	38 803	P J Colyn

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	(1)(a)	(1)(b)(i)	(1)(b)(ii)	(1)(b)(iii)		(1)(c)	(2)
Department	No of Trips	Travel Costs	Accommodation	Allowances	Total	Purpose of Trip	Name of persons accomp by spouses
		R 29 790	R 11 505	R 11 195	R 52 490	Argentina/Brazil/Chih Contact visits	A T Meyer
17 National Health and Population Development							
17 1 Deputy Minister	1	14 764	3 032	2 700	20 496	Taiwan Investigate population development	—
17 2 Dir-General	1	18 812	7 362	1 136	27 310	Europe. Give support to the department's International liaison endeavours and promote work relations with the European Communities Ambassador	Dr C F Slabber
18 S A Police							
18.1 Commissioner	1	—	6 400	3 764	10 164	Hungary/London Visit, on invitation, the International Police Association and SA Police representative in Europe to ascertain the development of policing	—
19. Regional and Land Affairs							
19 1 Deputy Minister	2	12 034	—	—	12 034	USA. Attend the Republican National Convention	—
		51 000	55 000	14 000	120 000	South America/Baltic Countries To obtain information in connection with land reforms on International areas	J H L Scheepers

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

	(1)(a)	(1)(b)(i)	(1)(b)(ii)	(1)(b)(iii)		(1)(c)	(2)
Department	No of Trips	Travel Costs	Accommodation	Allowances	Total	Purpose of Trip	Name of persons accomp by spouses
		R	R	R	R		
20 National Education							
20 1 Minister	1	24 896	2 297	—	27 193	Barcelona: Attend the Olympic Games on invitation of the International Olympic Committee	P G Marais
20 2 Dir-General	1	21 277	3 637	14 398	39 312	Barcelona/England/The Netherlands/France/Germany/Spain: Attend the Olympic Games and visit education authorities in connection with a future education dispensation in South Africa	Dr J G Garbers
21 Transport							
21 1 Minister	1	29 526	—	4 465	33 991	Malaysia/Singapore. The signing of aircraft agreements	—
21 2 Dir-General	2	—	—	3 675	3 675	Thailand/Singapore. Accompany the inaugural flight of the SAA on a new route	Dr C F Scheepers
		54 532	13 924	12 034	80 490	Switzerland/Germany/UK/USA/Mexico/Brazil Study visit in connection with transport matters	Dr C F Scheepers
22 S A Defence Force							
22 1 Minister	1	25 406	—	1 483	26 889	Switzerland/Romenia. The strengthening of military relations	G Louw

Cont

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	(1)(a)	(1)(b)(i)	(1)(b)(ii)	(1)(b)(iii)		(1)(c)	(2)
Department	No of Trips	Travel Costs	Accommodation	Allowances	Total	Purpose of Trip	Name of persons accomp by spouses
22 2 Deputy Minister	2	R 33 342	R 15 170	R 4 748	R 53 260	Egypt/Portugal/England Led the SA Contingent to the 50th Anniversary of the Battle of El Alamein and held defence and environment related Conversations	WN J v V Breytenbach
		12 897	—	1 348	14 245	Switzerland. Represented the Government at the IDEX Show	—
22 3 Chief of the SA Defence Force	2	17 193	9 142	5 899	32 234	Portugal/Spain/France/Italy/Israel Discussions and briefings of opposite members on military matters	A J Liebenberg
		12 897	—	1 348	14 245	Switzerland. Represented the Government at the IDEX Show	—
23. Local Government and National Housing							
23 1 Minister	1	31 704	6 754	—	38 458	Visit the World Bank to introduce the proposals of the De Loor Task Group	L Wessels
24. Manpower							
24 1 Dir-General	1	15 944	5 564	4 196	25 704	Australia. Attending the International Labour Relations Association congress and study the Australian training system	—

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	(1)(a)	(1)(b)(i)	(1)(b)(ii)	(1)(b)(iii)		(1)(c)	(2)
Department	No of Trips	Travel Costs	Accommodation	Allowances	Total	Purpose of Trip	Name of persons accomp by spouses
25. Trade and Industry		R	R	R	R		
25 1 Minister	4	7 472	11 962	3 267	22 701	China The stimulation of trade	—
		28 039	8 391	1 895	38 325	Belgium/Germany Investigate the prospects in respect of investors in the RSA and promote foreign trade relations	—
		30 104	5 100	605	35 809	Taipei. Attend the 12th Ministerial Economic and Technical Collaboration Conference	—
		27 852	21 047	3 918	52 817	London Address a seminar and meet with top level officials of employment organisations and industrialists	—
25 2 Deputy Minister	2	78 134	23 371	6 043	107 548	London/Brussels/Venice Meeting of various ambassadors to promote foreign trade relations	D Graaf
		67 878	3 147	3 920	74 945	Zurich/Geneva/Dusseldorf/Frankfurt/Bahrain/Dubai/London. Hold high level discussions to promote exports	D Graaf
25 3 Dir-General	4	4 055	9 762	4 274	18 091	Peoples Republic of China and other Territories in the far East Promotion of trade	—
		12 426	3 558	1 839	17 823	Belgium/Germany Investigate prospects for foreign investors and the promotion of foreign trade relations	—

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SA's Poles fear a backlash

W/moul 23/4-29/4/93
By STEPHEN LAUFER

SOUTH AFRICA'S Polish community is battering down the hatches amid fears that the origins of Chris Hani's alleged killer, Janus Waluz, could give rise to virulent anti-Polish sentiment. Shocked and disturbed, they are grappling for explanations which will exonerate them of any perceived role in the assassination.

For some, denial looks like a safe haven. "As a university graduate, Waluz never served in the army; he doesn't come from a gun-using tradition," said one Pole, who spoke on condition of strict anonymity. "He can't have done it; he was a rally driver, he could have got away if he had wanted to. Besides, a shooting like this one is not in the Polish tradition. We sent the cavalry against German tanks."

Many people are actively packing their bags or at least thinking about leaving South Africa, says Waldemar Wojtowicz, president of the Polish Association in South Africa, the country's largest Polish cultural organisation.

And a celebration of the 50th anniversary of the arrival in South Africa of several hundred young refugees from the Nazi rape of Poland, scheduled for next week, has been cancelled.

Revealing prejudices imbibed over years from the broader white community, Polish leaders, scared of being quoted by name, have expressed deep fears of a general

backlash by blacks angered at the killing. "The backlash will not be political, but criminal. It is about directing appetites at white property," said one.

Community leaders point to the essentially apolitical attitudes of most of the estimated 15 000 Poles in South Africa, and talk proudly of their hard work and achievement. But they admit that the circumstances of the arrival of a large portion of the community could be interpreted as having shored up apartheid.

Roughly 3 500 Polish immigrants came to South Africa in the early 1980s, economic refugees lured by promises made by the South African embassy in Vienna of a cornucopia under the southern sun.

At the time, thousands of Poles who had managed to leave their country were being housed in a refugee camp outside the Austrian capital. Most were waiting for United States or Canadian visas when they were approached by South African diplomats looking for skilled white immigrants.

"The offer was too good to refuse," remembers one recruit. "We were promised housing, jobs, a new start in life." Most of those who opted for South Africa had university degrees. About 500 were doctors, and most have ended up in the public health system, many in hospitals serving predominantly black communities.

Unlike many larger immigrant

communities, South African Poles have never been particularly visible. To the older generation, which has been here since soon after World War II, taking care of a strong intellectual and artistic tradition has been at least as important as political involvement.

But many who arrived in the early 1980s were also virulent anti-communists, and some deliberately chose South Africa over the US or Canada because of its more militant stance against "the evil empire".

The depth of anti-Soviet sentiment seems directly to have influenced the choice of subject for a Polish monument in a Johannesburg park. This commemorates the massacre of 4 250 Polish officers on Stalin's orders in the Katyn Woods in 1939. The Katyn atrocity is central to anti-Soviet lore in Poland.

The erection of the monument in 1981 was at once an expression of deeply felt sentiments and an attempt to identify the Polish community more closely with white South African anti-communism.

But despite these attempts at reorientation, the Polish community remains fearful. Culturally and ideologically "Poles apart" from the majority of South Africans, they fear, as one community figure put it, that Chris Hani's death will lead to "an ANC policy declaring us unwelcome because we supported apartheid by our presence".

'Immigrant flood a threat to SA'

Staff Reporter

The flood of skilled and unskilled black immigrants into South Africa from African states poses a threat to the economy and will have a major impact on every local businessman, the former editor of Vredeland newspaper, Harald Pakendorf, warned yesterday.

He said that although there were no statistics to show the number of people coming from the rest of Africa, available figures indicated that

43 000 illegal immigrants from Mozambique were sent back last year. He asked how many more came from the other states.

"Not only are there hundreds of thousands of refugees flooding the labour market, contributing to crime, drug smuggling and threatening finite resources, but the present pattern of contract labour may be affected.

"Moreover, the beginning of a brain drain from Africa into the country is discernible. The effect all this will have on business, politics, regional co-operation and the daily lives of

every citizen needs to be addressed," he said.

Pakendorf, along with the SA Institute of International Affairs, is organising a one-day seminar on migration at the institute's offices on Thursday, May 6.

Speakers will include Enos Mabuza, former chief minister of KwaZulu-Natal; a senior official from the Department of Home Affairs; a representative of the ANC, and a speaker from Natal University's Centre for Southern African Studies.

People who wish to attend can contact Heather Hart at (011) 339-2021.

VSWF

Star 26/4/93

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Angolan refugees are 'slipping into SA ports'

CAPE TOWN — Angolan refugees are using small ports along the Cape coast to slip into the country illegally, Cape Nature Conservation chief director Johan Neethling has said. Neethling said he had received reports that about 80 Angolans had entered the country illegally at Hout Bay recently.

He said the police water wing could play an important role in combating illegal entries.

Angolan peace talks resumed in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, yesterday on a pessimistic note as a Unita leader accused the government of being out for revenge and of using humanitarian aid as a weapon in negotiations.

Unita delegate Jorge Valentim said before entering yesterday's meeting he was not hopeful a ceasefire agreement would be reached anytime soon.

He said the UN must not try to accelerate talks as such a move could lead to a collapse in negotiations.

The government's apparent refusal to negotiate dimmed hopes of a resolution to the conflict.

The negotiations suffered a setback late on Wednesday when a government representative said it would not accept "peace at any price" but wanted a fair and lasting peace. "We must find an absolute consensus," said Gen Higinio Carneiro.

He said "fundamental differences" remained between the government and Unita on Press freedom, the withdrawal of Unita forces from current positions and power-sharing terms for Unita.

Yesterday Valentim some of the issues the two sides disagreed upon were over humanitarian aid and the formation of a new national army. He said the government had indicated it would allow humanitarian aid to proceed only after a political accord was signed and zones occupied by Unita were reclaimed.

The government wanted to include in a new army 120 000 to 200 000 of its soldiers against only 3 000 to 4 000 Unita followers.

A 1991 protocol prepared by the three observer countries — the US, Portugal and Russia — called for the army to be divided equally in numbers between government and Unita troops — Sapa-AFP

Bid to clamp down on Ovambo illegal aliens

OFFICIALS of the Department of Home Affairs, police and the provincial division of marine conservation have joined forces in a bid to clamp down on the increasing number of illegal immigrants that have moved to the Cape Town area from Namibia

A Home Affairs spokesman said the refugees, who were mainly Ovambos, had settled in the Imizamo Yethu squatter camp at Hout Bay and were working on fishing boats

"They seem to make for Hout Bay because accommodation and employment are both fairly easily available. The figures are not alarming, but they do not have any official papers and are, therefore, illegal residents," he said

He said a group of about 60 Ovambos were arrested and repatriated last June

(236) CT 30/4/93
"We have picked up another 20 in the past two months," the spokesman said

The chief director of Cape Nature Conservation, Dr Johan Neethling, said members of his marine inspectorate staff would keep a careful watch for refugees, particularly in the Hout Bay area

Home Affairs officials explained that former South-West African citizens had automatically qualified for South African citizenship if they had moved to the Republic before March 21, 1990.



ECA... his roots are in Africa

As uncertainty grips the country, some are staying put while others pack
SITIMES 21st/93

STAYERS and LEAVERS

IT'S easy to spot the new immigrants to South Africa. They're the ones with the satisfied smiles in the supermarkets, gratefully fingering ordinary-looking grapefruit with the respect usually reserved for more-exotic fare.

Likewise, you can pick out those whose possessions have already been tagged by the international furniture movers. They have the haunted look of people preparing to say farewell — the eyes savour everything they

survey, committing it to memory so that later, in less familiar surroundings, it will serve as a (painful?) reminder of home.

There is no uniform portrait of leavers, or arrivees. Each case is different. But an overwhelming number of people cite fear, a lack of opportunity and political uncertainty as reasons for leaving South Africa.

Those who are choosing to make this country home, see it, rightly or wrongly, as the land of hope and opportunity. Some come

expecting instant solutions to their problems and are disappointed, but stay anyway.

South Africa is Africa's new melting pot where the artefact merchants are Zairian, the doctors Ugandan, the chefs Zimbabwean, the gardeners Malawian, the business people Pakistani or Chinese.

Some of the new arrivals, and some of those on the verge of leaving, told CHARMAIN NAIDOO why they are staying or leaving. JOHN HOGG took the pictures.

Jay's off for good this time

JAY JAIRAM and his wife, Manjula, both 38, have been back and forth between New Zealand and South Africa since 1977. But when they leave this time, the management accountant says, it will be for good.

The Jairam family — Jay and his mother, brother and two sisters — emigrated to New Zealand in 1977. Two years later, Jay returned to sell the family home in Johannesburg, married his university sweetheart and went back to his job in Palmerston North, 500km south of Auckland.

The couple returned after a bout of homesickness in 1984 and stayed. Their daughters Roshnee, five, and Meera, two, were born here.

Jay said from his Lenasia home "Things are bad in New Zealand but I would rather have half a slice of bread than none. Politically, things are so uncertain here.

"I feel as though we are stumbling from one disaster to another. The country is burning yet the talks seem to hit snag after snag, achieving nothing.

"When I go now, I doubt we will return. I worry about my daughters' security, about their education."



AFRAID: Judy Chou, 34, who worries all the time

'I worry every day'

Si Times 215193
FOUR years ago, Judy Chou and her husband, Michael, left their home in Taipei, bundled their young sons on to an aircraft and headed for a country they'd never seen.

Michael had been lured to South Africa, the land of opportunity, by a cousin who had invited him to help start a business.

For two years the couple were happy in their Cyrildene, Johannesburg, home and their sons, Robert, 10, and Kevin, five, flourished. They all learnt to speak English — Judy haltingly — and put down roots in Johannesburg's Chinese community.

Now the family is planning to move again, this time to Canada, in July.

"I worry every day I worry about my sons, my house and my husband. I am afraid all the time. It is very violent. We want to go now," said 34-year-old Judy, a secretary.

"We think many times before we leave our house. It is not good for people to live like this."

Great trek to find wealth

A YOUNG Joao Fonseca left Mozambique in 1976 to study medicine in Portugal.

"It took me two years to realise that I felt like an alien. I'm an African, even though I am of Portuguese stock."

"In the end, I came back to Africa, but not to Mozambique, which was in a shambles, and still is. I made South Africa home, put roots down here."

In the 14 years since then, the paediatric surgeon at Baragwan-

ath Hospital has noticed an increasing numbers of doctors from all over Africa migrating south.

"We have doctors from all over the continent. It's part of the great trek down Africa to this apparently wealthy tip."

Dr Fonseca says he often returns to Mozambique, where he has friends and fond memories.

"The place has been neglected, the buildings are dilapidated. But it's still familiar."



Boris Vujan with friends Simlisa, Dane and Radoslav

Poet finds his place

BORIS VIJAN is a Serbian poet, more suited to the gentler pursuits of life than soldiering.

Yet both countries he has called home — Yugoslavia and South Africa — are distinguished by high levels of violence and fear.

This week, the 44-year-old mathematician and physics professor from Belgrade took a final decision: to stay, study English and try to make a worthy contribution to South Africa.

"The return portion of my air ticket expired on Thursday. I'm here to stay. I

have a work permit and am improving my English skills," he said from the Serbian Orthodox Church in Johannesburg where he works as secretary.

When two of his friends were tortured and killed by Muslims in Bosnia, Boris decided the time was ripe to leave his troubled land.

"I feel safer here. Ever since I was a boy I dreamed of visiting Africa."

"I'm a poet, a philosopher. I hate war." As soon as his English improves, Boris wants to use his skills to teach mathematics and physics.

is the sun

Unwanted aliens 25/93

St. James (Buss)

THE number of illegal immigrants entering South Africa rose in 1992, says the Home Affairs Department. It attributes this to poor socio-economic conditions in nearby states as well as the Balkans, China and parts of the former Soviet Union (236)

The department expelled 82 575 illegal aliens in 1992, most of whom were from Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Lesotho (174)



RIGHT DECISION ... Ugandan Daniel Echun

Why we opted for SA

UGANDAN Daniel Echun and his Zambian wife, Gertrude — she is a doctor and he a surgeon at Baragwanath Hospital — had a choice of Britain or South Africa when they were choosing a new home 18 months ago

They opted for Johannesburg because it was "closer to home" for them and their four daughters, and friendlier than Britain, with its bad weather and natural reserve

Daniel was born in Lira in northern Uganda and left his strife-torn country in 1977 for Britain, where he completed his A levels.

He returned to Zambia, where his parents had moved, and went to medical school in Lusaka, where he met his wife

In 1990, he spent a year at the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh and was invited to stay on

Gertrude said "I'd spent a few months in Britain some years back and didn't feel at home I thought South Africa was nearer home and a more attractive prospect than bleak Britain."

They believe they made the right decision Gertrude is studying family medicine at Wits University, which she says she would not have been able to do in Zambia

"With the volatile situation, we do sometimes wonder whether we shouldn't have settled in Britain For now, we are staying — but that could change if things get worse," said Gertrude

Professionals swell exodus

CT 6/5/93

(236)

Staff Reporter

INQUIRIES from professionals who are thinking of joining the "chicken run" have more than doubled since Mr Chris Hani's murder — and one removal company alone has been moving 200 emigrant families each month.

The violence and political uncertainty were the major factors for the "brain drain", they said yesterday

There had also been an increase of 40% in the number of people moving from Johannesburg to Cape Town.

Mr Tom Ainsley, chairman of Elliott International, said it had received about 100 inquiries a day on the Witwatersrand alone. These had been mainly from professionals, including doctors, academics, engineers and businessmen. "We are moving about 200 families a month overseas with the most popular destinations being the English-speaking

Would-be emigrants 'doubled'

countries like the United Kingdom, America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand."

Mr Ainsley said more people were moving from the Reef and Durban than from Cape Town because the Western Cape was perceived to be more safe.

There had been an exodus in 1987 and 1988 following Mr P W Botha's "Rubicon speech" and his inflexible stance. In the past three months the number of emigrants had soared because of the

violence, political uncertainty and the recession, Mr Ainsley said

However, those who intended to emigrate were riddled with guilt about leaving, he said

Mr Frans Fouchee, managing director of Pickfords Removals, said inquiries from would-be emigrants had more than doubled since Mr Hani was assassinated.

Stuttafords Van Lines said they were moving about two Cape Town families a day abroad as compared to four to five in Johannesburg.

Mr David Green of the Medical Association of South Africa said only 27 doctors left South Africa last year

He expressed concern that about 1 000 doctors a year left the country for short periods to practice in countries like Canada

"Although they are not emigrating by leaving for short periods it is a major drain on our health services," he said.

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Hopeful migrants tell consultants: *Star 6/5/93* 'Just get us out!'

By Shirley Woodgate

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Droves of anxious white expatriates are planning to return home, and South Africans have jammed phones and queued at overseas embassies since the Hani assassination a month ago, according to migration officers from the Canadian, British, Australian and American consulates.

Uppermost in their minds is a desperate search for peace and job stability in another country. If they go, it would mean another brain drain — a loss of more professional, managerial and top clerical and sales people, often in their prime, experts say.

But while expatriates can get back with little trouble, most of the aspirant South African emigrants are out in the cold, unable to qualify for relocation to other countries, many of them in the grip of a recession.

A spokesman for Parktown firm Connexions, which offers a specialised emigration service, detected a new urgency in the tone of callers.

A spokesman said interest had been consistently high, but always with the proviso that there had to be a firm job offer. Now the attitude had changed to simply "Get us out".

"Many want to go but few qualify," he said.

Fears are surfacing that the country faces a brain drain reminiscent of the mid-1980s chicken run, when the Home Affairs Department posted a net loss of 9 938 people, mainly to Australia and the United Kingdom, followed far behind by the United States, Zimbabwe, Canada, the Netherlands and Israel.

Sage Property development manager Bernard Snoodyk estimated the country lost 40 percent of its professionals during that period. This time round, many inquiries are directed towards New Zealand, which has recently actively encouraged immigration.

Linked to the queues at foreign embassies is an upsurge in inquiries at international removal firms, which charge an average family about R35 000 to move. The two major players, Stuttafords International and Elliott International, claimed many expatriates had booked to go home, with Stuttafords reporting a 50 percent increase in inquiries.

Elliott's Avon Ansley said a two-week telephone rush had started after the Hani assassination — up to 40 percent of the calls from expatriates wanting to return to the UK, the rest from locals inquiring about relocation to New Zealand, Australia and Britain.

Actual bookings had increased by up to 40 percent.

The same pattern was reported by Scotpac general manager Avryl Campbell, who reported a 50 percent increase in inquiries and a 30 percent increase in bookings.

"But we will only know the real position in about two months' time after prospective leavers have obtained the necessary financial clearance from the Reserve Bank and Receiver of Revenue," she said.

"A lot of the older people returning to the UK are very frightened people, but we are also shipping out people in the 30 to 40 age group."

● More fear than action

— Page 13

More fear than action

Star 6/5/93

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SHIRLEY WOODGATE reports that while inquiries about emigration are brisk, there is no mass exodus yet.

EXPATRIATES are going home and many white South Africans, worried about the ongoing political turmoil and violence, are contemplating leaving the country.

Spokesmen for the Canadian, Australian, United States and British embassies confirmed there had been an upsurge in notifications from their citizens wishing to return home.

The embassies have also received a rush of inquiries from white South African citizens about possible immigration.

Figures from the Australian Bureau of Immigration Research indicate almost 25 000 people emigrated from South Africa between 1982 and 1991.

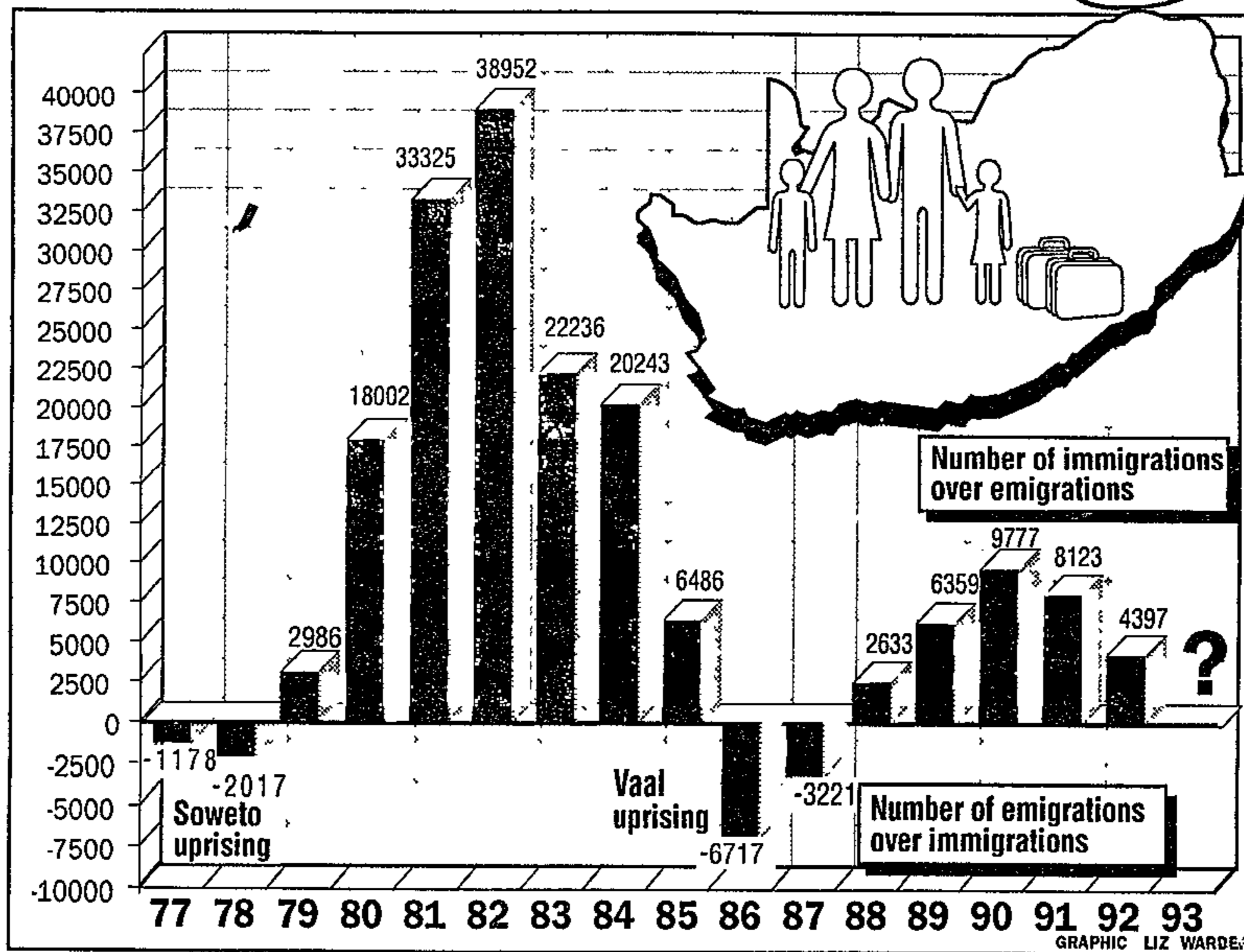
Scott McCrae, of estate agents Camdons, said many people — mainly British citizens — were leaving and most were renting out their properties rather than selling.

Removal companies report that business is brisk. But many involved in the immigration process say it is too early to talk of a mass panic exodus. A global recession appears to have put a damper on the plans of many wishing to leave.

Embassy officials confirmed that economic restraints meant fewer immigrants were being accepted.

Said McCrae "There is a lot of talk and a lot of fear out there, but at this stage there is little action, partly because there are no jobs available overseas. Maybe mass migration will manifest itself in the next few months. It all depends on the politicians."

Recent outbreaks of violence have rekindled talk of emigration — a cyclical reaction sparked this



Keeping track . . . South Africa's net gains, and net losses, of people over the years.

time by Boipatong and Bisho and fuelled by Chris Han's assassination.

Some whites are not heeding the call by ANC president Nelson Mandela to stay. While black South Africans have borne the brunt of the turmoil in recent years, whites, too, are frightened. For them, President F.W. de Klerk's February 1990 promise of a new South Africa has been still-born.

Few blacks appear to be contemplating leaving, since the majority cannot meet the education requirements of countries still accepting

immigrants. But whites, with superior skills and education, are more hopeful of leaving.

The urge to get out comes against a background of more than 8 000 blacks having been killed in political violence since De Klerk's watershed speech. Violent crime has also become commonplace in white areas.

Violence is not the only worry — the recession is biting.

There are estimates that up to 25 percent of the economically active population are unemployed. The Foundation for African Busi-

ness and Consumer Services reports that about 500 000 jobs have been wiped out by the recession and 5 900 companies liquidated in the past three years.

Departures peak after major incidents of violence, dating back to the Sharpeville killings in 1960 which triggered the first great exodus. This was followed by another flight in the mid-Seventies in the wake of the Soweto uprisings.

By 1980 the situation was reversed and the country gained 18 002 immigrants, 33 325 in 1981, then a high of 38 952 in 1982, falling to 22 236 in 1983 and 20 243 in 1984.

The year after violence flared in the Vaal Triangle in September 1984, gains fell to 6 486.

By 1986 South Africa had experienced a net loss of 6 717, followed by a loss of 3 221 the following year.

Gains were recorded in 1988 (2 633) and the situation improved until 1992 when 8 686 people came to the country and 4 289 left, leaving a net inflow of 4 349.

One anomaly is that while whites talk about emigrating, the number of illegal immigrants entering South Africa rose last year as a result of poor socio-economic conditions in nearby states, as well as the Balkans and parts of the former Soviet Union, said the Home Affairs Department. □

Educator confident of future

EDUCATIONIST Graeme Crawford (32) is not only staying in South Africa, but confidently staking his expertise and his financial backers' money on the future.

Millions of rands have been invested by hard-nosed businessmen in Johannesburg's newly launched Crawford College, headed by the top science teacher, who believes education is the key to success in the new South Africa.

"Whoever is left after the turmoil has settled will have to take on South Africa and make a go of it."

"We will be right in there training the leaders of tomorrow at our college for top achievers," he said.

Certain that this country can turn the corner like Zimbabwe, Kenya and Namibia, he said that if any African state could succeed, it would be South Africa with its well-developed infrastructure.

"The system educated the children for apartheid, but now we in the schools must educate them out of it," he said.

Crawford added he was sure of success. □

Saddened attorney is leaving

A 43-YEAR-OLD Johannesburg attorney, who has lived through successive cycles of political violence in South Africa, has finally had enough. Citing professional reasons, he said he did not want to be identified.

After much soul-searching, and deeply saddened by his decision, he is leaving, heading for a new life in Australia with his wife and three young daughters.

"We love this country. I have always said we would be the last to turn out the lights."

"But events over the past nine months have convinced me this is no place to bring up my children."

He has booked to join his brother and brother-in-law who are "both beckoning" in Sydney, where he has two job offers waiting for him.

"It is the violence. The longer we stay, the more we are at risk of personal attack. The danger is that if the parents do not leave, their children will go in the future."

He said another decider was the deteriorating economic situation. □

Sowetan 7/5/93

SA to clamp down on illegals

THE Government is preparing to clamp down on illegal immigration to South Africa, especially of people from the Far East and former Eastern Bloc countries who enter the country with false documents (236)

Measures are expected to be announced and preventive steps will be taken at South African missions abroad to curtail the practice of luring people "who are not qualified to enter South Africa", a Department of Home Affairs source said yesterday.

Sowetan 7/5/93

■ Move will stop rumours of imports:

It is understood that people from the Far East, especially Hong Kong, are being lured to South Africa and placed in factories and industries in places like Ciskei (236)

The Ministry of Home Affairs wants to block this practice as there have been rumours that the Government was trying to increase the number of white voters — especially with reactionaries and rightwingers from the former Eastern Bloc, the source said (236)

Migrants: SA has second highest number in world

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa has the second highest number of migrants in the world, according to University of the Western Cape academic Mr Hussein Solomon.

He said Sudan has 4,5 million displaced people and South Africa 4,1 million.

The drought, forced removals, political violence and the migrant labour system contributed to the problem, Mr Solomon told a conference on migration in Johannesburg on Thursday.

Immigrant tide needs restraint

THE Department of Home Affairs had introduced more stringent measures to deal with the unprecedented increase in applications from prospective immigrants, Minister of Home Affairs Mr. Danie Schutte said yesterday. Most applicants did not satisfy South Africa's conditions for immigration, and the department had become increasingly aware of fraudulent representations on their behalf — Sapa (236)

wife
The soft-spoken, grey-haired woman dressed in a neat wool suit, said that digging bunkers on their farms and taking up arms would be the next step to fighting for what they want. "Today could be the start of the farmers taking up arms," Kingsley's chilling sentiments were echoed by many of the khaki-clad farmers who attended the rally on Thursday.

Speaker after speaker at the meeting, organised by the Transvaal and Free State agricultural unions, called on farmers to mobilise themselves, their families and even their farm-workers against threats to their security, new labour legislation — and negotiations.

South African flags were waved alongside flags from the old Boer Republics. Boers proclaimed "Eik is 'n Boer en 'n farmer kom try my" (I am a Boer and a farmer come try me). Kingsley's family have been in South Africa for generations and her grandmother was imprisoned in a British concentration camp almost 100 years ago. "We want to farm and be successful, but we will not live under a black government. They number so many, we will be engulfed. We feel we will not have a say."

Leondoringstad farmers Henrie Maas and Sas Botha said they would never be able to live under a black majority government. "A black government will take over the country and we will lose our farms. We are here today fighting for our own properties and very livelihood. If we do not stand together, it's over — the end."

They said there was nowhere left to trek and they would take up arms, if necessary, to fight for their country. Koste Pleterre, a cattle farmer from Bray in the Vryburg district, said the main problem for the farmer was economics. "The price of petrol is up, diesel is up, maize seed is up — yet we are getting 50 percent less for agricultural pro-

ducts and meat, and consumers are paying more. Where does the money go?" Khaki-clad Jan du Preez, who farms with game and cattle in the Vryburg district, said he was angry at the proposed new labour laws which provide minimum pay scales and regulate working conditions for farmworkers, and the Government's surrender to pressure from the ANC and Com-

over law and order. They can't even protect the people who provide the country with food. "The bottom line Transvaal Agricultural Union president Dries Bruwer said to loud cheering, was that there would be no negotiated settlement in South Africa without the farmers' cooperation. After this meeting, you will be able to tell your grandchildren you were there when the farmers decided so far and no further."

● Here's to the good, old days.

JOE LOUW laments over the demise of old-style shebeens. See Page 9

Relocate SA fugitive, urges Zambia

LUSAKA — Zambia has requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to send fugitive South African Katiza Cebekulu to a third country to avoid "misunderstandings" between Zambia and South Africa.

The UNHCR representative in Zambia, Abou Moussa, told Saturday Star in an interview that the Zambian government wanted a rapid solution to the Cebekulu problem. Cebekulu was a key witness in the Winnie Mandela trial. He escaped from South Africa and found his way to Zambia in March 1991. He has since been languishing in Zambian prisons.

Moussa said Cebekulu had made it clear he would not return to South Africa for fear of his life. "He is in preventive custody and we are trying to relocate him in another African country so that he can be free. He has expressed fear about going back to South Africa and it is not our intention to send him back."

His going home should be voluntary, Moussa said. Asked how many countries had been approached regarding the Cebekulu case, Moussa said "I can't give you the number of countries but I know my head office has done quite a lot. If we find a place for him tomorrow, we will arrange that he leaves." He also agreed that as long as the problem was outstanding, everybody would like to find a solution. Zambian Minister of Home

Affairs Newstead Zimba declined to comment, saying "I am still waiting for a reply from the UNHCR — you ask them to comment." Foreign Affairs Minister Vernon Mwaanga earlier this year wrote to the UNHCR requesting it to find another home for Cebekulu. Prison authorities say they are stuck with more than 100 prohibited immigrants, including Cebekulu. Most of those have been rejected by their governments, and others fear for their lives. Most of them are Zaireans.

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WITHOUT RESERVE AT THE WAREHOUSE,
MESSRS QUICKFREIGHT, ISANDLO:
PERSIAN AND ORIENTAL CARPETS, RUNNERS AND RUGS

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF GOODS:
Selection of fine pure silk Heratki, semi-antique Russian Bokhara, Afghan, Balouch, Chinese, Hommodan, Korachi silk Qum, Ispahan, large carpets of high investment standard, Karraigal, Shiraz, Jalpur, port silk, Nairi, Russian Yamour, signed Shirvan, just to mention a few.

AUCTIONS TAKE PLACE AS FOLLOWS:
SUNDAY 9TH MAY 1993, AT 11 AM
SUNDAY 9TH MAY 1993, AT 3 PM

VENUE: The Warehouse, Messrs Quickfreight, corner Skatwood and Lint Street, Isandlo
VIEW: 1 HOUR PRIOR TO AUCTION
AUCTIONER'S NOTE: Every item will be sold individually. Every rug will be sold with a certificate of authenticity and guarantee. This is one of the finest selections of investment quality rugs ever to be sold by us at a public auction.
FORM OF PAYMENT: ID required with all personal cheques. Vho and Mastercharge cards accepted subject to approval.
DIRECTIONS: Quickfreight is situated directly behind the Southern Sun Airport Hotel Isandlo.

APPOINTED AUCTIONEER: STEPHEN HEITZ

Most whites query Mandela's sincerity

CAPE TOWN — Only one in five South African whites believe that ANC president Nelson Mandela is sincere about wanting to solve the problems of this country.

That is the outcome of a survey by Research Surveys' Omniviewed 500 black men, 500 white men and 800 white women in March.

They were asked how sincere they thought each of the leading politicians was about his desire to solve the problems.

While Mandela's sincerity among whites was suspect, 92 percent of black men believed he was sincere. President de Klerk surfaced as the only leading politician seen by both black and white South Africans as being sincere. Two-thirds of all respondents

saw De Klerk as being either totally, or quite, sincere. Inxatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthe also enjoyed the confidence of most whites (to almost the same extent as De Klerk). However, four in five black men felt he was "not at all" sincere.

Conversely, while most whites doubted the sincerity of Clarence Makweu, president of the Pan Africanist Congress, this leader, too, succeeded in convincing black men he meant what he said.

Common ground was also found by the two race groups in their assessment of Dr Zach de Beer, leader of the Democratic Party. The DP will be concerned to learn that their leader was considered by half the sample to be "not at all" sincere. — Sapa.

Immigration curb soon

DESPITE its international image of a country riven by violence, South Africa has become the residence of choice for many foreigners, with some SA missions abroad receiving as many as 2 000 inquiries a day.

Given this situation, stricter measures to deal with this increase in applications would be introduced, Home Affairs Minister Danie Schutte said yesterday.

This situation had become particularly problematic since the opening up of eastern Europe, Schutte said. "Because the majority of people applying do not qualify, a situation has developed where agents or people applying for permanent residence on behalf of immigrants blatantly assist in making fraudulent representations," he noted.

To counter this, substantial fines — with or without a prison sentence — would be imposed in future.

The capacity of South Africa to absorb prospective immigrants, especially in the prevailing economic climate and particularly in the category of persons wishing to settle here as workers, is extremely limited," Schutte said.

The bona fides of prospective immigrants who claimed to be financially independent or in a position to establish job-creating industries and other acceptable business ventures would be thoroughly investigated, he added.

Talks planning body claims great progress

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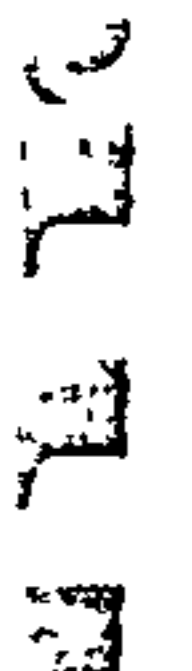
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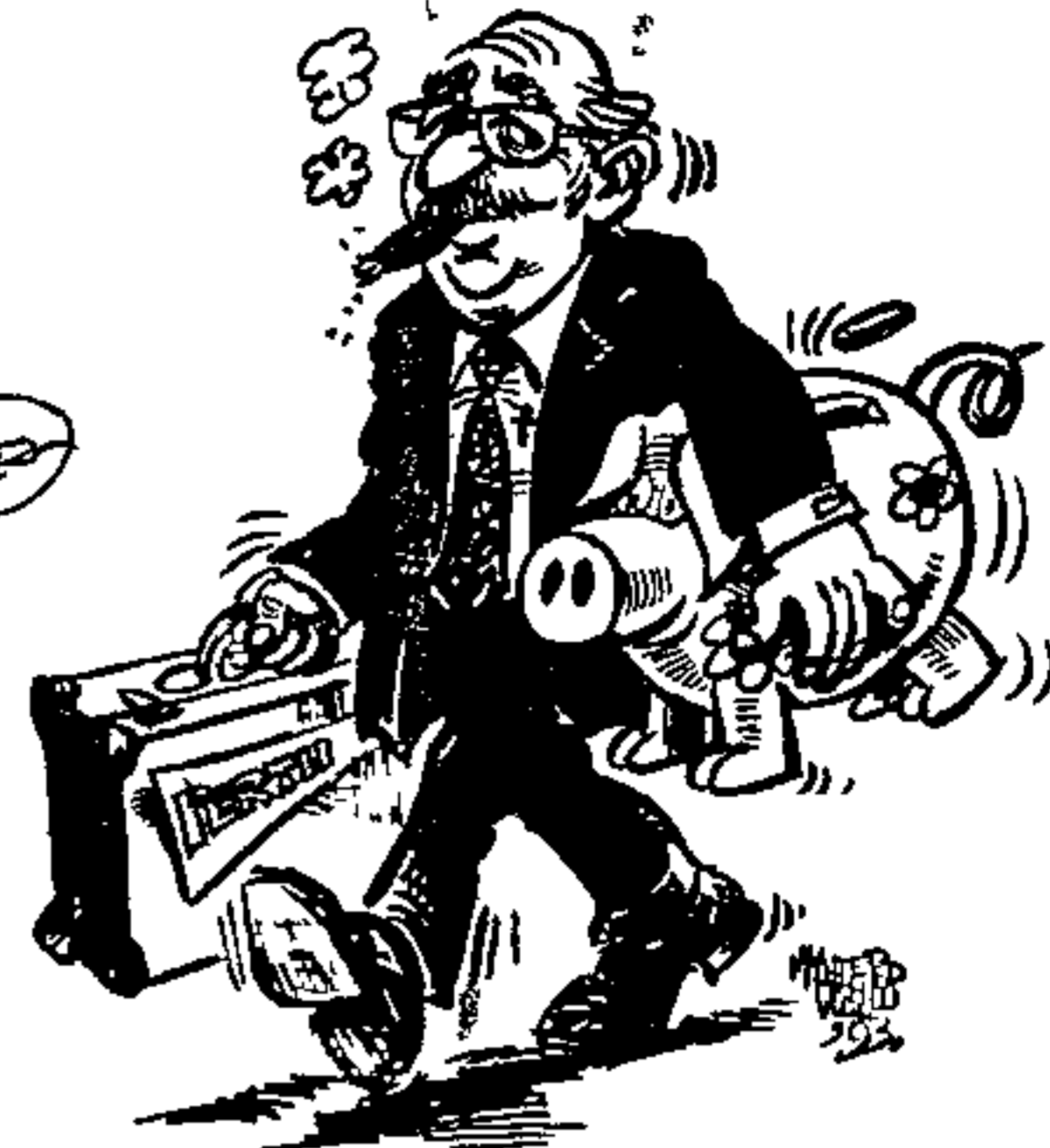


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Suitcases of money can follow a family that Packs for Perth

STimes [Business] 9/5/93

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THOSE ignoring Nelson Mandela's appeal to stay in South Africa and Packing for Perth should first settle their financial affairs to their advantage. Careful planning can increase the amount of money they take with them.

Planning is particularly useful for those forced to leave stacks of cash behind which can generate income.

Exchange-control regulations allow emigrants to take R100 000 a person or R200 000 a family through the financial rand to settle in their new country, says Forex Consulting director Alan Sendzul.

Blocked

A booklet on retiring abroad by Personal Finance editor Martin Spring says an emigrant may also take furniture and personal effects worth R75 000 and a R75 000 car.

A family with large savings will have to leave much behind in blocked assets.

But the income generated from these assets may be remitted abroad. The maximum allowed is R300 000 a year in commercial rands. If the income exceeds this, interest on the ex-

By TERRY BETTY

cess can be remitted in commercial rands.

This is where the emigrant has room to manoeuvre, says Mr Sendzul.

The emigrant should plan to remit as much of assets as possible through income. Mr Sendzul says there are many legal ways of reducing tax payable on income.

The basic idea is to place the funds in high income assets, even if this is at the expense of capital growth.

The higher the yield, the quicker the blocked assets can be sent abroad in the form of income.

He says Transnet Elfi stock, with a 25% coupon was popular for this reason. But it was withdrawn because it resulted in a large outflow of dividend payments without attracting a similar inflow.

It is essential that assets be placed in the proper investments before they are "blocked" because once that happens scope for effective financial planning is limited, says Mr Spring.

Broadly speaking, the authorised investments include cash in a bank, in government and semi-government stocks, quoted securities and unit trusts.

However, if an emigrant has money in any other assets, such as property, before they are blocked, he is generally allowed to keep his money there and take the income abroad.

A family also has the option of investing cash in a bank. Mr Sendzul says that although this is a relatively safe option, non-residents are generally offered a poorer rate of interest than available to SA residents.

Streams

The non-resident is charged 15% tax on all dividend income, but interest income is tax free.

Mr Sendzul suggests that anyone wishing to emigrate should sell all blocked assets into a resident trust in SA. This is the most efficient way to minimise taxable income.

It is all very well for a family to take income out of the country, but what happens to it then?

Mr Sendzul says the problem is that many countries such as the UK, US and Australasia levy tax on worldwide income.

Future income streams will attract tax for the new citizen. But a properly structured trust avoids payment of unnecessary tax.

He says the best course is for the emigrant to form an inter vivos trust in one of the tax havens, such as the Channel Islands, the Caymans or the Isle of Man.

Some foreign countries offer differing forms of tax relief, such as zero and low income tax, no estate duty or inheritance tax. But above all they offer banking confidentiality.

Income transferred out of a resident trust in SA to an inter vivos one escapes tax.

Mr Sendzul says it is important for a family to establish

this trust account after it has received emigration papers, but before its members become citizens of the new country.

The emigrant may also only apply for the trust account once his emigration papers have gone through and the Receiver of Revenue has cleared him or her.

Mr Sendzul says the basic trust account in a tax haven which holds only equities and cash costs about £300 to establish plus a £300 administration fee a year.

Complicated trusts cost up to £1 000 to establish with annual fees of up to £750.

Work done by intermediaries will also be charged for.

Setting up a trust fund can be done through accounting firms, banks and specialist companies.

'People want to live in SA'

ET 11/5/93

Staff Reporter

THE immigration authorities are being flooded with applications from people who want to settle here — particularly residents of former Eastern Bloc countries and mainland China

staff at some of our offices in Europe have reported having handled as many as 2 000 enquiries a day

Mr Weber said "We are being inundated with applications from people in countries behind the old Iron Curtain and also mainland China but, unfortunately, very few of them meet with the conditions laid down for immigration

Department of Home Affairs spokesman Mr Jan Weber said immigration officials in Pretoria were working under pressure to process an average of 5 000 applications a month

"The majority of them lack any real skills," he said

(236)

Wits/Vaal violence reduced - Gildenhuys

Star 14/5/93

CAPE TOWN — There has been a general reduction in violence in the Witwatersrand and Vaal areas, which has permitted increased emphasis on violence prevention and social reconstruction, according to National Peace Secretariat (NPS) chairman Dr Antonie Gildenhuys.

"There is generally a significant drop in political violence, particularly in the number of deaths," he said in the NPS annual report tabled in Parliament yesterday.

Peace rallies could be a successful instrument in promoting peace. Efforts were being made to get parties at loggerheads to meet on a grassroots basis as a first step towards reconciliation.

"Joint rallies are the next step in the progress towards peace," the report said.

Peace structures in these areas had been severely tested by the political activities which followed the assassination of Chris Han.

Negotiations between the ANC and SAP on steps to keep marches and gatherings peaceful had prevented the Wits/Vaal region being declared an unrest area.

Tension still remained high in the Natal region, where the regional peace committee had focused on mediation and the resolution of disputes on a reactive, rather than preventive, basis.

"The regional peace committee has been unable to es-



establish local peace committees in a number of key areas. Political parties laying down preconditions for the formation of committees was a major obstacle.

Workshops had established the three major stumbling blocks as the political climate, shortcomings in the security and judicial systems, and shortcomings in NPA structures.

Problem areas included the Midlands, Mooi River, Bruntville and Estcourt, which were extremely tense and militant. There was cautious optimism about progress after valuable co-operation from party representatives, it said.

There had been an improvement in the Port Shepstone area where, six months ago, there were more than 70 killings a month.

Bilateral talks between the ANC and IFP in northern Natal had heralded a change of atmosphere at committee meetings. The two parties had also proposed the implementation of a number of resolutions to strengthen the peace process after the tragic killings in the Table Mountain area between Maritzburg and Durban — Sapa.

Broeders praise 'open' selection

Star 14/5/93

By Jacqueline Myburgh

broadcasting corporation

"Did you not find it utterly suffocating to be told by the party what could be permitted?" asked Mr Justice Mahomed.

"I did," said Ndlovu.

Others interviewed yesterday included Moeletsi Mbeki, a consultant to the ANC/Cosatu media department, social anthropologist Dr Caroline White, former Azapo chairman Dr Saths Cooper, Methodist Bishop Peter Storey, Sunday Times journalist Carmel Rickard, former Sunday Tribune editor Ian Wylie, and former NGK moderator Johan Heyns.

● The National Party strongly condemned the hostile style which marked Wednesday's board selection hearings. NP media liaison director Martinus van Schalkwyk said yesterday, according to Sapa.

● The spectacle on television of Mr Justice Mahomed questioning board chairman Viljoen reminded Afrikaner Volksunie MP for Bethal Chris de Jager of Hitler's SS generals, he said yesterday, according to Sapa.

"We know about the Spanish Inquisition and we saw what kind of inquisition is waiting for South Africa," he said during debate on the Home Affairs budget vote.

Two former Broederbonders said yesterday they welcomed the "transparent" process of selecting a new board for the SABC, saying they had rejected the secret nature of the Afrikaner organisation.

A seven-member panel yesterday continued to delve into the personal and political background of nominees.

Hendrik Sloet, former Broederbond and chairman of Saambou, who is a member of the SABC board, said he had never "seen on paper" the news policy barring extra-parliamentary organisations from the airwaves. Board chairman Professor Christo Viljoen admitted on Wednesday there had been such a policy.

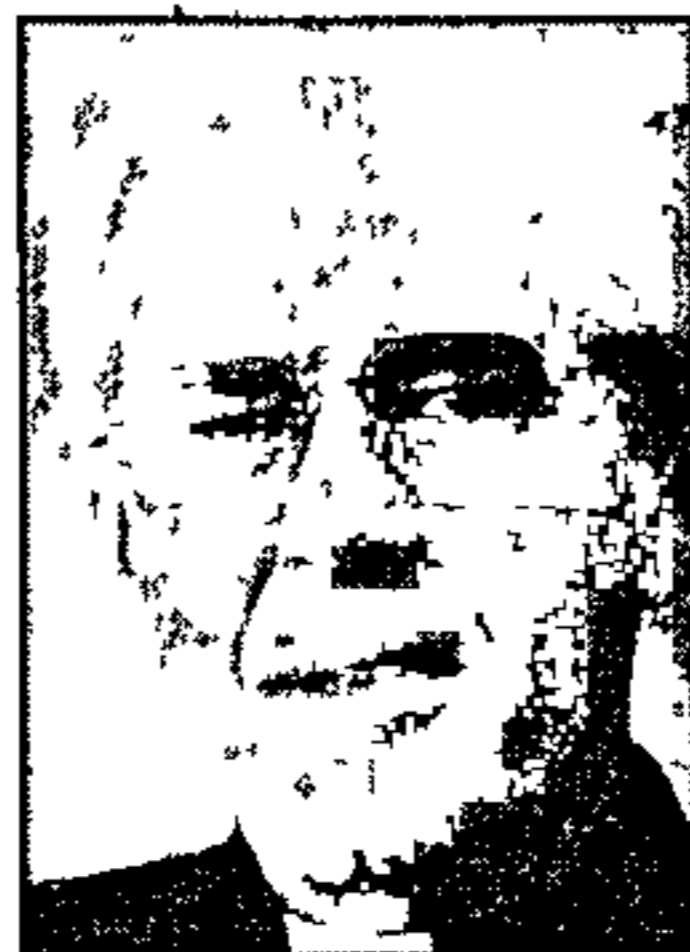
Sloet said, "I made the deduction when they were not allowed to have their say on TV. In hindsight it was a wrong decision."

The panel, chaired by Mr Justice I Mahomed and Mr Justice P J Schabert, has interviewed 33 nominees during the past two days. More than 50 interviews remain.

A former Radio Moscow reporter for almost 30 years, Dr Phila Ndlovu, was asked to describe conditions in the Soviet



Grilled former Azapo chairman Saths Cooper



Interviewed Methodist Bishop Peter Storey

Immunity for observers

Star 14/5/93

By Helen Grange

International observers have been granted immunity and privileges similar to those enjoyed by diplomats.

The announcement was made yesterday in an extraordinary Government Gazette.

In terms of the announcement, international observers have been exempted from all forms of taxation and have been granted legal immunity as far as their official duties are concerned.

Visas are also to be issued to them free of charge.

James Canu, spokesman for the UN Observer Mission, said yesterday that foreign observers had been waiting for the announcement.

"It is welcome news. It comes in the wake of communication between the observer missions and the Government on the matter," he said.

Canu said such immunities and privileges were common practice in other countries around the world where international observers were operating.

Foreign observers, he said, would be especially pleased with the news that they would no longer have to pay double tax — both in South Africa and their countries of origin.

Other privileges would not make much difference to the way observers had been operating. "We have had no problems moving around, but it is good to have that right recorded on paper."

86 pc of voters have their IDs

Star 14/5/93

CAPE TOWN — About 7 000 polling stations will be set up for the coming general election.

Issuing of identity documents is going well and about 86 percent of the 22 million eligible voters already have these.

Minister of Home Affairs Danie Schutte said more than 90 percent would have ID documents by early next year.

These would be virtually impossible to forge as a special lamination process and laser printing had been used.

Schutte would not comment, but it seems little is being done in the TBVC states about the election — Political Staff

Dawie breaks the ice

Star 14/5/93

By Gerald L'Ange

Star Africa Service

Zimbabwe's crumbling policy of refusing contact with South Africa at ministerial level will be virtually abandoned today when Dr Dawie de Villiers, Minister of Public Enterprises, goes to Harare to sign an agreement to build a power line to Bulawayo from Matimba power station in the western Transvaal.

The policy, which was to have been enforced until apartheid was irreversibly abandoned, has been made impracticable by Zimbabwe's dependence on South Africa for transport and power.

The signing will represent a big advance in Eskom's plans

for a power grid across southern Africa.

The Matimba-Bulawayo project has been pushed forward earlier than planned to give Zimbabwe access to South African power if drought again cuts generation in Zimbabwe, as it did last year.

The line will act as a back-up until another line is built to Zimbabwe from the Cahora Bassa Dam in Mozambique. It will also enable Zambia to draw power through its link with the Zimbabwean grid.

Botswana will also sign the agreement in Harare because, although it will not initially draw power from Matimba, the line to Bulawayo passes through its territory.

Police strong-arm image 'changing'

CAPE TOWN — The perception in the black community of police impartiality was improving but had not been established fully, national peace secretariat chairman Antonie Gildenhuys said in the secretariat's annual report tabled in Parliament yesterday.

"The strong-arm image, which the police carried for some time, is fast disappearing. Much more so than in the past, the police are prepared to act pragmatically as circumstances may require," he said.

Discussion of proposed police activity between interested parties and the conclusion of agreements relating to mass action had greatly enhanced the acceptability of police action by the broad community.

"A poor relationship between the SAP and the black community has been a serious impediment to peace in the past. This relationship is changing for the better."

New techniques and the involvement of foreign experts in programmes were making the police more efficient, he said.

It was unfortunate that there were still insufficient numbers of police officers for the tasks required of them in these times. Confusion and overlapping with other police forces, specifically those from the homelands, was impeding efficiency.

Gildenhuys said there was a general reduction in violence in the Witwatersrand and Vaal areas which had permitted increased emphasis on violence prevention and social reconstruction.

"There is generally a significant drop in political violence, particularly in the number of deaths," he said.

Peace rallies could be a successful instrument in promoting peace. Efforts were being made to get parties at loggerheads to meet on a grassroots basis, he said.

Peace structures on the Reef and in Vaal areas were severely tested by the political activity that followed the assassination of Communist Party leader Chris Hani.

Negotiations between the ANC and the police on steps to keep marches and gatherings peaceful had prevented the area being declared an unrest area.

Tension still remained high in Natal,

where the regional peace committee had focused dispute resolution on a reactive rather than a preventive basis.

"The regional peace committee has been unable to establish local peace committees in a number of key areas. Political parties laying down preconditions for the formation of committees was a major obstacle."

Workshops had established the three major stumbling blocks as the political climate, shortcomings in the security and judicial systems, and shortcomings in the national peace accord structures.

Problem areas included the Midlands, Mooi River, Bruntville and Estcourt. There was careful optimism after cooperation from parties. There had been an improvement in the Port Shepstone area, where six months ago more than 70 people a month were being killed.

Bilateral talks between the ANC and Inkatha in Northern Natal had heralded a change of atmosphere at committee meetings. The two parties had also proposed implementing a number of resolutions to strengthen the peace process after the killings in the Table Mountain area between Maritzburg and Durban.

The lack of an inclusive political dispensation for the whole population, and the poor socioeconomic conditions in which a large section lived, were the main barriers to lasting peace, Gildenhuys said.

Political intolerance constituted a formidable barrier to peace as there were too many areas where free political activity did not take place.

Neither of these two problems could be solved by the peace secretariat, as negotiating an acceptable political dispensation was the task of politicians. Also, socioeconomic reconstruction was beyond the financial reach of the peace structures.

Commercially motivated violence, such as taxi wars and robbery, were still major destabilising factors. Regional and local peace committees were playing their role to combat this violence by strengthening the hands of the police, promoting better community/police relations and mediating disputes — Sapa

Tough action on illegal immigrants

CAPE TOWN — Government plans to tighten the noose on illegal immigrants from China, Russia and African countries.

Home Affairs Minister Danie Schutte told Parliament during his budget vote yesterday that 82 575 people had to be repatriated last year.

Most of those expelled were citizens from neighbouring countries — 61 210 from Mozambique, 12 033 from Zimbabwe and 6 235 from Lesotho.

However, there were also warning signs of a growing influx from China and Russia. As a result, visas for holiday and business visits to SA from these countries would be subject to strict screening.

At a media briefing earlier, Schutte would not be drawn on the number of illegal immigrants from these two regions, but said visas would in future be granted

only in proven instances of bona fide visits where claimable guarantees for repatriation were also furnished.

"Since the handing over of the administration of Hong Kong in 1997 to the control of the government of mainland China has become an inevitable prospect, an unparalleled fear for the future has gripped almost the whole of southeast Asia."

"Along with that, the new freedom that the government of mainland China has given its citizens to travel to other parts of the world and to explore business opportunities there for the first time in decades, resulted in an euphoric spirit of 'freedom,' which particularly induce the younger generation of Chinese to try and find a new life somewhere else," the Minister said.

Political Staff (236)

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Observers exempted

PRESIDENT E. V. Raman has granted immunity and privileges similar to those enjoyed by diplomats to international observers.

According to an announcement published in a *Government Gazette* extraordinary, international observers have been exempted from all forms of taxation and have been granted legal immunity as far as their official duties are concerned.



Immunity granted to observers

PRETORIA — SA had granted diplomatic immunity and privileges to about 100 UN, Commonwealth and OAU observers, deputy Foreign Affairs director-general Jeremy Shearer confirmed yesterday

As SA was not a signatory to the UN convention on diplomatic immunity, a Government Gazette extraordinary had been issued to cover the international observers operating in SA, he said

The immunity and privileges granted to the observers were similar to those enjoyed by foreign diplomats. In terms of the announcement, the international observers had been exempted from all forms of taxation, would be issued with free visas and had been granted legal immunity in the fulfilment of their official duties

Our political staff reports from Cape Town that Home Affairs Minister Danie Schutte told a news briefing that at least

~~ADRIAN HADLAND~~ ADRIAN HADLAND

1 000 international observers would be necessary to monitor SA's first nonracial election. The ANC has estimated that at least 30 000 monitors would be needed to ensure that the elections are free and fair

The Minister later told Parliament that more than 90% of South Africans entitled to vote were expected to have the required identity documents by the time the election took place

He said 18-million to 22-million people would be entitled to vote and that an average of 43 600 identity documents were being issued to prospective voters every week

Government was opposed to the registration of voters as this would cost the taxpayer an additional R420m

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BDM 1415193

More wanting to leave SA — Laser

By AUDREY D'ANGELO
Business Editor

THERE has been a dramatic rise in inquiries about the cost of moving household goods and furniture overseas — but so far there has been no matching increase in orders, Peter Thomas, chairman of Laser Transport Holdings, said after the AGM yesterday.

He and new MD Anthony Cotterell said that many people were clearly becoming nervous and would like to move overseas.

"But it is not so easy to get jobs overseas, with the major Western economies in recession," said Cotterell.

Cotterell and Thomas said the domestic removals market was static. People were not changing jobs and fewer were being transferred. There was movement from the Transvaal to the Cape, but this was not significant enough to compensate for the effects of the recession.

Thomas pointed out that the removals market was normally one of the first to feel the effects of a recession. Because of this, Laser had been one of

the first companies obliged to re-trench staff and had cut its workforce by about one-third over the past three years.

Altogether about 500 had been re-trenched. The operation was now so streamlined that it was not expected to make any further cuts. The group has bought back the former headquarters in Epping of Pickfords, which it sold to an industrial company. The building will be used by Stuttafords Van Lines.

"The purchasers were going to house one of their divisions in it but they changed their minds," said Thomas. "When it came back on the market we changed our minds too, and bought it back for the same sum we sold it for, because it was purpose-built for our industry."

Laser reported a net loss of R6,7m for the year to September on a turnover of R116,2m. Rationalisation costs accounted for R3,8m of the losses.

Control of the company changed after the end of the financial year, when the Pocot Trust acquired 32,16% of the issued ordinary share capital.

CT 4/5/73

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Red military tries for sunny SA

SOUTH AFRICAN security companies have been flooded with job applications from people trained in top Russian military academies, including former KGB members

Several Russians in of the Soviet security forces have applied to join the Cape Town branch of a national security company.

Mr Brian Retief, the regional manager of Pritchard Security and Cleaning Services, said he had been "innundated" with letters from mostly highly-qualified former Russian military personnel.

By CHIARA CARTER

Stimes 11/5/93
The applicants included a qualified helicopter pilot and an officer with a background in intelligence work

He said he believed similar applications had been made to other local security companies

Mr Retief said former KGB members were being employed in industrial espionage in the United States.

He was "mystified" as to how the Russians had heard about his com-

pany. Home Affairs spokesman Mr Niel du Bois said any applications would be subject to SA immigration policy

Mr du Bois said there had been a "flood" of prospective immigrants from East Bloc countries, Russia and mainland China

The department's key concern was the interests of South Africans and given the high rate of unemployment, immigrants would have to offer skills not available in the country

Govt tightens up on illegals in SA

Political Correspondent

THE government plans to tighten the noose on illegal immigrants from China, Russia and neighbouring African countries

The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Danie Schutte, told Parliament during his budget vote yesterday that 82 575 people had to be repatriated to their countries of origin last year

Most of those expelled were citizens from neighbouring countries — 61 210 from Mozambique, 12 033 from Zimbabwe and 6 235 from Lesotho

However, "red lights were flickering" over the growing influx from mainland China and the federation of Russian republics

Slovo plot: Hungarians have regrets

By Norman Chandler
Pretoria Bureau

The Hungarian government says it regrets that a man identified as Hungarian was allegedly a police informant involved in the plot to assassinate Joe Slovo.

The man's name is said to be Peter Psenak, who says he is from Hungary and has lived in South Africa for 10 years. *Star 19/5/93*

A spokesman for the Hungarian embassy said it was regrettable Psenak had been identified as Hungarian because, following the arrest of a Polish immigrant in connection with the assassination of Chris Hanu, "the impression may be that east Europeans from former communist countries are killing leaders of various organisations".

Inoculation cost soars

Own Correspondent

Star 19/5/93

DURBAN — The price of inoculations for overseas travellers has risen sharply — from R3 to R51 over the past year.

Angry travel agents said that while they were fighting to keep air ticket prices down, the authorities were adding to the burdens of a stricken industry.

Travel agent Bobby Naidoo said that last year an inoculation cost R3.

"Then at the beginning of this year it shot up to R14 and now from the beginning of this month, it has gone up to R51."

Naidoo said a traveller wishing to visit the United States

had to pay R102 for two inoculations, one for yellow fever and the other for cholera.

A spokesman for the Department of Health Services in Maritzburg said that previously people paid only for the inoculation, but a decision had been taken to charge for the service.

"There are other things that go with an inoculation, like syringes and other expenses, and it has been decided that people should now pay for the entire service."

The spokesman said the cost of providing such services was high and the department could no longer carry the financial burden alone.

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NEWS FEATURE *Symposium notes leaders not giving attention to problem of illegal immigrants*

SA is facing a migration crisis

Sowetan 25/5/93

FOREIGN INFLUX Trend

contributes to unemployment and crime: (174) (236)

By Joe Latakomo, Argus Africa News Service (1)

SOUTH Africa could be heading for a migration crisis unless steps are taken to deal with the influx of foreigners drawn to this country by the promise of a better life. The influx, mainly from other African countries, has already resulted in increased unemployment, homelessness and crime.

At a recent seminar on migration, organised by the SA Institute of International Affairs, several participants observed that the problem was not being given priority attention by any of the political leaders.

According to George Orr, regional director of the Department of Home Affairs, the majority of illegal immigrants in this country are from Mozambique (even though most of these would qualify for refugee status in other countries), Zimbabwe and Lesotho and most of them live in squatter and informal settlements.

Orr told the seminar that South Africa was regarded "on a scale which cannot be explained rationally" as a place that promised hope for a better future. The number of legal immigrants from Africa was declining, he said, but the number of illegal aliens entering was increasing.

"Although SA, for various reasons, is prominent on the priority list for uprooted persons as the place of hope where they believe it is still possible to establish a future for themselves and their families, the very real potential danger that South African citizens may be swamped by such aliens cannot be ignored," he said.

In several countries in Africa professional salaries are low and this plays a major role in decisions to migrate. A civil engineer in Sierra Leone, for example, earns the equivalent of 25 US dollars a month while a medical doctor in Ghana earns no more than 80 US dollars — which he can earn from one consultation in South Africa.

Orr said his department had had applications for residence from medical practitioners, chartered accountants, auditors, engineers, contract lawyers and businessmen. Many who come to South Africa to study did not return to their home countries when they completed their studies.

Sent back

Last week the Minister of Home Affairs, Dante Schutte, disclosed that 82 575 people had been sent back to their own countries in 1992. Most of these, 61 200, were sent back to Mozambique. A further 12 000 were repatriated to Zimbabwe, 6 200 to Lesotho and 3 000 to other countries.

For decades, South Africa encouraged the immigration of skilled whites while the system of Bantu Education ensured that they were vital if the economy was to grow. But as the country moves to a new political dispensation, it is ironic that the men and women who helped create the country's wealth, the foreign migrants, may be the ones to lose out most in the short term.

Africa lost an estimated 27 000 highly skilled people to developed countries between 1960 and 1975, and this figure increased to 40 000 in 1975 to 1984. By 1987, nearly 70 000 or 30 percent of the skills stock of sub-Saharan Africa had been lost. Few of these countries have policies to control the emigration, although some have expressed concern at the brain drain when their skills are needed in their home countries. But the political changes in South Africa might provide opportunities for those who seek viable employment in an African environment.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus told the seminar that migration and refugee issues would have to be considered from a Southern African and not just a South African point of view. It was essential to consider the huge contribution migrants had made to the economies of both South Africa and their own countries, and also the consequences to countries like Lesotho of any policy regarding its citizens in South Africa.

In the light of massive unemployment, there was an urgent need to look at whether to open the doors to large numbers of skilled people. These might come from as far north as Nigeria and often were keen to work in rural areas spurned by local graduates. Although technically trained people were needed it should be a case of South Africans first, Niehaus said.

Peter Vale and Hussein Solomon from the Centre for Southern African studies at the University of the Western Cape said 4,1 million people in South Africa had been displaced by drought, the migrant labour system, forced removals, and the violence in Natal.

However, South Africa's inability to produce enough



SURVIVAL ... Refugees from Mozambique gather water at communal taps at Glyani, Northern Transvaal.

skilled people might require that it continue importing skills, which would probably come from other African countries. But if such selective labour immigration was accepted, what impact would it have on the sending countries' resources?

In the short term, according to the International Labour Organisation, labour emigration can relieve unemployment in the sending countries, earn valuable foreign exchange and impart skills. But sub-Saharan Africa will need to generate up to 7,5 million jobs a year merely to stabilise the employment situation. While the labour force doubles every 25 years, the economy of the region must treble every 23 years to be able to absorb those workers, says the ILO.

South Africa's labour force is expected to grow from less than 10 million in 1980 to 16 million in the year 2000 and 21 million in 2010. Proportionally similar growth patterns are forecast for neighbouring countries.

South Africa has tried to keep migrants

out. Mozambican refugees, for instance, are considered to be "illegal immigrants" and are repatriated at the rate of 3 000 a week. But border patrols, electric fences, the danger of walking through the Kruger Park, and avoiding Renamo and Frelimo troops and minefields have failed to keep them out. But it is not from Africa only that there has been an increased flow of migrants. In 1990 only 19,6 percent of all immigrants came from Asia but in 1992 the figure increased by 78,9 percent to 34,6 percent of the total immigration figure. And these are those who are here legally. Thousands more arrived in the country on tourist visas and stayed on, eking out a living as street hawkers.

The answer may be a phased withdrawal of migrants or a negotiated migration of skilled people and the establishment of a regional labour commission. But whatever happens, the next government will have to deal with thousands of illegal people.

More illegal aliens entering country

PRETORIA — Illegal immigrants from adjoining countries are infiltrating SA at an unprecedented rate in a bid to escape intensified unemployment and poverty in their own countries.

A record number of them were repatriated in the first four months of the year, the Home Affairs Department said.

The total of more than 27 000 people repatriated in the first quarter was made up of 103 from Botswana, 1 722 from Lesotho, 96 from Malawi, 337 from Swaziland, 3 700 from Zimbabwe and 21 016 from Mozambique.

A Home Affairs spokesman said the hunt for "illegals" was continuing, with department inspectors and police regularly de-

GERALD REILLY

manding employment records from SA companies.

So far this year, eight companies have been prosecuted for employing illegal immigrants.

Last year a record number of 82 575 illegals were repatriated — 61 210 from Mozambique alone — compared with 61 345 in 1991.

The spokesman said a major problem was the number of repatriated illegals who returned within days of being sent home.

Last year more than 11 000 returnees were identified.

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Blom 2/5/93

Human flood

is on the way

SOUTH Africa could be heading for a migration crisis unless steps are taken to deal with the influx of foreigners drawn to this country by the promise of a better life.

The influx, mainly from other African countries, has already resulted in increased unemployment, homelessness and crime.

At a recent seminar on migration organised by the SA Institute of International Affairs, several participants observed that the problem is not getting priority attention from any of the political leaders

According to George Orr, regional director of the Department of Home Affairs, the majority of illegal immigrants in this country were from Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Lesotho. Most lived in squatter and informal settlements.

Orr told the seminar that South Africa was regarded "on a scale which cannot be explained rationally" as a place which promised hope for a better future.

The number of legal immigrants from Africa was declining, he said, but the number of illegal aliens entering was increasing.

In several countries in Africa professional salaries are low and this plays a major role in decisions to migrate. A civil engineer in Sierra Leone, for example, earns the equivalent of \$US25 (R78,75) per month while a medical doctor in Ghana earns no more than \$80 (R255), which he could possibly earn from one consultation in South Africa.

Orr said his department had had applications for residence from medical practitioners, chartered accountants, auditors, engineers, contract law-

South Africa, preoccupied with its internal political problems, is overlooking a growing external problem — the rising influx of African immigrants. JOE LATAKGOMO reports for The Star's Africa News Service.

yers and businessmen

Last week, the Minister of Home Affairs, Danie Schutte, disclosed that 82 575 people had been sent back to their own countries in 1992. Most of them (61 200) were from Mozambique. A further 12 000 were repatriated to Zimbabwe, 6 200 to Lesotho and 3 000 to other countries.

For decades, South Africa encouraged the immigration of

skilled whites while the system of Bantu Education ensured that they, and not blacks, were vital to economic growth. But as the country moves into a new political dispensation, it is ironic that the men and women who helped create the country's wealth, the foreign migrants, may be the ones to lose out most in the short term.

Africa lost an estimated 27 000 highly skilled people to developed countries between 1960 and 1975. This figure increased to 40 000 in 1975 to 1984. By 1987, nearly 70 000 or 30 percent of the skills stock of sub-Saharan Africa had been lost.

Few of these countries have policies to control the emigration, although some have expressed concern at the brain drain when their skills are needed in their home countries. But political changes in South Africa might give opportunities to those who seek viable em-

ployment in an African environment.

Addressing the same seminar, ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said migration and refugee issues would have to be considered from a southern African and not just a South African point of view. It was essential to consider the huge contribution migrants had made to the economies of both South Africa and their own countries, and also the consequences to countries like Lesotho of any policy regarding its citizens in South Africa.

In the light of massive unemployment, there was an urgent need to look at whether to open the doors to large numbers of skilled people. These might come from as far north as Nigeria and often were keen to work in rural areas spurned by local graduates.

Although technically trained people were needed it should be

a case of South Africans first.

Peter Vale and Hussein Solomon from the Centre for Southern African Studies at the University of the Western Cape said 4,1 million people in South Africa had been displaced by drought, the migrant labour system, forced removals, and the violence in Natal.

However, South Africa's inability to produce enough skilled people might require that it continue importing skills, which would probably come from other African countries. But if such selective labour immigration was accepted, what impact would it have on the sending countries' resources?

In the short term, according to the International Labour Organisation, labour emigration can relieve unemployment in the sending countries, earn valuable foreign exchange and impart skills. But sub-Saharan

Africa will need to generate up to 7,5 million jobs a year merely to stabilise the employment situation.

While the labour force doubles every 25 years, the economy of the region must treble every 23 years to be able to absorb those workers, says the ILO.

South Africa's labour force is expected to grow from less than 10 million in 1980 to 16 million in 2000 and 21 million in 2010. Proportionally similar growth patterns are forecast for neighbouring countries.

South Africa has tried to keep migrants out. Mozambican refugees, for instance, were considered to be "illegal immigrants" and were repatriated at the rate of 3 000 a week. But border patrols, electric fences, the danger of walking through the Kruger Park, and avoiding Renamo and Frelimo troops and minefields have failed to

keep them out

But it is not from Africa only that there has been an increased flow of migrants. In 1990 only 19,6 percent of immigrants came from Asia but in 1992 the figure increased by 78,9 percent to 34,6 percent of the total immigration figure. And these are those who are here legally. Thousands more arrived in the country on tourist visas and stayed on, eking out a living as street hawkers.

Orr said South Africa must be restrictive in granting work permits to aliens seeking employment and must select new immigrants carefully.

The answer may be a phased withdrawal of migrants or a negotiated migration of skilled people and the establishment of a regional labour commission. But whatever happens, the next government will have to deal with the reality of thousands of illegal people. □

MP: Unrest

cause of Star 25/5/93 emigration

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN— A senior National Party MP told Parliament he knew of a "whole department" at a university whose members were preparing to emigrate. (23a)

Dr Francois Jacobsz expressed deep concern about the emigration of highly skilled South Africans, many of whom were being recruited by other countries, such as Canada. (23b)

Emigrants were packing their bags not because of concern about the future constitution and its implications, but rather the unrest situation.

Speaking during the Manpower budget debate, Jacobsz said: "Our country cannot afford this and our efforts to achieve economic growth will be detrimentally affected."

Hansard

Hansard

It is not NP style to play the man, we play the ball I do not mind if retired generals want to venture into politics. In fact, it could bring about an improvement in the quality of leadership in the right-wing parties [Interjections] It may perhaps motivate them to manage their politics more effectively and according to better rules than they are doing at present [Interjections]

The question many people in South Africa are concerned about is whether the role of former generals in politics is simply a political role. If one listens to the threatening statements that emanate regularly from the CP side, it establishes the presumption that the role of the generals is not that of political expertise or organisational skills, but that the CP sees them in the role in which they can apply their military skills [Interjections] That is the essence of the question which emerges on what the role of the generals is according to the CP view

I think such a person as Gen Viljoen has a contribution to make. I think he is a respected man. I think that Gen Groenewald, in his time, rendered a very good service to South Africa. I should like to remind the CP of what I said in April 1992, namely that they should not believe everything they hear and should not be all that inclined to accept the advice they receive from all quarters

Organisations such as the Institute for Strategic Analysis of Gen Tieme Groenewald and newsletters such as those of Aida Parker and the McAlvany Intelligence Advisor have caused the CP to make gross errors. A strong possibility exists that intelligence coming from those sources is not being managed and presented according to classical intelligence ethics [Time expired]

*Mr J A JORDAAN Mr Speaker, I want to associate myself with the hon the State President. He indulged in a little politicking on the subject of the auction, etc. It is not our intention at all to play the man in this process. Since the beginning of this year we have been putting questions on the Question Paper in regard to this specific person. In fact it is concerned with the Institute for Strategic Analysis and Multimedia Services

The hon the Minister of Law and Order referred to the fact that persons and organisations who may be involved in the violent overthrow of the Government were being carefully watched. The

Hansard

Hansard

and that these organisations and individuals are at all times vulnerable to attention from the National Intelligence Service [Interjections]

However, the National Intelligence Service does not carry out witch hunts on any organisations as long as they are engaged in lawful activities and are not participating in underground activities that can threaten the safety of the State, political attacks will simply have to be launched

I cannot act as the spokesman for the CP [Interjections] Nor would they want me to [Interjections] They display a remarkable lack of judgement when it comes to choosing [Interjections] The CP will simply have to use a political debate and explain themselves what their relationship with Gen Groenewald is

*Mr S P BARNARD - Why do you not ask us the question?
 *The STATE PRESIDENT I want to say, however, that politics must be practised in such a way that it can always stand the light of day. Any political movement that engages in any underground activities jeopardising the safety of the State is itself not exempt from security investigation and security attention [Interjections]

That is why the hon member may rest assured that the National Intelligence Service keeps its eyes wide open. They act with great circumspection and make sure that they never break one golden rule, which is that they dare not engage in politics and merely focus on those matters which I referred to in my introductory remarks. Debate concluded

False SA identity documents

*2 Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (1) Whether it has been brought to his or his Department's attention that persons from Mozambique, Zimbabwe and elsewhere have obtained or are obtaining South African identity documents by means of false statements; if not, what is the position in this regard, if so, what is the extent of this type of irregularity;
- (2) whether any steps have been or are to be taken in this regard, if not, why not, if so, what steps?

B861E INT

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

*The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS Mr Speaker, in reply to the first part of the question, I want to point out that cases do occur where persons from neighbouring countries succeed in acquiring a forged South African identity document by means of falsified statements and with the aid of well-disposed South African citizens. It must be emphasised, however, that cases of this nature very seldom occur. Apart from the fact that the department's inspectors succeed on a continuous basis in tracing and repatriating aliens, it is important to note that the public themselves usually point out these aliens. This action on the part of the public arises from the fact that aliens attempt, for logical reasons, to enter the labour market at the expense of South African citizens. Consequently cases occur from time to time where an alien succeeds in acquiring an identity document only to be identified shortly afterwards by the public or an inspector of the department. These aliens are taken to court and repatriated without delay.

There are all-inclusive regulations to ensure that identity documents for South African citizens are issued only to South African citizens. These regulations are strictly complied with and in cases in which doubt exists at all on the bona fides of the applicant the case is dealt with personally by an inspector of the department. These officers are exceptionally knowledgeable in this sphere of work. Experience also indicates that most of these aliens worked in the RSA on a contract basis previously. The department has the fingerprints of all contract workers at its disposal and consequently it is very difficult for this category of aliens to acquire identity documents.

At present the department is engaged in investigating a number of cases in which forged documentation was submitted in an attempt to acquire identity documents. The fact that these cases were identified specifically indicates that the regulations are effective. At this stage the department is investigating approximately 100 cases of the acquisition of identity documents through the submission of forged documentation. Every case is regarded in a very serious light and no stone is left unturned to bring the guilty persons to book.

As far as the second part of the question is concerned, I want to point out that it is important, however, to note that the Identification Act

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

of 1986 was expressly amended earlier this session, *inter alia*, to introduce stricter measures to combat the forging and imitation of identity documents and to protect identity documents thoroughly. The few cases in which people succeeded in acquiring an identity document in an illegal way are really insignificant and, apart from the usual legal procedure which is followed in such cases, no additional steps are envisaged at this stage.

236 *Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, if a person wants to create and maintain a state which is sound and prosperous and gives all its citizens only the best in life, it is very important to look specifically at the security and prosperity of the citizens. One will then have to have knowledge of the citizens in that state from their birth till their death. Afterwards one also has to know exactly from the archives what went on in the state. To be able to do this it is very important to know who the citizens of that state are, what they do, when they leave the state and, most important, who enters the state.

For the past few weeks those who were present in this House were witness to what is happening in this country. We saw only yesterday how the hon the Minister of Law and Order had to act with reference to incidents and persons within our State. Recently we have seen how the Government permitted people who are criminals to enter the country and also released them out of our prisons. We have a situation that people throughout our fatherland are pouring into the country over our national borders. There is hardly a town or city in the country where huge squatter camps have not sprung up or are not springing up.

The CP has been issuing warnings for the past few years that the Government is losing control over not only the citizens of the State but also over those people who enter it. It is a fact that things are brought to our attention. Somebody telephoned me last night, for instance, about a Black man who had identity documents issued by Bophuthatswana, Venda and South Africa. Only last week the leader of the ANC—remember he is a president-in-waiting—with whom the hon the State President may wish to have dealings now, announced that he wanted 14-year-olds to get the vote in South Africa. He went even further by saying that not only should they get the vote but that they should also be supplied with weapons.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

handling of this matter but in addition of the effectiveness of documentation because people are identified much more easily.

When we come to identity documents, however, I want to put the facts to hon members again. I do not know where that hon member obtained those facts. They did not come from this department. Only last week the hon member had the opportunity to raise this in the debate on my Vote. It was not raised. What are the facts? In this country we work with more than 17 million identity documents. Of these there is just an indication at this stage of 10 out of 100 which are investigated. This is a serious problem. We on this side of the House accord the integrity of identity documents the highest priority. [Interjections.]

*Mr SPEAKER Order! The hon member for Hercules please must control himself.

*The MINISTER This problem occurs on an extremely small scale, however. One of the reasons for this is that at this stage we have 26,6 million fingerprints, not only of South Africans but also of aliens who are deported from South Africa and of aliens who come to work here. In other words, we have a very high-powered way of finding out whether a person is entitled to an identity document or not. [Interjections.]

*Dr W J SNEYMAN Mr Speaker, the hon the Minister did not answer the essentials of this question at all. The problem is much wider. I want to associate myself with the hon member for Green Point. There is really a big problem here. An election is coming. At the moment there are 137 000 Whites and 3 993 000 Black people with identity documents in Region G.

Our alarm and concern are the following: Thousands of immigrants from Mozambique in particular, but also Zimbabwe, acquire South African identity documents in an illegal manner, and particularly in the following ways: Identity documents of South African citizens are bought, the photographs are replaced and the original owners then apply for duplicate documents. Completely forged documents are also in circulation. I have an example here. A more watertight method, however, is that foreigners buy themselves so-called "parents" in South Africa who declare under oath that they are children whose births were never registered and in this way they acquire identity documents.

I have an example here of a work permit of a citizen of Mozambique. Within a year after he arrived here, he bought himself an identity book for R50 in Lebowa. [Interjections.] Here is the proof. I have good grounds to suspect that more than twice as many of these documents that more Blacks already exist in Region G than the total number in the possession of Whites, who comprise only 3,3% of the grand total.

I shall table relevant proof here at a more appropriate time. I promise the hon the Minister that any envisaged regional election in that region will therefore be a complete farce and an illegal process which will never be recognised by us, because that election will be won by foreigners who are going to outvote the legal inhabitants of this country in this way.

237 *Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, if it were not so macabre to listen to the NP and as hon Ministers, one could laugh about it. I want to say that the hon the Minister is now the umpteenth Minister in the Department of Home Affairs. I want to excuse the hon the Minister because he is still young and new to his department. I want to warn him today, however, that a day will come in Southern African when these things about which all the opposition parties warn him are going to hit him. Then he will get the biggest shock of his life.

I want to conclude by saying that the NP reminds me of the man who jumped from the twentieth floor. As he was passing the tenth floor, he told everyone how wonderfully he was flying.

All of us here know that they are not flying but are going to come crashing down to earth. Unfortunately everyone in South Africa will be affected by this, however. [Time expired.]

*The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS Mr Speaker, I am rising only to emphasise again that the integrity of identity documents is accorded the highest priority on this side of the House.

*Mr S P BARNARD Oh, nonsense! [Interjections.]

*The MINISTER There is a threefold action attached to this. In the first place the hon member for Pietersburg referred here to the document. The most stringent measures exist to

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

ensure that this document to which he referred cannot easily be forged. In the second place, it is procedure to make use of fingerprints

Any person can be bribed in any circumstances No country in the world can prevent people from being bribed or forged, from taking place We can introduce measures, however, to prevent this I referred again to the document itself and to the fact that the procedures in all respects required fingerprints and also that we had made the legislation much stricter earlier this year We increased penalties, from a fine to two years imprisonment, and six months' imprisonment was increased to five years' imprisonment [Interjections] 236 I submit that it is very easy to present vague allegations here Hon members should present more positive proof and solutions I submit that this Government introduces the sternest measures to strengthen our identity documents

Debate concluded

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

SABC: footage of Mr Han's death/funeral

*1 Mr J H W MENTZ asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (1) Whether the South African Broadcasting Corporation was requested by the Goldstone Commission recently to furnish full and unedited footage of video material in respect of the death and funeral of Mr Chris Ham, if so,
(2) whether this request was acceded to; if not, why not, if so, to what extent,
(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B810E

†THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (1) Yes
(2) Yes, all available material was furnished to the Goldstone Commission The SABC does not keep all unedited ver-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

sions of material, because the video cassettes are used repeatedly All available material on the Hani funeral was however furnished to the Goldstone Commission

†Mr J H W MENTZ Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister I wish to state that we have information that the footage of events inside and outside the stadium which was handed to the Goldstone Commission contains only positive aspects which portray the ANC in a positive manner and that the events surrounding the intimidation and the burning of people and animals were not supplied to the Goldstone Commission

†THE MINISTER Mr Chairman, if the hon member can give that specific information to me, I shall pass it on and specifically request that it be attended to I also want to say that at this stage I am not aware that the Goldstone Commission is not satisfied with the cassettes that were handed to them

†Mr J H W MENTZ Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply I wish to say that it is quite clear from his answer that that material no longer exists and that some of the material has been erased because of the reuse of the cassettes

†THE MINISTER Mr Speaker, one simply cannot expect the SABC to keep the cassettes of everything they record forever

Randburg City Council: Chairman of Management Committee

*2 Mr P H DE LA REY asked the Minister of Local Government †

- (1) Whether a certain person, particulars of whom have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, was recently elected chairman of the Management Committee of the Randburg City Council, if so, (a) when and (b) what is the name of this person,
(2) whether, at the time of his election, the person qualified for election as chairman of this Management Committee, if so, in terms of what statutory and/or other provisions, if not, why not? B811E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

†THE MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

†Mr Speaker, in opening, allow me to congratulate you on the fact that you are occupying the Chair on 26 May 1993, 45 years after 26 May 1948 [Interjections]

- (1) (a) March 1993
(b) Councillor G C Cooney
(2) Yes—Chapter III of the Municipal Elections Ordinance, No 16 of 1970, Transitional

Traffic officers: remuneration

*3 Adv C H PIENAAR asked the Minister of Education and Training and of National Housing (Minister responsible for the Commission for Administration) †
Whether, in the 1991-92 and 1992-93 financial years, the Commission for Administration took steps to improve the remuneration packages of provincial traffic officers, if not, why not, if so, what steps? B812E

†THE MINISTER FOR NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE (for the Minister of Education and Training and of National Housing (Minister responsible for the Commission for Administration))

Yes 1991-92 financial year In addition to the incorporation of the 10% non-pensionable allowance, which had been payable to all Public Service Act personnel since 1 April 1990, into basic pensionable salary and the granting of a differentiated salary adjustment of 9,6% at the lowest level and 6,6% at the highest level, the following steps were taken

- A non-pensionable occupational allowance of R1 200 per annum was instituted for the four lowest post levels of provincial traffic officers
— The gradings of the remaining two post levels were upgraded by one post level each

1992-93 financial year An average pensionable general salary adjustment of 9,2% was granted to all Public Service Act personnel

†Adv C H PIENAAR Mr Chairman, this question has arisen every year for the past three years now and I have also put it at provincial debates

Arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to ask why the remuneration package of provincial traffic officers, who make up the front line of law enforcement, especially on the roads, is still so far behind that municipal traffic officers generally get better remuneration packages than provincial traffic officers

Although these adjustments mentioned by the hon the Minister have been made, they are still so far behind that provincial traffic officers are some of the worst-paid law enforcers in this country I want to know why attention is not being given to this

If one asks the question on a provincial level, they refer one to the central level When one asks it on a central level, they refer the matter back and say that it has been attended to Why are these people's remuneration packages not brought onto the same level as, for example, the SA Police? [Interjections]

†THE MINISTER Mr Speaker, the hon member may table the question so that the relevant hon Minister can reply to it for him

Slagboom: accident involving school cadets

*4 Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether, with reference to an accident which occurred at Slagboom on or about 18 March 1993 and in which a number of pupils were killed and injured, school cadets attending cadet camps have the same status as do members of the public undergoing national service; if not, (a) why not and (b) how does their status differ,
(2) whether the South African Defence Force has paid or intends paying compensation in respect of each pupil killed or injured in the above-mentioned accident, if not, why not, if so, (a) what amount and (b) how is this amount calculated? B836E

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Mr Speaker, before I answer the question, on behalf of the Government and the SA Defence Force I should like to express our sincere sympathy to the parents and family and friends of the three boys who passed away in this tragic accident

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

the news

27/5/93 in brief **Aid for travellers to India** *227*

A FULL range of consular services to help people travelling to India should be operating by next month

The newly appointed director of the Indian cultural centre, Mr Harsh Bhasin, who arrived in South Africa at the weekend, said the remainder of the Indian cultural team would be in Johannesburg within a week and the centre should be fully operational soon afterwards. *236*

Reward in cigarette heist

REMBRANDT have offered a R50 000 reward after ~~company~~ was robbed of a lorry-load of cigarettes

the news

Sowetan 27/5/93 **in brief**

Aid for travellers to India

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The newly appointed director of the Indian cultural centre, Mr Harsh Bhasin, who arrived in South Africa at the weekend, said the remainder of the Indian cultural team would be in Johannesburg within a week and the centre should be fully operational soon afterwards

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By Anita Allen
Science Writer

Leading young scientist heads for Oz

Star 27/5/93 (236)

Dr Janette Lindesay is taking her maps off the wall, packing her books into crates, and in August she will leave the land of her birth and begin a new life as an immigrant in Australia.

At 34, Lindesay talks longingly of starting a family.

"I had the sort of childhood where I could roam freely, go to the little dam at the end of the road and spend afternoons playing out of my mother's sight and she didn't have to worry.

"We can't do that today in South Africa. If I had children I wouldn't be able to let them have that freedom," says Lindesay. "That is one factor pushing me out — I don't feel safe and I wouldn't want to bring up my children here."

Lindesay is senior lecturer in geography and deputy director of the Climatology Research Group at the University of the Witwatersrand. She is the Southern African co-ordinator on the international SAFARI 92 project and is on the international Bibex committee (biomass burning experiment).

She is already a leader in the field of global climatic change, and an acknowledged authority on South African rainfall variability and its causes, notably El Niño.

'I don't feel safe. I wouldn't want to bring up my children here'

South African taxpayers have a big investment in Lindesay, having underwritten nine years of tertiary education, as well as primary and secondary schooling. Her husband, a computer technical analyst, has also been the university route with a science degree and an MBA.

"It's a very, very difficult decision, as you can imagine. Five years ago we had considered the idea of emigrating and what's happened in the last couple of years has led us to make a decision," Lindesay says.

"At the beginning of 1991 I spent six months working at the CSIRO in Melbourne, at their division of Atmospheric Research. That convinced me I could live somewhere else and Australia was certainly a place I could consider."

The experience of being outside South Africa made her realise how restricted life is here. "The contrast with South Africa was so apparent. When



Dr Janette Lindesay . . . going for sake of her unborn children.

you are living in the confines of life in South Africa you are not really aware of what it is doing to you. You just live with it and it's only when you don't have to that you realise how little personal freedom we have here.

"I have a high standard of living but I have a low quality of life," Lindesay observes. Since deciding to emigrate at the beginning of last year, Lindesay has had no second thoughts about the correctness

of her decision. "I really don't see any change in the near future, because the underlying reasons for the levels of crime and violence that we have are not going to go away."

"There already appears to be a low grade civil war going on. One of the things that worries me for the future is that I don't think the leadership has control of what's happening on the ground."

'I have a high standard of living but a low quality of life.'

"It's going to be a long-term process that could take several generations and I don't want to spend my prime years living through the transition."

"I don't particularly want to be in a South African university for the rest of my working life during this very difficult 10 to 20 years. I'm a First World person. I do First World basic research and I am unashamed about it."

This touches on another reason why Lindesay is putting her eggs in an Aussie basket. "I'm concerned about the future of scientific funding in this country, not just in my area. There is a lot of very good expertise here, and if that is not nurtured and maintained then it will be very, very sad for the future development of the whole region and not just this country."

For Lindesay, going to Australia is a good career move. Climatology research is a priority.

ity area so funding is more secure, and the infrastructure is technologically far more advanced than South Africa. Climatic modelling, in fact, is "hot", given worldwide concern over climatic change, which has led to ambitious internationally funded programmes. In South Africa, however, there are other priorities, Lindesay says.

"I don't think there is going to be funding in the future for the sort of research I want to do. I think it is very important research, but it is something that is hard to justify when government funds have to — and I really mean have to — be directed to the very basics of life. A new government is going to have to prioritise, and my area understandably will not be a priority."

Loyalty to her country of birth and to her alma mater Wits delayed her decision, Lindesay says. Paying tribute to her mentor, Professor Peter Tyson, she says he was very disappointed, but not surprised, at her decision to leave.

"Life is never going to be the same, that I know. But when I was in Australia for that extended period what persuaded me was that I was much happier living under those circumstances than living here. "It's not going to be easy, but I do think that certainly for ourselves we can have a very good life, and for our children a much better life."

news in brief

Nurses march to Pretoria

Sowetan 28/5/93

ABOUT 1 200 trainee sisters from five nursing colleges marched on the Union Buildings in Pretoria yesterday to demand the disbandment of the SA Nursing Association and better salaries.

The nurses from Baragwanath, Garankuwa, Bonalesedi, Tshepong and Lebone colleges also rejected the "unilateral rationalisation" of health services by the Transvaal Provincial Administration.

They also demanded that nurses' student representative councils be recognised and the TPA came under fire for increased board and lodging fees.

Students want more funds

Sowetan 28/5/93

ABOUT 50 South African students studying in Nigeria under the Luthuli Memorial Trust are reportedly staging a sit-in at the trust's offices in Lagos to demand an increase in their allowances.

The students have claimed their supervisor has "shunned" them and have criticised the ANC's chief representative in Nigeria for ignoring their plight. A students' representative said the economic situation in Nigeria had "crumbled" with resultant rocketing prices and "we can't cope on our present allowances".

Returnees picket UNHCR

Sowetan 28/5/93

ABOUT 150 returned exiles yesterday besieged the Johannesburg offices of the UN High Commission for Refugees demanding that the organisation pay them their grants.

The returnees, who complained that their families were starving because they had not been given grants amounting to more than R4 000 since their return, vowed they would not leave the offices until their demands were met.

By late yesterday they were still staging a sit-in at the UNHCR offices at the Carlton Centre and vowed not to leave.

More black South Africans 'bitten by the travel bug'

Star 28/5/93

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By Winnie Graham

NEW ORLEANS — Black South Africans are emerging as a tourist market "of enormous potential".

Tour operators and airline executives at the TIA (Travel Industry Association of America) Pow Wow this week spoke of black South Africa's growing interest in international travel.

SA Airways' manager of tour product development Errol Matodes said the airline had identified the market for blacks as "extremely important". Blacks were already flying to relatively nearby destinations such as Mauritius, Kenya and Israel, with emphasis on religious tours of the Holy Land.

"SAA is conscious of the need to encourage black tourism," he said. "In fact, we've invested in a new black travel agency in Johannesburg.

"It's called Fab Travel and we've helped with the installation of a computer system, training, expertise and considerable financial assistance."

Colin Loubser of Johannesburg-based Logan Tours is an-

other operator whose company is doing increasing business with black South Africans. He is taking an all-black group on a week-long jazz tour of New Orleans in July. The jaunt costs under R5 000 and includes two nights in New York.

He said the 1994 World Cup soccer tournament, expected to draw more than a million foreigners to the United States, will be popular.

"In the last few years, tourism between South Africa and the rest of Africa has grown considerably," he said. "We have black South Africans going increasingly to places such as Cameroon, Nigeria, Kenya, Zaire, Angola and Kenya."

Big year

Brian Passmore, managing director of Wings Travel in Durban, believes 1994 will be a big year in the black travel market — largely because of the World Cup. His company is preparing a video to entice travellers to the US.

"There's enormous potential in the black market," he said, "particularly with destinations such as New Orleans, New

York, Disney World and the Epcot Centre."

His firm has signed a contract with Dominico Tours, a coach touring company in the middle-price range.

"South Africans are very cost-conscious. We'll be able to offer them value for money."

Colleen Wagner of Johannesburg's United Marketing, a wholesale tour operator, believes the potential of the black travel market is largely untapped at present.

She has found that black South Africans are still enjoying holidays in their own country.

Delegates at Pow Wow were told that a benchmark survey had shown there was a heavy emphasis on family travel among US black tourists.

The study reveals that African-Americans travel farther and use buses more often than other Americans.

Two-fifths of respondents said they travelled to visit family, 21 percent travelled for vacations and 11 percent travelled for business. Nearly 80 percent travelled with relatives.

Racial discrimination accounted for less than 1 percent of complaints.

Star 24/1/93

ANC plea on capital flight

OWN CORRESPONDENT

CAPE TOWN — The ANC has challenged the rich and powerful in South Africa to show confidence in the future and invest on a large scale.

This is contained in a statement of concern at the multibillion-rand capital outflow between January and April.

The ANC said "Powerful individuals in our country who control massive amounts of capital also have a responsibility to ensure that their actions contribute towards the generation of a climate conducive to investment."

Economists estimate the outflow on

the capital account of the balance of payments to have been between R2,5 billion and R5 billion from January to April.

The organisation warned that capital would continue to leave the country until a political settlement was reached. A settlement would supplement the country's domestic savings with foreign savings and help generate urgently needed investment.

Foreign timeshare swops in favour

TIMESHARE exchanges by South Africans travelling to the United States doubled last year to almost 3 600 compared with 1991. *Star 29/5/93*

According to the RCI exchange organisation, Europe showed a 38 percent increase in exchanges from South Africa, rising to 2 715. RCI Southern Africa says fall-

PROPERTY EDITOR

ing air fares and attractive travel packages, as well as the removal of political barriers, have boosted the number of South Africans travelling overseas.

But managing director Steve Griessel says the unfavourable

exchange rate is still putting the damper on many travel plans. However, timeshare is a cost-effective way for South Africans to holiday abroad.

RCI, which has 140 affiliated resorts locally and more than 2 000 more worldwide, expects to confirm a total of 80 000 exchanges in and from South Africa this year.

Immigrants the providers of jobs, not employment thieves

SIT [Times] [Buss] 30/5/93

CONTRARY to a widely held belief that immigrants steal jobs from the natives, a policy of targeted immigration actually creates employment and stimulates entrepreneurial business, says Warren Smith, general manager of the 1820 Settlers Association of SA. Mr Smith says immigrants bring skills learnt at the expense of their mother country. They can train the unskilled labour force of their adopted country, a problem which Mr Smith believes should be at the top of SA's social-change agenda.

The 1820 Settlers Association was formed in 1920, partly to commemorate the landing of the 1820 Settlers. But its more functional objective is to assist settlers in SA, regardless of their nationality.

Mr Smith says that more than half of the immigrants arriving in SA in the past 50 years have been from Britain.

He believes that the groundwork of the 1820 Settlers, including their development of wool and ostrich-feather farming in the Eastern Cape, has been largely responsible for the development of SA's business infrastructure.

The close cultural ties between SA and the UK were forged by this link. Is the primary reason for the strong trade ties between the two countries.

Mr Smith says it is vital that SA continue to encourage immigration.

"There is a shortage of skilled people in SA. Overseas expertise is desperately needed to train South Africans. Research shows that such training would take between three and five years. We need to act now."

Immigrants bring foreign currency and stimulate employment in the unskilled sector — maids

and gardeners, for instance.

"Depending on the skills of the individual, an immigrant can create between five and 15 jobs."

Mr Smith says more needs to be done by the SA Government to encourage immigration. Most countries have a formal immigration policy, but SA does not.

"I would like to see such a policy introduced so we all know where we stand."

The "public relations image" projected by the Department of Foreign Affairs abroad needs polishing.

"I have seen instances where potential immi-

grants have been literally scared off after confronting insensitive and bureaucratic security procedures at SA embassies."

Mr Smith says the recession and wanton violence have had a dramatic impact on the number of immigrants coming to SA. After a high of 50 000 in the 1970s, the numbers dwindled to an all-time low of 8 000 last year. Of them, about 1 200 were from the UK.

Poor

Overall, immigration to SA last year fell by 35% compared with the previous year. The drop affected UK immigrants most, with the number of professionals down by 20% and artisans by 52%.

Mr Smith ascribes the fall largely to "selective overseas media coverage" of events in SA.

The number of immigrants returning to the UK rose by 10%, but Mr Smith notes that those who applied for SA citizenship last year increased by 10%.

"This is a clear sign that immigrants in SA recognise the current uncertainty as a transient phase and that they want to participate in the future of SA."

Instability in SA has had little affect on immigrants already in the country, but this has had a definite impact on would-be newcomers.

He believes that the small contingent of immigrants returning to their countries of birth are doing so because of poor economic conditions in SA.

Arms: four held

Star 21/6/93
Four Mozambicans have been arrested after traffic inspectors found five AK-47 rifles, five Makarov pistols and ammunition in their car. (236)

The illegal immigrants are being detained at Machadodorp in the eastern Transvaal
— Sapa (209) (78)

controlling the finances of that country [Time expired]
The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Mr Chairman, I think that the floundering hon member for Johannesburg North owes the hon member for Sea Point a debt of gratitude for trying to come to his rescue, but unfortunately what the hon member for Sea Point said implied that for 15 years the position has been static and nothing has been done. This does not stand up to critical examination. [Interjections]

Ever-increasing attention has been given to this matter, so much so that there has not been a point at which more incisive attention has been given than at this very moment [Interjections.] I was on the point of trying to inform the hon member for Johannesburg North because I am trying to shed some light on the subject for him. He generates a lot of heat on the subject. I am trying to shed some light on the subject. [Interjections]

I wanted to tell him, for example, of one specific mechanism in the whole process, namely suspensions. It actually happens frequently that proposed expenditure on specific items is suspended during the budgetary discussion. Before such suspension can be lifted, the affected party has to give full reasons justifying the lifting of that suspension, and these reasons have to be acceptable to the SA Government. As I said earlier, the SA Government has a say in preparations made for these governments, but I must also remind hon members that the independent states frequently remind us of their independent status when the question of effective forms of control is discussed.

There is no disputing that taxpayers' money has to be protected and that proper financial control should be in force at all times. What I have been dealing with refers precisely to that [Interjections] [Time expired]

Debate concluded

Aliens Control Act, 1991 (Act No 96 of 1991),
(2) whether the admission of such persons was subject to any conditions, if not, why not; if so, what conditions;

(3) whether any of the persons referred to in paragraph (1) (b) are still in the Republic; if so, what are the relevant details with regard to the residence of such persons in the Republic;

(4) whether the South African Defence Force has been notified of the admission to the Republic of and the regaining of South African citizenship by the persons referred to in paragraph (1), if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details? B853E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) to (4) Statistics on the required basis are unfortunately not available. However, for the hon member's information it may be mentioned that during the period April 1985 until December 1989 a total of 470 persons of all population groups, sexes and ages, whilst inside or outside the Republic, renounced their South African citizenship in terms of section 16 (2) of the South African Citizenship Act, 1949. It must also be pointed out that South African citizenship cannot be resumed whilst a person is abroad after he has renounced his citizenship in terms of section 16 (2) of the South African Citizenship Act, 1949. Such a person must first be admitted to South Africa lawfully and can only resume South African citizenship if he settles here permanently.

Persons who have renounced their South African citizenship and left South Africa and subsequently return to the country on a temporary basis are in terms of Departmental policy admitted to the country on temporary permits for holiday or business purposes only. Such persons must also hold return tickets.

When a former South African citizen resumes South African citizenship in terms of section 25bis of the South African Citizenship Act, 1949, or if he is in any way exempted from the loss of his South African citizenship, the South African Defence Force is advised thereof in writing. However, the South African Defence Force is not informed when a

former South African citizen returns temporarily to South Africa since such persons are not eligible for military service

New questions

RSA citizenship: national service for White males

*1 Mr D S PIENAAR asked the Minister of Defence †
Whether any of the White male persons who before 1 January 1990 and before reaching the age of 30 years had renounced their South African citizenship before they could perform their national service, performed such national service after they had regained their South African citizenship, if so, (a) how many and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished, if not, why not? B854E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (a) 15
- (b) 1988 Statistics of this nature were not kept before this date

Housing finance: co-ordination

*2 Adv C H PIENAAR asked the Minister of National Housing †

Whether the Government intends co-ordinating all aspects of housing financed on the first, second and third tiers of government, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details? B814E

The MINISTER FOR NATIONAL HOUSING.

Mr Chairman, I am grateful to the hon member for Heilbron for asking me this question, because I am told that as a new boy I am supposed to make a maiden speech, and here I am giving a maiden reply. Regretably, it is a very short reply as well, under the circumstances.

As a new national housing policy and strategy for South Africa are at present being negotiated between all interested parties, unfortunately it is at this delicate stage not possible to reply to the hon member's question. I would like to add that it is expected that at least three months will be required before full details are available.

Call for urban planning shift

CT 11/16/93
Property Editor

236

AN integrated national directive to promote SA cities as the engine for economic growth was necessary, says Pepkor chairman Christo Wiese

Delivering the keynote address at the Sapoa convention, Wiese said urban planning had to switch from its traditional focus on prevention and control and instead see its role as one of promoting and guiding urban economic development

International estimates were that in developing countries about 60% of GDP was generated in cities and this was steadily growing, he said.

The first thing required to promote urban productivity would be to create appropriate institutions to manage the cities.

A national directive operating within a balanced set of national economic policies tied to the overall vision and goals of SA was required

Wiese said the issue of home ownership was central to successful urbanisation

A property clause in a Bill of Rights would secure the ability of owners to raise funds against private property which was crucial to the creation of wealth and would also serve to promote investment

New policies

Appropriate land for urbanisation, he said, had to be identified and innovative land rezoning policies had to be formulated

"We need to consider the densification of our inner city areas where we can bring many of the working class closer to their employment

Wiese said at the same time changes to legislation, which would allow people to conduct commercial activities from home, had to be called for.

Wiese added that ventures had to be found to improve opportunities for entrepreneurial development in black communities.

Wiese warned that it was essential to maintain first world infrastructural, financial and physical standards both to maintain efficiencies and to avoid any further brain drain.

The massive expense of the moving experience

By TERRY BETTY

BANISH the thought of emigrating unless you have R100 000 to spare

This is what it costs for a family of four to move to Australia or Britain.

If your dog accompanies you, add R2 000.

Corporate Relocations director Cally Heal says moving costs include settling-in expenses like finding a school, where to live and shop.

Stuttaford Van Lines marketing executive Estelle Sacharowitz says the contents of an average three-bedroomed house fill a 20ft container.

The cost of shipping the 30 cubic metres of goods to Australia is R17 600 and R14 500 to London.

Mrs Sacharowitz says extra charges are made for antiques, which require special packaging.

The emigrant has to pay insurance of 3,7% of the value of the goods — from door to door

Mrs Sacharowitz says the value of household goods is usually R150 000, making the insurance charge R5 550.

Hitchcock & Associates Africa representative Dawn Raphaely says Australia charges a senior manager R3 750 for an application for permission to settle there. For others the cost is R805.

Mrs Raphaely says migration services charge about R14 500 for an executive, depending on circumstances.

For this fee the applicant is assured that his migration papers will be dealt with correctly.

A consultant in Sydney is assigned to the applicant to have the papers processed.

Immigration officials will handle details, such as lodging documents and providing the correct number of certified copies.

Once the family has been

accepted, it has to sell up and tie up loose ends in SA.

Mrs Heal says her firm's departure programme arranges for the removal of furniture, disconnection or transfer of services, forwarding of mail, payment of bills, cleaning of the house, an inventory, clearing rubbish from the garden and cleaning the pool.

The daily rate for organising this is R960, plus the fees of those who do the work.

Mrs Heal says the charge for cleaning a house is about R370 a day. It costs R500 to clean the average swimming pool.

The highest expenses are incurred in the new country.

Mrs Heal says many executives are too busy to handle all the work involved in moving. Help is provided by many firms.

For example, a house search by a UK company for rent or purchase in London will take about five days and cost R8 400. A one-day orientation programme for the executive costs R1 680 and a "look-see" trip R2 625.

Pets are moved by the Animal Travel Agency. It charges R500 to take the animal to the airport, obtain health certificates, import permits and airline bookings.

The cost of the pet's ticket depends on its size. For example, a Labrador requires a box costing R140. Its fare is R1 500.

The owner has to pay for an animal's keep in quarantine in the new country.

Masterbond a winner

MY WOODS

ed gambling include Western Cape. Club y leisure resort in the complies with all the

ed the rescue pack- for several months

would enhance the at all three groups rescue plan.

The deal gives Club Mykonos creditors, of which Masterbond shareholders are the major component, a package of debentures and ordinary shares. The debentures should return two-thirds of their money to creditors.

Shares in Club Mykonos have a nominal value of R2 each. They would be worth R8 each if a casino licence was granted, says Mr Riley.

A plank of the rescue scheme is the formation of a new Club Mykonos Landgebaan. It will have a capital base of R80-million and 13 000 shareholders.

Emigration to Israel said to be rising fast

Star 23/6/93

(236)

Emigration of South African Jews to Israel is soaring as fears grow of civil war between blacks and whites after next year's general election, the Israel-based Jewish Agency said yesterday.

The semi-government body, which manages immigration, said 100 South African Jews settled in Israel in 1991, 250 last year and 2 000 were expected in 1993.

But both the South African Zionist Federation and the Jewish Board of Deputies were sceptical of the provisional figures.

'Exaggerated'

"There is no factual basis for claims that 2 000 Jews plan to leave the country this year and this may be wishful thinking on the agency's part," said the board's national vice-chairman Selwyn Zwick.

The federation's executive director, Ronny Silberman, said the facts were "exaggerated" and that Jews were no more concerned about the situation in the country than any other community.

He said the word "soaring" was hardly applicable to the Jewish Agency's projected figures.

Agency director Uri Gordon said "Many Jewish families in South Africa are considering leaving, and a good number want to settle in England, Australia, New Zealand or Canada." He expected a great many more South Africans would also leave for Israel in 1994.

The agency estimates there are 90 000 Jews with South African nationality and another 25 000 Israelis living in the country.

Zwick said that if many Israelis living in South Africa wanted to return home, that was their prerogative, adding that people who were considering leaving were influenced more by violence than political or economic factors.

The South African Zionist Federation last week launched a campaign to raise \$500 000 to help Jewish immigrants from South Africa overcome financial troubles and stay in Israel.

Fund director Herzl Katz said many among the 17 000 Jews in Israel from South Africa were considering leaving, particularly those dependent on income linked to the falling rand.

Most of the 17 000 settled in Israel in two waves after political trouble in 1978 and 1986 — Staff Reporter, AFP

UN assault in Somalia under fire

Guardian Weekly in Warsaw

Foreign Staff 25/6-1/7/93.

UNITED NATIONS commanders in Somalia are straying from their original humanitarian mandate, aid agencies and European politicians said last week.

In Paris, the parliamentary assembly of the nine-nation Western European Union demanded an emergency meeting of its council of ministers to discuss the "degeneration" of UN operations and to rein in the actions of member states' forces on the ground in Mogadishu.

Forces from Italy and France, both WEU members, were among those spearheading last week's assault by Unisom on the compound of the dominant warlord in southern Mogadishu, Mohammed Farah Aideed, and the ensuing manhunt for him and his main allies.

Two of Italy's opposition parties — the Greens and Rifondazione Comunista — also expressed shock at the operation and demanded the withdrawal of Italian peacekeeping forces from Somalia.

The president of the UN Security Council, Juan Antonio Yanez-Barnuevo from Spain, said the council would hold private consultations on the latest military action. Earlier this month it authorised the 18,000 UN peacekeeping troops in Somalia to take all necessary steps to bring to justice those responsible for the deaths of 23 Pakistani soldiers.

In Bonn, government sources acknowledged that "the television footage from Mogadishu is likely to make an impact on the way the decision will go" in Germany's constitutional court case over whether Bundeswehr soldiers can continue to be involved in the UN mission in Somalia. German troops are based in the interior of the country to give logistical support to the peacekeeping force.

For the German Social Democrats, Gunter Verheugen accused the Bonn government of "deceiving the public" by describing the mission as humanitarian. "If you apply that interpretation we could have gone to fight in the Gulf war," he said.

Western aid agencies are fearful that the aggressive course being pursued by the UN command will produce an "us and them" mentality among Somalis which will impede aid and reconstruction efforts by outside organisations.

If the UN is going to disarm the Somali militias, the disarming should include all the warlords, John Magrath, an Oxfam spokesman, said. "There may be good military reasons [for concentrating on disarming Aideed], but it gives the impression to many Somalis that the UN is biased."

The impression is also growing, he said, that "lack of good overall command" is causing Unisom to ignore other aspects of peacekeeping, including a role in political liaison. "The military operation is in danger of taking off on a trajectory of its own, leaving the humanitarian and political sides behind."

The position of Oxfam and many other agencies is that military action should be a last resort. But "who defines what is the last resort? In this case, the military, and nobody else seems to know what the criteria are," Mr Magrath said. "We believe that arms reduction has to take place through negotiation, and that of course takes time," he added.

Star 25/6/93

Don't leave SA, Sexwale urges skilled whites

CAPE TOWN — ANC PWV chairman Tokyo Sexwale yesterday described as "saboteurs" those whites who obtained high-level skills in the apartheid years and now wanted to emigrate.

A new ANC government would succeed eventually, but it would be much harder and would take much longer without the help of highly skilled white South Africans.

Addressing a business breakfast in Cape Town, Sexwale said that under an ANC government the attorney-general and the auditor-general would be independent, to ensure that economic crimes were pursued without political interference. (236)

The ANC did not want South Africa to be part of an Africa that had failed because of corruption. Not only public sector corruption was a problem, private sector fraud in South Africa was among the highest in the world. (110)

The international community and institutions like the International Monetary Fund and World Bank should help a new South Africa as they had done for Germany and were now doing for Russia.

However, an ANC government would want to negotiate as equals and not be subscribed to. — Sapa.

Yugoslav ⁽²³⁶⁾ refugees flock to SA

CT 29/6/93

JOHANNESBURG — While South African whites flee the country's political and ethnic violence, a new wave of immigrants are breaking down the doors to get in.

Citizens of the former Yugoslavia are pouring into South Africa, coming by the thousands to seek prosperity and peace.

They say the factional fighting in South Africa — which claims thousands of lives a year — pales by comparison to the slaughter in their own land.

"This is sheer tranquility compared to what we knew," said Helena, 33, a poet from Belgrade, who came to Johannesburg seeking a new life with her graphic designer boyfriend six months ago.

Unlike the white South Africans who leave the country seeking calmer lands, she says South Africa seems to be the land of milk and honey compared to the fear and devastation they left behind.

The Department of Home Affairs estimates that 852 former Yugoslavians have been granted permanent residence since 1986.

However, community leaders estimate the true number of those in

South Africa, most of them illegally, to be 10 000, of whom about 6 000 are Serbs.

Most enter on tourist visas and then stay on, doing odd jobs and hoping to qualify for permanent residency.

They say it is easier to get visas and permits for South Africa than for other English-speaking countries such as Canada and Australia.

The Department of Home Affairs denied there was an active policy to encourage Yugoslav immigrants.

The homesick gather at the Three Hats, night-time haunt in Yeoville, which has for decades been a rendezvous for eastern European and other immigrants.

"This is our home away from home," said Alex, 23, from Sarajevo, his eyes damp.

"Back in Belgrade they say South Africa is heaven on earth," said 22-year-old Michael, who had arrived just three days before. "Many people are shocked when they get here and realise it isn't."

The community, once close-knit with Bosnians, Serbs and Croats all living calmly together, is seeing splits emerging on ethnic lines.

"Even here, you cannot forget the war," said Alex — Sapa-Reuter.

Thousands of Balkan refugees seek SA haven

WHILE whites flee SA's political and ethnic violence, a new wave of immigrants is breaking at the doors to get in. Citizens of the former Yugoslavia are pouring into SA by the thousands to seek prosperity and peace.

They say the factional fighting in SA pales in comparison with the brutal slaughter in their own land.

Home Affairs said the number of nationals from the former Yugoslavia granted permanent residence

rose to 422 last year from 16 in 1986, linking the rise in applications to the fighting there. This meant a total of 852 were granted residence over the seven-year period.

But community leaders estimate the true number of those in SA, most of them illegally, is 10 000, of whom about 6 000 are Serbs. Most enter on tourist visas and then stay on.

Home Affairs denied there was an active policy to encourage Yugoslav

immigrants in particular. "There is no specific effort to attract immigrants from any of the geographical areas that constituted the former Yugoslavia," a spokesman said.

Helena, 33, a poet from Belgrade who came to Johannesburg six months ago, says. "This is sheer tranquillity compared to what we knew."

Many of the immigrants said it was easy to work clandestinely on a tourist visa. — Sapa-Reuter

B/Nat 29/6/93

(236)

Immigration to SA falls by 23%

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Twenty-three percent fewer people immigrated to South Africa in January this year than during the same period last year, according to the Central Statistical Services

However, because of a new computerised system for recording travellers to and from South Africa, the number of emigrations from South Africa can no longer be calculated, a CSS spokesman said

The number of immigrants dropped from 1 012 in January 1992 to 784 in January this year — a 53% decrease in immigrants in professional, semi-professional and technical occupations and an 11% drop in non-economically active immigrants

The new computer system no longer requires South African residents to complete departure and arrival forms

Because of this it was "not possible to

distinguish between emigrants and other people travelling abroad," the spokesman said

"An attempt was made to derive this information from applications for foreign currency but it did not prove possible," he said

The statistics showed that visitors from non-African countries increased by 18.7% in January this year compared to January 1992

(236) 461793

SA heads Hong Kong in migration stakes

ST Times (Russ) 11/7/93

By DON ROBERTSON

SOUTH Africa is earning the dubious reputation of being the "largest emigration centre in the world"

Hong Kong, with Chinese rule looming in 1997, has lost more people than SA in the past few years. But SA now appears to be ahead, according to the many "advisers" who have entered the migration market.

The migrant business has enjoyed booming trade since the assassination in April of Chris Hanu and the violence which followed. A deteriorating lifestyle and declining educational standards have spurred the wave of emigration applications.

At the beginning of the year families wishing to emigrate generally got in touch with the embassy of the country they wished to move to.

In last week's Business Times alone, eight organisations, most with legal connections abroad, advertised their services.

They offer information about jobs, tax, investment opportunities, housing and the cost of living in the country chosen by a would-be migrant. Some advisers have

been in business for less than two months.

The most popular destinations are Canada and New Zealand, some people opting for Gibraltar and Spain.

"Canada accepts 250 000 immigrants each year. Canada's doors are not closed to you," says one advertisement (236)

It is expected that Canada will soon increase its intake of immigrants. Entry to America and Australia is difficult.

Host

A spokesman for an advice bureau, which claims to be the largest, says Hong Kong and SA are the world's two largest "growth" areas for migration business.

He says that in the first half of the year his company interviewed about 1 000 SA families wishing to leave. Not all, however, satisfied the requirements of the potential host country.

"After the Chris Hanu assassination, we had between 80 and 100 calls a day."

The company plans to expand its operation to handle

at least 400 inquiries a month.

The spokesman says many wealthy migrants establish legal residence abroad without leaving SA. This would allow them to leave at a moment's notice should conditions here worsen.

Figures from Central Statistical Services show a stable emigration trend in the past two years. In 1991, 4 256 people left SA compared with 4 289 in 1992 (latest available figure).

Fewer people are choosing to live in SA. A total of 12 379 came to SA in 1991, but the number fell to 8 686 in 1992.

An organisation which specialises in emigration to New Zealand says that between 1984 and 1992, 684 SA families moved to that country.

Since January, this organisation has interviewed 500 families wishing to settle in New Zealand. It has received up to 40 calls a day since the right-wing interruption of talks at the World Trade Centre.

The cost of information about a new country is high. A family could pay between R5 000 and R25 000 for introductions and information.

Bid to entice Chinese to East London

WILLEM STEENKAMP
Weekend Argus Reporter

EAST LONDON is how the harbour city of East London may soon be known if a major recruitment drive to entice Chinese to the city from Hong Kong and mainland China is successful

The recruitment project is the brainchild of Mr Larry Hood, managing director of the East London Promotional Board of South Africa, and has the support of the local city council

Mr Hood, a Johannesburg businessman, said he was contacted more than a year ago by Chinese businessmen who wanted to know if he had land and houses to sell to Chinese from Hong Kong

He said that, at the time, he was busy with a development in East London. Together with the Chinese businessmen, they worked on a plan to recruit entrepreneurs to invest in, and start, businesses in East London.

"The city has an under-used harbour, but a fully developed infrastructure and is ideal for manufacturing businesses."

"We are promoting a package in the East through which businessmen can invest about R600 000 for a three bedroomed, double-storey house plus factory premises in East London."

"We opened an office in Hong Kong and have held various seminars to promote East London as an ideal investment area for businesses."

"There has been tremendous interest and we have a list of more than 200 Chinese who have indicated that they are interested in starting up in East London."

"But, continuing violence is making our task difficult. However, we are hopeful the situation will change," said Mr Hood.

East London Mayor Mr Carl Burger said that although the promotional board was a private company, the council supported Mr Hood's efforts.

"It could mean a financial injection into our area with job creation and other positive effects. The council is running advertisements in various European countries to try and draw investors to our city," he said.

A spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs said all applications for permanent residence in this country would have to comply with the usual requirements.

"All applicants will have to apply on an individual basis and applications will be thoroughly screened. No exceptions will be made."

Mr Hood said his company had been in contact with the department.

"If someone accepts our package, but can't get permanent residency in this country, his money obviously will be refunded," said Mr Hood.

ANC lashes golf maestro over thrc 'Good ridda

■ Player's 'stupid' outburst lands him in the bunker

MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

GOLF star Gary Player has been told by the ANC that if he wants to leave the country it will be "good riddance"

Reacting to Player's comments about his fears of remaining in South Africa, ANC Western Cape sports spokesman Mr Jannie Momberg said yesterday the golf maestro was showing his "true colours — as nothing but a person who ate the fruits of apartheid"

Mr Momberg said Player, who had been idolised by whites for years and "had reaped the fruits of apartheid all his life, now sanctimoniously says he doesn't want to live in South Africa because of the violence and because he does not want to live under a socialist or communist government"

He added "I can understand that Mr Player has reservations about the violence We all do, and we are all praying for peace"

"But his assumption about a socialist/communist government is, to say the least, stupid and far-fetched"

The ANC had accepted the policy of a mixed economy, he said

For Player to "sit outside the country, making these stupid statements" is not only causing harm to himself, but especially causing harm to South Africa"

The ANC rejected his views with contempt "and if he wants to leave the country, good riddance"

Player, who missed the half-way cut with a 71 for 144 yesterday in his 39th consecutive Open Championship, told journalists earlier in the week he might have to contemplate leaving South Africa.

"Don't get me wrong South Africa is my country I'm optimistic and things change quickly I want to live there, but I could not under a communistic regime.

"There is continuing violence People are not investing money There is a strong communistic influence — a socialistic influence," he said

"South Africa is at the crossroads I hope democracy will win Then we'll have a future We didn't have a future under apartheid"

"I don't want things to happen like they did in Zimbabwe There they can just walk up to you and take away your farm"

Player insisted that the only answer for South Africa was a federal system of government and a free enterprise economy

Asked how long he intended to carry on playing golf, he said he had planned to retire in 2000, but it depended on what happened in South Africa

If the country went communist, he said, he would lose all his investments, and would have to carry on playing golf "in order to live"

END ARTICLE

ats to leave 'communistic' SA
nce,
Gary?
230
17/93

ANC hits at Player's (236) 'hypocrisy'

SANDWICH, England — Gary Player spoke of his fears for the future in South Africa on Thursday, and mentioned the possibility of emigrating if communist policies are pursued by a future government. 07/11/74

The ANC's Mr Jannie Momborg yesterday accused him of hypocrisy.

"Mr. Player has been reaping the fruits of apartheid all his life and now says he doesn't want to live in South Africa because of the violence and because he does not want to live under a communist government."

"I can understand that he has reservations about the violence, but his assumption about a communist/socialist government is stupid and far-fetched."

Player was speaking at the British Open when he voiced his fears.

"South Africa is where I want to live but I wouldn't want to live under a communist regime," he said.

When asked how long he would keep playing, he said: "It depends on whether my country has a future. If it does, I'll stop in the year 2000. If it doesn't, then I will keep playing elsewhere." — Own Correspondent, Political Staff

Third of managers would like to quit SA

ST-News (Buss) 18-11-92

By ZILLA EFRAI

ONE in three managers would leave South Africa if given the opportunity, says a survey of 500 of them.

The survey, by Unisa Graduate School of Business Leadership's Karl Hofmeyr, finds that 72% of managers believe the "New SA" will radically change the way companies operate.

Although 71% are enthusiastic about the future of their companies, only 58% are optimistic about SA as a place to live and work.

A total of 45% report that morale in their companies has changed for the worse in the past year and 34% say race relations have improved. Only 6% believe they have deteriorated.

A total of 70% of managers say their companies are committed to providing opportunities for blacks.

In addition, 56% believe their companies will suffer serious skills and management shortages if they do not advance more blacks.

The survey, co-sponsored by Chicago-based International Survey Research,

picked up some negative views about black advancement.

According to Professor Hofmeyr, they will continue to hamper affirmative action efforts.

A total of 38% of managers indicate that if more blacks are promoted, work standards will be affected.

The major barrier to black advancement identified is a lack of experience, followed by a perceived lack of ability.

Professor Hofmeyr says "As long as SA managers doubt the ability of blacks and believe that black advancement will lead to a deterioration in standards, progress will be slow."

"On the other hand, the relatively high percentage of managers who believe that their company is committed to affirmative action means that there is an increasing awareness of its importance."



JOKES ASIDE: For many businessmen, the moving experience is a serious option



One in 3⁽²³⁾ managers ready to leave SA

Business Staff

ONE in three managers would leave South Africa if they had the chance

This was one of the findings of a survey of management attitudes by Professor Karl Hofmeyr of Unisa Graduate School of Business Leadership

The survey, co-sponsored by Chicago-based International Survey Research, measured the attitudes of 500 managers from different industries across the country

The survey also probed managers' perceptions of the changes taking place in South Africa

More than 70 percent of them believed the new South Africa would radically change the way companies operated. Three out of five felt the market for their products would change significantly

Seven out of 10 were optimistic about the future of their companies, but fewer were optimistic about South Africa as a place to live and work

Forty-five percent reported morale in their companies had worsened in the past year. On the other hand, 34 percent felt race relations had improved. Only 6 percent felt relations had worsened

Seventy percent of managers felt their companies were actively committed to providing advancement opportunities for blacks

Fifty-six percent felt that if their companies did not advance more blacks, they would face serious skills and management shortages

Some concern was expressed about the effect of affirmative action on standards, with 38 percent indicating that if more black managers were promoted in their companies, work standards would be affected

The major barriers to black advancement identified by managers were a lack of experience among black staff and a perceived lack of ability among them

Player denies he's leaving SA

LONDON — Gary Player has strongly denied saying that he was planning to leave South Africa

17/28
He was critical of the ongoing violence and said he was sick and tired of right-wing resistance and people calling for black power ~~24~~

17/28
He also expressed the hope that a new government would maintain discipline and said discussions with top businessmen throughout the world had convinced him that significant investments would not be made in South Africa in the present circumstances — Sapa (236)

■ Unscrupulous emigration consultants are making a fortune out of worried South Africans desperate to leave the country.

The visa vultures!

236
ARCT 24/17/93

JEAN LE MAY

Weekend Argus Reporter

NOW that political uncertainty has driven thousands of South Africans to consider emigration, the chicken run has attracted its own breed of vultures

These are companies which profess to help would-be emigrants with their visa applications — and make themselves a packet in the process

The pickings are good. Weekend Argus has found that one such company asked a fee of R13 000 for advice which, according to an embassy spokesman, turned out to be wrong

Mr Hendrik de Pagter, second secretary in the immigration section of the Canadian embassy in Pretoria, told Weekend Argus that "there is a raft of consultants who are offering misinformation and insufficient information to South Africans who want to emigrate to Canada"

"Prospective immigrants are being told to travel to another country and to put in applications from there

"They're told Canada doesn't want South Africans and they'll have a better chance if their applications are submitted from somewhere else, which is

untrue

"They are being told that quotas are all filled, which is untrue, and that they would have to wait months and years if they came to the embassy, which is also untrue

"The saddest aspect is that although we are aware of some of the perpetrators, South Africans who have had bad experiences are reluctant to blow the whistle on them

"The would-be immigrants seem to feel, quite wrongly, that this would prejudice their chances of acceptance"

People who submitted applications for immigration visas in categories for which employment was available in Canada would be interviewed within two or three months, he said

"If it is a family-class applicant, that is somebody who has close relatives in Canada, we are obliged by Canadian law to conduct the interview within six weeks"

All it takes is a letter to the Canadian embassy, said Mr De Pagter

The whole process would not cost more than R2 400, which included all the required medical procedures

By comparison, a couple who ended up at the embassy — after a row with a so-called consultant — had been quoted R13 000 and the information

they had been given was wrong, he said

"It is distressing that South Africans seem to be afraid of coming to the embassy," said Mr De Pagter

"There was a stormy relationship between the two countries, but that is all in the past. We have sporting and scientific ties, hundreds of South Africans are studying in Canada and 10 000 visitors got visas last year

"There are many consultants who are doing a good and honest job, but there are others acting unethically and charging huge fees to people who cannot afford them

"I appeal to South Africans who have had unhappy experiences of this kind to let the Canadian embassy know about them"

The US embassy in Pretoria is also having problems

It recently warned that a number of firms were advertising their willingness to provide information and advice on US immigration procedures

"While many reputable companies were engaged in the field of US immigration law and procedure, we are concerned that some offer inaccurate information, charge excessive fees and mislead prospective immigrants"

Emigration to US: local agent changes her story

■ A Somerset West estate agent has backtracked on advertisements offering information on emigrating to the US.

JEAN LE MAY
Weekend Argus Reporter

MRS Lucia Ericson of Somerset West, who advertised offers of help in emigrating to the United States, has changed direction after protests by the US embassy and a report in Weekend Argus

Mrs Ericson is the South African representative of USA Incorporated, a private company based in Orlando, Florida

"We don't obtain green cards (for work in the US) for applicants," she told Weekend Argus this week

"What we do is we relocate people. We tell them what to put in their own applications for immigration visas to the US. Once they have them we help them to sell their houses here and to buy or rent houses in the US. I am an estate agent and I have another company in Florida. We also help with schooling for children in the

States and with jobs"

Mr Jim Callahan, Press liaison officer at the US embassy in Pretoria, told Weekend Argus this week that the embassy had been in contact with the head office of USA Incorporated in Florida

Over the last few weeks advertisements have appeared in several South African newspapers, including The Argus. One of them reads:

"Would you like to live in the USA? If yes, this is your chance of a lifetime. For a limited time only, the US government will allocate green cards on a first come, first served basis. Contact your USA representative for more information at 024-51-3810. Employment and relocation services available"

The phone number is Mrs Ericson's Weekend Argus established that the fee for services offered in the advertisement was R2 700

"The fee is laid down by USA Incorporated, which also drew up the advertisements," Mrs Ericson told Weekend Argus.

"We give information and not advice."

The US embassy recently warned South Africans to be on

their guard against advertisers who offered information and advice on US immigration procedures

"No company is authorised to act on behalf of the US government," said an embassy statement.

"Free information about immigration procedures is available from the US Consulate-General in Johannesburg."

In a document acquired by Weekend Argus from USA Incorporated in Florida, the company said: "Although we cannot give any guarantee... we do guarantee you the best possible chance of acquiring a green card by assuring you that the application is in the proper manner delivered to the proper place within the correct time frame."

The immigrant visa lottery takes place every year and only 55 000 people are selected from a huge number of applicants from specified countries. South Africa was not among them in the 1993 or 1994 lotteries and there is as yet no certainty that it will be included in the 1995 lottery, according to a US embassy spokesman.

MONEY

An offshore trust safeguards assets — and beats taxes

STimes Business 25-7/93

By CHERILYN IRETON

If you are looking to emigrate or already hold assets outside South Africa, one way of protecting your estate is to set up an offshore trust.

It will house your assets and ensure that you or your family do not suffer adverse tax consequences as a result of your estate crossing borders.

Retha Roux, tax manager at Deloitte & Touche, says an offshore trust may also provide a politically and economically stable environment for your assets.

It protects them from the risk of expropriation, nationalisation or the imposition of stringent exchange controls.

An offshore trust is also useful in case of divorce. It helps a spouse to protect his or her assets from claims of a former partner.

An offshore trust is resident outside South Africa, usually in a tax haven like Guernsey and the Isle of Man where non-resident settlers and beneficiaries are not liable

for income tax.

Guernsey and the Cayman Islands have the added attraction of having no tax on capital gains, gifts or wealth. They do not impose value added tax or estate duty.

An offshore trust ensures that your surplus funds are taxed favourably and reinvested in a tax-efficient manner.

Miss Roux says that when setting up an offshore trust, the ownership of assets passes to a trustee. The trustee holds and manages your assets for the benefit of those people named as your beneficiaries.

You may name yourself as a beneficiary and can usually nominate when the benefit should be given.

You can avoid taxes and death duties that would otherwise be payable by simply transferring property to the trust.



RETHA ROUX: A useful way to steer clear of imposts

"Where an individual has assets spread worldwide, their transfer to one trust simplifies administration," says Miss Roux.

Immigrants to South Africa can benefit by establishing an offshore trust to hold foreign assets before they emigrate.

This allows them to remit income generated by those assets as and when they need the money — rather than the compulsory basis in terms of

exchange control

Miss Roux says income paid from an offshore trust to a South African beneficiary is generally tax free since it constitutes foreign source income.

She concedes that offshore trusts are a complex subject. Competent professional advice should be taken in international estate and tax planning.

RRR

By JAMES BRITAIN

IN A conference room in Melville, Johannesburg, 18 potential emigrants watch television ... and dream.

They are entrepreneurs and professionals, aged mostly between 25 and 45, dressed in suits, jeans and sweat-pants

They are attending a seminar — run by an emigration consultancy — to find out how to get out of South Africa

Their chosen destination is New Zealand, and they watch seductive images of a far-off paradise — ski slopes, verdant forests and clean, cool rivers

The meeting has been organised by a company that has dealt with about 1 000 New Zealand applicants since it opened in January

More than 4 000 people left the country last year, according to the Department of Home Affairs

However, the services offered by the emigration consultants is duplicated by embassies — and cost nothing

The Melville seminar included a lecture covering topics such as quality of life, crime and education in the Antipodes. The motives for leaving South Africa are varied

"We've had enough of this violence. We hope to be out by the end of the year," said a jeweller

A climatologist at the University of the Witwatersrand, Dr Janette Lindsay, is going to an Australian university because funds for research in South Africa are dwindling

"In my field, there is less and less money available for research and equipment

"There are no longer opportunities for me here," she said.

Deal

Finding out about emigration from these consultants doesn't come cheaply. A seminar like this week's in Melville costs R70 to attend, but some advisers demand up to R400



JANETTE LINDSAY
No opportunities

For R11 000 the seminar presenters offer a package deal which includes processing of immigration applications, being met on arrival and advice on employment, where to live, schools and health

Other companies charge up to R20 000 for a similar deal

But the expense of relocating by no means ends with the consultants, whose fees do not include airfares or the cost of relocating

That's the job of "international movers", who charge up to R20 000 to get the contents of an average three-bedroomed house to most international destinations

Conned

EMIGRATION FACT FILE

What South African passport holders need to settle in the top five destinations

<p>UNITED KINGDOM</p>	<p>You may qualify if you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are married to a British citizen and can provide financial maintenance and accommodation with the British spouse in the UK • Can take at least R1-million, or have access to an income in Britain of R100 000 a year. • Lodge a cash deposit of R1-million and provide at least two British citizens as guarantors • Application costs R442 per person
<p>AMERICA</p>	<p>You may qualify if you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are a British citizen or Commonwealth citizen • Are closely related to an American citizen (Unmarried children, married children, brother or sister and their spouses and children) • Have extraordinary qualifications in certain fields • Invest R2 million in the USA • Application costs R600
<p>CANADA</p>	<p>You may qualify if you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold a passport from a Commonwealth country • Have close relatives in Canada • Invest as a business a minimum of R650 000 and have a job offer in Canada • Applications cost R1 200 per person. It costs more for a business application.
<p>AUSTRALIA</p>	<p>You may qualify if you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have close family in Australia • Have a job offer • Score 110 points out of 100 points are awarded for age, language, qualifications, job skills and other factors • Application costs R805 per family unit
<p>NEW ZEALAND</p>	<p>You may qualify if you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Score a varying number of points on a points system based on age, academic qualification and work experience • Can invest R1,2-million in the country

* This is not a comprehensive list. Further information and advice can be obtained from the relevant consulates. All figures are subject to changing rates of exchange

Graphic: FIONA KRISCH

who had been misled "It's unnecessary to pay huge amounts. Like all embassies in South Africa, we offer all the advice

"points" system by which prospective newcomers are graded. New Zealand, for example has a 40-point scale. An

The Great Trek is just for most a dream

SITunes 1/8/93

SUNDAY TIMES, August 1 1993 5

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Sunday Times, August 1 1993

The current leader in the field is Stuttaford Van Lines, which drew a record crowd of 170 at its monthly seminar on Wednesday.

Regional director Mark Meiring said "We have been moving about 250 people a month and there's a marked increase in the number of inquiries

"We have moved 55 per cent more people so far this year than for the same period in 1992"

With the demand for emigration services growing, the less scrupulous are cashing in, and last week the American and Canadian embassies issued warnings against "fly-by-night" consultants

Canadian spokesman Hendrik de Pagter — whose office resettled 1 100 South Africans last year — said he was "dismayed" at having to deal with people

would-be emigrants need — and it's free," he said

One consultant, who asked not to be named, said he had three people on his books who had been conned by phoney lawyers

But in Melville this week it was clear that you need a lot more than money to emigrate

Youth, degrees and professional diplomas are highly prized in the

honours degree counts for 15 and another 10 points are scored by applicants between 25 and 29. If you're 49 or over you score zero in this category

After furious calculation, the wannabee emigrants soon realise that only an educated few will make it on the chicken run

For most, packing for Auckland will remain just a dream

First South African recruit joins the UN in Croatia

ON Thursday the first South African recruit will start work with the UN team in Zagreb, Croatia.

Mr Ian Watkins, who applied for a position through an employment agency in London, will work on water purification and sewerage

Mr Tony Cox, a spokes-

man for an agency handling applications from South Africa, said about 50 South Africans had applied for jobs. They included accountants and chefs

The scheme to recruit South Africans is part of the UN move away from permanent staff to contract workers in the area

Liberal exodus, immigrant influx

Own Correspondent

(236)

CT 4/8/93

DURBAN. — White, liberal-minded people are voting with their feet and leaving the country in droves, international removal companies said yesterday

However, while the number of people leaving the country is increasing, so was the number of people coming in

One Durban-based company said it was handling the export of household possessions of about 55 Natal families every month, which was up by about 20 families a month on a year ago

But the company had handled the importation of the personal effects of 130 families so far this year which compared to 150 for the whole of last year

Mr Tom Ansley, managing director of a Johannesburg-based removal company, said last night that more people had left Johannesburg in six months this year than in the whole of last year

The assistant manager of another international removal firm said in the rest of the country — including Durban — there had been a 54% increase. However, his company had also seen a 10% increase of goods belonging to people coming into the country

Those leaving were said to be mostly English-speaking and entrepreneurial people looking to escape the violence and political uncertainty.

Nation in brief

Bop pupils teargassed

Sowetan

BOPHUTHATSWANA police yesterday used teargas and canes to disperse about 1 000 pupils who were marching on the Mmabatho Magistrate's Court to demand the release of their schoolmates.

Police earlier this week detained a number of pupils when they demonstrated against the education authorities.

The University of Bophuthatswana remained closed yesterday although many students had arrived hoping it would reopen

5/8/93

Aliens get the sack

Sowetan
5/8/93
(236)

SOUTH Africa has repatriated more than 40 000 aliens to neighbouring countries since the beginning of the year.

The Department of Home Affairs yesterday said the aliens were mainly repatriated to Lesotho, Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

It said the use of forged South African identity documents had dropped considerably after officials pounced on forgers earlier this year.



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Soweto's new second-class citizens

WM 6-12/8/93

ADUDUZI HARVEY finds that the influx of artisans and entrepreneurs from war-ravaged countries up north is far from welcome in Soweto

THEY'RE called "makwerekwere", "magri-gamba" and other derogatory names, and they're treated like second-class citizens. But the huge influx of Mozambicans and Zimbabweans — together with a sprinkling of Zaireans, Angolans and Nigerians — are taking over informal business in Soweto and are making "free enterprise" work or them.

"Makwerekwere" and "magri-gamba" are meaningless words, invented to symbolise languages which Sowetans cannot understand. Most are men and women who left countries ravaged by war and economic hardships and have come to South Africa in search of food, jobs and opportunity.

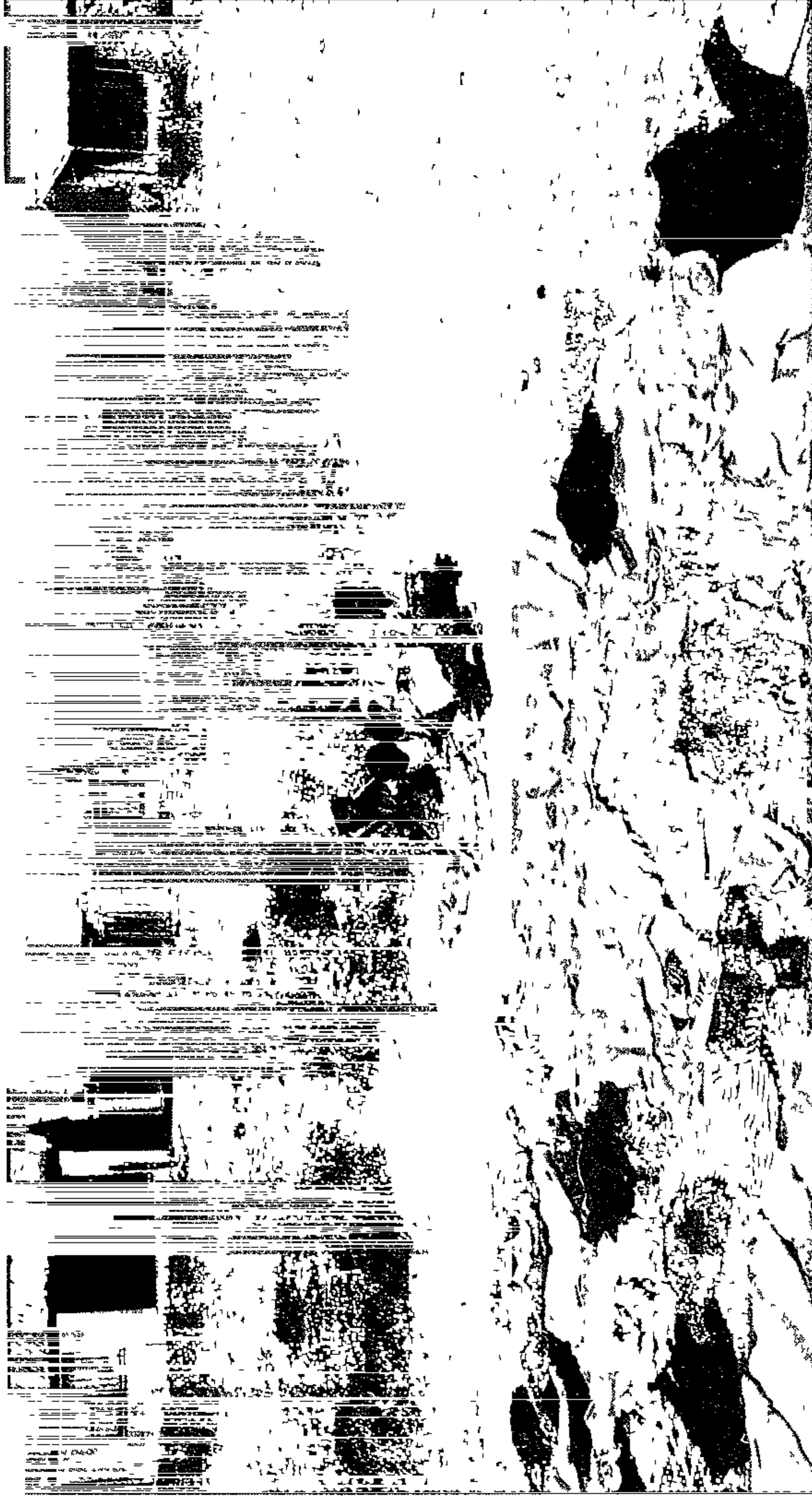
They came as skilled artisans ready to compete in the country's job market and have virtually conquered Soweto with their shack businesses. All over the township, you find makeshift shelters and open-air "shops" where they offer their services.

The men are "bush mechanics", tailors, cobblers, carpenters, builders, panelbeaters and spray painters, while the women specialise in selling fruit and vegetables and second-hand clothing.

These jobs were initially scorned by township residents, but now that the "makwerekwere" are making it big, there is an outcry that they should go back to their own countries. They are accused of aggravating almost every problem faced by township dwellers: unemployment, adverse living conditions, official corruption and violence.

"They should go back where they belong. We have our own unemployment problems and with them around the situation is becoming worse," says Martha Msomi, an angry Orlando East resident whose son has been unemployed for the past two years.

Reflecting a widespread township prejudice, he adds that "the Indians are happy to have these people around because they can exploit their labour and pay them peanuts for their work, while our children struggle to get jobs". The "makwerekwere" are also blamed for



Open market .. 'Makwerekwere' have set up a second-hand clothes business in Orlando, Soweto

PHOTO KEVIN CARTER

the general deterioration of township life. Mary Molefe, a teenager studying at a multi-racial school in Johannesburg, blames them for electricity problems in the townships and says their shacks are a health hazard. "They connect their shacks with electricity from our homes and fill the yards with untidy structures which make the place look disgusting. Toilets are blocked because they just don't care. They are definitely not health conscious. These are not their houses, so they have nothing to lose."

A member of the African National Congress Youth League in Soweto, Themba Zwane, accuses the police of using the "outsiders" to kill residents in the townships and to promote division among them. "They have no money when they come here and they can be exploited by the security forces to carry out covert operations," he says. Pinky Ngobeni, of the relatively well-heeled Dube Village suburb, traces corruption in the police force to the newcomers. "The police are arresting them for not having identity books and fining them, only to release them and rearrest them and make more money."

And Thabo Molefe, a resident of Diepkloof, blames them for the upsurge of violence and crime in the country, saying, "I have no doubt that they are responsible for the AK47s. Some are selling the guns to get accommodation. Just go to town — they are busy dealing in drugs and cars, and this is destroying our people."

Ma-Mokoena of Orlando East believes that the newcomers have been changed for the worse by their struggle for survival. "I can't forget the pleasurable moments South Africans used to have in Mozambique before the war," she says. "These people were so hospitable. But today I cannot even extend my hospitality to them for fear that they will take advantage of me."

I should come and spoil other people's place. "I hate being called a kwerekwere because the locals look down upon us and think they are clever", but we know our work and we work very hard."

Manuel Khudlani, a Pimville "bush mechanic" who hails from Zimbabwe, takes the same view. "I found work for myself. I am helping locals who want their cars fixed and they are paying me for that. I don't find this unusual, it happens everywhere. I don't mind being called names, because they will not change me nor take my skills away from me. I have come to work and one day if the situation changes in my country, I will go back."

Mozambican barber Wonder Dhlamini, who intends making South Africa his permanent home, agrees that some "outsiders" might be involved in drug deals and car rackets. "But these are not people who came here with good intentions. We are not all the same," he says. "I hate being called names, but I love this country and hope to make it my home one day. If I could vote, I would vote for the Pan Africanist Congress. I have been exploited by the Portuguese and would definitely not like to be exploited by the boers."

Counting the high cost of those emigration blues

EMMANUEL LEDIGA
Business Staff

THE decision to emigrate should never be taken lightly, since by taking the "chicken run" you are basically swapping one set of problems for another.

Emigration is a process fraught with difficulties and those on the brink of making the big move should at least be aware of the problems usually experienced in foreign countries.

For starters, besides moving costs that can take up to R120 000 (see story below), one should appreciate the depth of the recession throughout the Western world.

Executives of South Africa's removal companies say traditional havens for skilled whites — the UK, Australia, Canada, the US, New Zealand, Israel, Portugal and Greece — have high unemployment rates and they are not too keen on taking more foreigners.

It is even more difficult for those who have passed the prime of their youth

■ If you are thinking of emigrating, beware of the price you're likely to pay in terms of money, pain and suffering

"Many countries are no longer interested in white South Africans who don't bring either capital or special skills with them. The boom that saw many whites streaming into Australia in the 80s has all but tapered off," says Estelle Sachar, marketing manager of Stutlford Van Lanes.

"Considering the cost of leaving alone, many families have no choice but to make the best of the situation here.

"Even if your family is not of modest means currently, the sheer costs of emigration will eat up a substantial part of your wealth to the extent that you'll virtually have to start all over again."

It was generally agreed that the older generation (over 45s) should not even dream of seeking greener pastures.

At that age one has acquired substantial assets that cannot be easily taken out, and one is so steeped in the South African way of life that it is incredibly difficult to make cultural adjustments. Tom Ansley chairman of Elliott International,

says "Singles and young couples without babies and assets should be able to make the move with a minimum of hassles — but only if they are skilled, qualified and talented 20 year olds."

"Rich families and those with businesses or inheritances overseas are able to emigrate comfortably. But they also have to downgrade their standard of living in their new countries."

For many families three-bedroom houses, swimming pools, domestic workers and luxury cars would quickly become things of the past.

"Not only that," adds Ms Sachar, "the Reserve Bank allows a maximum of R200 000 to be taken out of the country."

"This amount becomes a pittance when you take into consideration the chronically sick exchange rate of the rand against major currencies."

In contrast to the turbulent 70s and 80s when those leaving were forced by volatile political

events to make a run for peaceful pastures, today's white flight has been triggered by factors that affect personal security.

Mayor fears among the emigrants — engineers, accountants, dentists, doctors, bankers, scientists, stockbrokers, entrepreneurs — include

■ Violence — both political and criminal, the latter in the form of housebreakings, muggings, car hijackings and violent attacks.

■ Shrinking standard of living brought about by high taxes, high inflation, falling salaries and a corrupt government.

■ The expectation that in the new South Africa education standards will fall as the new government moves in to close the education gap between blacks and whites.

■ Sluggish economy — many believe that the economy is unlikely to improve in years ahead as they do not have faith in the future government's support for a market economy.

■ The fact that they might spend the best

years of their lives building investments, only to be tampered with by a government intent on redistributing wealth.

While these problems will take a number of years and sacrifices to be resolved, it is interesting to note that South African-born whites are not deserting the country in numbers.

"The majority of those leaving are expatriates returning to their homelands," says Avril Campbell, GM of Scot Pac.

It is for this reason that the British government is worried that more than a million whites could flood into Britain if current political talks go horribly wrong.

The influx of so many new citizens could be immense, considering the UK's economic recession and shrinking job market.

There are about 350 000 people in South Africa with British passports who have the right to live and work in the UK, and estimates suggest that every passport-holder has at least two dependants — easily bringing the number to one-million.

236 ARG 7/8/93

Emigration numbers ⁽²³⁶⁾ unknown ^{ET 11/8/93}

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — While a new computer system to work out how many people emigrate from South Africa came into use this month, doubt has been cast on the reliability of emigration "guesstimates" by the Department of Home Affairs for the past seven months

According to the Central Statistical Service, no figures on emigration can be supplied for this period, including emigration trends after the assassination of SACP leader Mr Chris Hanu on April 10.

"With the new system, South African residents are not required to complete departure or arrival forms. Their particulars are obtained directly from their passports," the CSS said.

As a result, the CSS said, it had not been able to distinguish between emigrants and others travelling abroad.

Black poll win 'a disaster for Jews'

JERUSALEM — South African Jews are on the "brink of a catastrophe" because the black majority will win democratic elections, a top official of Israel's Jewish Agency declared yesterday.

South Africa's 90 000 Jews would be at the mercy of a government which would impose tighter controls on the transfer of funds and keep close links to the PLO and Libya, said agency vice-president Mr Ben Yehuda.

The quasi-governmental Jewish Agency is responsible for immigration in Israel.

"South African Jews are on the brink of catastrophe because there is no doubt that elections planned for April 1994 will be won by the black majority," Mr Yehuda said.

He said he expected South African Jews to leave for Israel because they "fear violence and restrictions on their property".

Black South African leaders "maintain very close contacts with the PLO and Colonel Muammar Gaddafi's Libya," Mr Yehuda said, suggesting such links could harm South African Jews.

The Jewish Agency said 17 500 South African Jews have emigrated to Israel since it was created in 1948. Six hundred more are to settle this year and about 1 000 are expected to leave for the Jewish state next year. (236) CT 14/8/93

Since 1948, 75 000 South African Jews have emigrated to the United States, Canada, Britain and New Zealand, the agency said.

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Free to leave — their choice

(236)
AMANZIMTOTI — The government was not considering restrictions on professionals leaving the country, National Education Minister Piet Marais said yesterday *ARC 14/8/93*

He told the Natal National Party congress that the number of professional people who migrated to South Africa were off-setting those who emigrated — Sapa.

MONEY

Blocked need not mean idle

STimes (Bus)

15/8/93

By TERRY BETTY

EMIGRANTS worried about leaving most of their assets in South Africa can maximise the returns through efficiently managing their blocked funds

Families may take R200 000 through the financial rand as a settling-in allowance, R75 000 of household goods and personal effects and a car worth R75 000

The rest is blocked. However, income earned on investments in SA may be remitted abroad

Standard Bank exchange control manager Bruce Malcolm says "An emigrant may remit up to R300 000 a year from blocked funds

"Income above this is placed in a financial rand account. The income on that account or on investments made with the financial rand may be transferred abroad without limit"

This is where people have room to manoeuvre. If they wish to increase the cash they take out, they should invest in high-income assets — even if it is at the expense of capital growth

Financial commentator Martin Spring says in his book about retiring abroad that restrictions on the way in which blocked rands may be invested apply only after the assets have been blocked — "before that happens you are free to invest your capital in any way you wish"

"Exchange control cannot instruct you to change the nature of the portfolio you hand to them for blocking"

So an emigrant must re-deploy his assets before they are blocked to ensure they yield a high income — if that is what he or she wants

Several instruments have



been tailored for non-residents. UAL's Maximum Income Fund is designed to provide maximum current income in the medium term by investing in fixed-interest securities (236)

The fund should interest retired people hoping to maximise their income. It also suits non-residents who wish to increase their tax-free remittable interest income

Tax is not levied on interest paid to non-residents. A non-resident tax of 15% is charged on dividends

Sources of income that may be transferred abroad include dividends from JSE-listed companies, interest on deposits, bonds or debentures, director's fees to a maximum of R4 000 a year, cash bonuses from insurance policies, pension payments to those over 55 and people who have retired early because of disability or poor health, says Mr Spring

A Standard Bank brochure says that the only invest-

ments that can be made with blocked funds without Reserve Bank approval are deposits in blocked accounts with banks, subscriptions for government, municipal and public utility stocks, securities quoted on the JSE, and specified unit trust certificates

The brochure says the blocked accounts may be used to pay for SA expenses, which include the living costs of emigrants visiting SA. The amount allowed is up to R30 000 a family a year at a rate not exceeding R1 000 a person a day or R500 for children under 12

The cost of air fares paid to SA travel agents for the emigrant family's flights, on a direct route between their new country and SA, may also be paid from a blocked account

Mr Spring says medical charges incurred while a family member visits SA can be met from blocked funds. Applications to transfer funds abroad to pay for medical expenses are usually approved

^{CT 16/8/93}
'Black govt
no disaster'

Staff Reporter

SOUTH AFRICAN Jews "do not regard a black majority government as a disaster or catastrophe" said the National Chairman of the S A Jewish Board of Deputies, Mr Mervyn Smith

Mr Smith responded yesterday to a statement by the vice-president of Israel's Jewish Agency, Mr Ben Yehuda, that SA Jews were "on the brink of a catastrophe" and would leave because they feared "violence and restrictions on their property" under a black government. ⁽²³⁶⁾ ~~3211~~

Mr Smith said there was no indication that the ANC was "in any way anti-Semitic"

Vaalies shift to Cape from violence

Staff Reporter

TRANSVALERS are migrating to Cape Town which they perceive as a safe haven from the violence and crime on the Reef, according to local estate agents and business brokers.

A director of Durr Realty 1, Ms Denise Dogen, said yesterday the company had opened an additional branch in Sandton to sell Cape Town property exclusively.

"We have had such a tremendous interest that the branch stays open seven days a week," Ms Dogen said. Mr Paul Hodgkinson of Aida said in the last year he had seen a 20% increase in the number of Transvalers buying property in Cape Town.

"The political violence in the Reef is the single biggest reason for the migration." The director of Investa business brokers, Mr Shaughn Emmens, said the number of his clients who were not Capetonians had increased from 10% ten years ago to between 50 and 60% in the past 18 months.

"Cape Town is still perceived as a fairly safe haven. We have also found people from Northern Natal slowly migrating to Cape Town," Mr Emmens said.

CT 24/8/93

(236)

(236)

Mr Albert Schuitmaker, assistant director of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, said the type of companies moving from the Reef were small owner-manager organisations.

He said the Western Cape was the only region in South Africa which had shown a growth in the share of the GDP, which was probably a drawback to businesses from other regions



'Tortuous' negotiations pay off

SA govt, UN sign deal on refugees

Star 8/9/93

236

■ BY MICHAEL SPARKS

More than 300 000 Mozambican refugees could soon be on their way home from South Africa after an historic agreement between the South African government and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), it was announced yesterday.

The agreement was signed in Pretoria, UNHCR head of mission Kallu Kalumiya said.

He said the agreement signalled South Africa's formal recognition of the UNHCR, creating an indefinite presence for the world organisation in the country.

Kalumiya said the agreement — along with the formal creation of the Transitional Executive Council — could lead to other UN agencies opening up in South Africa.

A BREAKTHROUGH agreement has been signed on the status of thousands of refugees from other countries in SA

He said the agreement was signed after "very tough, at times tortuous negotiations" with the various South African agencies, including the police, the SADF and the Departments of Home and Foreign Affairs.

Kalumiya said one of the most important aspects of the agreement was that South Africa had agreed to grant asylum — without discrimination and irrespective of whether those seeking asylum had entered the country legally or not — in line

with international norms.

This meant that South Africa would no longer return refugees to their country of origin against their will, he said.

These refugees would fall under the protection of the UNHCR instead of the SA government.

Kalumiya said voluntary repatriation could start once a tripartite agreement was signed between the UNHCR, SA and Mozambique. This could happen as soon as next month.

But most of the 1,7 million Mozambican refugees in six southern African countries would be repatriated from next year. The three-year project would cost about R450 million.

■ Kalumiya said the repatriation of SA exiles — which brought the UNHCR to SA two years ago — would come to an end at the end of the year.

EMIGRATION **Fm 6/8/93**

Losing our minds?

SA could still be suffering from a brain drain. Not that Pretoria admits it. Figures from the Central Statistical Service don't record the many professionals who leave as tourists and never return. Instead, they report that, while 898 professional, semi-professional and technical people emigrated in 1992, SA gained 1 608 immigrants in those categories.

Getting perhaps closer to the truth is a survey of 500 managers in industry conducted by the Unisa School of Business Leadership and Chicago-based International Survey Research, it shows that one in three managers would leave SA if they had the opportunity. **(236)** ~~(1999)~~

In an attempt to stem the brain drain the State-run Foundation of Research Development (FRD) two weeks ago launched a "brain gain" campaign to encourage expatriate scientists and engineers to return, and those still here to stay. Given the appalling level of violence, that looks like a hard task.

Nevertheless, the foundation has been inundated with inquiries regarding the programme, says project co-ordinator Cheryl Hobson. Most have come from scientist and engineers living abroad.

The FRD is promoting the "brain gain" campaign through embassies abroad. The ANC has also been approached for a list of

Cont →

Fm 6/8/93

exiled scientists. Industrial giants like Eskom and Sasol and major universities have also expressed an interest in the project, as has the Medical Research Council, which is also concerned at the outflow of medical personnel.

The foundation is targeting people with leading expertise in priority fields: manufacturing, information technology, communications, biotechnology, construction technology, science education and R&D. "The aim is to bring back much-needed science and technology skills," says FRD director of tertiary education Peter van Eldik.

One way of rekindling their interest in SA, he says, is to stimulate collaboration among themselves as well as with science councils, research organisations and industry in SA. Another option is to offer leading expatriate scientists financial assistance to return. So far the foundation has invested R2m in the project but more funds are expected. The idea is to fund fellowships which will require returning expatriates to work in SA for a minimum of three years. Thereafter, they are likely to be offered permanent employment. **(236)**

Natal University head of electrical engineering Ron Harley supports this approach. Top scientists, he says, will uproot themselves only if guaranteed worthwhile jobs in SA. ~~(1999)~~

Van Eldik admits it's difficult to stop people leaving. Critical factors are the state of the economy — there are not enough posts available for highly qualified people — and the continuing violence. But action has to be taken as there's a real fear that when the world recession lifts, many talented South Africans will look for a safer future abroad.

Applications and proposals for funding should be directed to the FRD before August.

The first grants will be allocated in October. ■

Official statistics at odds with exodus claims

Brain drain 'a myth'

Star 9/18/93

THE assassination of Chris Hani has not led to a renewed exodus of highly qualified South Africans.

BY SHIRLEY WOODGATE and BRENDAN TEMPLETON

The extent of the brain drain has been vastly exaggerated in reports surfacing since the Chris Hani assassination in April, according to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Sample statistics from the Reserve Bank and Jan Smuts Airport disprove claims that locals are fleeing the country in droves as part of another mass exodus of professionals and skilled workers, said Home Affairs spokesman Nieldu Bois (236).

"The issue must be put in perspective, bearing in mind migration is not only as old as the world itself, but the democratic right of every individual," he said.

But his claim was last night denied by Peter Farmer, managing director of removal firm Biddulphs.

"We find that the number of people actually physically leaving is up in the order of 35 percent to 40 percent compared to what it was a year ago."

Most of the people emigrating were professionals, he added.

His company's telephoned "went crazy" following the assassination of ANC/SACP leader Hani, as hundreds of people made inquiries about leaving the country.

"I think many of them were just hitting the panic button. We will probably have to wait until the end of the year to see

▶ To Page 3



Beauty talk... newly crowned Miss SA share breakfast at the Lost City yester

New Miss SA looks to exciting future

BY CHARMIELA BHAGOWAT

An enigmatic Jacqui Motokeng, the newly crowned Miss South Africa, has never been abroad and says she is looking forward to travelling. But the confident 21-year-

old's ambition is to bring peace to her troubled land. "I am going to promote peace and teach people to live together."

The second-year Wits University BComm student welcomed to the cameras when she answered questions and posed for photographers at the Carlton Hotel yesterday.

She said that although she never expected to win Saturday's contest at Sun City, she was prepared for the strenuous year ahead.

She explained how she would promote peace. "I grew up in the township (Soweto) and I know what township life is all about. I have also admitted to life outside the township and that will make it easier for me to do what I want to do."

▶ From Page 1

Brain drain 'a myth'

Star 9/18/93

if they will actually leave," he said.

Du Bois said latest Reserve Bank figures (which rely on applications for removing money from the country) indicate 2 034 people left South Africa in the first six months of this year, compared with 4 289 for the whole of 1992.

According to the Bank, the list of applicants wanting to emigrate indicated 187 people left in February, 266 in March and 188 in April.

A test run on a new system introduced last month at Jan Smuts Airport, showed that between July 14 and 24, of 69 adults and 22 children

who had left the country permanently from this departure point, only 10 were South African citizens. (236)

Du Bois said there had been a steady increase of legal immigrants with two temporary hiccups, in 1977-8 after the Soweto uprising (when an overall loss of 3 195 was registered) and with the economic downturn in 1986-7 (when a 9 938 net loss was recorded — a natural phenomenon worldwide when political or economic hardship surfaces, he said).

Du Bois said during 1991-92, the country notched up a gain of 1 741 professionals, with 1 701 emigrating and 3 442 arriving.

Du Bois said there was a gain of 839 in the managerial and administrative field and 1 513 in clerical and sales people.

Saying every skilled or professional who left the country was a loss, he urged people to think twice before cutting their ties with South Africa, and warned against unsubstantiated alarmist claims which could jeopardise investment.

Farmer said he did not know how his company's figures could differ so markedly from those of Home Affairs. Most people who wished to take household goods with them completed the necessary formalities with the Reserve Bank, he said.

epudiates CP charge

White skills needed in SA - Mandela

Sowetan 6/9/93

■ **JOB CREATION** Do not leave country plea:

By Ruth Bhengu

WHITES SHOULD NOT leave South Africa because the country needed their skills and expertise to create jobs and to stimulate the economy, African National Congress president Mr Nelson Mandela said at the week-end

Speaking at a fundraising dinner in Nelspruit in the Eastern Transvaal on Friday, Mandela said "We need whites to build this country just as much as they need us

(236)
"We cannot build this country without white people. We need their skills and their expertise."

The R300-a-table dinner held at the Promenade Hotel was attended by KaNgwane government officials, business people and academics.

Mandela said whites had certain fears

about the future but they were not the only ones.

"Everyone is uncertain about the future. There are white fears, coloured fears, Indian fears and black fears. The ANC appreciates these fears and believes they should be addressed," he said.

Mandela also tried to allay fears about the ANC's alliance with the South African Communist Party.

"There are those who say how can we trust the ANC when it has an alliance with the communists? We understand that. We want to say that our alliance is based on common interests. This alliance can be reviewed when the ANC is in government," he said.

Meanwhile, threats of a revolt within Umkhonto we Sizwe were defused after an agreement for the "total restructuring" of MK's leadership and the establishment of a R10 million fund to deal with serious welfare problems in the ANC's armed wing.



Mattie rector appeals for skills to stay

Education Reporter

SOUTH Africa had to stem the loss of its best scientists if the university system was to function successfully, said new University of Stellenbosch rector and vice-chancellor Andreas van Wyk

Professor Van Wyk was speaking at his installation in Stellenbosch last night

Professor Van Wyk said he was concerned that South Africa was losing its finest scientists

This, he said, was the result of uncertainties, violence, economic decline and interferences by politicians

South Africa had to retain expertise if the university system was to be successful, he said

Another factor in ensuring the success of the university

■ The new Rector of Stellenbosch University foresees a pivotal role for the oldest Afrikaans university with Afrikaans playing a 'bridge-building' role.

system was for the institutions to retain their autonomy

He was confident Stellenbosch University would be able to manage its affairs independently under a new political dispensation

The university was facing increasing financial challenges and had to make the most of its resources, he said

The state subsidy, in theory supposed to be 80 percent of the university's budget, was only about 67 percent this year

As a result, the university had to draw increasingly on its own sources of income

Student fees accounted for 24 percent of the university's budgeted income But, the univer-

ACU 18/9/92

sity could not continue increasing fees at present rates without pricing itself out of the market

The university would have to look toward investment income and the marketing of its expertise and service potential

Stellenbosch University would also have to continue with rationalisation programmes and consider, especially, co-operation with neighbouring institutions in the Western Cape

The university would strive to be more sensitive to the needs of the country and the surrounding communities, Professor van Wyk said



□ **NEW RECTOR:** The new rector of Stellenbosch University, Professor Andreas van Wyk, at his induction ceremony at the university yesterday. He was brought into the Endler Hall, Stellenbosch, by his predecessor, Professor Mike de Vries.

Picture BRENTON GEACH, Weekend Argus

White 'trek' to Northern Cape

ORANIA. — Whites opposed to a new dispensation are flocking to the Northern Cape, causing a revival of property sales. (236) 19/9/93
The interest shown by especially conservative white Transvalers has increased to such an extent that residents of several Northern Cape towns believe a trek of sorts is in the offing. One area encouraged by the trend is Orania regarded by conservative whites as a haven from black rule. — Sapa

In Mkushi, Zambia, FRED BRIDGLAND reports on a policy directly opposite to that of Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe urging whites to take up land.

The Great Trek ^(23b) all over again for Afrikaner farmers

CT 20/9/93

ELEVEN months ago Myburgh Wessels, a 35-year-old Afrikaner farmer, arrived at his new farm in Mkushi, an area of rich soils, abundant rainfall and forests 320 km north of Lusaka

In an echo of the Great Trek taken by his Boer forefathers a century ago, he travelled the 3 200 km over five days from the Free State. With his wife, Annemarie, two children, brother, three tractors, trucks, pick-up vans, planters, ploughs and harrows, he drove by day and camped in the bush by night.

The Wessel family is among hundreds of South Africans who are responding to the Zambian government's offer of vast tracts of well-watered land. They are fleeing drought, political violence and economic uncertainty.

Democratic

Joining them in this remarkable migration of white Africans are Zimbabwean farmers seeking new opportunities as President Robert Mugabe begins a grab of white farmland.

Mr Ben Kapita, president of the Commercial Farmers' Bureau of Zambia, said "We have 240 000 km² of top-class soil, but 225 000 of them are not being used productively. We need satellites of settlers to show how things can be done and develop our agricultural potential."

Two years ago Frederick Chiluba's democratic government was elected to replace the socialist regime of Kenneth Kaunda, which had appropriated the land of thousands of farmers in the former Northern Rhodesia.

Neighbour

Mr Kapita said "We're opening up to the outside world, and we need foreign investment to underpin the liberalisation of the economy and help us in our hurry for development and increased production."

Mr Wessels has put his first few months in Zambia to good use reading his way through the peach,



FREDERICK CHILUBA: His government is offering vast tracts of well-watered land to foreigners in a bid to speed up the liberalisation of Zambia's economy.

lemon, lychee, granadilla, guava and mango trees in his garden, he explains why he made the move.

"Because there's rain. I started farming (at Winburg, Free State) in 1979 but, because of drought, we had only three reasonable years. Here it's ideal for farming because of the climate — there's no frost — and the water. You can plant anything here and it grows," he said.

His first crop of maize, soya beans and potatoes on his 566-ha farm was planted and harvested with the help of his neighbour, a coloured farmer.

"It surprised me how much more relaxed and friendly relations are here between the races," he said.

Of the hundreds of white South Africans and Zimbabweans who have arrived here in the past two years to survey Zambia's potential, more than 50 have bought 14-year and 99-year leases on land, much of it virgin forest. And the steady trickle continues.

Orania

Dr Guy Scott was the Farm Minister under President Chiluba who pioneered the foreign investment policy. He said "It's important that Zambia joins the rest of the world. But it's also important that white South Africans don't settle in solid blocks, otherwise there's bound to be political noise."

He added that some of the first visitors from South Africa had thought they could create a copy of Orania — a whites-only enclave in the northern Cape. "When I looked out of my window, I could see their seven-ton trucks loaded with camping equipment, kids and bath tubs — it really was the Great Trek. Some of these guys, you could see where they had torn their AWB insignia from their shoulders before they crossed the border."

But like Mr Wessels, they are having to overcome preconceptions, roll up their sleeves and settle down to hard work. Unlike their Zimbabwean cousins, their future looks fertile — at least while the present government stays in power — © The Sunday Telegraph Limited, London.

The 'chicken run' trickle graduating to flood status

(23b)

ARGT 13/9/93

□ More Afrikaners joining the throng to get out

SHARON SOROUR
Staff Reporter

THE "chicken run" is no longer the domain of the English middle class. Afrikaners are fleeing, too.

Most of them are going to New Zealand, which is fast emerging as one of the most popular destinations for South Africans escaping the violence.

According to Estelle Sacher, marketing executive for an international removal company, "a lot of Afrikaans professionals" were emigrating, mostly to New Zealand.

"A lot of these people are from Pretoria and other cities," she said.

She said doctors also were emigrating to New Zealand.

Ms Sacher said her company alone moved about 250 families to other countries every month.

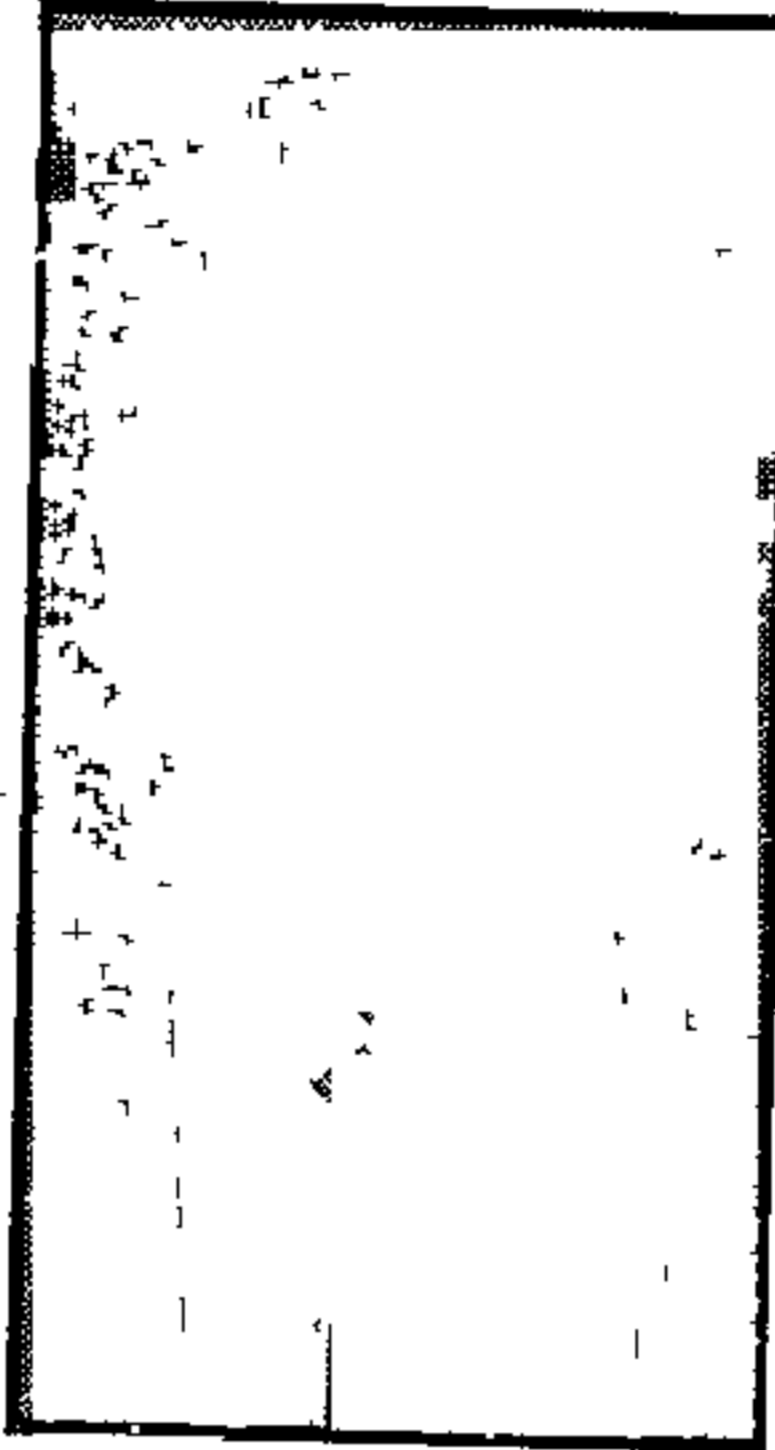
Movers were inundated with calls after every fresh round of violence.

She said it took months to organise an emigration and people who were prompted to emigrate after the St James massacre in Kenilworth would be leaving only early next year.

South Africans were not put off by the high costs of moving.

"It is a costly business to move abroad. For example, for us to move a three-bedroomed household to New Zealand costs R17 500. You then have single air tickets to pay for and other expenses. On the other side, you may have to go to an immigration consultant to process your papers. This will cost about R8 000.

"The cost does not seem to put people off. People are serious about leaving. There is an urgency."



Chris Hani ... his assassination sparked the number of those wanting to do the "chicken run" from a trickle to a flood.

She said many South Africans were getting papers for other countries as "insurance policies" to use if the situation deteriorated.

It was difficult to get definite emigration statistics because most people did not emigrate officially.

"They leave the door open here, keeping assets and funds in South Africa so they have something to which to come back."

A spokesman for the New Zealand visa service said the number of inquiries had been "steady."

"It's been the same for the past six months, or since the assassination of Chris Hani we get about 15 calls a day about emigration visas, although we handle only holiday visas," she said.

People had to apply through the New Zealand Embassy in London or go through a visa consultant.

New Zealand visa consultant Mark Holden said the number of visa applications had increased "dramatically" since last year.

On average, about 35 South African families, usually white middle-class professionals, settled in New Zealand every month.

Mr Holden said the number of inquiries varied every month, but calls had been steady.

"A great deal of people are interested. It seems to go up and down according to what is happening here."

British Embassy spokesman Geoffrey Adams said it was difficult to keep track of South Africans emigrating to the United Kingdom because most had British passports and did not have to apply for residence permits.

"The majority of those leaving South Africa for Britain are British, and that gives them the right to settle there. Hundreds of thousands of South Africans have British passports, or the right to them."

"It is difficult to keep track of these people because they come and go as they like," he said.

He said very few South Africans without British passports managed to emigrate to the UK because of the strict regulations.

But, a fairly high number of inquiries were received from people who thought they were eligible for British passports.

The inquiries were consistently high, and there were no "sudden ups or downs."

Pay shock for August chalk-down teachers

SOME black teachers will have virtually no pay this month as the Department of Education and Training implements its "no work, no pay" policy against strikers, according to members of the South African Democratic Teachers' Union

Although salary cheques only go out next week, teachers are expecting deductions of between R800 and R1 700 for taking part in the two-week strike in August

Yesterday teachers told Weekend Argus one teacher was expecting a pay packet of 23c this month. Others would be taking home just a few rand.

Western Cape DET officials said they would comment on the teachers' claims on Monday, when more information was available.

Furious Sadtu members said

Black teachers who went on strike in August are in for a shock when they get their November salary cheques, writes **JOHN VILJOEN**, Education Reporter.

the deductions would be met with protests

"We are more than angry," said one Sadtu member, who faces a R1 400 deduction from his pay.

Sadtu's Khayelitsha branch plans a march on the DET offices in Bellville on Wednesday, while other branches meet on Monday to discuss the issue.

However, teachers said they did not intend disrupting end of year exams.

"Every teacher is in dire need of this money," said another union member anticipating a huge pay cut.

Zondile Hewu, Sadtu chairman

at Matthew Goniwe High, said the DET was wrong if it believed the deductions would not be challenged because they were timed to be made during the exams.

The union would consult parents and other interested parties before deciding on what protest action to take.

He attacked the timing of the deductions — teachers faced a lot of expenses in the run-up to the festive season.

"Why not August, September, or October? Why now?" he asked.

Sadtu's Soweto branch this week threatened a strike over

wage deductions

The DET said it was prepared, as "an extraordinary concession", to consider granting paid leave on merit to certain Soweto teachers absent from duty in May, as long as inspectors were allowed free and total access to schools during exams.

But the DET said the union should not approach the department for concessions to teachers who went on strike in August.

"The Department clearly cannot pay teachers for work they have not done. When teachers withdraw their labour, parents and pupils are the ones who suffer most," DET deputy director general Dirk Scholtz said.

"Failure to apply the policy of 'no work, no pay' would amount to a breach of faith towards parents and pupils."

Immigration down, but visitors to SA up

PRETORIA — The number of immigrants to South Africa has slowed, figures released by the Central Statistical Office yesterday show

During August 1993, 674 people immigrated to South Africa compared with 896 in August 1992.

However, the number of foreign visitors increased by 3,7% during August 1993 to 48 309.

Of these, 66% came on holiday, 15,4% on business, 5,7% for work and 1,3% for other purposes.

— Sapa

26(236) CT 3/11/93

Three out of four future doctors want to emigrate

236

ARG 12/11/93

□ Fear of future plagues UCT students

ANDREA WEISS
Health Reporter

ABOUT 72 percent of University of Cape Town medical students want to emigrate, according to a new survey.

Fourth and fifth year students attending lectures in August were surveyed by UCT's community health department. The response was 89,8 percent.

The survey showed four percent of students definitely planned to emigrate and 67,2 percent were seriously thinking of doing so.

Only 27,7 percent said they were willing to stay in South Africa.

The results compare unfavourably with a survey done in 1989, according to the community health department. That year 54 percent of students wanted to go compared to 46 percent who wished to stay.

Leading reasons given for the desire to leave included career opportunities in other countries, concern for personal safety, fear of economic hardship in a future South Africa, concern about limited standards of health care, fear of loss of privileges, opposition to the present direction of change in government and the election.

Compulsory military service was another reason but conscription has since been scrapped.

Men and women wanted to leave in equal numbers.

Students were asked what steps they had taken towards emigration but none had done any extensive planning, even those who definitely wished to leave.

Of those who definitely planned to go, 71 percent had made preliminary inquiries and 20 percent had done nothing.

"Future emigration may thus not reflect current attitudes. Nonetheless, it is very worrying that so many future doctors are considering leaving the country," said the researchers in a letter to the SAMJ.

UCT vice-chancellor Stuart Saunders said many of those considering emigration would probably change their views if the level of violence diminished and when the new government was in place.

"I would say that many people are feeling uncertain because the country is going through a state of transition.

"I believe that once we have the election behind us the situation will change completely."

Republic is a haven for Africa's refugees

S/TIMES 21/11/93

By SHARON CHETTY

SOUTH AFRICA has become a haven for refugees fleeing political strife in other African states — and as far afield as the Caribbean island of Haiti.

Over the past four weeks, 516 people have registered as refugees with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Johannesburg, and the numbers are growing.

The bulk of the 516 are from Angola and Zaire, with more than 200 from each country. The rest are from Haiti, Namibia, Lesotho, Swaziland, Uganda, Togo and Ethiopia.

Among those seeking protection from persecution here are two students from Ethiopia

David Shumlez, 18, and Mekonnen Kidane, 21, fled south in 1991 after confrontations between their liberation movement and the Ethiopian government led to threats on their lives.

"We were involved in a demonstration when the police opened fire on us. More than 200 people died that day," David said of an incident two years ago.

The two — fearing persecution from the police — used a contact in their emigration department to secure a passage to Zimbabwe where they lived for eight months as refugees.

"In Zimbabwe we met other Ethiopians who also ran away. . . but there was no chance for us to study or find fulltime work," said Mekonnen

They had heard "good things" about South Africa and decided this was the country for them to resettle in.

After Zimbabwe they travelled to Swaziland where they approached the United Nations for assistance.

They were "in limbo" last month when they met a South African academic who helped them enter the country on visitors' permits. They now hope to be given official refugee status and to study at a local university.

David, a science student, and Mekonnen, who studied English literature, said returning to Ethiopia was out of the question. All that awaited them was civil war and starvation.

"Things are modern in South Africa. We know you have political problems, but there is still more hope," said David.

Added Mekonnen: "We have only had dictators rule over us, there has never been an election. If we go back we will be killed by the government."

But prospective refugees are only some of the many who flock to South Africa in the hope of a better life.

According to a Home Affairs spokesman, there are between 250 000 and 300 000 Mozambicans living in the country — most of them illegally.

Last month two agreements — including one with Maputo — were signed by the government and the UN.

This allows the UN to intervene on behalf of people seeking asylum and to be involved in the repatriation of Mozambicans.

UNHCR Chief of Mission Kallu Kalumiyaya said this week the organisation was working with the government to find a solution.

"The idea is to repatriate Mozambicans in a dignified and humane manner.

"It is the prerogative of the government to grant asylum," he said.

(236)
**Cypriots quit
SA for home**

22/11/93
NICOSIA — Thousands of Cypriot immigrants are quitting South Africa, fearing violence and mayhem when black majority rule comes into being, the Cyprus Mail said on Saturday.

"In addition, many South African Cypriots are not known for their liberal views. Their fears of the new South Africa are often tinged with racism," the newspaper said.

Between 4 000 and 5 000 had returned to Cyprus this year alone.

Flights out of South Africa around next year's election were fully booked, it said. Freight companies were busy — Sapa-Reuter

World refugee crisis is 'out of control'

WM 12-18/11/93 23b

A United Nations report says that governments are failing to respond to an all-time high in the numbers of displaced people, writes **Hella Pick**

ONE in every 130 people in the world has been forced to flee his or her home, and has become a refugee or a displaced person.

More than 19 million refugees have been forced abroad, and a further 24 million have been driven from their homes and are "internally displaced" refugees within their own borders, the victims of "ethnic cleansing" and other forms of persecution.

The world is engulfed by refugees. The problem of victims in flight from conflict and oppression blights rich and poor countries alike, and is rapidly spinning out of control.

This suffering humanity adds up to an intractable emergency, crying out for urgent, imaginative and concerted action by governments, working in tandem with the overtaxed humanitarian agencies.

This is the central message to emerge from a study of the State of the World's Refugees, published yesterday, which the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Sadako Ogata, commissioned in an attempt to shock the international community into addressing the refugee problem and to tackle the root causes of persecution and displacement.

Responsibility for the care of refugees can no longer be put off as the preserve of humanitarian agencies such as UNHCR, or the International Committee of the Red Cross, she insists. The numbers have become far too large.

The UNHCR study claims that never before have so many people been in search of protection and asylum. And while individual persecution continues, the main causes of displacement are "violent conflict and the chaotic breakdown of civil order".

The number of refugees has been rising inexorably over the past two decades. Twenty years ago, conflict and repression around the globe had already created 2.5 million refugees in search of political asylum. Ten years ago, the figure had risen to 10 million.

During 1992, the total number rose from 17 million to 18.9 million — even though during that period more than 2 million refugees, mostly Afghans, returned to their homes.

This year, refugee ranks have swollen by a further 800,000, largely because of the recent coup in Burundi.

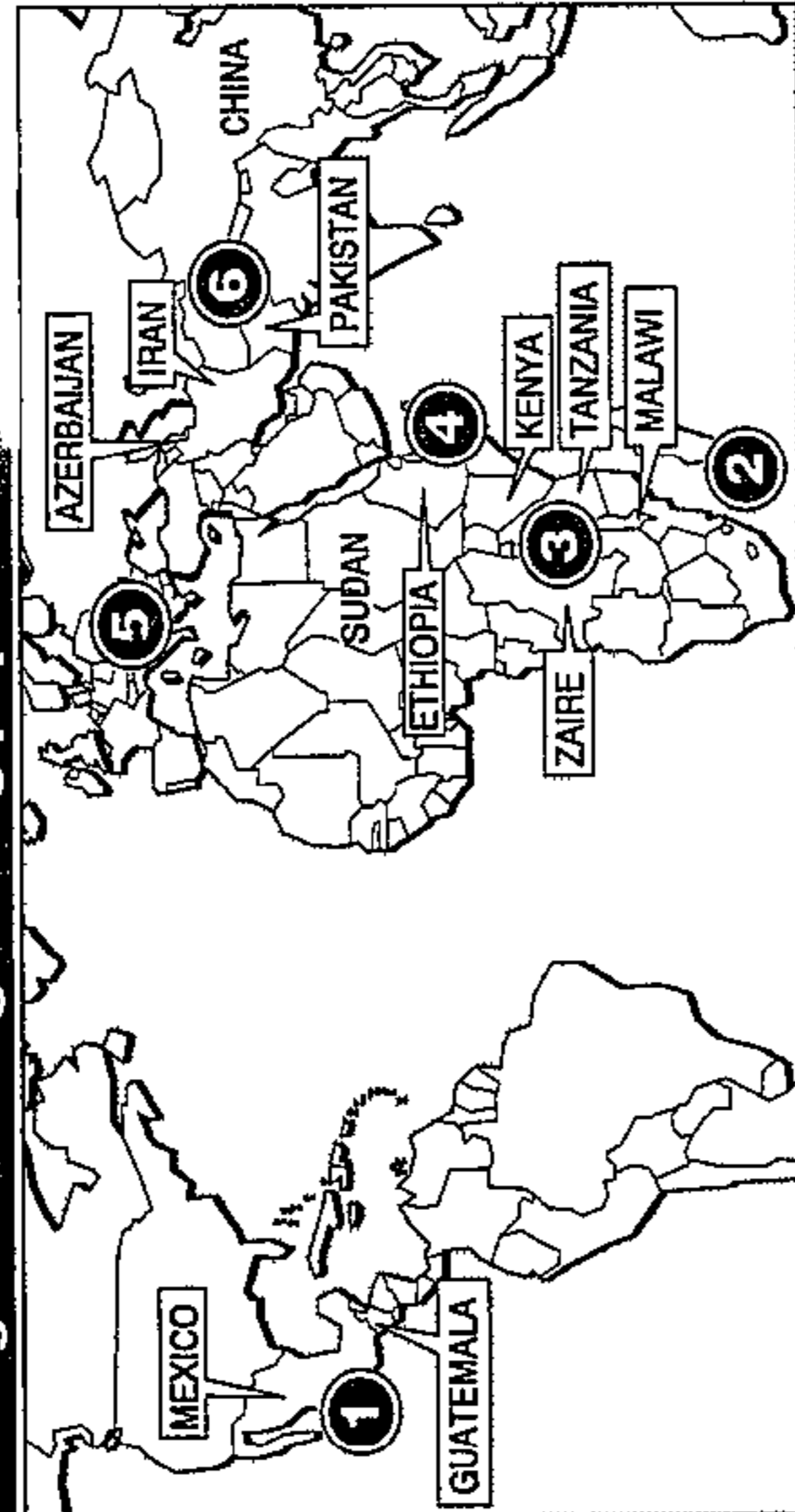
Furthermore, if account is taken of the displaced who have been driven from home but have not crossed international borders — in former Yugoslavia, in the republics of the former Soviet Union, in Iraq and elsewhere — the true total has more than quadrupled during the last decade.

"The massive number of people on the move has weakened international solidarity and endangered the time-honoured tradition of granting asylum to those in genuine need of protection," the study warns.

More and more barriers are being put up against the refugee influx, with Western industrialised countries among the worst culprits, and some of the world's poorest countries able to claim a far more honourable record, the study shows.

Iran harbours 4.1 million refugees

Refugees: The growing population



Region	Number of refugees returning to own country during 1992
1 Central America	Guatemala: 222,200 Mexico: 361,000
2 Southern Africa	Malawi: 1,058,500 (virtually all from Mozambique)
3 Central Africa	Tanzania: 292,100 (149,500 from Burundi. Has substantially increased since recent coup) Zaire: 392,100 (includes 198,200 from Angola)
4 The Horn	Ethiopia: 431,800 (406,000 from Somalia) Kenya: 407,900 (285,000 from Somalia)
5 Europe	Croatia: 648,000 (all from former Yugoslavia) France: 182,000 (includes 46,500 from Turkey) Germany: 827,300 (includes 259,000 from former Yugoslavia)
6 Asia	China: 288,400 (includes 285,000 from Vietnam) Iran: 4,150,700 (includes 2.8 million from Afghanistan, 1.25 million from Iraq) Pakistan: 1,629,200 (includes 1,627,000 from Afghanistan) Azerbaijan: 246,000 (includes 195,000 from Armenia)

that political asylum will be preserved, is to prevent the emergence of ever more refugees. This requires the international community "to insist vigorously that national protection of fundamental rights be maintained... so that people do not have to seek protection outside their own countries".

The refugee crisis had to be addressed as part of comprehensive policies to protect humanitarian rights, and of deterrent measures designed to ensure that ethnic and religious minority groups feel safe within their national homes.

"Strategies to solve refugee problems must take into account various factors that compel people to leave their homes. Protecting people against forced displacement requires a comprehensive and integrated response that deals with such problems in their entirety... Concerted efforts are needed to strengthen the structures of international protection to keep pace with the growing needs."

Increasingly, the humanitarian agencies are concerned with the plight of the internally displaced. With international action to establish safe havens for the Kurds of northern Iraq as a precedent, the UNHCR report reluctantly agrees that there are situations where the UN is entitled to intervene to protect "the needs of the internally displaced" even without the consent of national governments.

But the UNHCR study also warns that UN-ordered trade sanctions, such as those against Serbia, cause unacceptable hardship to civilian populations. "Humanitarian action on behalf of refugees must not be held hostage to politics."

from Iraq and Afghanistan, Pakistan still has over 1.6 million Afghan refugees, and Malawi, its own population a mere 8.5 million, has cared for more than a million refugees from Mozambique.

In western Europe, Germany, Austria and the Scandinavian countries have been among the more generous, but even these are seeking to close

their doors against more refugees. Forcible repatriation of asylum seekers has been used by the Clinton administration against Haitian refugees, and by Britain and the Hong Kong authorities against Vietnamese boat people.

The UNHCR report sharply criticises such practices. But it recognises that the only realistic way of ensuring

Emigrants on the increase

Wm 12-18/11/93

(236)

**Mduduzi ka Harvey and
Desmond Prtoy**

MORE and more South Africans are trying to leave the country, interviews with local embassies clearly show

Information provided to the *Mail & Guardian* by the United States Information Services (USIS) shows a substantial rise in applications for immigration visas to the US over the past three years. Between October 1 1990 and August 30 1993 the number has risen from 1 146 to 2 135. There has also been an increase in the number of immigration visas issued — from 970 to 1 750 over the same period.

The American embassy does not keep monthly records of potential immigrants. The procedure is that those who make inquiries are handed an information package which includes application forms.

The applicant then returns the form at no cost. "The rate of information seekers varies from month to month, depending on the prevailing situation in or outside the country," said USIS assistant Ombretta Tanziana.

Those intending to go to the United States are divided into two categories

those who may obtain legal permanent residence status without numerical limitations, and those who are limited by an annual limitation on the number of persons who may enter as permanent residents.

Tanziana said "The latter category is further divided into (A) family sponsored immigrants, (B) employment based immigrants and (C) diversity immigrants."

The American immigration laws also prevent people with communicable diseases, physical or mental disorders, drug addicts and those who have committed serious criminal acts from being issued with visas.

Over a period of 15 years the number of immigrants to Canada has risen more than fourfold, from about 400 to 1 800 a year. The Canadian embassy is currently handling about 200 applications a month.

Jerry Madden, Canadian embassy immigration counsellor, said "The number has increased because of an improvement in the Canadian economy. In 1992 the number was 1 100 and this year the numbers may be between 1 300 and 1 400."

It takes seven to eight months for an application to be processed and

between three and four months to secure an interview. Visa costs run to 450 Canadian dollars for the principal applicant and for any dependant over the age of 19.

The Australian embassy receives about 100 applications monthly, with 65 percent more applications during the first half of this year than the first six months of 1992.

The Australian embassy processes about 984 immigration visas yearly and this year it expects between 1 400 and 1 500 applications. The fee for an entire family intending to leave is R935.

Applicants pay a nominal fee of about R25 for a "general information" package. The fee for processing the forms is R935, which is non-refundable.

Half of those leaving have family connections such as wives and parents in Australia, according to the embassy. The other 50 percent are professionals.

The British embassy does not keep a list of potential immigrants, but handles about 100 inquiries a month. Many of the applicants already possess British passports and families and relatives in the United Kingdom.

UK jobs may be open to SA

From CHRIS BATEMAN

LONDON. — Thousands of young South Africans visiting Britain will next year for the first time be set to work here legitimately — for up to a year at a time

The lifting of the work ban — traditionally flouted by thousands of young travellers and others who lead a cat-and-mouse life with immigration authorities — will follow South Africa's re-joining the Commonwealth

A Home Office spokeswoman confirmed yesterday that snap raids on travellers' haunts such as the Queen Mary (a floating restaurant/pub) and the Castle Tavern (in Shepherd's Bush), could soon pose little threat to South Africans

The dispensation would apply to all "seasonal jobs" such as pub work, temping, tele-sales and

C'wealth members 'can work'

fruit-picking

She said once South Africa became a Commonwealth member (an open invitation was extended in Cyprus in October) work privileges, long taken for granted by the much-envied Australians and New Zealanders, would immediately apply

The qualifying ages are 17 to 27 (inclusive)

South Africa left the Commonwealth 32 years ago and will be automatically re-admitted once a

CT 17/12/93 (236)
new parliament requests membership after April elections
ANC foreign affairs supremo Mr Thabo Mbeki has said his party backs application, while President F W de Klerk says he has "an open mind on the matter"

The British spokeswoman said immigration officials would not expect Commonwealth citizens to "show visas when they come in and out", and confirmed that they would immediately qualify for another year's stay upon leaving Britain

She emphasised that Commonwealth citizens qualified only for "seasonal work", adding "We wouldn't allow anything that could lead to a career."

● About 50 000 South Africans are thought to be in Britain at any one time, with the figure soaring to 200 000 at the height of the summer season.

POPULATION — MIGRATION

1994

Increasing numbers hopping the border

Pietersburg — The number of people illegally crossing borders into South Africa from neighbouring countries was increasing, a Department of Home Affairs spokesman said on Wednesday.

M Boshoff said more than 12 000 illegal immigrants were deported to their countries of origin from July to November.

A figure for December's repatriations had yet to be established, but a large increase was expected.

The department's figures did not include repatriations by the defence force or people who returned voluntarily to Mozambique under the

supervision of the United Nations. Thousands of refugees who fled the civil war in Mozambique had settled in Gazankulu during the past decade.

The largest groups of repatriated illegal aliens were to Zimbabwe (7 000) and Mozambique (3 000).

Boshoff said 3 000 Zimbabweans had been sent back across the border in September alone.

During the four months, 32 illegal immigrants from Ghana, 35 from Botswana, four Malawians and one Pakistani had been deported.

Drought and famine in southern Africa were believed to be the reasons for the large number of illegal aliens. — Sapa.

Star 30/12/94

(236)

'Poor conditions' drive hospital professor overseas

236
94

ARG 23/12/94

□ Groote Schuur nurses face abusive patients

LIBBY PEACOCK
Health Reporter

UNSOCIAL hours and "terrible pay and conditions" are among the reasons for the resignation and emigration of Groote Schuur Hospital head of trauma John Knottenbelt

Professor Knottenbelt has been appointed head of casualty at Northwick Park Hospital in London and will leave for Britain early next year

It is still not known who will replace him

With mounting concern over pressure on hospital trauma staff, one hospital source said "Frankly, I can't think of anyone who would want that job"

Trauma unit staff face continuous verbal abuse from drunken patients, and are often at risk from gangsters accompanying seriously-injured gang members

Double doors and a safe for guns are being installed at the entrance to the trauma unit to restrict escorts of patients to the waiting areas

Head nurse Hawa Abbass, who has spent the past 11 years working in trauma, said nurses lived in fear

"Due to alcohol abuse we are

getting more verbal abuse Respect for nurses has gone

"These people warn you 'Nurse, your photo has been taken', meaning 'you have been marked'"

Recently a patient had threatened to stab a sister on night duty who was stitching his wounds, she said

A colleague, Maureen Qaqoba, said staff often received telephone calls from relatives of gangsters who were patients, saying they had received threats that the patients would be killed in hospital

On previous occasions male patients had to be "hidden away" in the women's gynaecological ward

Professor Knottenbelt said in an interview that violence was "out of hand" and that society was "going third world"

People had to realise that having rights needed to be balanced with productivity

"You can't get something out of nothing and you don't gain by taking away from other people," he said

Referring to a doctor who had recently been bitten by a patient, and to the abuse of nursing staff, he said "I've done 14 years here and I've got 15 years of working life left

"I don't feel I can spend another 15 years working under these conditions, and it's not fair on my family either"

"People are worried about the brain drain What they don't realise is that people with marketable skills are going to take them where they are appreciated

"Here they are not appreciated The pay is terrible, the conditions are terrible"

Another personal reason for emigrating was that he had family in Britain

As to his replacement at Groote Schuur, Professor Knottenbelt said "As far as I know the post hasn't been advertised

"I gather people here have been approached, but not many of them are interested"

The unit's nursing services manager, Willemien Nieuwoudt, said it could take between three and nine hours to resuscitate seriously injured patients

When there were too many patients for the available facilities, it became "a bit like musical chairs", getting drips fixed and moving the patients around so that the most urgent cases were treated first

She said it was like this all year, and not only during the festive season

Nurses were constantly doing the jobs of general assistants, as there were often not enough of them on duty

Also, it was not uncommon for people who wanted to be "free" of their sick and elderly relations to dump them at the emergency ward during the festive season, Ms Nieuwoudt said

There was a shortage of security personnel and vacant posts were immediately frozen

"We don't cope with the demand If you have seven or nine or 12 resuscitations a night, you have to ask the ambulances to re-route major cases to other hospitals," said Ms Nieuwoudt

A person with "a few fractures" who had been in a car accident could wait for six to eight hours before being dealt with, but a gangster stabbed in the heart would be given immediate treatment as serious injuries always had priority

Gangsters often ended up back in hospital with the stitches from a previous occasion still in place

What keeps the staff going under such difficult circumstances?

Says Ms Qaqoba "The love for our work and support from our managers keeps us going We work as a team"

Staff gearing up for heavy workload

Health Reporter

STAFF at Groote Schuur Hospital's trauma and emergency unit are gearing up for an even greater workload over Christmas and New Year than in previous years

Statistics compiled over the December 16 long weekend showed a marked increase in assault patients, compared to figures from the same period last year

Last year, 248 victims of assaults were treated at the unit during the weekend, compared to 420 this year

Trauma and emergency unit nursing services manager Willemien Nieuwoudt said last year assaults had made up 52,7 percent of their cases over that particular weekend

This year 76,9 percent of the patients seen over the weekend had been assault victims

The number of car accident victims had decreased — from 12,2 percent of patients admitted over the long weekend last year to 9,5 percent this year

Ms Nieuwoudt said three

quarters of the assault victims were drunk when they arrived and were often accompanied by drunken escorts

Although total patient figures appeared to be decreasing slightly because more day hospitals were open on a 24-hour basis, there was an increase in severe cases

Figures for this year, calculated up to December 19, revealed that 1 120 people had been treated for gunshot wounds, compared to just over 1 000 during the whole of last year

This year, the unit had already treated 1 249 seriously injured resuscitation patients, compared to 1 091 during the whole of last year

Ms Nieuwoudt said working in the trauma unit was "highly stressful" for staff, and nurses often worked 12 hours non-stop

By far the biggest non-medical problem they had to contend with continuously was the extreme drunkenness of many patients, who were often highly abusive

Illegal aliens face mass train removals

By TENDAI DUMBUTSHENA

ABOUT 1 000 illegal aliens are to be repatriated from South Africa to Mozambique and Zimbabwe on specially chartered trains.

This was disclosed by the commanding officer of the illegal aliens tracing unit in the Witwatersrand, Warrant Officer Willem Lottering, who said that discussions with Spoor-net were taking place.

"Last month we arranged a special train to repatriate 600 Mozambicans.

"We are holding discussions with them to have trains which can carry about 1 000 people to Komatipoort and Beit Bridge," he said

He estimated the number of illegal

SI Times
aliens in the Witwatersrand area to be two million and added that plans were underway for massive arrests and repatriation.

Figures released by the Department of Home Affairs on Friday showed that the bulk of illegal aliens repatriated between January and September this year were from neighbouring countries (235)

Out of a total of 57 333 repatriated, 43 345 were from Mozambique and 9 204 from Zimbabwe. 112/94

A Department of Home Affairs official said on Friday action would soon be taken against illegal aliens at Ponte City — the huge residential complex in Berea, Johannesburg.

He said there were several apart-

ment blocks in Hillbrow known to accommodate illegal aliens which would also be visited.

With police stopping people on suspicion of being illegal, many residents now carry identification to prove they are South Africans.

A Johannesburg resident, John Dlodlu, was stopped and taken to the Smal Street police station in Johannesburg by policemen who doubted his citizenship.

He said before the elections, he used to be stopped "almost on each and every street" for not being in possession of his identification document.

"It is not illegal in this country not to carry an ID if you are not driving or carrying a firearm," he said.

A police spokesman said the law allowed police to detain people they suspected to be illegal aliens for 12 hours to give them time to prove their status.

If all indications pointed to a person being a foreigner, a longer period of detention was allowed.

He said that an average of 200 illegals a month were detained at John Vorster Square police station.

Another South African citizen, Henry Mavimbela, was detained last month for two days at Hillbrow police station after police suspected that his ID and passport were forged.

The police spokesman said South African citizens detained for more than 12 hours could sue the Minister of Safety and Security for wrongful arrest.

He said the problem was compounded by corruption among some police officers and Home Affairs Department employees.

PWV cabinet passes new local authority

WILSON ZWANE

THE PWV cabinet had approved an agreement setting up the Central Witwatersrand transitional metropolitan council, sources said at the weekend.

A committee had been established to prepare for the early December inauguration of the council which will replace the existing local authorities in the region, including Sandton and Johannesburg.

PWV spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said the agreement was endorsed by the provincial cabinet last week and a legal adviser had begun drafting its proclamation.

Mamoepa could not say when the agreement would be proclaimed, but a source said there were strong indications from the province it would be this week.

The source said PWV local government minister Dan Mofokeng had assured representatives of organisations taking part in the council at a meeting last Tuesday that the council would come into effect on December 1.

As a result of that assurance, council participants had elected a task team to prepare for its inauguration, planned for December 2.

It is understood Inkatha Freedom Party negotiator Gerda Bekker and ANC PWV negotiator Norman Prince are among members of the team.

Meanwhile, an ANC nominee to the council told a SA Municipal Workers' Union conference on Friday that ANC-alliance representatives on the council would push for a forum in which Samwu would be represented.

He said the move would ensure a close relationship between the union and the transitional metropolitan council.

'Waste' to repatriate

MONEY spent to send illegal immigrants back home was money down the drain, Deputy President Thabo Mbeki said yesterday *Sowetan*

In most cases, aliens from neighbouring countries returned to South Africa within a few days, in spite of an estimated R210-million spent on repatriating them *3/11/94*

There were about two million illegal aliens in South Africa, Mbeki said in reply to a question from Mr Theo Alant (National Party) during President's question time in the National Assembly

Estimates of about eight-million aliens were exaggerated — there were

probably about two-million

Mbeki warned against xenophobia South Africa had to ensure in its efforts within the Southern African Development Community that as balanced a process of regional development as possible was followed

This would scale down the number of immigrants fleeing from hunger and conflict *(236)*

However, government was concerned about the influx of foreigners engaged in drug trafficking. The departments of Home Affairs and of Safety and Security were looking into this question — *Sapa*

Thousands still leaving for Oz

SYDNEY — Tens of thousands of mostly white, well-educated South Africans have moved to Australia to escape uncertainty at home, and thousands more are still arriving.

An official study released on Saturday by the Australian Bureau of Immigration and Population Research said that in the 10 years to 1991, the year the ANC and other organisations were unbanned, the number of South Africans living in Australia soared 82% to 49 009.

Further data from the Aus-

tralian Bureau of Statistics said the number of South African-born immigrants jumped in the months surrounding the election. In the eight months to August 1994 1 500 South Africans emigrated to Australia, up from just 570 in the same period a year earlier.

The Bureau of Immigration and Population research study said that from 1959 to 1982 about 31 000 South Africans had settled in Australia, more than half of these after 1976. Throughout the 1980s Aus-

tralia remained a "major country of choice". CT 31/10/94

Most South Africans living in Australia are white, well-educated and from large cities, the report said.

(236)
In 1991, more than 88% of South Africans in Australia reported they spoke English at home and seven percent spoke Afrikaans.

Of those aged over 15, 29.2% had a tertiary degree or diploma, compared with 12.8% of the total Australian population — Sapa-AFP

Doctors see emigration as cure for fatigue

□ Medical teaching backbone buckling under strain

ADELE BALETA
Staff Reporter

WEARY doctors working in hospitals, fed up with long working hours, poor pay and inadequate staffing, are considering quitting and emigrating.

And if all 300 of the registrars, who are specialists-in-training, emigrate, the Peninsula's hospital services will grind to a halt.

They are the backbone of the teaching hospitals Red Cross Children's, Groote Schuur, Somerset, Mowbray Maternity, Princess Alice Orthopaedic and Valkenberg

Allan Puterman, chairman of the Registrar Association in Cape Town, said these doctors also taught midwives and at obstetrics units in the Peninsula, they attended to township day-hospitals and baby clinics — and they studied for exams, presented papers and taught undergraduates.

Dr Puterman said registrars supported the Reconstruction and Development Programme, but the working conditions were forcing many of them to consider emigrating.

"They are worked off their feet and, although they are in favour of free medical care for children under six and for pregnant women, they cannot cope with the increasing numbers of patients"

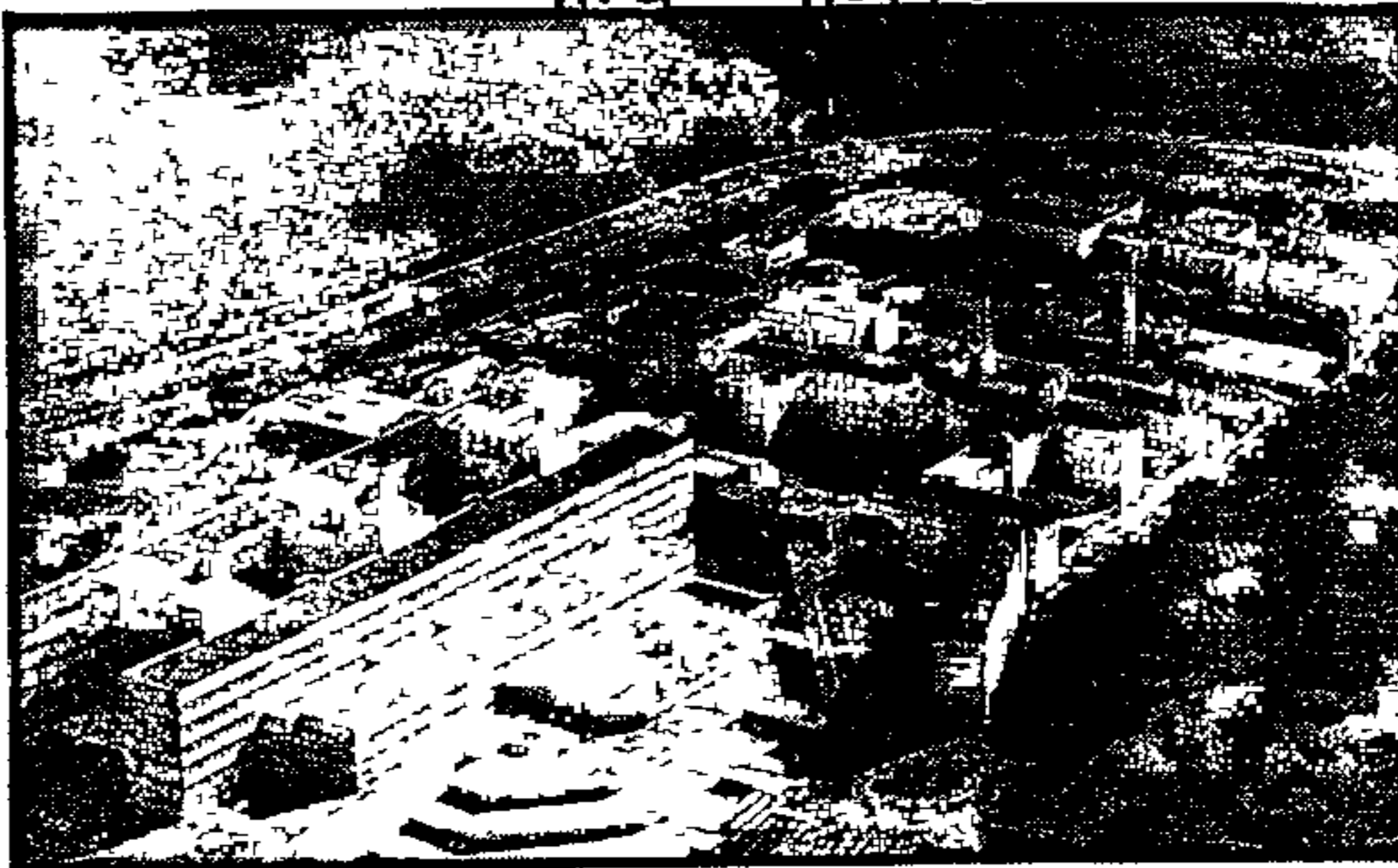
The Cape Provincial Administration had frozen posts and there were not enough doctors to go around. At times registrars had to perform nursing functions.

Doctors were becoming less inclined to specialise because the conditions were too tough. For many the major issue was not money, but time. They would rather spend the time with their families.

"We can work anything up to 75 hours a week and it has been known for some registrars to work 120 hours a week. It's unacceptable and intolerable," said Dr Puterman.

The European Community recommended a maximum of 48 hours a week

"Patients' lives are at risk. After 20 hours on the job you are likely to make decisions based on how tired you are, not on what is best for the patient. Although it has not been proved conclusively, 18 hours is considered a cut-off



CRISIS: Groote Schuur Hospital — understaffed.

point, after which judgment is likely to be impaired."

Apart from daily shifts, registrars were expected to make calls. A call meant staying at the hospital for up to 33 hours on either every fifth, fourth or third day, or in the case of cardio-thoracic surgeons every second day.

They did not get time off for the days worked. There was sick leave, but no relief doctor. If a registrar was sick the frequency of calls increased for the others. There were no tea or lunch breaks. Women had three months' maternity leave.

Until six months ago the CPA required registrars to work more than 56 hours a week without extra pay. They now get R13 for any extra hour worked up to 75 hours.

The association's vice chairman, Dee McCormack, explained. "If a registrar is called to assist with a heart operation or transplant and it's in overtime the reg-

istrar will be paid R13 an hour for his or her effort

The association is demanding the CPA back pay its members for overtime over 56 hours and up to 75 hours from 1988. The CPA has until the end of November to respond.

To claim overtime pay for hours worked beyond 75 hours doctors must have worked non-stop for 321 hours a month — excluding time spent teaching and studying

Dr McCormack, who is pregnant and is an obstetric and gynaecology registrar, said that while on call last week she saw 20 patients, performed six caesarean section operations and three vacuum extractions

Her last caesar was at 4 am — about 30 hours from the beginning of the call.

"If I was in private practice I would have made about R15 000 for the day."

ART 26/10/94

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Mbeki takes a soft line on influx

JOHANNESBURG. — Deputy President Thabo Mbeki yesterday took a soft line on migrants flocking into South Africa, telling church leaders the government understood why this influx was occurring.

Addressing a South African Council of Churches conference on regional security, Mr Mbeki said the right conditions should be created in the sub-region for migrants to want to return home.

Mr Mbeki said people were developing "a kind of hostility" towards migrants, but added South Africans should not forget many of their own people had enjoyed the hospitality of other countries. — Sapa

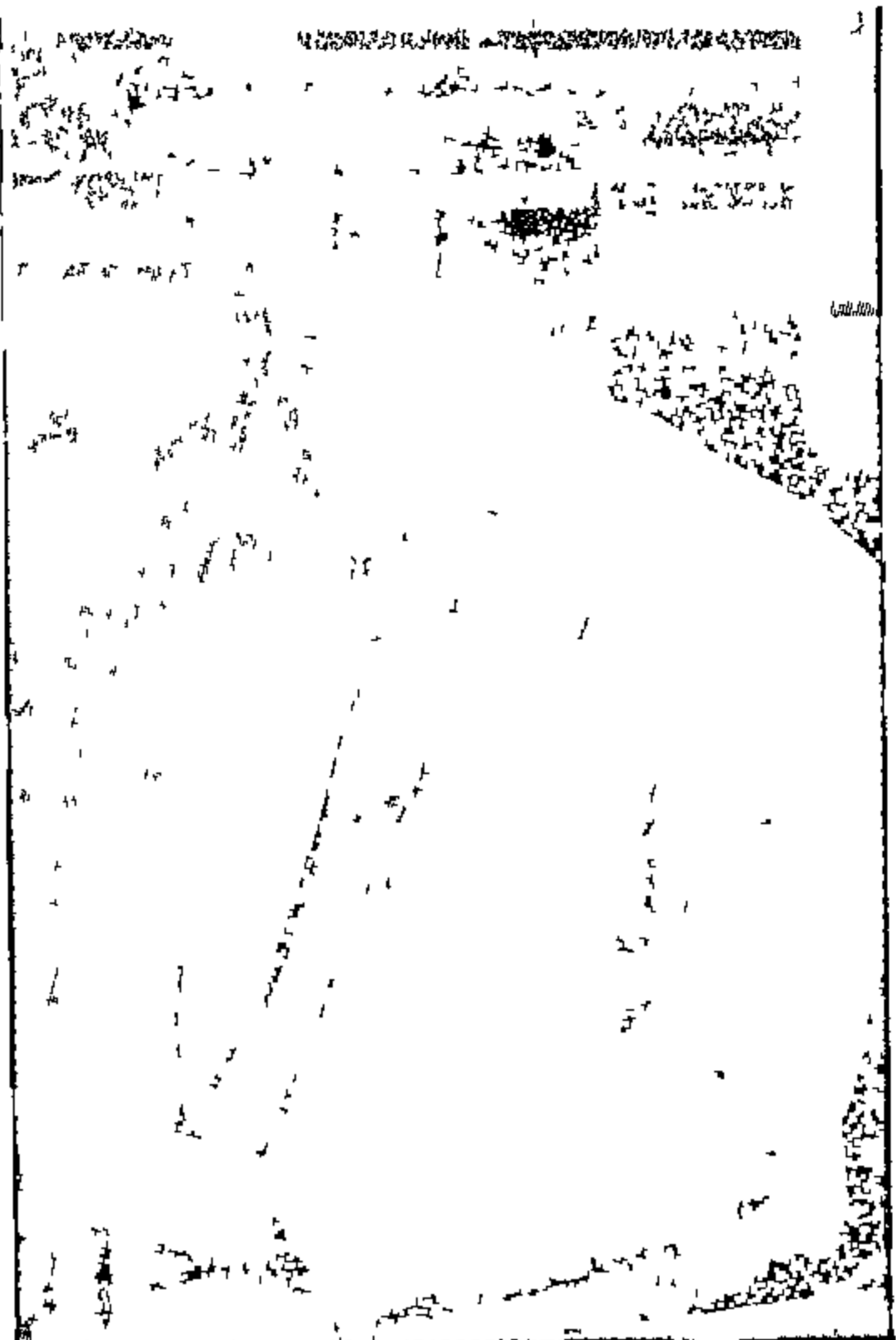
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CT 13/10/84

Helping the refugees is new man's mission

NICOLAS Bwakira takes over as head of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in South Africa as the office is upgraded to serve five countries in southern Africa. MICHAEL SPARKS spoke to him about his plans

ONE OF the big challenges facing the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in southern Africa is to educate and train refugees to help them find employment opportunities in South Africa. Bwakira, who has been in the office for a few months, says that the UNHCR is looking for ways to help refugees find employment opportunities in South Africa. He says that the UNHCR is looking for ways to help refugees find employment opportunities in South Africa. He says that the UNHCR is looking for ways to help refugees find employment opportunities in South Africa.

It is difficult to be new in his job. His bookshelves sport only one or two documents and a French dictionary. In the four languages he speaks and the words he reads from a map of southern Africa. A picture under the bookcase adds to the feeling of arrival. He is looking for a house, his family has not yet arrived. He is looking for a house, his family has not yet arrived. He is looking for a house, his family has not yet arrived.



EDUCATING AFRICA: Bwakira says there is a lot to be learnt. PHOTOGRAPH: RUV.

countries in the region. This would mean that a lack of assistance in one country would not encourage refugees to move on. We don't want some countries to act as a push while others act as a pull. A good example of this sort of combined, preventive approach was the way South Africa, Botswana and Zimbabwe had worked together to resolve the recent constitutional crisis in Lesotho. This "preventive diplomacy" meant that the people of Lesotho did not panic, which could have resulted in a huge flood of refugees across the border into South Africa. "We need to see more political leaders in the region assuming their own political destiny. We need to work with political leaders and political organisations like the Organisation of African Unity and the Southern African Development Community countries to ensure stability."

WHILE Bwakira plans to get local non-governmental organisations involved in helping refugees, he is aware of the problems experienced by the UNHCR when it was involved with the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles. Committee employees made off with up to R1 million. But the circumstances were different and there was a desperate rush to facilitate the return of exiles, he says. This time, greater care will be taken, proper bookkeeping will be necessary. One of the biggest current tasks for the UNHCR is repatriating Mozambican exiles from Eastern and Northern Transvaal. At least 120 000 Mozambicans hope to return home — about 10 000 in the next two weeks, in time to vote in the election. Bwakira says registration for those who require UNHCR assistance to return home will stop at the end of December, with the repatriation programme over by the end of April. "People do not see a political settlement as an end as such. A political solution is one thing, but having food to feed their families is another."

Premier says aliens welcome

Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — PWV premier Tokyo Sexwale has lashed out at the racism implicit in calls for the government to stop the flow of illegal aliens into SA from other African countries (236)

He said all Africans were welcome in SA ARTS/10/94

"People are arriving all the time from Eastern Europe, the Far East and China but nobody says they must be stopped".

The UNHCR said South Africans needed to be educated not to oppose foreigners coming to South Africa. (280)

SA looks at green card to stem flow of aliens

SA IS considering introducing a green card system of work permits to stem a flood of illegal immigrants — one every 10 minutes on average, according to Home Affairs regional director George Orr.

"We are losing the battle to keep illegals out," Orr said "So now we plan to crack down on employers who are hiring illegal immigrants because they can get away with paying lower wages."

He said he believed increasing the number of immigration officers trying to stem the tide would have limited effect "There are just too many people coming in — all wanting jobs"

Instead, the feasibility of introducing a US-type work permit system was being investigated along with other, mainly European, migration systems, Orr said

No foreigner may work in the US without a green card

If SA sends out a message that illegals cannot be employed, some might be dissuaded from making the trip south, Orr said

"Johannesburg is seen as a city of gold SA looks from the outside like a big country, with a stable economy and lots of job opportunities

"But we have our own problems, over 50% of the employable popula-

tion is unemployed and there are enormous housing backlogs"

In addition, Orr said, long-term planning had not taken into account the estimated 3-million people currently living illegally in SA.

Social commentators have noted a wave of xenophobia since the April elections With the poor, homeless and jobless less able to blame apartheid for their ills, foreigners — known disparagingly as "makwera-kwera" for the way they mumble English — are being blamed.

Trade unions, politicians and people employed in the informal trade sector are all increasingly strident in blaming immigrants for undercutting prices, grabbing low-paid jobs and scarce housing, and aggravating crime

For the first time, a protest march is being planned — by the Inkatha Freedom Party — against the presence of illegals

Inkatha regional publicity secretary Carter Ndlovu hit out last week at illegals "who are selling drugs on the streets" and who "are turning SA into a big veld where everyone does as they please"

On average, Orr said, about 400 to 500 illegals were being rounded up a week in the Johannesburg region and repatriated at an annual cost of around R5,3m

Nationally, SA expelled about 96 000 illegals last year to 39 countries, mostly to neighbouring Mozambique, Lesotho and Zimbabwe, according to Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who is also the leader of Inkatha

But even these represent only the tip of an ever-expanding iceberg

The control immigration officer for the Johannesburg region, Gert Vosloo, said his department was netting less than 10% of illegals.

"As we become more effective, so the number of syndicates increases," Vosloo said, referring to illegal gangs who specialised in forging passports and birth certificates and even in finding bogus families to "adopt" illegal immigrants. (236)

He said that while the bulk of the illegals came from neighbouring states and were entering the country by breaching SA's 7 000km long border, large numbers of people were also arriving from the Balkans, Europe and Asia on tourist visas and then simply "disappearing"

"Two weeks ago we raided people on the streets in two blocks in the city centre and arrested 210 illegals in two hours," Vosloo said "We returned to the same two blocks two days later and arrested another 240 illegals" — Sapa-AFP

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SA may use 'Green Card'

SOUTH AFRICA is considering introducing a "Green Card" system of work permits to stem the flood of illegal immigrants — one every 10 minutes on average — says Home Affairs PWV regional director Mr George Orr.

"We are losing the battle to keep illegals out," he said. "So now we plan to crack down on employers who hire illegal immigrants because they can get away with paying them lower wages."

Home Affairs Minister Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said earlier this week there were more than two million illegal immigrants in South Africa.

Mr Orr said: "We are investigating a US-type work permit system, along with other, mainly European, migration systems."

"Johannesburg is seen as a city of gold South Africa looks from the outside like a big country, with a stable economy and lots of jobs."

"But over 50% of the employable population is unemployed and there are enormous housing backlogs"

On average, 400 to 500 illegals a week were being rounded up in the Johannesburg region and repatriated at an annual cost of around R5,3 million

But the Control Immigration Officer for the Johannesburg region, Mr Gert Vosloo, said his department was netting

less than 10% of illegals.

Scores of people were also arriving from the Balkans, Europe and Asia on tourist visas and then simply "disappearing".

● Obtaining a Green Card is seen as the first step towards becoming an American citizen, giving the holder "resident alien status" and allowing the holder all rights given to a full citizen except the right to vote. — Staff Reporter, Sapa

CT 710194 (23b)

Zambia ends (236) visas for ARG 20/9/94 S Africans

LUSAKA — Zambia has abolished visa requirements for South Africans with immediate effect because South Africa is now a member of the Commonwealth, the official Zambia Daily Mail newspaper reported today.

The newspaper quoted Home Affairs Minister Chitalu Sampa as warning Zambians that citizens travelling to South Africa who reported to the high commission in Pretoria that they had lost their passports, when they had in fact sold them, would not be protected.

He said 113 passports had been reported lost by Zambians in South Africa between September 1993 and July this year.

Passports are valuable commodities for smugglers and drug traffickers who police in Pretoria say are increasingly using South Africa as a transit point — Reuter.

Skilled staff quitting SA

Argus 16.12.1994

Labour Reporter

(236)

MOST mid-managerial and high-level specialist staff who resigned their jobs in the past year did so in order to emigrate

This was disclosed in a survey of nearly 2 000 companies across the economic spectrum conducted by management consultants FSA-Contact, during August.

While only one percent of all staff who left their jobs in the past year did so to emigrate, 43 percent of these were employees with advanced skills and another 27 percent held mid-managerial positions.

Retrenchments and redundancies accounted for nine percent of total labour turnover.

focus on Home Affairs

Sowetan 15/9/94

THROWING OPEN THE DOORS of the new South Africa has also meant an increase in drug smuggling, arms smuggling and illegal immigration. "They are difficult problems that the Government in its entirety has to deal with," says the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Penuell Maduna.

"We only handle the immigration aspects, but we are a component of government. A drug smuggler becomes a problem for customs, a problem for policing, a problem for the economy.

"So the Government is taking a holistic view. Government departments have to act together to combat this."

An inter-departmental committee, coordinated by the Ministry of Home Affairs, has been set up to work out a comprehensive response.

"We are worried as Government about the flood of drugs into the country, the flood of weapons and the emergence of Mafia-style criminal operations," says Maduna.

"They even threatened to kill some of our leaders who are making an effort to deal with these crimes."

But, he cautions, South Africa has to bear in mind its international commitments. "For instance, we have to distinguish between an illegal immigrant and a refugee.

"We have an obligation to protect refugees. But at the same time we have to deal effectively with the deluge of illegal immigrants to this country, which they regard as a honeypot."

The Government estimates that there are two million illegal immigrants in South Africa. "They are competing with our own people for jobs, amenities and resources," says Maduna.

"We will have to take some of the money we have budgeted for Reconstruction and Development Programme-related projects and use it to stem the tide of illegal immigrants."

The department has a lot of other issues on its plate as well. It is drafting a law to replace the Publications Act passed in 1974.

This has been widely welcomed, as the Act was a blunt instrument wielded ruthlessly under apartheid to restrict the publication of a wide range of material.

"In many respects, it is in conflict with the constitution, particularly the chapter on fundamental rights," says Maduna.

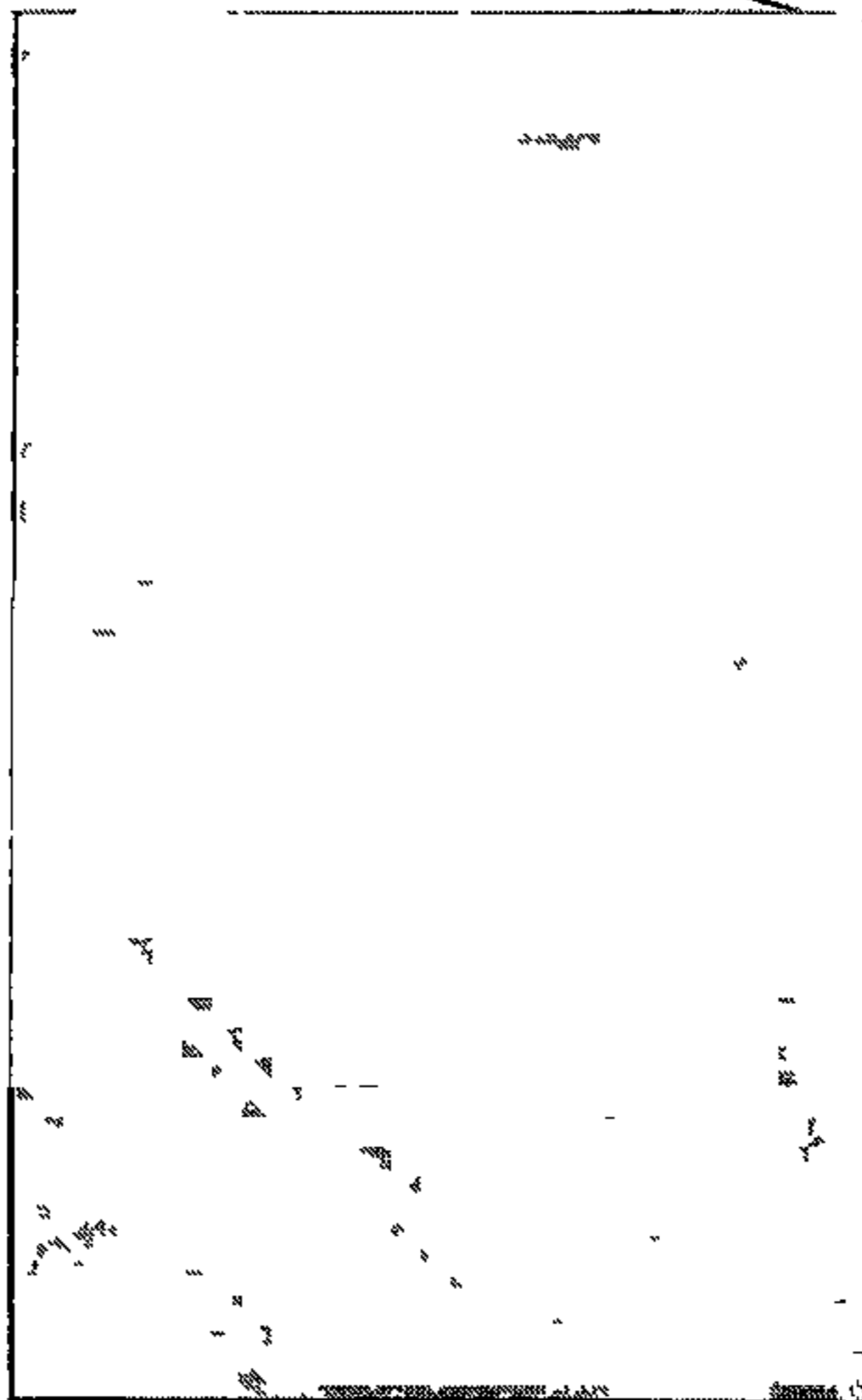
But, he added, the rights of the individual were not absolute. It was necessary to balance the rights of the individual and the interests of the general population.

"The same constitution has a limitations clause which will help us — as a country, not just as a Government — to create and maintain the necessary balance," says Maduna.

"We feel that while as adults we are entitled to see, read and hear what we want, we also have a social responsibility to protect vulnerable components of society, especially children."

Finding such a balance is where drafting a

The new Ministry of Home Affairs, perhaps more than any other department in the Government, has gone through a baptism of fire since it took office. Features writer **Tyrone August** reports:



Penuell Maduna

new publications law comes in. "Our research tells us there is nothing amiss about limiting the exercise of some of these rights," says Maduna.

"There isn't a society where these rights are exercised absolutely, and therefore recklessly. All societies where there are bills of rights limit these rights to the extent necessary."

He describes these as "the confines of a democratic order." "So we too are moving in that direction," Maduna says.

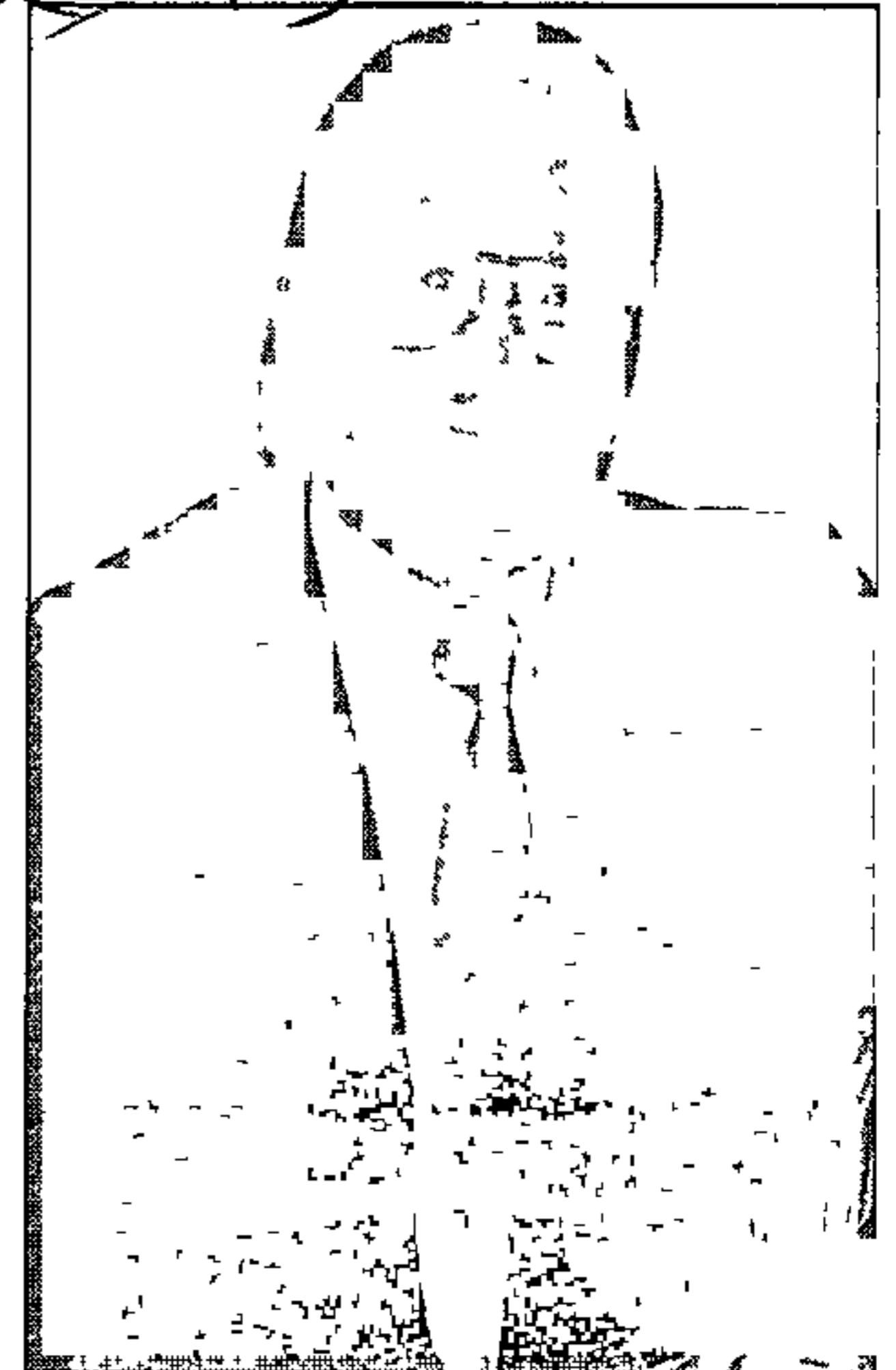
Drawing up a new calendar of public holidays was also high up on the department's agenda. "The process was a slow one," says Maduna.

"We set up an inter-departmental committee at Cabinet level. We also set up a technical committee that sifted through the representations."

Not surprisingly, a lot of representations were made about June 16. "There was surprising consensus about the need to observe June 16 in a fitting manner," says Maduna.

"In other words, it's accepted that June 16 is a national symbol of the good we could have attained ages ago in this country."

So far, it seems, the department is coping well with the wide range of challenges it faces. This is in no small measure due to Maduna and Home



Mangosuthu Buthelezi

Affairs Minister Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. "The Minister and I work as a partnership," says Maduna. "We do not shy away from problems. We confront them, we solve them."

"He has my complete support as Minister and I have his complete acceptance as his deputy. And the two of us are doing our best."

"My greatest wish is that what we are trying to do at the top must filter down to lower levels so that the people we represent as politicians also begin to function this way."

Maduna says the GNU works together well. "We function as a family."

We have our own perspective of things but at the end of the day we come out united on positions we've taken."

He stresses that the commitment of the individuals and their parties to the GNU was vital to its success.

"The parties themselves have to support the effort, have to own it, have to see it as their own property," says Maduna. "But it also takes the individual's commitment because parties are nothing without individuals. And I think we have seen that commitment."

The Department of Home Affairs has certainly demonstrated this.

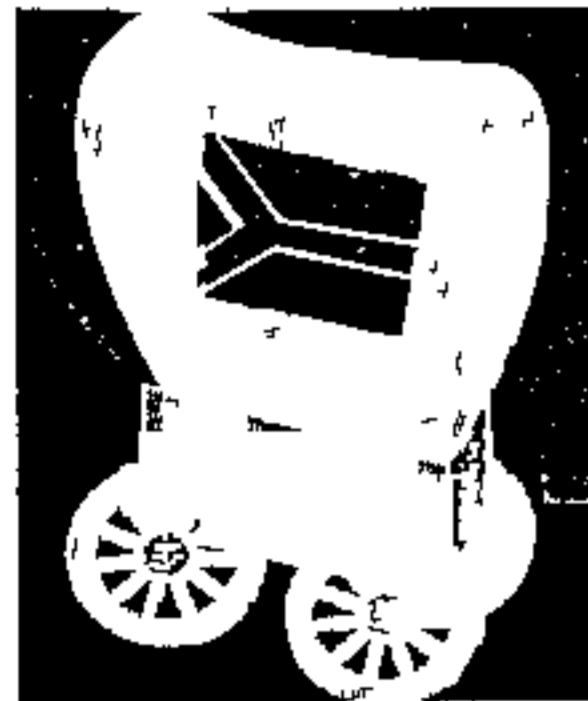
ILLEGAL MIGRANTS

Fun 9/9/94

No turn of the tide

236

A policy is needed urgently before the problem becomes explosive



SA can no longer afford to tinker with the problem of illegal aliens. Illegals now make up 5%-8% of our population, say police, and their number is growing at a rate of one every 10 minutes. Methods of

immigration control, alien registration and deportation are hopelessly deficient.

This year alone it could cost more than R210m — a tenth of the entire amount budgeted for the RDP — just to house, educate, police and give medical care to only one sector of the problem: the illegal Mozambicans. They are said to number anywhere from 500 000 to 2m. These costs could rise by 25% a year to almost R1bn by the end of the century if the current influx rate continues, warns the Central Economic Advisory Service.

The problem is not only economic. Xenophobia is creeping into the national dialogue. Trade unions and informal businessmen are increasingly strident in decrying the tide of migrants streaming into the country, undercutting prices, grabbing low-wage jobs and aggravating crime and the already critical unemployment level.

Roughly one out of every five squatters in the PWV is illegal, says police border control specialist Colonel Brian van Niekerk. Townships such as Sandton's Alexandra, he says, contain neighbourhoods and communes ababble with foreign tongues and strange customs. Many of these people have acquired false passports and IDs, placing them in line for RDP assistance. If they continue to elbow out needy South Africans it could spawn ethnic antagonism, civil conflict and a violent backlash.

The high rate of crime and violence — mainly gunrunning, drug trafficking, car theft and armed robbery — is directly related to the rising numbers of illegals in SA, says Van Niekerk. He estimates that as much as 14% of general crime involves illegal aliens. Their shadowy status makes them ideal lackeys for crime syndicates or the secretive Chinese triads, whose annual turnover in SA — including laundering of international drug money — is estimated at about R200m.

SA's newfound acceptance in the world has made SA passports valuable commodi-

ties for citizens of less-easily accepted nations, such as Nigeria and Ghana, whose citizens come here to buy the forged documents for R3 000 to R4 000 a time. "It's so easy to get an SA passport because corruption is spreading like wildfire," says Van Niekerk. "An SA passport gives the holder access to the world."

SA's well-developed infrastructure — services, roads, communications, airports — has made it a prized African state through which to peddle drugs and associated contraband such as ivory, rhino horn and abalone.

The last can fetch up to R300 a shell in the East, making it an ideal exchange item for drugs, most of which come to SA via Pakistan. "The perception that drugs are a rich people's commodity is wrong," Van Niekerk says. "Most of our drugs are being pumped straight into the poorer areas, straight into the black population."

Crime, though, is a problem that at least can be partially redressed by improved policing. Illegal migration, however, is overwhelmingly about the human condition, and about refugees, desperation and famine.

Tighter policing may succeed in reducing the influx for a while but as long as SA remains the wealthiest and strongest country, on a continent littered with economically unstable and dysfunctional nations, it will attract vast numbers of real refugees from violence in countries like Mozambique, Angola and Rwanda, as well as economic refugees from depressed countries such as Zimbabwe and Lesotho.

Last year SA expelled 96 600 illegals to 39 countries throughout the world, but mostly to Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Lesotho, according to Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Mozambican border-crossers comprise more than 80% of all illegals deported. This year, the cost of simply catching and repatriating them

will reach more than R120m and could amount to R500m a year by the end of the century, says Van Niekerk.

"And half of them come back anyway — it simply isn't working."

Government has signalled a get-tough approach. Last week National Defence Chief General Georg Meiring announced that troops would be stationed along the country's borders and coastline to curb the influx of illegals. Meiring said he was responding to a request from Safety & Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi for more manpower to support the police.

Last Thursday the departments of Justice, Correctional Services, Home Affairs and

KICKING OUT ILLEGALS						
Year	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Totals	44 225	51 550	53 418	61 345	82 575	96 600
BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN						
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Mozambique	33 468	38 758	42 330	47 074	61 210	80 926
Zimbabwe	3 527	5 817	5 363	7 174	12 033	10 861
Lesotho	4 400	4 728	3 832	4 440	6 235	3 090
China	-	-	-	7	2	43
Ghana	1	-	-	1	9	33
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	3	22
Zaire	-	-	-	13	94	22
India	-	-	-	-	10	16

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS

the Police said they had set up a joint committee with the country's largest hawkers' association to devise ways of cutting back on illegals in this sector. The same night, Northern Transvaal police arrested about 2 000 illegal Zimbabwean traders in and around the former Venda capital of Thohoyandou and handed them over to immigration officials for deportation. Several weeks earlier police carried out a small raid on some fruit and vegetable farms in the Limpopo valley, rounding up illegal labourers and fining the farmers who employed them.

Limpopo farmer Philip Nel, one of those fined, says many of his neighbours will go out of business if they cannot employ the Zimbabweans, who are prepared to work for under R250 a month.

The remote Limpopo farms are relatively new, having been started with government assistance primarily as a buffer against insurgency after Zimbabwe gained its independence in 1980.

Even in those days, with strong army



Buthelezi

patrols and an electrified fence, Zimbabwean illegals routinely crossed to work on the Limpopo farms during the March-September picking season "When people are hungry, no fence or soldiers or government policies will keep them out," says Nel

These days the electrified fences along SA's borders with Zimbabwe and Mozambique are not loaded with lethal charges but powered only to trigger an alarm when someone is crossing Nel says the Zimbabweans easily cross the barrier, either by short-circuiting, cutting or crawling under it "We don't want to appear to be opposing the principles of the RDP and we will gladly employ South Africans," says Nel, "but then we need help in recruiting and transporting them, which we simply can't afford ourselves and a crackdown on the farmers will merely force the illegals to go elsewhere in search of other work"

Under the Alien Control Act of 1991 — the only legislation dealing with illegals — employers can be fined up to R20 000 for each illegal employed and made to pay the cost of repatriation, which could be more than R2 000

Police spokesmen say the only way to curb the employment of illegals is to begin enforcing the Act Buthelezi said in parliament last month that his department would soon begin cracking down but he acknowledged that government had also to get its policies in order "We need to distinguish between illegal aliens and refugees who are seeking asylum" But it is not clear how this can be done

A major sticking point so far has been the lack of a refugee policy Buthelezi admits that the Home Affairs department is seriously understaffed and underfunded "The results achieved in the removal of illegal aliens are directly related to manpower and funds," he says

"It would be an impossible task to leave aliens control in the hands of immigration officers and police only We need the support of the community"

Jennifer Alves, a social worker for the Catholic Church in Johannesburg, says not a single refugee has been registered so far in SA though thousands are waiting for permits inside the country

Refugees from Mozambique were previously held in camps in the self-governing territories of KaNgwane and Gazankulu, which were technically not in SA These camps are now being closed, says Alves, which is bound to send even more refugees streaming to industrial centres such as Johannesburg and Durban

A major reason for government's hesitancy to start a refugee programme, she says, is a fear that to do so would encourage



Phosa

thousands of Rwandans, Somalis and Sudanese to flock here for better living conditions than they are able to find in the camps elsewhere in Africa Refugees, just like anyone, can be shrewd and selective

Alves runs a home for refugees in Johannesburg and has a close appreciation of their plight

She turns away economic refugees and accepts only those people who would be considered bona fide refugees in terms of the UN definition

While there are many genuine refugees, she says, there may be even more chancers She recalls encountering a Zairean "refugee" with a cellular telephone in the waiting room of the immigration office in Johannesburg recently Understanding French, she overheard him making a business arrangement on the phone as he waited to have his permit renewed

Red tape and tardiness on the part of the immigration authorities appear to be a major aggravation

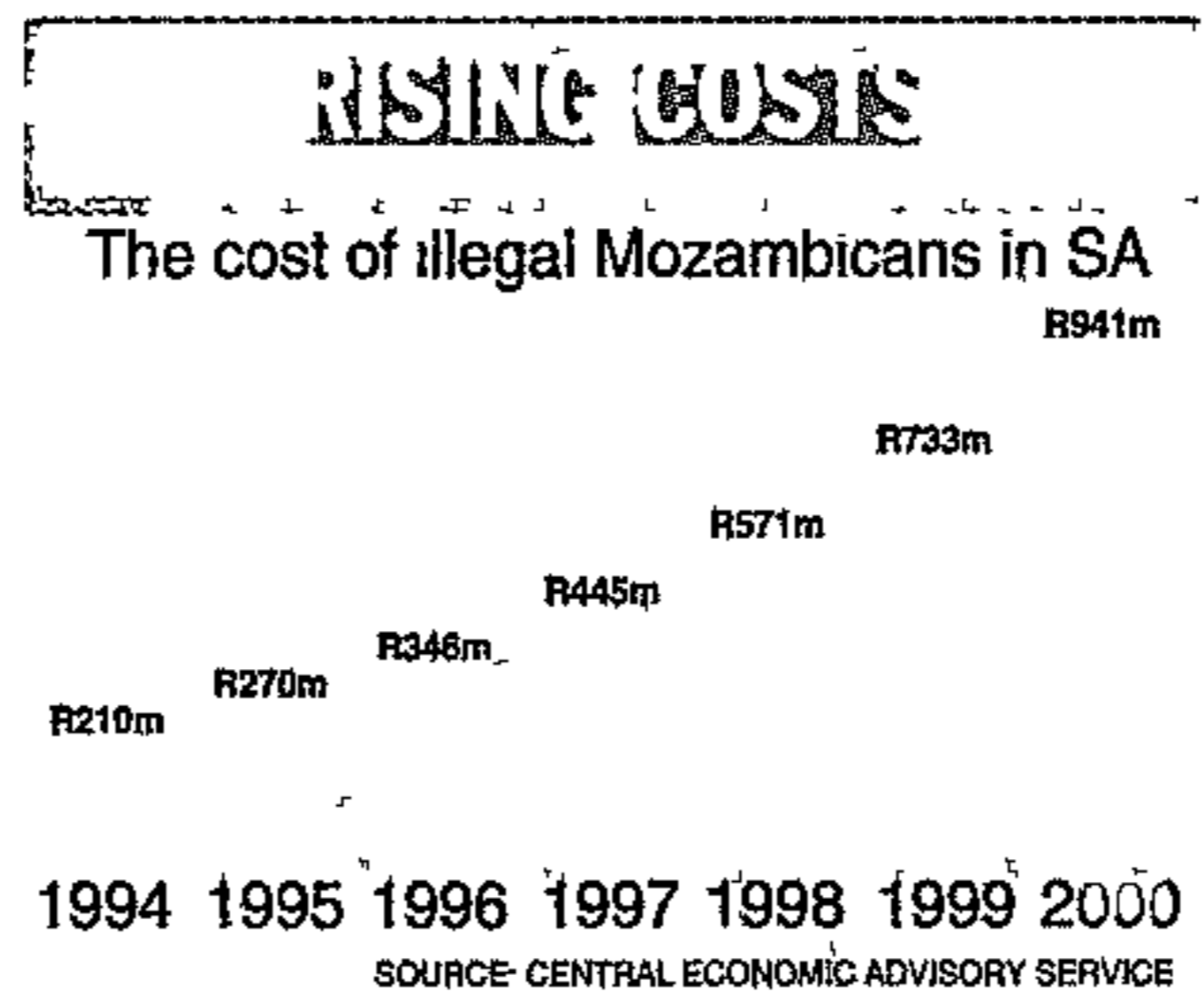
And the immigration authorities' readiness to grant temporary permits to aliens is a serious flaw in the system Hundreds, possibly even thousands, of aliens enter the country with short-term permits, or tourist visas, and then they disappear

Cannot cope

Meanwhile, police say they could easily arrest more illegal aliens, but the prisons and Home Affairs officials simply could not cope The Aliens Control Act originally envisaged a force of 1 200 immigration officers but budget cutbacks have brought about a force of only 240 "We could catch 3 000 illegals a week but there are not enough prison cells to hold them all," says police spokesman Van Niekerk

The law states that police must hand over illegals to the immigration officials for deportation

The problem, says a senior police officer, who did not want to be identified, is that he has personally encountered cases where immigration officers issued permits to il-

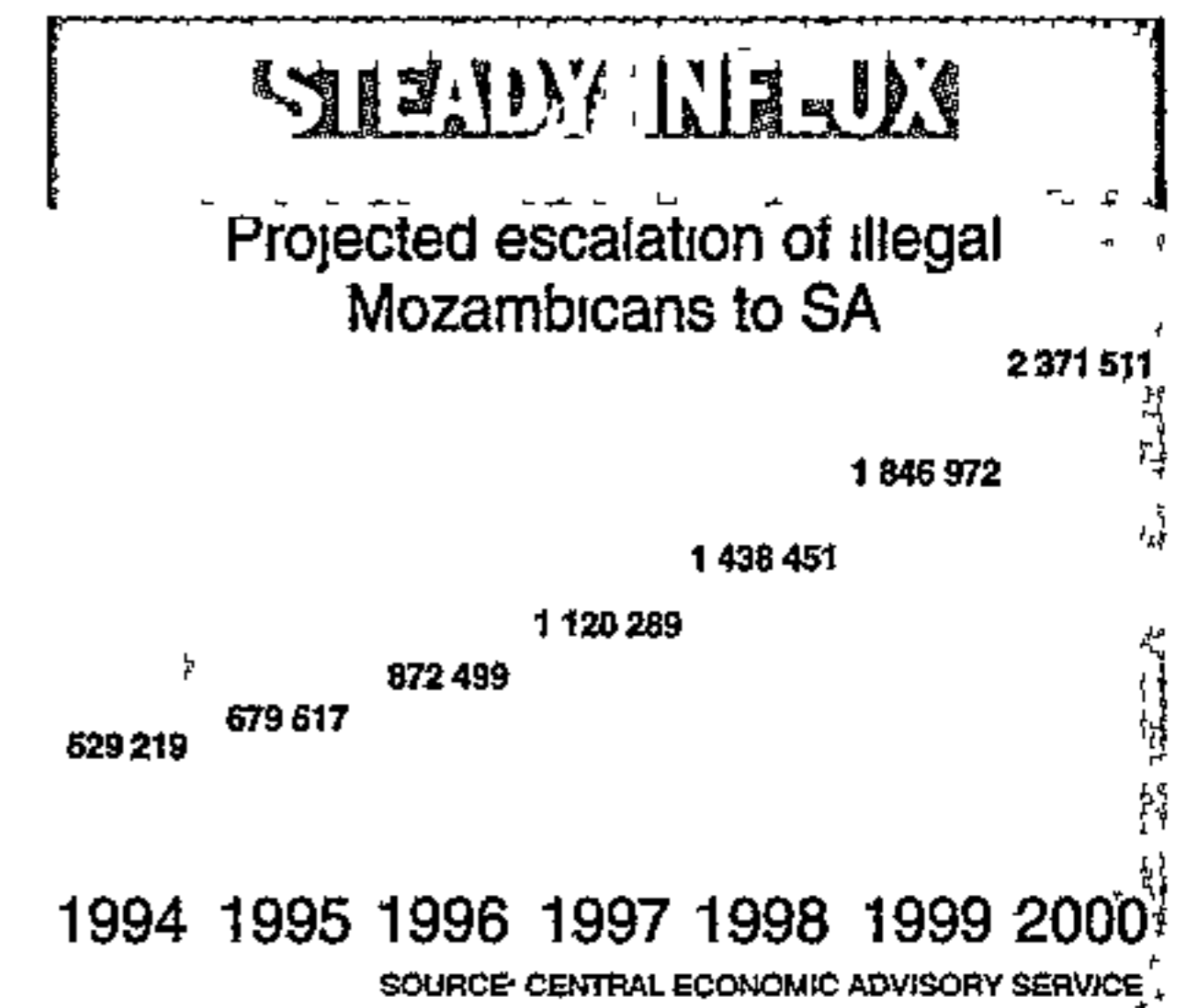


legals who had been arrested, effectively releasing them, simply because they could not process them fast enough

Eastern Transvaal Premier Matthews Phosa was the first of the new government leaders to tackle the illegal immigration problem, meeting to discuss the issue with Mozambican leader Joachim Chissano only a few weeks after the SA general election

Phosa says it is imperative that the UN becomes involved to help countries bordering SA take responsibility for their citizens who have been deported "Only by addressing the problem, and helping our neighbour states establish proper reception centres, can we hope to stem the tide spilling back into SA time and again," he said

Phosa was to preside this week at a handing over by SA of seven vehicles, and two-way radios, to allow Mozambican authorities to patrol their side of the border with the Eastern Transvaal and KwaZulu/Natal The idea, he says, is to help the Mozambicans themselves cut down on cattle rustling, illegal border crossings and the



crossing of stolen vehicles

With critics at every level — from provincial premiers to social workers — it is ominous that there is virtually no policy on illegal immigrants

Home Affairs officials — many of them of the old guard — appear to be the only ones unaware of the discrepancies, for they told the FM last week that current legislation was entirely adequate

While the borders will always be leaky, clearly what is needed is a complete re-evaluation of the law concerning illegals and refugees New measures must be tough but realistic Processing of genuine refugees must be speeded up and provision made to accommodate them in proper camps

The system of allowing aliens into the country without proper documentation must cease Now that SA is a member of the SADC, it may well pay us to seek ways of helping our neighbours cope with their nationals deported from SA, and to assist them with development and agricultural projects to provide more and better labour The solution must be an economic one in the end

Little joy for jailed illegal

■ BY TUMO MOKONE

When Jane Masuku crossed the Limpopo River three years ago she was filled with hopes, but little did she know she would have no place in the sun in South Africa

Now languishing in the gloomy cells of John Vorster Square, waiting to be repatriated to Matabeleland in Zimbabwe, Jane (17) cannot wait to get home

One of nearly 100 illegal immigrants waiting for repatriation at this police station, Jane said she was arrested two months ago at the Home Affairs offices, where she had gone to seek a work permit after she had started working as a domestic in the suburbs

"I left school and came to Johannesburg to have my eye problem fixed," she said

Her brother, who works in the city, paid for her medical expenses, and when she got better she chose to stay with him

She shares her dingy cell with

15 older women, mostly from Zimbabwe, some of whom have been detained for six months

One of them is seven months pregnant and her husband, whom she says is from Transkei, is detained in the male section

At night Jane cries herself to sleep on the thin sponge that acts as a mattress. She has four smelly blankets which, she said, have not been washed for years

Jane cries as she thinks of home

"I have glasses now I want to go back to school," she said

Home Affairs immigration officer Cobus Botes said his office often used up its allowance for repatriations, and had to apply to the Government for more funds. He said it was becoming expensive to repatriate the increasing number of illegal immigrants

The Aliens Control Unit's Sergeant Pieter van Niekerk said repatriation proceedings were frustrated by unco-operative foreign governments, such as Zimbabwe



Longing for home . . . Jane Masuku (17) tearfully looks through the window of her cell at John Vorster Square.

PICTURE GARY BERNARD

babwe

"This explains why Zimbabweans stay longer in detention compared with Mozambicans, whose trade mission is helpful in

identifying their citizens," he said

(236)
South Africa repatriated 32 264 Africans between January and June this year

Army called out to stem tide of illegal immigrants

TOS WENTZEL, Staff Reporter

MORE than 130 000 illegal immigrants have been given marching orders — and the army has been called out to halt a flood of tens of thousands of others.

The deluge of illegal aliens has become one of the country's biggest headaches.

Special steps will also be taken to stem the flow of illegals from the Far East, Eastern Europe and South America. An increasing number are entering the country on visitors' visas. They then try to stay permanently. ARG 2/9/94

There are moves to have work permits for aliens issued only at foreign missions of South Africa. Thousands of inquiries about immigration to South Africa are received each week.

Latest figures from the Department of Home Affairs show 132 779 illegal aliens were sent home in 18 months to the end of June — 80 926 of them from Mozambique.

They also came from Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi, Swaziland, Lesotho, Nigeria, Zaire, Senegal and Ghana.

Officials maintain this is only the tip of the iceberg. Many more have entered and blended in with local communities, especially in rural areas of the Eastern and Northern Transvaal.

According to Minister of Home Affairs Mangosuthu Buthelezi, there could be up to two-million illegal aliens in the country, taking much-needed jobs from South Africans.

Stronger steps may have to be taken against employers of such labour.

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Aziz Pahad has named illegal immigration as one of the country's biggest problems. He said it would be to the country's detriment not to take note.

The marginalisation of Africa by the outside world and low economic growth in other parts of the continent made South Africa, after its political transformation and with relatively good infrastructure, an attractive country for immigrants.

South Africa would have to co-operate in developing other Southern African countries. Without growth in neighbouring regions it would not be able to avoid the problem of illegal immigrants.

Announcing the deployment of troops to curb the influx, SA National Defence Force chief Georg Meiring said Defence Minister Joe Modise had ordered troops to be used indefinitely.

"The national defence force will be used along all of South Africa's international borders including the coastline, especially with a view to curbing the flow of illegals," General Meiring said.

Another defence force spokesman said the flow of aliens had become "a situation of some concern" and the force faced "a huge task."

The defence force and police had for some time patrolled the borders — especially the border with Mozambique.

The army has foot patrols as well as soldiers on bicycles in the Kruger Park.

SA has '8-million illegal immigrants'

CAPE TOWN — There were up to 8-million illegal immigrants in SA according to SA Police Services estimates, Senator Carl Werth said yesterday. *BIDAY*

During the Home Affairs policy debate in the Senate, he said Soweto had become a Tower of Babel where all the languages of the continent were spoken by people who did not have permission to be there. *3118194*

Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said he would soon be putting plans before Cabinet to impose severe punishments on employers of illegal aliens.

There was more evidence emerging linking illegal aliens with crimes such as drug trafficking, prostitution and money laundering, making the department's task of controlling these individuals extremely dangerous.

He also said a Bill intended to rationalise citizenship legislation would be presented to Parliament this year. The Bill would bring SA citizenship arrangements in line with those applying in most democratic countries.

The Identification Act of 1986 was also due for review to address the definition of "ordinary resident" and provide for the integration of the TBVC states.

A task group had been appointed to overhaul censorship laws. Constitutional provisions on fundamental rights necessitated an emphasis on individual rights. *(236)*

Past publications and films censorship had protected certain predetermined community norms, he said — Sapa.

Illegal aliens clamp mooted

■ BY ESTHER WAUGH
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

Cape Town — Home Affairs is considering legislation which would impose severe punishment on South Africans employing illegal immigrants.

Minister of Home Affairs Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi indicated during the Home Affairs budget debate in the Senate

yesterday that he was considering making such a proposal to the Cabinet.

"The level of unemployment is extremely high. This is likely to be the case for a generation or two. It is really good for us to consider the wisdom in the saying 'charity begins at home'," Buthelezi said.

He added it was feasible to replace identity

Star 3/18/44
books with identity cards. Such a move was financially viable and was less prone to falsification.

And a technical committee would report soon to the Cabinet on the new Public Holidays Bill (230)

An Imprint Amendment Bill was also to be tabled in Parliament shortly to repeal the Newspaper Registration Act, Buthelezi added.

'Illegals must be deported'

There were up to 8 million illegal immigrants in South Africa, according to SA Police Service estimates, Senator Carl Werth (FF) said yesterday. The only solution to the problem would be to round up the illegal immigrants "as humanely as possible" and send them back to their countries of origin — Sapa

5 2/5
3/2

POLITICS Buthelezi says charity begins at home • Nine-month Parliament sittings?

Clamp on illegal aliens planned

By Ismail Lagardien
Political Correspondent

THE GOVERNMENT IS considering legislation to punish people who employ illegal aliens

This is part of measures to control illegal immigrants by Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

In terms of existing legislation, employers of illegal immigrants can be prosecuted but Buthelezi is considering more stringent measures

■ STRINGENT MOVES Employers

will be punished by prosecution:

"I shall deal very unsympathetically with employers employing illegal aliens I am thinking of proposing to Cabinet to consider legislation which will impose severe punishment on people who employ illegal aliens as it is unparliamentary to employ them at the expense of our own people.

"The level of unemployment that we

have in this country is extremely high and this is likely to be the case for a generation or two. It is really good for us to consider the wisdom in the saying that charity begins at home," Buthelezi said.

From the East

He said "a significant portion" of the illegal immigrants in the country came

from the East and that there was increasing evidence that these people were involved in "a variety of criminal activities such as drug-trafficking, prostitution, money-laundering" and "what only can be described as typical Mafia activity"

Buthelezi said the control of illegal immigrants was very dangerous, but in co-operation with police and the public his department would deal "effectively and harshly" with the illegals

South Africa had almost 700km of borders with its northern neighbours, much of which is not clearly marked nor

adequately protected
"These problems all add up to making South Africa a country which is very easy to enter, especially by land and on foot," Buthelezi said

Immigrants who enter the country on foot and by land disappeared into the local community, especially into informal settlements. Some of them are even protected by South African citizens, he said

Since one of the RDP's main aims is to create jobs, the presence in South Africa of illegal aliens is a threat to this objective, Buthelezi said

'Brains' lured back to SA

(23b) CT 3/8/94
Political Staff

A R2-million "brain gain" initiative to lure back scientists and engineers has resulted in eight highly-qualified people returning to South African universities

This was disclosed yesterday by the Foundation for Research Development when it released its 1993/4 report

The foundation said it launched its R2m initiative in July last year to help expatriates to network with scientists, engineers and technologists at tertiary institutions in South Africa, as well as to enable them to return to this country

One of the objectives of the "brain gain" initiative was to stimulate collaboration and co-operation with expatriates in science, engineering and technology

Fellowships were made available to expatriates with expertise to return to South Africa either for extended periods or permanently

The eight scientists who had returned had come from the University of Oviedo in Spain, the University of Louisville, the Nasa Goddard Space Flight Centre, Kent State University, University of Georgia, Iowa State University and Ohio State University in the United States and the University of Surrey in Britain, the foundation said

Illegal migrants face hunger and fear

Star 30/8/94

Blaise is an illegal migrant. A victim of civil strife, he was born in Angola in 1972 and has been on the run since he was seven years old.

When his community, in the province of Uige, was attacked in 1979, both his parents were killed. He and his brothers, aged five and three, were helped by an uncle to escape to Zaire. There the three children were cared for by a Catholic priest.

Today the young man is still in hiding, now in South Africa. He lives in fear of arrest and deportation for he is one of the 2 million illegal migrants with little hope of obtaining permanent residence.

He admits he entered the country illegally but, he says, he came because he was in fear of his life. His is a horror story of a life lived almost permanently in exile and fear.

He had been in Zaire a year or two when his protector, Father Leon de Beer, died. Life became impossible.

"The locals disliked us. We had no clothes, we were often ill and hungry."

In 1984 a group of refugees decided to return home and Blaise went with them. But life had more unpleasant surprises in store for the 12-year-old boy.

"Government troops were capturing the youth and forcing them to join the army," the youth recalls.

When his community was attacked, he again fled to Zaire

FOR some 2 million illegal migrants, South Africa is perceived as a land of hope. Some want jobs, some are mere opportunists. But many others are frightened people who are in need of refuge, writes Winnie Graham

have their living conditions improved. But, when the documentary was shown, Namibian government officials labelled the refugees trouble-makers.

The water in the camp was cut. They were imprisoned without food and water for two days and then forcibly repatriated.

"They handed us back to the Angolan police and told them we were Unita soldiers," he said.

They were taken to a secret operational camp in the bush and believed they were to be shot the next day.

Blaise and a group of refugees tried to escape but were seen and fired on. Several were killed.

Though afraid of being arrested, he is more terrified of deportation to Angola.

"If you send me back to Angola, they will kill me."

Blaise is one of thousands of illegal migrants who have come to the Catholic Church's refugee office in Johannesburg asking for help.

The office, opened early last year to help refugees fleeing persecution, works in close liaison with the International Com-

mittee of the Red Cross and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

Sister Shelagh Mary from the church's department of justice and peace, says the office is inundated with requests for help from people coming from many parts of Africa — including Angola, Zaire, Liberia, Sudan, Ghana, Somalia and, more recently, Rwanda.

They are desperate to legalise their situation. They need food and accommodation and want literacy classes in English.

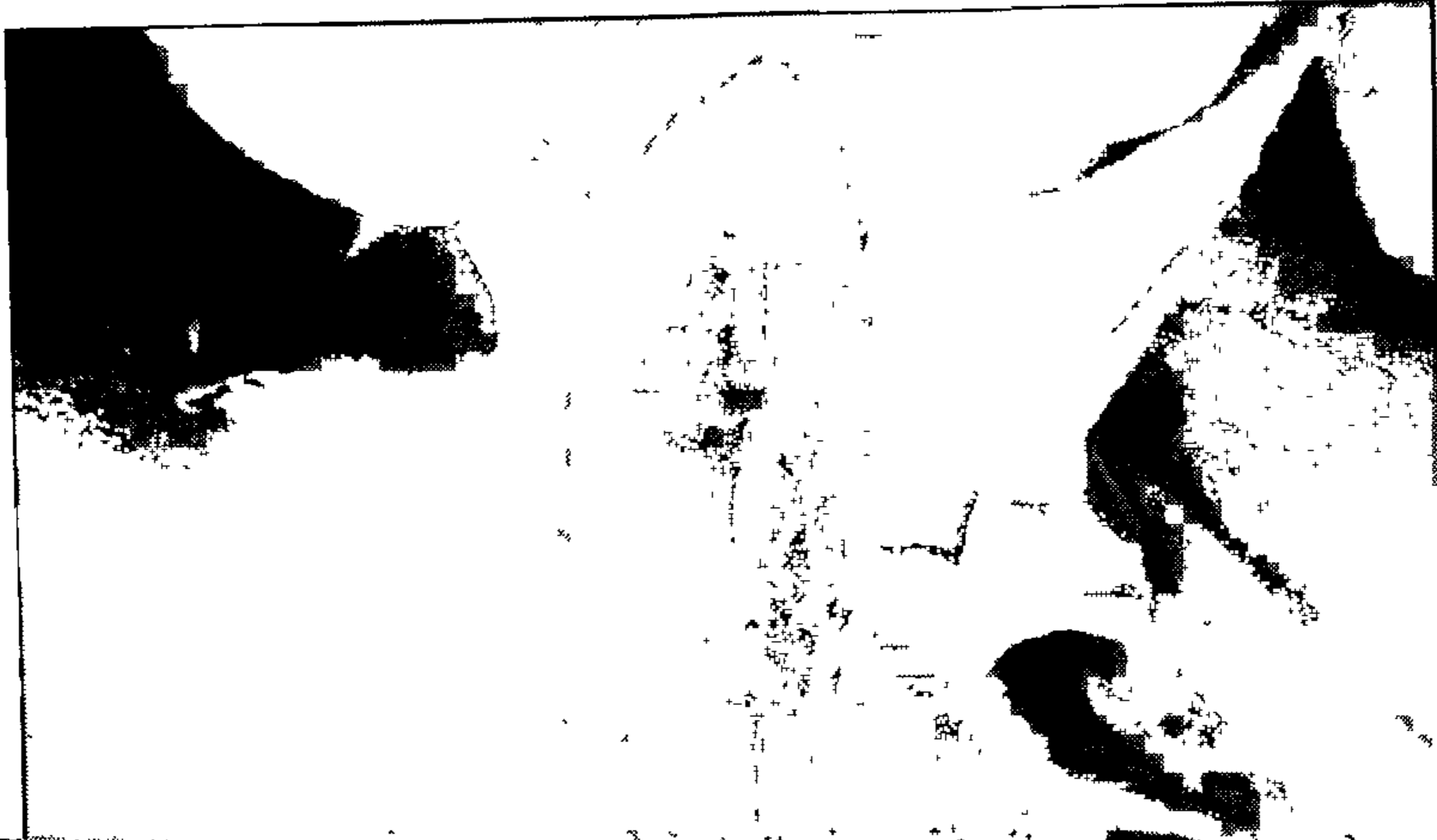
Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has indicated that the flood of illegal migrants is posing a serious threat to the country's Reconstruction and Development Programme.

Most experts believe that South Africa will have a major job solving its own problems without the added burden of accommodating and employing millions of foreigners — yet Africa looks expectantly to the Republic for assistance.

The complex migrant issue is set to become one of South Africa's most vexing problems. It is a humanitarian one which will need careful handling.

In the meantime, the migrants need care. Sister Shelagh Mary said the refugee office would welcome donations of clothing, accommodation, food and even French/English and Portuguese/English dictionaries.

She can be reached at telephone (011) 402-6400



out over a strange city of Johannesburg after
PICTURE T J LEMON

DESPERATE . . . Tamara Mishina, 54, a lecturer at Moscow University, says she was betrayed by a priest

DREAMS

END

HERE

By LINDA RULASHE

DEEP beneath Johannesburg's John Vorster Square police headquarters lie rows of cells, the holding pens for hundreds of illegal immigrants with broken dreams. *S Times*

Most arrived secretly in the City of Gold by jumping the border, talking their way past immigration officials or hiding in delivery trucks. *28/8/94*

Others overstayed, never renewing visitors' permits as the lure of a prosperous and sunny South Africa proved too great. Now, as they await repatriation, nearly all vow to return.

Trying in vain to stem the tide in Johannesburg is the eight-member Aliens Control Unit, which is targeting employers — restaurateurs, shop owners and construction company managers.

They face fines of R20 000 or five years' imprisonment. *(236)*

But it's a losing battle — half of those repatriated find their way back. There are now two million illegal immigrants, according to government estimates.

There is mounting hostility towards the aliens, who are blamed by many for the high unemployment rate. Last week hawkers protested against the number of foreigners trading on Johannesburg's streets.

Illegals come not only from African states, but also from the Far East and the Eastern Bloc.

During a visit to the cells, the Sunday Times found a frantic Moscow University lecturer. Tamara Mishina, 54, said she had been "betrayed" by a Lenasia priest who had promised to extend her visa but never did.

She fled Russia because the authorities had harassed her for being married to a foreigner and was hoping to join her husband and children in Chile. "I refuse to go back to Russia. I have no money. Please help."

Conditions in her cell, shared with a group of Zimbabweans, seemed better than in the men's section where illegals from Mozambique, Senegal, Ghana and Zimbabwe num-

bered 14 to a cell.

Each had a thin mattress and four blankets. One described conditions as "horrible", others complained about the food and smelly living arrangements.

Members of the Aliens Control Unit said they often had to negotiate a myriad of syndicates before making an arrest.

On the beat, they keep alert for certain subtleties such as dialect, complexion and inoculation marks.

'Illegals' pass 2m-mark

CT 23/8/94

Political Staff

IT was estimated that there were more than two million illegal immigrants in South Africa, who would cost the state more than R221m this year, Home Affairs Minister Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

And, he warned, this had "awesome" implications for the

Reconstruction and Development Programme

Speaking during the debate on the President's budget, he said that statistics revealed that 389 713 aliens had been repatriated between 1988 and 1993.

"If these statistics are in any way reliable as estimates, illegal immigrants from Mozambique in 1994 will exceed the total

number of aliens repatriated over the past five years," Chief Buthelezi said.

"Aliens with false papers are penetrating the job market. They will be absorbing unacceptable proportions of housing subsidies. They will be adding to the difficulties we will be experiencing in health care," he warned.

Visa control may stay

CF 12/8/94

(236)

Political Staff

VISA control between South Africa and her neighbours may be retained in the short-term to stop a potential flood of immigrants, Foreign Minister Mr Alfred Nzo said yesterday.

The immigrants "threaten our own social and economic fabric, especially as we have long borders which cannot be fully guarded", he said.

Introducing the debate on his budget in the Senate, Mr Nzo noted "signs of citizens of other African countries regarding South Africa as an economic haven to which they can migrate in search of work and a better standard of living. This could

easily soon become a flood."

Mr Nzo said the solution lay in "regional co-operation and development so that other regional poles of attraction (are) developed"

● Mr Nzo said South Africa wanted to sign the Convention against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

Mr Nzo said South Africa was a party to all other multi-lateral treaties dealing with drug-trafficking.

His department was aware South Africans were involved in international drug smuggling and would step up liaison with foreign governments.

2-m illegals strain RDP

Star 10/8/94

■ BY CHRIS WHITFIELD
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

Cape Town — More than 2 million illegal immigrants have flooded into South Africa, posing a serious threat to the country's Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP), says Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

"This issue has become such a burning one that the cabinet has set up an interdepartmental committee to go into the matter," Buthelezi revealed.

In a wide-ranging speech during the debate on his budget vote in Parliament yesterday, the minister also said

■ His department was considering replacing the present passport with a "computer — issued and probably machine-readable" passport.

■ The substitution of identity documents with an "identity card system which has certain

forge-proof features" was being considered.

■ He would promote "the necessary legislative and administrative initiatives to ensure that South Africa will never again have to live through another nightmare which the last election turned out to be." He suggested the cabinet consider the need for a voters roll.

■ A cabinet committee was investigating the issue of rationalising public holidays (236)

■ New censorship legislation was in the pipeline "It is my intention to promote legislation which will ensure that never again in this country will anyone decide what other intelligent and rational beings may or may not read, watch or hear." Children would, however, be protected.

Turning to the illegal aliens problem, Buthelezi said a shortage of personnel — in his department and in the police

force — was one of the reasons why the flood into South Africa had not been curbed.

Between 1988 and 1993 a total of 389 713 illegal immigrants had been repatriated.

"We are very much aware of an influx of all sorts of characters, especially drug traffickers from Nigeria," he added.

On the issue of new identity documents, Buthelezi said information on the old documents had been reduced.

Drivers' licences would now be controlled by the Department of Transport and issued as separate cards, he said.

"In view of this development, and the fact that the forging of identity documents provides more and more problems, an investigation into a possible identity card system which has certain forge-proof security features is, in my opinion, warranted," he said.

2 million illegally in SA

236

By BARRY STREEK,
Political Staff

IT was conservatively estimated that there were two million illegal immigrants in South Africa, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Aziz Pahad, said last night

His statement, made in Parliament at the end of the debate on the Foreign Affairs Vote, came after the Minister of Home Affairs, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, disclosed that

80 926 Mozambicans were deported last year and another 28 696 in the first six months of this year

Chief Buthelezi also said 96 515 citizens of African countries were repatriated in 1993 and 36 264 from January to June this year

Mr Pahad said it was clear that South Africa had to have an immigration policy, although the government would avoid any tendency towards xenophobia

AE C 79/8/94

2m illegal aliens face the boot

CLIVE SAWYER
Political Correspondent

(236)

AKG 9/8/94

flood of illegal aliens endangered the Reconstruction and Development Programme

URGENT steps are being planned to remove two million illegal aliens from South Africa

Among them are said to be drug traffickers from elsewhere in Africa

A task group has been appointed to recommend solutions to the problem

Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said the

"We are very much aware of an influx of all sorts of characters, especially drug traffickers from Nigeria," he said

In South Africa there were up to 70 000 illegal aliens from former communist states in central and eastern Europe and some from the People's Republic of China

Last year 96 000 illegal aliens were repatriated

New settler policy unveiled

By BARRY STREEK,
Political Staff

A NEW immigration policy was unveiled yesterday by the Minister of Home Affairs, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi

He said no one in the unskilled and semi-skilled categories would normally be accepted as immigrants, but although the needs of South Africa should receive the highest priority, immi-

gration would need to continue.

Chief Buthelezi, who was replying to a question by Dr Rob Davies (ANC), said SA could not afford to grant permits for permanent residence to people who were not seriously committed to immigrating to the country and to investing their assets, skills, knowledge and experience for the benefit of themselves and the people of SA

CT9/8/94 (236)
"Apart from the fact that certain skills will always be in demand the need for foreign investors and capital with the view to develop a sound economy, shall remain"

The overriding consideration was whether the employment or task to be undertaken could not be performed by an SA citizen or a permanent resident

New immigration policy is unveiled

2/Day
Political Staff

9/8/94

CAPE TOWN — A new immigration policy for SA was unveiled yesterday by Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

He told Parliament no one in unskilled and semi-skilled categories would normally be accepted as immigrants.

However, SA's needs should receive the highest priority and immigration would have to continue. (236)

The consideration was whether the job in question could not be performed by an SA citizen or a permanent resident.

"The majority of illegal aliens are unskilled workers who are prepared to work for lower wages than SA workers ... and are thereby depriving SA workers of employment opportunities," he said.

Permits for permanent residence would be granted to people who were seriously committed to investing their assets, skills knowledge and experience in SA.

Buthelezi said 80 926 Mozambicans were deported from SA last year. A total of 96 515 citizens from African countries were repatriated as illegal aliens in 1993 and 36 264 from January to June 1994.

Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Aziz Pahad said it was conservatively estimated that there were 2-million illegals in SA.

Drugs pouring in

Sowetan 4/18/94

■ **SERIOUS PROBLEM** 96 000

HARD DRUGS AND ILLEGAL immigrants are streaming into South Africa, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Aziz Pahad said yesterday.

Pahad told the Parliamentary foreign affairs committee that South Africa had been identified as a trans-shipment centre for drugs from Asia and South America, destined for the rest of the world. Crime syndicates are beginning to move into South Africa to begin their operations now that the country has opened up.

A total of 36 South Africans have been arrested for drug smuggling in foreign countries, he said.

Pahad also said illegal immigrants were causing "a crisis" and during 1993 96 000 illegal immigrants were deported. "This is beginning to be a serious problem for South Africa", he claimed.

illegal immigrants deported in 1993:

However, a distinction must be made between illegal immigrants and refugees.

In a wide-ranging presentation of South Africa's foreign affairs priorities, Mr Pahad said South Africa was a changed country in a changing world political environment.

Moral standing

(236)

South Africa had "tremendous moral standing" because of its successful transition to democracy.

South Africa's foreign policy — like that of other countries which increasingly focused on economic affairs —

wanted to contribute to socio-economic development in the region.

Negotiations are being held on joining the Southern African Development Community, the Preferential Trade Agreement and the Association of Southern African States, a political-security organisation being developed from the now defunct Frontline States.

There are also attempts to secure South Africa a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council. South Africa is competing with Nigeria for a permanent African seat. Its efforts will be assisted by the election of Botswana to a temporary Security Council seat.

15-19/7/94

'Donor fatigue' hits refugee fund

236

THE WORLD'S refugee problem is growing steadily and money to aid people streaming out of their war-torn countries around the world is becoming increasingly scarce

The United Nations High Commission on Refugees (UNHCR) calls it "donor fatigue" — where developed countries are becoming increasingly reluctant to give their money to aid these desperate people who are streaming into neighbouring countries

There are nearly 20 million refugees worldwide, with affected areas including the former states of the Soviet Union, Asia and Africa

From about three million people in 1970, the figure rose to 11 million in the mid-1980s

United States, the UNHCR's principal donor which contributes 25 percent of the R7 million budget, is sending clear messages to countries involved in internal conflict

"The donor countries are saying that these wars cannot go on interminably. The message to countries like Zaire and Somalia is to stop this senseless conflict," said Mr Kallu Kalumiya UNHCR representative in South Africa.

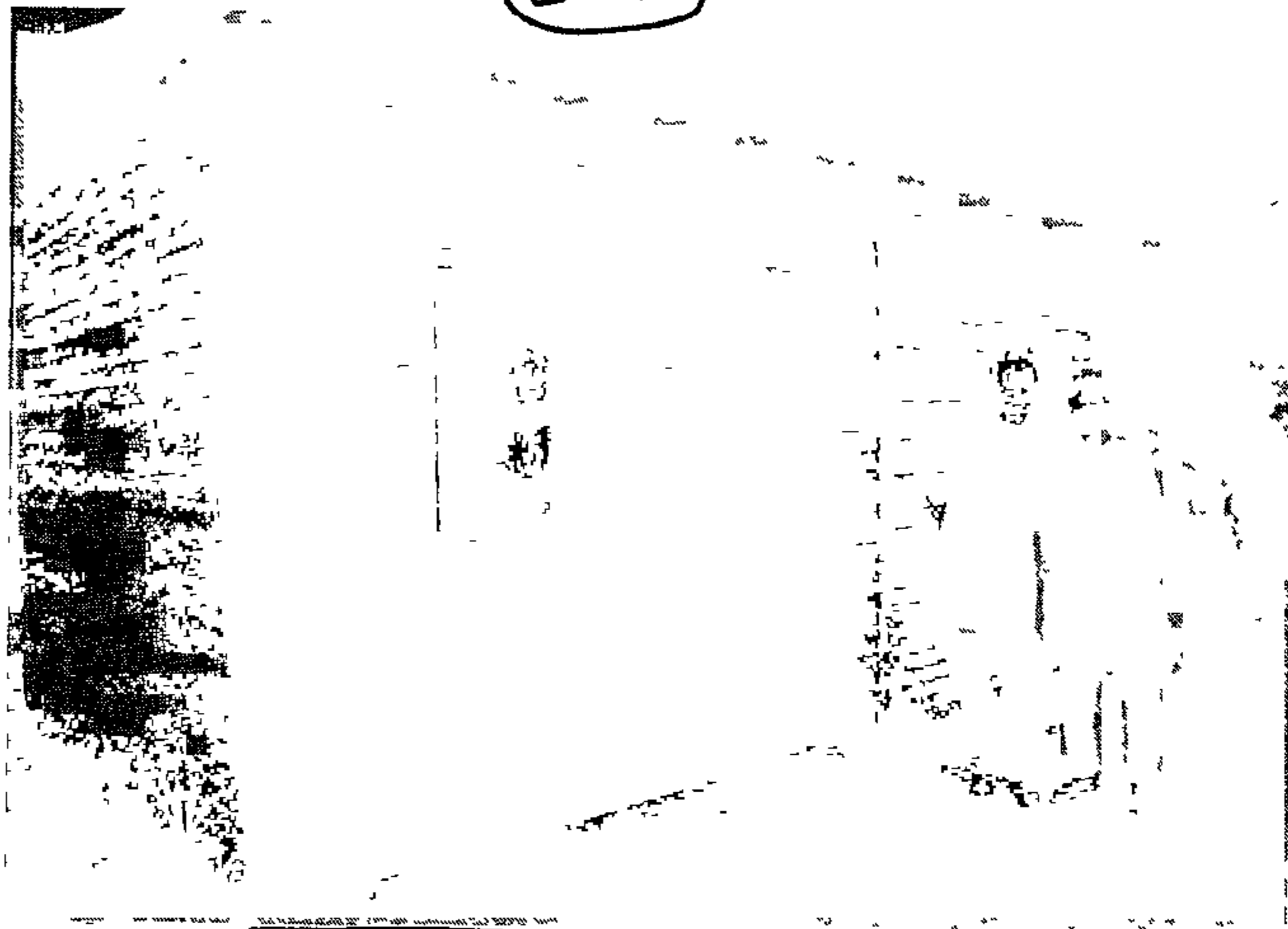
Africa accounts for six million refugees. The UNHCR, however, does not consider these people refugees in the strict legal sense. There is aid for them from the International Red Cross, Kalumiya said

But while the conflicts continue around the globe, plans continue to get people back to their countries. In the southern Africa, millions are being poured into the region to send thousands of Mozambicans home. People from other countries in the region are also included in the costly repatriation programme

Kalumiya said the programme, started in mid-January, would cost about R42-million on completion

The UNHCR had budgeted about R385-million for southern Africa, to aid about 1.5 million Mozambican refugees. The budget covers repatriating refugees from countries including Malawi, Zimbabwe and Swaziland to return home.

In the past, the South African army, police and Home Affairs forced refugees to return to their countries. Now, with the situation "normalised" in the country, the UNHCR is carrying out this operation with the consent of the refugees, said Kalumiya



SOMALI REFUGEES: Temporary shelter in Cape Town

SA 'faces big influx'

DESPITE the UNHCR's prognosis of the South African situation, local aid workers say the refugee problem is serious and fast becoming unmanageable.

Mr Peter Templeton, who heads the housing committee for the Cape Town Refugee Forum, said "When you've got five or six new refugees knocking on your door every night looking for accommodation and help you've got a big problem"

According to Templeton the various places providing accommodation are full

Between them these hostels house about 160 people and more accommodation is desperately needed

Kaizer John Maronga and Ndachokuhikila Lutazamba are refugees from war-torn Burundi. They sleep on the docks because they can't find anywhere else to stay. They don't have blankets. When it rains they try to shelter in cargo trains at the harbour but police usually chase them off

During the day they go to local churches looking for food and aid. Often their meals come from dustbins when they can't beg enough to buy food

They don't want hand-outs but a chance to be integrated into society

Templeton said there were problems with this

"Integrating the refugees into the local community is an option but it creates hostility when the community is a poor one

"If you set up transit camps you make the refugees easily identifiable and locals are hostile to them. Transit camps are also a breeding place for crime and violence," he said

The refugees he has dealt with were all educated and or well qualified. He said they had high expectations which could not be met in South Africa now

The Forum organised a meeting between the refugees and local homeless people so they could get a more realistic view of what the options were for homeless people here

Local Minister of Health and Social Services, Mr Ebrahim Rasool, said he will meet with the groups grappling with the refugee problem to see how his department could become involved

Although South Africa had a clear responsibility to those African countries which had helped people in exile during the struggle, he cautioned the problem would have to be dealt with carefully to avoid an "anti-refugee" atmosphere

SOUTH'S cartoonist is on leave. He will be back in the first week of August.

Zim youths flee from poverty

PLUMTREE — Zimbabwean authorities estimate at least 200 impoverished young men and women jump the border into Botswana and South Africa every week.

Zimbabwean district administrator Mr Peter Mandebvu said yesterday the trend was "alarming if not downright embarrassing", the Ziana news agency reported.

Zimbabwe police say an average of 200 people are sent back to the country each week.

On being handed over to the Zimbabwe police the deportees are fined about R21 and let free — Sapa

(236) 21/5/7/94

Ovambos live in fear in Hout Bay camp

(23)

MM 15-21/7/94

Residents of a Hout Bay squatter camp are harassing Ovambo immigrants, claiming that the Namibians are stealing their jobs, reports **Mondli waka Makhanya**

OVAMBO residents of a Hout Bay squatter settlement are living under a virtual state of siege after clashes with Xhosa-speaking residents, in which several people were injured.

Conflict has simmered in the Imzamo Yethu squatter camp for the past three years but erupted into violence a week ago when about 100 Xhosa-speaking fishermen tried to launch a pre-dawn attack on the Ovambos, whom they accuse of taking away their fishing jobs by accepting lower wages from fishing companies. The Ovambos fought back and injured their assailants.

A peace settlement was brokered by the local civic body and peace monitors. But the Ovambos, who number about 100, say the clash was only the tip of the iceberg. They say they are harassed daily and targeted by criminals.

"We can't buy anything because it gets taken away from you. One of our people bought a new car recently and they came and smashed it," said one Ovambo fisherman.

They move around in groups, to walk alone would be an invitation for an assault.

"All this time we have been running and running. This time we decided that if they beat (us) we will fight back," said Saxon Karinga, the Ovambo community's leader.

Even the local civic has had a tough time persuading the fishermen and the community not to use violence.

"We told them not to harass the Ovambos because Cosatu was sorting out the whole problem of exploitation," said the civic's Kenny Tokwe. "But they say they've waited over five years for Cosatu and nothing has happened."

The conflict is rooted in the steady influx of Ovambos from Namibia into Hout Bay since the late 1980s. While most have SA identity documents or permanent residency, police this week deported more than 40 to Namibia after they were found not to have the necessary papers.

The Ovambos' arrival in the area co-incident with the establishment of the Imzamo Yethu settlement after a long struggle by Hout Bay squatter communities who resisted their removal from the affluent suburb. They moved into Hout Bay, settling in Imzamo Yethu — also known as Mandela Park — in drabs and drabs. It is not until they became a big group that they started posing a threat to the locals.

Local fishermen in the settlement — who rely on jobs from the fishing trawlers which operate out of Hout Bay — felt the intrusion of the Ovambos in their pockets.

They claim the Ovambos are often prepared to settle for as little as R30 a shift from boat



Moving in groups ... Ovambos in the Imzamo Yethu squatter camp are too frightened of Xhosa-speaking residents to walk around the camp alone

PHOTO NIC BOTHMA

owners — almost half the normal rate. They put up with labour conditions the locals will not tolerate and are seen to be favoured for employment as hard workers by trawler owners.

"Sometimes they are sneaked on to boats at night and by the time we get there in the morning we are told the ship has left already," said a fisherman.

Because of their being foreigners and the fact that some of them are illegal immigrants, the Ovambos have also been less inclined to engage in collective bargaining, making them the bane of African and coloured fishermen.

The Ovambo fishermen concede they work for

less, but say they came to Hout Bay to work and not to argue with the white man.

"Dis die baas se skip en die baas betaal as hy wil (it's the boss' ship and he pays as he likes)," said Paulus Kabinda.

The strained relationship has bred intolerance and prejudice. Rumours do the rounds that some of the Ovambos are former Kooewoet members who fled Namibia after its independence. Some local residents refer to them as "those black people" — a reference to their much darker complexions. They are accused of promiscuity and winning local women over by flashing R50 notes in shebeens. They are derided for having poor manners and showing no respect.

But they want to stay. Said Paulus Kabinda: "We are South Africans. Some of us have got children here now and we are going nowhere else."

JEAN LE MAY
Weekend Argus Reporter

EARTH has become a planet of refugees with almost 20 million refugees world-wide by the end of 1993, according to the latest report from Amnesty International.

The brutal truth behind this huge, shifting movement of people is that everybody is sorry for them — but not enough is being done to help them.

Many states, said the report, were becoming "less and less committed to the fundamental principles of international refugee law which have been built up since World War 2

"The right to asylum, set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, has been increasingly treated as subsidiary to other political or economic concerns. At the same time, human rights violations which are so often the cause of refugee movements have been allowed to continue unchecked."

The report covered events up to the end of 1993. There is no mention of refugees from Rwanda, which points to the fact that a vast refugee problem can arise within a very short time indeed.

More than half-a-million people have been killed in Rwanda and refugees are streaming into neighbouring countries.

Amnesty International believes that developments in the United States and in the European Union were "critically important because of the threat they pose to the international system for the protection of refugees."

Several European countries, including Germany, France, Britain, Austria, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Portugal were developing "restrictive asylum policies", it said.

The report harshly criticised the United States for its treatment of "boat people" from Haiti, who over the past three years have fled in their thousands in the hope of asylum in the US.

Last year the US Supreme Court

Human rights abuses which cause refugee movements remain unchecked, but politics and economics are allowed to override the right to asylum, according to Amnesty International.

ruled that the policy of intercepting Haitian asylum-seekers at sea outside US territorial waters did not violate US or international law.

"This amounts to saying that while governments are obliged to protect refugees which have already arrived in their countries, they may intercept them before they arrive," said Amnesty International.

Since the report was published, US policy has shifted to picking up "boat people" and depositing them in nearby countries, including Panama. This week the US was reportedly preparing for an invasion of Haiti to oust its military rulers and re-instate President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, toppled in 1991.

As long ago as 1977 the UN High Commission on Refugees concluded that "asylum should not be refused solely on the grounds that it could be sought in another state". It drew up "detailed and authoritative guidelines".

As for countries in the former Yugoslavia, the report said that in 1993 an estimated 450,000 refugees from Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia remained in Serbia and Montenegro, although non-Serbs, "especially Muslims", continued to leave some areas.

"Hundreds of thousands of people fled from appalling human rights abuses, leading to a continuing refugee crisis. Furthermore, over the past two years, one European country after another has imposed visa requirements on nationals from Bosnia-Herzegovina. This meant that many refugees had to stay in countries where they were at risk."

Gypsies still persecuted

JEAN LE MAY
Weekend Argus Reporter

GYPSIES, targeted for genocide by the Nazis, are still being persecuted in some European countries, according to Amnesty International.

It is known that four million from former eastern bloc countries have become the victims of pogroms by extreme nationalists.

In Bulgaria, said an Amnesty report, the victims' ethnic origin was a factor in most cases of torture and ill-treatment by the police, with "members of the Roma community" (gypsies) particularly abused.

In one incident about 60 policemen attacked a settlement, claiming to be searching for criminals.

"They broke into homes and repeat-

edly beat men, women and children. No official inquiry took place."

A gypsy community in Hungary was reportedly attacked by law-enforcement officers using truncheons, teargas and dogs. One officer shouted "Stinking gypsies. We'll make soap of you and finish off what Hitler started."

In another incident 1,000 gypsies demonstrated against attacks by skin-heads in Eger, a town in east Hungary where neo-Nazis attacked a shop owned by gypsies.

Rumanian police officers "failed to protect gypsies who were forced to abandon their homes during racial violence in Transylvania," said the Amnesty report. Three people were killed by a mob which looted and destroyed gypsy properties. Nobody was charged with the killings and no inquiry was held.

A 'planet of refugees'

(236) ARG 9/7/94

Hawkers raise objections to influx of illegal aliens

BONILE NGQIYAZA

ABOUT 300 hawkers marched to John Vorster Square police headquarters in Johannesburg yesterday to present a memorandum urging that laws relating to illegal aliens be tightened

BIDAY
African Council of Hawkers and Informal Businesses president Lawrence Mavundla said 40% of hawkers in Johannesburg were aliens who, because they did not have any immediate family responsibilities, "are prepared to accept virtually anything from buyers"

He said these hawkers held forged documents received from corrupt officials

717194
He said his organisation had documented evidence that at least 300 Chinese immigrants were promised identity documents and trading licences in the period before the elections

The marchers threatened to police the streets and remove aliens themselves if government continued turning a blind eye

(236)
Mavundla said his organisation would start a nationwide campaign to have illegal aliens removed, although negotiations at a national level would continue

He said the march had taken place because "there are more problems in the streets than we can handle" Profits had decreased because of the influx

Chief immigration officer G Vosloo accepted the memorandum.

Minibuses, caravans in 'great trek'

MASVINGO — In an exodus reminiscent of the Great Trek, South African whites are crossing into Zimbabwe in convoys of as many as 20 minibuses and pick-ups pulling caravans, the Ziana news agency reported yesterday. A police spokesman manning a road-block on the Masvingo-Mutare highway said

some of the visitors appeared to be conservative whites who "could not stand the government of President Nelson Mandela and are looking for land to buy anywhere near a river".

A leader of one of the convoys, Mr Andries Snyman of the Free State, said his entourage was heading for Mozam-

bique via Chimanimani in Zimbabwe's eastern Manicaland province "to scout for better land for our people".

Most of the convoy vehicles had Free State registration plates.

Masvingo Municipal Caravan Park worker Mr Cornelius Matamba said he had heard some of the trekkers saying

they were heading for either Malawi or Zambia to buy farms and settle there.

"I have been working at this park for the past 21 years but I have never seen so many caravans since the height of the war of liberation in 1975.

"Last Friday and Saturday were the busiest. We had more than 100 caravans passing

through here."

Customs officials at the Beit Bridge border post could not immediately give the number of South Africans who had entered Zimbabwe in the past week.

Mr Mandela has asked white South Africans to remain to help in the reconstruction of the country — Sapa

(236)

7/17/94

Immigration: The hurdles facing newcomers get higher

236

WM24-30/6/94

South Africans come first

Only wealthy immigrants and those with specialist skills are really welcome in the new South Africa, reports

Cathrin Hennicke

CLAUDIA and Wolfgang came to South Africa from East Germany two and a half years ago with three small children, a crammed furniture container, the famous plastic East German "Trabant" car and great hopes. Disappointed with German reunification, the two 36 year olds came in search of a life with fewer laws and less competition.

Their trials and tribulations with dubious employers and a rigid immigration department show that South Africa's days as a paradise for skilled white immigrants are over.

"We hoped to find something similar to the old German Democratic Republic in South Africa," say the two, who prefer not to give their full names because they fear running foul of the law. "We always supported the ANC and thought it would rebuild a kind of socialism. We intended to build up a new life."

With degrees in agriculture, they twice got jobs with farmers who took them for a ride. They lost their R10 000 savings and have been unable to find a home.

Wolfgang's work permit runs out next month. "We hoped to get permanent residence. If we don't, we have to go back to Germany. But we definitely don't want to. South Africa is our new home."

Sixties and seventies-style white immigration is over, because the authorities are no longer welcoming European immigrants in large numbers. In 1965, no fewer than 38 337 people were welcomed with open arms. Their "qualification" was that they were white. All the Aliens Control Act required of them was that they should "assimilate into the white population of South Africa." Bricklayers, electricians, carpenters — none met with serious difficulties.



Just three years ago a private Johannesburg clinic offered a reward of R400 for every newly recruited white nursing sister. Workers were lured with free travel and housing subsidies.

Last year, by contrast, a "small amount" was spent settling 9 824 immigrants, according to Pat Pannell, acting chief director migration in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Riaan Badenhorst, director of the Maatskappy vir Europese Immigrante (MEI), a private immigrant's aid organisation, says his organisation is struggling to place European immigrants. Only 14 jobs are currently vacant, for "very highly qualified people, mostly in technical and medical fields."

Badenhorst is recruiting mainly in central Europe, but he emphasises that only specialists have a chance. "We are looking for skills which cannot be found in South Africa."

The new immigration policy has hit

MEI's coffers. "The company has not received any state subsidies for two or three years. There is no longer an amount in the budget available to it in the form of a grant," says Pannell. As a result, MEI has had to close down six of its eight offices in South Africa.

"South Africa and South Africans first" is Pannell's interpretation of the government's reconstruction and development programme. "If you want to develop, surely you have to look at the situation of your own citizens," he says.

Finding a new home in South Africa will be easiest for the wealthy in future. According to a 1991 government policy, "the department encourages especially independent persons and industrialists and other entrepreneurs who wish to relocate their existing concerns or establish new concerns in South Africa."

In 1993 it became more difficult for foreigners without local job offers to settle here. They were required to bring a minimum of R700 000 into the country — the previous requirement was R250 000. They also had to invest R350 000 in the economy over a three-year period.

With the setting of ever-higher hurdles, immigration declined in 1993 by nearly 30 percent compared with 1991, and about 75 percent compared with 1965.

"It's getting difficult for immigrants to settle down in the country," a spokesman for the ANC's Department of International Affairs says. "We don't want to prevent people from coming here, but we want better control." With the RDP in mind, the spokesman repeatedly stressed the importance of attracting businessmen to the country.

So what about Claudia and Wolfgang from East Germany? "We know lots of Europeans living like us, very simply, without much money but very, very happy in this beautiful country. Life is different compared to Germany. Here, family, friendship and the environment seem to count much more than big money. We never want to go back."

Next month they'll know whether they can stay.

SA urged to help refugees

PRETORIA — SA was expected to play its part in solving the world's refugee problem, UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) representative in SA Kallu Kalumiya said yesterday ^{Biday} 2/6/94

Kalumiya said SA had about 250 000 refugees from Mozambique and many others from countries such as Zaire, Angola and Zimbabwe. (236)

SA would be a significant contributor to resolving the refugee problem by providing basic needs such as health care and education until refugees were able to return safely to their countries

Kalumiya said it was important that the refugee problem was not seen as a uniquely African problem — it was global

"The world has witnessed a dramatic rise in the tide of refugees, particularly over the last two decades. In 1970 UNHCR cared for 2,8-million refugees. By 1982 that figure had risen to 11-million people and today it stands at almost 20-million"

For Africa, the refugee problem was not

only endemic but had assumed tragic proportions. With 10% of the world's population, Africa had nearly 30% of the world's refugee population

Africa was the least developed of the world's major regions and the least capable of looking after its millions of refugees and displaced people, he said

Refugees were mostly the products of conflicts stemming from political, economic and environmental roots as well as from ethnic tensions.

The challenge facing modern African states was alleviating ethnic tensions through mediation and preventing them from turning into violent conflict.

"The emergence of a new and democratic SA which is at peace with itself and constructively engaged with its neighbours (in fields such as commerce, industry and tourism) is likely to reduce tensions in the region and serve as model of national reconciliation," he said — Sapa

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Illegal immigrants to be 'humanely resettled'

THOUSANDS of illegal immigrants in South Africa will be "sensitively" resettled, according to Deputy Home Affairs Minister Penuell Maduna.

He said his department was working on a policy to ensure humane treatment of the hundreds of thousands of mainly Mozambican illegal aliens who had settled

in South Africa since the 1970s.

"We will take proper action in deporting people. But we also have to be sensitive and approach it in a manner as humanely as possible," he told a news conference.

"We are alive to the problems of refugees, having been refugees ourselves."

Local representative of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees Kallu Kalumiya said 2 000 Mozambican refugees had returned home since January and a further 100 000 were due to be repatriated this year.

But, he said, there were about 500 000 Mozambicans who were not officially registered as refugees — Reuter

S Africans 'flee' to Zim

HARARE — Thousands of South Africans have flooded Zimbabwe resorts to flee political violence at home, press and tour agencies said yesterday

Although official figures were not available, tourism sources believe up to 10 000 families are on holiday here

"Quite a number of South Africans at our resorts say they are

here for a break from the rough politics now dominating the country," a tourism official, who refused to be named, said

One of the tourists, Ms Marie Potgieter, said she regretted she would not be voting in the polls but added, "Life is more important than the franchise"

● In Britain, the foreign and commonwealth office has warned nationals visiting South Africa about the high level of

criminal violence and advised them to be vigilant

The foreign office said that in the event of a major crisis members of the British community would be advised by British consulates on what steps they should take

CT 8/4/94
The situation in South Africa was described as volatile but there was no need for a mass evacuation of citizens — Own Correspondent, Sapa-Reuter

Fears of Portuguese exodus as 200 leave

ABOUT 200 Portuguese immigrants arrived in Lisbon from South Africa yesterday, some vowing never to return, fuelling fears of a panic-stricken exodus before the election.

However, most of those

arriving said they were merely taking an extended break and would watch the results of the April 26-28 election from a safe distance (236)

Lisbon is bracing itself for a stampede of Portu-

guese immigrants if South Africa plunges into chaos after the election.

The city has already begun contingency plans to airlift and temporarily accommodate fleeing nationals. — Sapa-Reuter

Emigration up in run-up to polls ⁽²³⁶⁾

CT 12/4/94

JOHANNESBURG — More people are still emigrating from South Africa than entering it in the run-up to the elections

According to the Central Statistical Services (CSS) in Pretoria, 1 200 people emigrated in January this year compared to 433 over the same period last year, while the number of immigrants dropped from 784 to 484

This is in contrast to 1990 and 1991 when statistics released indicated that more people settled in South Africa than left the country

According to figures quoted by the National Manpower Commission, 13 681 people immigrated and 4 680 people emigrated between June 1990 and June 1991, a net gain of 9 001

people Of that gain, 6 609 people were economically active

In 1991 some 1 834 professionals, including doctors, engineers, accountants and teachers, immigrated to South Africa, but the CSS has said this figure dropped by about 30% last year

Human Sciences Research Council social dynamics general manager Dr Lawrence Schlemmer warned earlier this year that up to 250 000 white South Africans were considering leaving the country for good

● Whites are staying put rather than fleeing for safer pastures, despite a barrage of scare rumours before the country's first all-race poll at the end of the month, say travel agents and airlines here

'No huge rush to leave SA'

CT 20/4/94
Staff Reporter

AIRLINES yesterday disputed claims that there were floods of people leaving the country before the election.

But one airline reported that people were sending their children to Portugal to get them out of the country during the election period.

Reservations officer at Air Portugal, Mrs Bella Gillespie, said there were more children travelling as unaccompanied minors to Portugal than was usual.

The passenger loads on Air France airlines were "pretty normal for this time of the year", according to regional manager Mr David Pegg.

Quantas Airline regional manager Mr Peter Roennfeldt said there were still seats available out of the country.

It appears that many Johannesburg residents have taken refuge in Plettenburg Bay, a publicity association spokeswoman said

● Meanwhile, the Cape Education Department is meeting today to provide guidelines for its schools as to when to close.

1 000 left SA in February

STimes

Durban — Nearly 1 000 people packed their bags and left South Africa in February, more than double the number of emigrants for the same period last year 116194

The Central Statistical Services said in a statement that 975 people emigrated in February, compared to 445 people who emigrated in February last year

Conversely, the num-

ber of immigrants to South Africa in February dropped dramatically. A total of 422 people immigrated here in February this year, compared to 1 260 immigrants in the same month last year — a drop of almost two thirds. (236)

The majority of emigrants went to Britain (304 people), Australia (153) and New Zealand (138). — Sapa.

City set for refugee surge

ARLT 26/3/94

236

WILLEM STEENKAMP

Weekend Argus Reporter

HUNDREDS, possibly thousands, of political refugees from countries including Somalia, Zaire, Mozambique and Angola are streaming to South Africa following an agreement between the United Nations and the government

And, many of these refugees are making their way to Cape Town because the city is relatively safe compared to other centres and also because word has spread that free accommodation is readily available hereto refugees

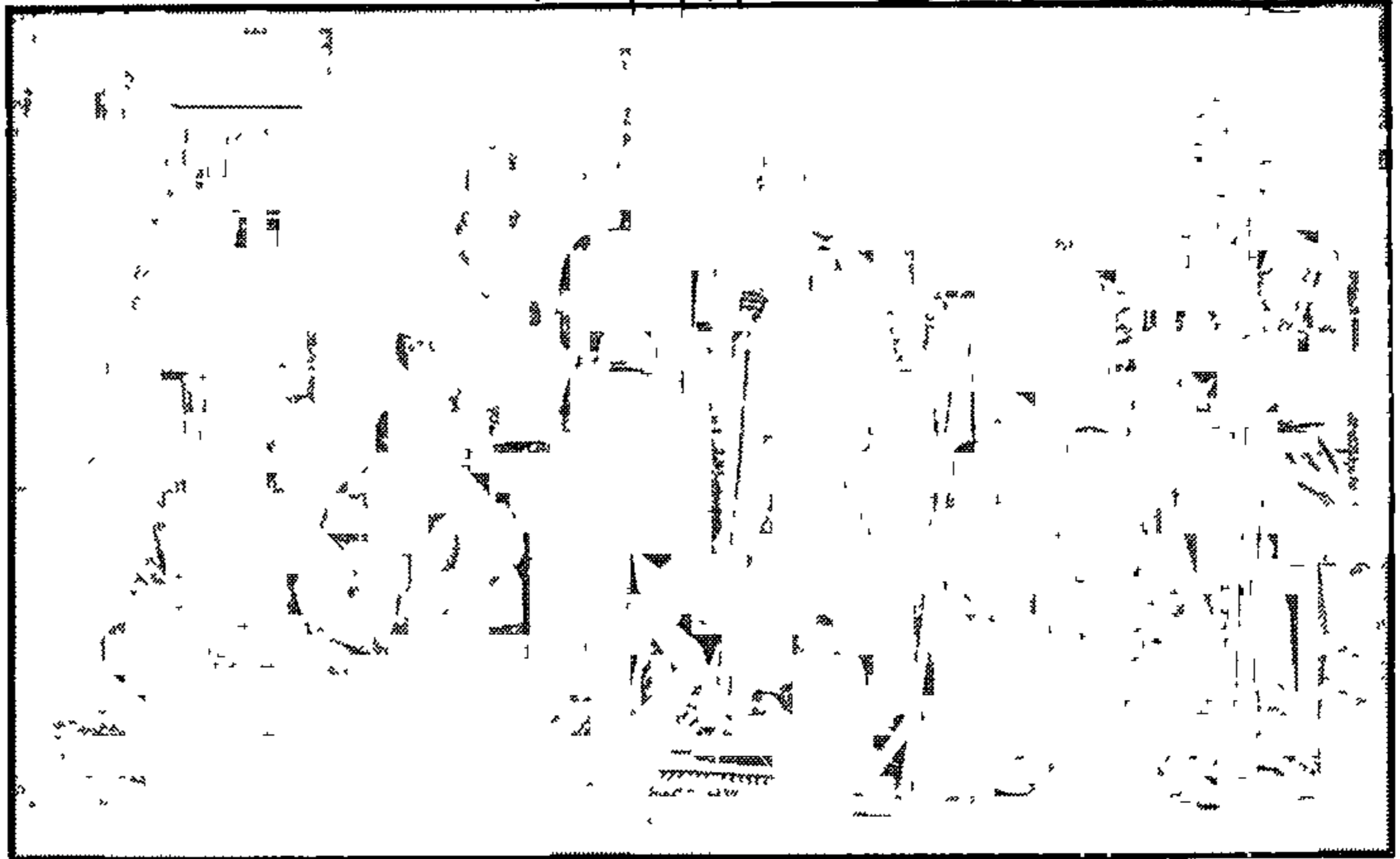
Senior immigration official Jaco Duckitt, known as "Mr Refugee" because of the work he does among refugees who arrive in Cape Town, said the numbers of refugees arriving had increased alarmingly

"More than 10 refugees arrive in Cape Town a day. We already have more than 100 male Angolans — many with children and wives — in Cape Town. Where they previously arrived in dribs and drabs, they are now arriving in groups.

"We have about 35 refugees from Somalia and the number is increasing. Four from the Sudan, 15 from Zaire and we even have one from Liberia."

Mr Duckitt said an agreement was reached between the government and UN officials in September last year under which the government agreed to allow political refugees into South Africa.

Conditions were also set out under which people would qualify for refugee status



Picture OBED ZILWA, Weekend Argus

NEW HOME: A group of political refugees who fled to Cape Town because of civil war in their respective countries have found a new home at The Ark, a haven run by Christians at Westlake

Home Affairs officials get training from the UN on how to handle and process refugees

Mr Duckitt said that under this system people first would be questioned as to their reasons for coming to South Africa. If they qualified as political refugees they would be given temporary permits to live and work here.

"We try to encourage political refugees to find work to support themselves and their families as there are no funds available from the government to support these people.

"These political refugees can later apply for political asylum. But, should the situation in their respective countries

improve, we would ask them to be voluntarily repatriated to their countries of origin. In such cases, we would supply them with some cash and a free ticket."

Mr Duckitt said that if political refugees refused to return voluntarily to their country of origin, steps would be taken against them under the Aliens Act.

Many of the refugees that arrive in Cape Town find a haven at The Ark in Westlake, run by Pastor Greg Grobler. They stay free of charge. The Ark does not get any money from the government and is dependent solely on donations to do its work.

At The Ark many refugees learn basic skills such as carpentry, welding, panel-beating to enable them to support themselves.

As the word spread that under the UN agreement with the government political refugees would not be summarily returned to their countries of origin, the number of refugees has increased.

Mr Duckitt said he had been monitoring and processing political refugees under the new system for three weeks now. Since then, there had been a vast increase. Most of them fled their countries of origin because of political strife and war.

NEWS FEATURE Forming own political party

Portuguese coming in from the cold

Sowetan 25/3/94
236

THE Portuguese community, one of South Africa's largest white immigrant groups, is coming in from the political wilderness to demand a voice in a new post-apartheid system

After years of sitting on the margins with no political voice of their own, Portuguese community leaders are trying to win a foothold in the first all-race elections on April 26-28

The newly formed Luso South African Party (Lusap) aims to capture at least two parliamentary seats to defend the rights of an estimated 400 000 to 700 000 people of Portuguese descent

"The Portuguese community is one of the largest minority communities here but has never been directly represented in parliament," says Antonio de Gouveia, Lusap's deputy president.

"We can offer the Portuguese community something no one else can — we speak the same language, understand their needs. We can help integrate the community"

He says many among his potential electorate are shopkeepers and small businessmen from around the Johannesburg area. Many are descendants of immigrants from the poor Atlantic island of Madeira who came to South Africa at the start of the century seeking a better life

Others fled the turmoil in nearby Mozambique and Angola after independence from Portugal in the mid-1970s. Many of the latter group fear similar upheaval after South Africa's first all-race elections — Portuguese diplomats report high numbers of people renewing their passports and taking prolonged holidays

Lusap hopes to reassure them that someone will look after them if they stay. "We hope Lusap will reduce the number of Portuguese leaving the country and give them a reason to stay," Gouveia says. The close-knit communities defiantly cling to old ways. In suburbs south of Johannesburg, grocery shops bearing Portuguese names offer typical fare of olives and spicy chorico sausage. Many of the older generation barely speak English and football clubs bear the name of teams back home

It is this culture that Lusap wants to defend, Gouveia says. He notes that when multiparty negotiators wrote the interim constitution there was no politician interested in adding Portuguese to the list of 11 official languages

Protecting Portuguese language

Other key issues are exchange controls for the many Portuguese sending money back to Europe and protecting Portuguese-language programmes in schools

It remains to be seen whether this will be enough of a selling card to woo votes away from the ruling National Party, which the Portuguese community has traditionally supported in elections

President FW de Klerk, campaigning in Natal and Cape regions where the Portuguese community is sizeable, insisted his NP would not lose its Lusophone backing

Moises Venancio, a political analyst with a Lisbon think-tank, sees the formation of Lusap as an unusual development for a largely apolitical community that tends to keep a low profile — or runs when the going gets rough

"The Portuguese are showing a commitment to the new South Africa by forming their own party. The fact that they are starting a new party is an example to the rest of the Portuguese community to allay fears and could help persuade them to stay"

The Portuguese government is non-committal about Lusap, saying it cannot not involve itself in South African politics

"We are completely neutral but our general policy is that we encourage all Portuguese citizens or people of Portuguese origin here to fully participate in the new South Africa," Foreign Minister Jose Durao Barroso said on a recent visit

But he said it would be a mistake for the Portuguese community to form a "political ghetto" — Sapa-Reuter

WM 18-24/3/94 236

Angolan refugees flood the Ark

Michel Muller

RELIEF organisations in Cape Town are frantically trying to accommodate an estimated 400 refugees who have fled from Angola, Burundi and Somalia

"Nobody in the Western Cape has an agenda to pick up refugees," said Father Declan Collins, spokesman for the Don Bosco Hostel for street youths "There is no refugee organisation, so we keep passing them on to different places. There is no specific organisation to take up their cause."

The Ark, formerly a derelict TB hospital which houses the destitute and indigent, is temporarily accommodating 60 Angolans, mainly young men

"There is nowhere for them to go," said Black Sash advice office co-ordinator Bastienne Klein "In the past three weeks there have been two, three, sometimes five a day arriving. We're dealing with people with nothing

"The situation is going to become worse and there are no facilities. The problem is, whose responsibil-

ity are they?" she said

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), by virtue of two agreements signed last year, is custodian of refugees to South Africa, along with the Department of Home Affairs, which handles the paperwork

UNHCR official Phillip Karani spent four days in Cape Town last week holding talks with relief organisations and Home Affairs. But UNHCR chief of missions Kallu Kalumiya said "I do not foresee a refugee camp being set up by the UNHCR in the western Cape. We seek to keep refugees in their country of asylum rather than moving them on."

Declan said though the UNHCR had attended refugee committee meetings, it could not "come up with cash. It's only advice at the moment. The UN has a certain format, but they are conscious of the problem. They told us to get our act together and get a proposal to them."

Home Affairs media officer Elja Mathebula confirmed the refugees did not receive support "other than

permission to reside temporarily in South Africa"

Declan said the Angolans were avoiding the UN refugee camp in Osiri, Namibia, where conditions were said to be "bad", and coming to Cape Town. He said the first group of Angolans was referred last October to the Trauma Centre in Cowley House, Woodstock, a former stopover for exiles

The Angolans at the Ark, fleeing what has been described as the biggest and bloodiest war in the world, said a lot of women get caught by the MPLA or Unita. They related rumours from Osiri that it was "going very badly with people there"

"Something nasty is going on up there in Angola and Namibia. We get horrifying stories of women being beaten and raped," said Declan

Kalumiya responded "The refugee camps are not five-star hotels

"At least Namibia has put resources aside to handle refugees. Conditions may not be ideal, but we do have monitors there."

Uncertainty provokes fourth brain drain

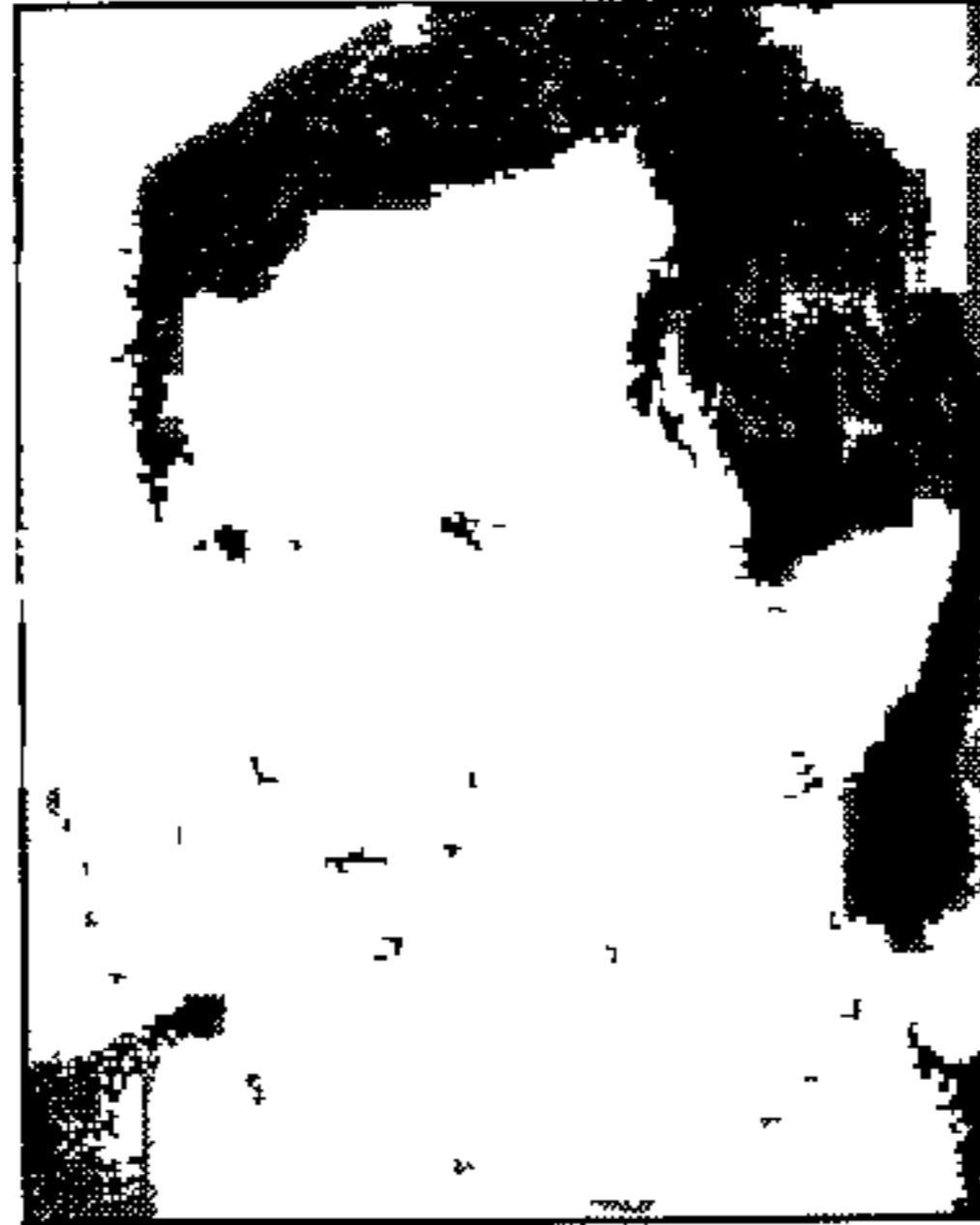
Hazel Friedman

WITH a new dispensation on our doorstep, many academics are beginning to seek greener pastures abroad. It's a sticky subject, probably one which many institutions would prefer to avoid, particularly those renowned for their long-standing struggle against apartheid. And there's sad irony to the issue, given that South Africa is on the brink of achieving a long-awaited goal.

But right now, times are tough for academics. Faced with job overload, they're expected to help overcome the legacy of apartheid, assist the victims of Bantu Education and maintain global levels of academic excellence all at once. Universities are tightening their purse strings and posts are being frozen, which inevitably increases the workload. Their salaries cannot compete with their overseas counterparts. Then there are the recent cutbacks in health services, the effects of which are being strongly felt in medical schools, where it is now feared that essential technology will soon be out of reach.

Understandably, academics — like all South Africans — are uncertain about the future, and in particular about the future of the university institution itself.

And the response of some has been to move on to more secure pastures. The University of Cape Town Medical School at Groote Schuur has already lost both heads of thoracic and orthopaedic surgery. According to a senior lecturer at UCT, who requested anonymity, their departure is directly related to the financial cutbacks. At other tra-



Wits' Eddie Webster

ditionally liberal institutions such as the University of the Witwatersrand and University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg, it is common knowledge among staff that several academics are applying for posts overseas.

Professor Arlem Forder, acting Dean of UCT's Medical School, acknowledges a sense of anxiety on the part of university staff. "The ANC document on health targets primary health care as a top priority, which is absolutely correct. But at the same time, core academic institutions should also be allowed to remain intact. At this stage, we're not quite sure what to expect. No one is."

"Traditionally, academics operate in a global labour market and their work is by nature international," says Professor Eddie Webster, head of the Sociology Department at Wits. "But uncertainty among the staff, even despondency, seems on the increase, and there certainly is the danger of another brain drain tak-

ing place" WM 11-17/3/94

Webster identifies three brain drain periods in recent South African history after the Sharpeville massacre, in 1976 and from 1985-1987, during the state of emergency.

"We are about to enter a fourth phase," he says, "but this one, unlike the previous three, is not driven by moral abhorrence of apartheid. It constitutes, rather, a pragmatic, reactive approach to the situation."

Statistics, however, paint another picture. From the period 1989-1993, the turnover of white male academics from Wits rose substantially from 1990-1991 but is now at its lowest level in five years. Female staff statistics reveal a similar pattern.

Dr Derek Swemmer, deputy registrar of Wits, notes "an increase in the influx of exiled academics as well as expatriates from African countries".

But this influx also appears to be causing uncertainty and tensions within university circles. Says the Union of Democratic University Staff Associations' Dr John Lewis: "Third World academics are coming to South Africa, for economic reasons, for example from countries like Uganda where there are more academics than can be employed."

These academics have been met with a mixed reception. On the one hand, explains Lewis, they have been positively received in rural areas, where they bring with them the fruits of a UK-based education.

So whether they're going or coming, academic staff are feeling the strain of the not-quite-old-not-yet-new South Africa.

Jitters over future of Portuguese in new SA

LISBON — Portuguese Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva says he is confident that the economy will recover this year, but he is anxious about the future of South Africa, where half a million Portuguese immigrants live.

"We are expecting an economic recovery in 1994," the 54-year-old economics professor told Reuters in an interview.

"Export orders for Portuguese firms are improving very rapidly and we have some good expectations in tourism," Mr Cavaco Silva said, reaffirming his prediction of one to two percent economic growth this year.

Recent data indicates the Portuguese economy may have contracted 1.3 percent last year, much more than the centre-right government previously thought.

But he expressed concern that an upset in South Africa's transition to non-racial democracy could trigger an exodus of the half million Portuguese immigrants who live there.

"I do hope that it is possible for the whole Portuguese com-

munity to continue there and give a contribution to the development of the country, but we are not sure about the future in South Africa," he said.

Nearly a million Portuguese settlers left Angola and Mozambique when those countries gained independence in 1975 and plunged into civil war. Mr Cavaco Silva said he hoped the process would not be repeated in South Africa.

"We would have some difficulties in receiving such a large number of Portuguese as those who are now in South Africa, but of course the Portuguese frontiers will always be open for them," he said.

Mr Cavaco Silva, who has been prime minister since 1985, said UN-mediated peace talks between the Angolan government and the rebel movement Unita were making slow progress.

"Some progress has been achieved, but not enough," he said.

"It is necessary to achieve a political reconciliation and now this is the difficult part of the negotiation."

He appealed to the interna-

tional community to put more pressure on the two sides to end the 18-year-old civil war.

"The number of people dying in Angola is much higher than the number of people dying in Bosnia," he noted.

Mr Cavaco Silva, who visits Britain this week and China, Hong Kong and Macau in April, said he would not mediate in the row between London and Beijing over Britain's decision to introduce more democracy in Hong Kong before its handover in 1997.

"The UK does not need the mediation of Portugal," he said. "I am sure the present difficulties in Hong Kong will be overcome."

Mr Cavaco Silva said he was looking forward to talks with Hong Kong Governor Chris Patten and hoped for good cooperation between Hong Kong and Portugal's nearby enclave Macau, which reverts to Chinese rule in 1999.

"In Macau the transition is developing in a very normal way. We have some difficulties, but we are negotiating with the Chinese without too many problems," he said.

The prime minister said the main points of contention were the status of civil servants in Macau after the hand-over and the implementation of certain Portuguese laws during a 50-year period when China will rule Macau under a special statute.

Mr Cavaco Silva accused Indonesia of failing to honour a pledge to improve human rights in East Timor as part of confidence building measures between the two countries.

"Our efforts are concentrated on human rights in the territory because in fact Indonesia is not respecting what she accepted last year in Geneva," he said.

Indonesia invaded and annexed the former Portuguese colony in 1975, but its rule is not recognised by the United Nations and Portugal continues to demand that its 750,000 people should be allowed to choose independence if they wish.

The Portuguese and Indonesian foreign ministers are due to meet again in May under UN auspices to discuss the dispute — Sapa-Reuter

APR 10/11/94

Cypriots leaving SA in thousands

The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON — Cypriots are returning to their native island in their thousands, in spite of their belief that they would find a better life in South Africa.

According to a report in the Observer newspaper yesterday, 5 000 Cypriots have returned in the past three years — and another 5 000 are expected in the first four months of this year.

Their reasons, said the newspaper, were a combination of growing prosperity in Cyprus — now a booming holiday island “knocking on the European Community's door” — and a fear of civil war in South Africa when the black majority took power.

The newspaper describes the views of the older generation of South African Cypriots as “sometimes racist”.

One returnee, Costas Neophytu, explained “I'm not saying that the blacks can't rule, but it will be 300 years before they are ready.”

He and other Cypriots gave as reasons falling property values and standards of living in South Africa, and the report said their return was breathing new life into many villages that were withering from a creeping exodus.

However, second- and third-generation Cypriots who were born in South Africa are “better educated, more liberal and less willing” to live in Cyprus.

Some say they will go if racial warfare erupts.

But Dimitris Hadjinestoras, of the SA Cypriots Association, predicted a second wave of emigration from the island if South Africa became a peaceful, multiracial democracy.

Thousands look like leaving SA

LSD ('look see and decide') trips increase

KEITH ROSS

Weekend Argus Correspondent

THOUSANDS of South Africans — many of them young professionals — have travelled overseas in recent months on "look-and-see" trips before deciding whether to emigrate

Many are clearly considering new homes overseas because of the uncertainty facing this country, say travel agents here

"They are going on what I call LSD trips — look, see and decide trips," said Rennie's Travel managing director Lihan Boyle "It is very sad, but I believe a lot of them will not return. Others have obviously already made up their minds to emigrate

"I spoke to a representative of an overseas airline recently and he was astounded by the number of one-way tickets to New Zealand he had sold this year

"New Zealand is one of the most popular countries at the moment. They seem to be employing certain categories of professionals

"Other young people are going to Canada, Australia or the United Kingdom. And a lot of Portuguese nationals are going back to Europe"

Mrs Boyle believed thousands of South Africans had emigrated or gone on "LSD" trips overseas in recent months "And probably quite a few more will still go. Some will, of course, be back. They will find that the grass is not really greener over there"

Her views were cautiously supported by the managing director of Nedtravel, Gordon Young "There were more departures from South Africa last year than ever before. It is estimated that last year's departures were up by 20-25 percent on 1992

"And 1992 was well up on the previous year. In the last two years there has been tremendous growth in travel out of South Africa," he said

Mr Young was reluctant to link much of this travel to emigration "But my gut feeling says a substantial number of people have gone

"After talking to various consulates it does seem that there has been quite a rise in numbers leaving the country ahead of the elections"

Another managing director, John Bento of Wilson Collins, said his company dealt largely with business travel and had not noticed a marked increase in overseas bookings "We have had some requests from people wanting to be out the country at the time of the elections, from about April 22 to May 10. Not many, just a handful"

One managing director, Alan Lutz, of Concord Travel, believed reports of people leaving were grossly exaggerated

"We do mainly corporate business," he said "For us it has been business as usual. I don't believe people are emigrating. But we don't really deal with the man on the street"



□ NEW CITIZEN: Lovely Natalina Ferreira, 21, a holidaymaker from Madeira, has fallen in love with Cape Town and has decided to stay. She's one of the entrants hoping to win a Fiat Uno by taking the Miss South Western Cape beauty pageant crown. Natalina enjoys horseriding, going to the beach and working out at the gym doing aerobics. Picture: ANDREW INGRAM Weekend Argus

REFUSED TO R2 400

Health professionals scurry abroad

WM 21-27/1/94

236

Vuyo Mvoko

POLITICAL instability and low pay are driving highly skilled South African health professionals into exile.

Physiotherapists, occupational therapists and professional nurses with a degree are the special target of overseas employers, says recruiting agent Ron Seymour, who processes 100 foreign job applications a year.

The main destinations are Canada and America, which need 20 000 of these health workers.

"A brain drain has already happened," says Lo-an Roux, editor of the South African Society of Physiotherapy's journal, *Physio Forum*. Roux believes that "a lot of people do not want to be involved in the upsets of the revolution".

Some professionals later return to South Africa, but there are fears that, influenced by South Africa's political upheavals, more may settle abroad.

Advertising consultant Rory Macnamara says overseas employers are prepared to spend huge sums on advertising because of the overwhelming and immediate response. Advertising has become more aggressive, and includes full-page ads in professional magazines.

In contrast to what one occupational therapist called "pretty shocking" local salaries — R2 286 a month for physiotherapists with four-year university degrees — packages in the US include a salary of at least \$36 000 (R122 000) a year, a fully insured company car or down pay-

ment on a new car, free air tickets and relocation expenses, free accommodation of up to a year, and health and professional liability insurance.

Additional benefits may include help in acquiring drivers' licences, permanent housing and bursaries for further education.

Recruitment agencies are doing a roaring trade. On average, they charge 12 percent of each recruit's annual salary for their services. Fly-by-night recruitment agencies are also said to be mushrooming.

For physios and occupational therapists, the application process takes between three and four months. Recruits write an "acceptance test" in their adoptive country, which most South Africans are said to pass with flying colours.

Local physio Joanne Enslin did her postgraduate studies in America and spent two years practising in a general hospital. She goes back to the US to work each year, earning \$40 (R136) an hour.

Enslin said America offered unique opportunities for skills upgrading on new therapeutic techniques and advanced technology.

Commenting on the exodus, Professor Muriel Goodman, head of physiotherapy at both Wits University and Johannesburg Hospital, said. "There is worldwide shortage of physiotherapists. It makes no sense that cleaners at South African Breweries want a minimum wage of R1 800 a month, when our graduates get R2 286 after four years of BSc training."

ARG. 11/2/94

Perth just like home, say settlers

The Argus Foreign Service

MELBOURNE. — Perth is a "place just like home" for thousands of South Africans, the Melbourne Age says today.

The city has attracted 20 percent of the 42 000 South Africans who have migrated in the past 15 years and their presence is much more apparent there than in Sydney or Melbourne. (236)

"South Africans choose Perth because it's so much like South Africa," said Colin Walker, vice-president of the Indaba Club. The club, named after the Zulu word for a business conference of native tribes, helps new arrivals to settle in.

The newspaper says almost all the immigrants are white and English-speaking, more than one third are professionals and many are Jewish. For instance, more than half the students at one Jewish school are from South Africa.

At least 350 families have settled in the suburb of Noranda, which has become known as "Little Johannesburg". Noranda is a clean, broad-street, up-market area only 14 years old, 8km from central Perth and minutes from the sea.

Mayor John D'Orazio described the South Africans as "magnificent people, community-minded and very welcome".

Slight rise in immigration

THERE has been a slight increase in the number of immigrants arriving in South Africa from 8 600 in 1992 to 8 900 from January to October last year (23)

A spokesman for the Central Statistical Service in Pretoria said yesterday they had not yet received figures for the last two months of 1993

He was unable to supply figures for emigration, as the Department of Home Affairs no longer recorded the number of people leaving the country permanently

CLAMP DOWN ON boats

By DALE GRANGER
THE government is clamping down on a growing method of capital flight — dubbed the "duck run" — as more and more South Africans are selling their assets and sailing overseas in luxury yachts.

Yachting and Reserve Bank officials said this week that many yacht owners saw the economic climate and political uncertainty as the ideal opportunity to sell their assets and go cruising for a few years.

Many did not want to emigrate as they hoped to return to the country, the officials said.

Customs and Excise Commissioner Mr Daan Colesky said from Pretoria yesterday that sailing a yacht abroad was one of the easiest means of slipping capital out of South Africa.

Some yacht owners were selling their boats overseas without repatriating the money, as required by law, he said.

New law aims to stop flight of money in SA yacht sales

"We accept it can happen and does happen, but it is extremely difficult to police. People leave the country temporarily on yachts but we don't keep a record of what they have taken out and whether or not it comes back," Mr Colesky said.

"No country has ever been able to stop this type of fraud." However, the government has cracked down. Legislation passed on January 1 means that yachtsmen sailing "on holiday" to any destination except Mozambique and Angola require special Reserve Bank clearance to obtain foreign currency to leave the country, the Cape Times learnt this week.

Now, the Reserve Bank has to be satisfied the yacht will return to the country within six months of departure.

Previously, yacht owners could sail on cruises to any destination in the world for less than six months and only had to fill in a form at a bank to obtain foreign currency. Similarly, travellers taking cars, caravans, trailers and horse boxes out of the country can only travel as far as Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Zaire and Zambia without having to obtain clearance from the Reserve Bank.

Mr John Postmus, general manager of exchange control at the Reserve Bank, said yesterday that people had "abused" the old

system, which made it easy for them to move assets out of the country.

This applied to yachts and also cars being taken abroad. "We felt. Let's be practical. We continued to allow the banks to deal with normal tourist trade but, for example, if you want to take your yacht to Europe on a ship to sail on lakes, we ask questions. Wouldn't it be cheaper to take your travel allowance and hire a yacht over there?" he said.

He said getting clearance depended on what travellers "have to offer". "We are suspicious if a person or family sells all their assets if a person retains a house in South Africa and is happy to

CJT12/2/94 (236)
pledge the title deeds with the banks as surety that they will return to South Africa then we'll be satisfied with their bona fides," he said.

In yachting circles the legislation has provoked a storm of criticism, with some yachtsmen saying it was forcing people to become "crooked" by stating their destination as Angola or Mozambique but sailing elsewhere.

Cruising Association of SA secretary Mr Eric Wells slammed the new legislation this week, saying it "discriminates against the not-so-rich".

He said "99% of our members are genuine people dreaming of an overseas cruise but they have to sell their homes and assets and put the money into their boats to finance the trip".

"This now means that only the really wealthy can afford to do so," he said.

About 200 yachts are expected to sail overseas on cruises this summer — mainly from Durban to Indian Ocean islands and from Cape Town to the Caribbean, Europe and South America.

It is understood that at least 70 of these yachts are locally-registered.

SA 'emigrants' return

JOHANNESBURG — Most South Africans who leave the country do not emigrate but take extended stays abroad, an emigration expert said here on Thursday night

Speaking at a seminar on emigration organised by moving company Elliott International, lawyer Mr Evan Green said more people extended visits abroad than became immigrants (236)

The seminar was attended by more than 500 people CT 19/2/94

Speakers dealt with ways of getting residence permits and the difficulties that could be encountered. Most warned about immigration experts who would not refund money if the application was unsuccessful.

Elliott managing director Mr Tom Ansley said his company was bringing more people into South Africa than they were moving out.

"People are still leaving, but not in such great numbers as there were in 1987," he said — Sapa

When a doctor becomes a social problem

Focus on
Immigrants

(236)

W/maail 2/12-27/12/92

HUNDREDS of doctors from eastern Europe, the Asian subcontinent and African states have poured into South Africa over the past two years, generating a fair amount of controversy.

The steady brain drain of local doctors from state hospitals — either to private hospitals or lucrative posts abroad — left in its wake a critical shortage of doctors in the state sector.

By scrapping the examination requirements for foreign-trained doctors to obtain limited registration in April 1990, the South African Medical and Dental Council (SAMDC) opened the floodgates. Immigrant doctors flowed into the country at an unprecedented level to fill vacant posts in urban, peripheral and "homeland" state hospitals.

Of the 1 897 foreign-trained doctors who came into the country from April 1990 to December last year, 1 700 were immigrants. A small percentage of the remaining 200 were returning exiles, the rest were South Africans who, for various reasons, had studied abroad.

Most immigrant doctors are from eastern Europe, the second-largest group is from Africa and the third from Pakistan, Bangladesh and India. A fair number are from central and western Europe.

Comments SAMDC registrar Nico Prinsloo. "The council was addressing the particular problem (of the doctor shortage). You must consider that 1 900 doctors are now treating thousands of patients a day when before these people were without medical care."

Now health groups like the South African Healthworkers' Congress (Sahwco) and the National Medical and Dental Association (Namda) are concerned about the lack of available posts for returning exiles.

"We believe training posts must be given in the first instance to South Africans — either qualifying here or abroad," says Dr Aslam Dassoo, Sahwco's publicity secretary. "We have no problem accepting foreigners if there are available posts, but at the moment there are 1 800 posts blocked and a large number of South Africans who qualified abroad are sitting without jobs."

After meeting with the African National Congress' health department, the Medical Association of South Africa, the Overseas Medical Graduates' Association (Omega) and the Unity Forum — the new umbrella body for progressive organisations, including Sahwco and Namda — the SAMDC reinstated the examination requirements last month. The council and other health bodies are now working out a new entrance procedure which will streamline the requirements for foreign-trained graduates, with a possible bias towards returning South Africans.

Meanwhile, local doctors are grumbling that many immigrant doctors, who graduate from institutions with vastly differing standards, don't make the grade. Problems often arise from an inability to communicate, says Omega secretary-general Huski Som. An important component of the entrance examinations is an English language paper. "The correct advice may be given, but might not be understood. This has happened in the past and the results have been disastrous."

The SAMDC's Prinsloo says rumours about incompetent foreign doctors have filtered to the council, but no formal complaints have been lodged.

Immigrant doctors feel they are often over-qualified for their posts. Local doctors say the new arrivals lack experience and take posts away from jobless South Africans.

By PHILIPPA GARSON

Som explains that in the absence of water-tight evidence of criminal or gross negligence, a formal complaint is useless. He also points out that a foreign doctor whose service is terminated becomes a "social problem".

The rich mix of doctors from varying backgrounds has its positive side, particularly in the academic arena. An Asian doctor interviewed by *The Weekly Mail* noted the presence of some brilliant surgeons from eastern Europe.

Many immigrant doctors occupy some of the most senior posts in hospitals and — as is the case with many African doctors — are often over-qualified for those posts they take up.

A Polish doctor employed in a Johannesburg government hospital for the past 10 years says his Polish colleagues — who undergo training of a high standard compared with other eastern European countries like Bulgaria — in general fulfil the expectations of the council and hospital authorities. However, some either lack practical experience or are unused to the "free market ethic of hard work", coming from socialist backgrounds where remuneration is guaranteed.

A Hillbrow Hospital doctor says healthworkers have raised numerous complaints about racist behaviour. "They come here and work in black hospitals and treat black patients like education fodder. I have seen with my own eyes in the obstetrics and gynaecology wards, black women exposed during physical examinations to an obscene degree. The women, generally less educated and in fear, offer no complaints."

A local doctor employed at a Transvaal Provincial Administration hospital says the foreign doctors are docile with regard to working conditions. "The influx of foreign doctors has watered down the militancy of doctors employed in the state sector. We feel we're being messed about by the state. We now battle to find a representative group because these recent immigrants just don't want to make problems for themselves."

The flow of doctors into South Africa from other parts of the continent, particularly Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Uganda and Ghana, are contributing to the brain drain of much-needed professionals in the rest of Africa.

"We are part of the continent and we need an internationalist approach. There are other African countries more in need than ours," says Dassoo. "African doctors are coming here for better working conditions and salaries — which is a fair thing. We can't bar them from coming, but we should limit their period of residency and show an element of responsibility to the countries they come from," he adds.

An African doctor recently employed at Baragwanath spent 10 years working in Zambia before coming to South Africa. He like many others, was attracted by the high academic standard, better salary and "the challenge of practising medicine where you have a combination of Third and First worlds."

INTERNATIONAL

Kiwis aim to clip wings of South Africans on 'chicken run'

The Argus Foreign Service
WELLINGTON — Former opponents of whites-only rugby tours from South Africa are trying to whip up a backlash against South African migrants settling in New Zealand, calling on them to stay at home and rebuild their country.

A new pressure group, Stop White South Africans Today (SWAT), has been launched to protest against white immigrants

Dick Cuthbert, a former head of the Halt All Racist Tours group (HART), said the new arrivals were often highly skilled, but they had gained their skills "under apartheid, paid for by the majority of the country".

Mr Cuthbert accused the migrants of "running away from democracy" and suggested that only those who had fought apartheid or been victims of it should be allowed in.

"For 300 years white people have run South Africa. Now black people are saying, 'Hey, we're going to run our country from now on, and all these people are jumping ship. We don't want people like that here," he said

His remarks prompted the Race Relations Conciliator, a government-funded office, to warn that any attempt to single out South Africans could be deemed racist

Migrants already in New Zealand were clearly bemused by the attacks, most having settled into their new lives quietly and without fuss

But one, Judy Joubert, who organises seminars for potential migrants, called SWAT "an interesting form of bigotry".

The Immigration Minister, Roger Maxwell, said there were no plans to revise immigration procedures.

ARG 13/94

ing to form a joint peace committee to en-
force in the community

he parties also agreed that ANC supporters
fled Mgendwa at the height of violence
at four years ago should return

handling of the government's new housing
project this week. "The TEC is not a govern-
ment It's there to fight intimidation"

Report by D Greybe TML 11 Diagonal St Jhb

'Black Americans immigrating to SA'

CAPE TOWN — Black Americans are immigrating to SA — which they see as a land of economic opportunity — and more are expected after the election, said Johannesburg businesswoman Ophelia Jatta yesterday.

As white South Africans continue to emigrate, black Americans are waiting to buy up their business interests, Jatta claimed.

"I know of at least 30 black Americans here already and there will be more coming after the election. We have a network and I get phone calls all the time," she said.

Jatta, a black American, came to SA in 1987 and now

R. Day
Own Correspondent

runs an investment company 413194

"For black Americans it is just like coming home. They are not scared of a black government because we have lived under black local government at home. We are not scared of crime because we were raised with crime."

"And there is less chance of racism here because the majority of South Africans are black. In the US only 10% are black, so over there we had nine out of 10 chances of being discriminated against," Jatta said.

She said most inquiries were from people wanting

to set up franchise businesses

Jatta said she had also had calls from black people in London and Nigeria who were interested in moving to SA.

"Look, it is a lovely country. But more importantly, it works. The faxes work, the phones work, the banking works — there is all this opportunity and there is First World technology as well."

A recent article in the Wall Street Journal said black Americans were capitalising on the local "chicken run" and moving here to better jobs and a higher standard of living than in the US.

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NEWS FEATURE *South Africa is not the land of milk and honey, illegal immigrants find*

A land where hope dies young

■ **GOOD LIFE** *Illegals sometimes find*

things are much better than at home.

(236)

His on the curb in a ragged shirt and pants, hawking bananas, onions and tomatoes that bring him the equivalent of R30 profit on a good day

At night he sleeps on the floor of a one-room apartment he shares with a friend for R200 a month and eats whatever food can be bought with the little money available

Ask Mr Johan Spin why he left Malawi a year ago for street life in Johannesburg's seamy entertainment district and he answers simply "I couldn't live the way I liked"

Hundreds of thousands of black Africans have fled drought, poverty, war and oppression at home, hoping to find better lives in a country notorious for mistreating blacks

Some get temporary visas or student permits but most sneak in, usually by crossing the dry Limpopo River bed from Zimbabwe or the rugged eastern border from Mozambique

Despite South Africa's political violence, an estimated 40 percent jobless rate for blacks and vestiges of apartheid, those who avoid immigration police often find money and freedom more plentiful than in their own countries

"There are chances, you know, better than ours, better than anywhere," said Spin (22) who could not find work at home

South Africa is the most developed nation south of the Sahara, but also has millions of unemployed blacks Many of them complain that the foreigners overcrowd black townships, smuggle in weapons, deal in drugs and hire out as weapons and gunmen to political factions

"We don't want them here," said Mrs Mary Mabhena, walking past hawkers in Hillbrow, a concrete collage of night clubs, massage parlours and pool halls

"No one can find work and these people come to steal cars and sell dagga"

Such comments are a combination of truth and resentment built up in an impoverished population with little hope, said Miss Belinda Bozzoli, a sociology professor at the University of the

Witwatersrand

"Apartheid has crushed people, crushed their initiative," she said "People have to sort of reinvent the informal sector"

Foreigners used to scrambling for money seize opportunities to sell produce or knock-knacks and repair shoes and cars on the streets of black townships and urban neighbourhoods

Most come from neighbouring Mozambique, devastated by 15 years of civil war that ended last year Others pour in from Zimbabwe, another neighbour with high unemployment, and Zaire, a nation thousands of kilometres north where chaos reigns under President Mobutu Sese Seko, a dictator

"They closed the university in Zaire There's also a tribal war That's why I moved here," Mr Mike Kabalu (22) said at the Ponte City high-rise apartment building in Hillbrow, inhabited mostly by Zaureans

Street talk has it that Zaureans are active in Hillbrow's drug trade and live lavishly off the profits

Kabalu said many Zaureans brought money with them or make it importing precious stones and metals, which allows them to live better than their neighbours A South African black who can find work in the townships typically makes only about R18 a day

To enter South Africa legally, prospective immigrants must prove they have work or schooling arranged or have enough money to live

Last year, the Government sent 82 575 people back home, including more than 61 000 to Mozambique, 12 000 to Zimbabwe and 6 000 to Lesotho, said Mr Charles Theron of the Home Ministry By contrast, 1 266 Africans were accepted as legal immigrants, joining South Africa's 35 million black citizens Preliminary figures for 1993 are similar

Officials say the number returned is probably fewer than half of the total slipping in

"To stop them, you literally have to construct a Maginot Line," said Captain Craig Kotze, spokesman for the Law and Order Ministry "They overload the



These women fled their countries in search of greener pastures in Johannesburg only to face new threats, like being evicted by unsympathetic landlords.

services and cause tension in the country" He noted that the law prohibits hiring illegal aliens, but "if there's a pool of cheap labour, obviously a farmer's going to take it"

When caught, some aliens bribe police for their release, only to be rearrested several months later and forced to give another payment

"At any time, I can be picked up," said an illegal immigrant from Zimbabwe who gave his name as John He said police stop him on the street and try to

determine if he is South African by checking vaccination marks or asking him questions in a South African tribal language

John said he had bribed his way out of arrest twice, once for R20 and once with a bunch of grapes he was carrying When arrested earlier this year, he said, he paid a R450 bribe to avoid deportation

"It's too much money," John said, and he would go home if arrested again — *Sapa-AP*

Apartheid has crushed people, crushed their initiative. People have to sort of reinvent the informal sector

BY ROGER MAKINGS

IN A barbed-wire enclosure at Macadamia military base, 17-year-old Jaime Xirindze, barefoot, his clothes little more than rags, contemplates a future that at best is bleak, at worst hopeless.

A day's trek from Xikumbane in Mozambique through mosquito-infested bush brought Jaime to the border town of Resano Gracia where the starving teenager — he hadn't eaten in three days — slipped under the non-lethal 3 500-volt Norex fence to start a new life in the land of milk and honey — South Africa

But Jaime's freedom lasted just four days before an SA Army patrol picked him up and took him to the Eastern Transvaal base at Macadamia, from where he will be repatriated to an uncertain future in Mozambique

Jaime says hunger drove him to risk his life in search of food and maybe a job in SA. He wants to unite with his father "some-where in Johannesburg"

Jaime's story, like that of Sabeno Mashaba, is typical of tens of thousands of Mozambicans who have crossed into the Transvaal in search of jobs and who will work on farms for as little as R4 a day to keep body and soul together

If they are lucky they remain undetected long enough to build up a stake — enough for a taxi ride to the PWV area — where they will disappear

Reed-thin Sabeno of Gaza doesn't know his age. An SADF medic estimates it at about 12. His clothes are in tatters — food, not clothes is the priority in Mozambique

One consolation for the shy, softly spoken and slightly apprehensive Sabeno, who peers through the wire of the enclosure as he gives his particulars to the army medic, is that he will be given a basic meal before being sent back. Probably his first in several days

The medic says most of the illegals arrested complain of headaches, diarrhoea, dizziness and stomach cramps. "These are classic symptoms of hunger. They often go for days without anything to drink or eat."

Others in the unguarded enclosure who were lucky enough to make it to the farms complain they were arrested before they were paid for their labours. Some were returning to

Starvation fuels a growing tide of desperate refugees

81 Times

13/03/94

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ARMS INSPECTION

an officer from Macadamia checks a Mozambican during a pre-dawn patrol

Picture: JIHAN KUUS

collect personal possessions left behind following their arrest

"We apprehend about 70 percent of those who cross the fence," said a senior Macadamia officer. "But most, who've come from deep in Mozambique, cross again rather than face the long trek home."

A lieutenant at the base returns mid-morning with a Samil load of illegals. His patrol encountered a group of 50-plus walking on the side of the road

"The minute they saw us they bolted into the sugar cane. We managed to catch about 14"

Among those caught is a veteran, 20-year-old former Frelimo captain. He walks with a pronounced limp after an anti-personnel mine shattered his ankle

Also caught is Santa Diamun, 25, who went to Maputo in search of an education. Not having any money to pay for it, he decided to come to South Africa to earn the fees for his schooling

Earlier, the Sunday Times accompanied a pre-dawn patrol of a farm which Mozambicans were using to cross to other farms. A Macadamia officer and riflemen detained

26 men and women between farm and farm

"Mozambicans are easily identified. Their hair is different, bushier, they only speak Portuguese or Shangaan, have vaccination marks on their forearms, rather than shoulder marks, no ID or badly forged papers and their clothes are ragged," said the officer

Later in the day, on a visit to Nkongoma, near Komatipoort, army trackers picked up the spoor of a woman and child. The two were later detained, the trackers assuming the 13-year-old boy was the woman's son

Not so. He was her guide — paid R100 by the woman's husband, who works in SA, to guide her over the border to an hotel where he was waiting to take her to Johannesburg

A soldier who caught a Mozambican shortly after crossing the fence told the illegal immigrant to pick up his bag and bring it with him. The Mozambican said he preferred to leave it there. He would fetch it the next time he crossed the fence

Hunger is a powerful motivator. The Jaimes and Sabenos who cross the fence have nothing to lose. There is no deterrent if

caught. A meal, a ride home and another shot at life in the land of milk and honey in a week or two — or a day or two, depending on how hungry they are

Two weeks ago the Sunday Times reported that the Norex fence could be switched back to lethal mode in an effort to stem the flow of illegal immigrants entering SA. It is estimated that about 2.2-million are already settled here

● Police shot dead a man, wounded another and arrested five others trying to cross the border about 10km from Komatipoort on Tuesday night

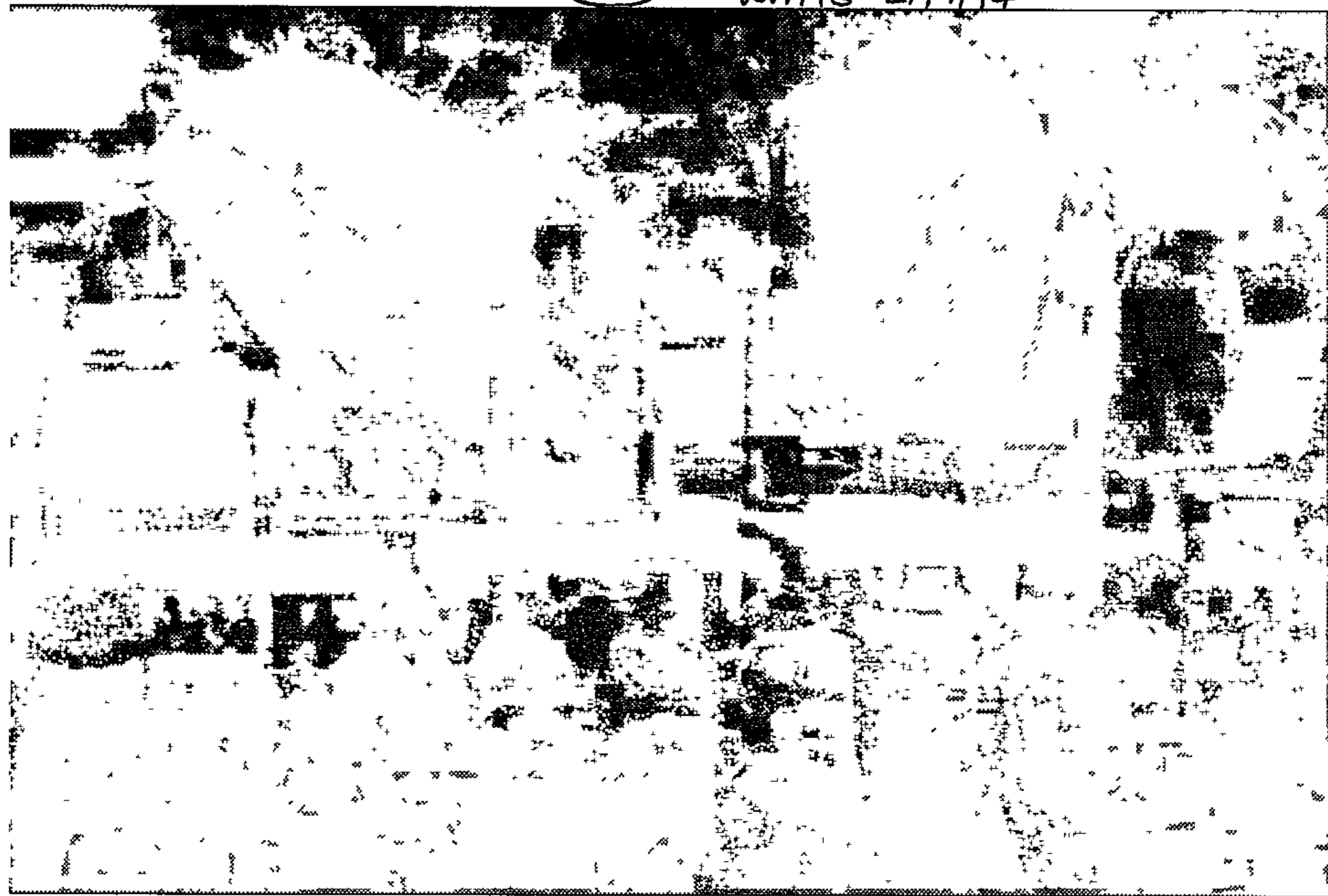
The 'pass laws' keep on prowling

Any junior policeman may arrest you at any time ... and deport you as an illegal alien. You have no right to appeal



Eddie Koch

investigates the Aliens Act, a draconian apartheid throwback that's still in force



Living behind a mask. Illegal immigrants face constant threat of deportation under South Africa's draconian Aliens Control Act

PHOTO STEVE HILTON BARBER

Joas Baloyi (not his real name) knew how to make himself invisible. He used the back streets to reach work. He seldom left his room at night. If he was out, Joas made sure there was an alley or a nook or a crowd of people he could melt into at the sight of a policeman.

One Saturday in June he needed some food. The work permit in his passport had expired five days earlier. But this was the New South Africa and Joas felt intuitively that, if he was stopped, they would listen to reason. So he stepped into the main road and headed for the shops, which is when men from the police Aliens Unit detained him.

They bundled him into the back of a van with 18 other "illegal immigrants", took the lot to the nearest police station for the weekend and then transferred them to John Vorster Square. There Joas' name was placed on a list of illegal immigrants. He was told he would be taken by truck to Komatipoort and deported from there to Mozambique.

Joas was not allowed at any stage to use the telephone. He was unable to inform his employers that he had been arrested. He was not allowed to collect his clothes and other belongings.

Who was sent back where

WITH the bogey of apartheid a thing of the past, South Africa is becoming a magnet for illegal immigrants from other African countries. By far the largest number of illegals continue to come from the Southern African region, show Home Affairs Department statistics. No less than 80 926 Mozambicans were repatriated from South Africa last year. More than 10 000 were repatriated to Zimbabwe and more than 3 000 to Lesotho.

However, the figures also show that a small but growing number of Africans from north of the equator are settling illegally here. Last year for the first time, six illegal immigrants were repatriated to Uganda, while 22 were

sent back to Nigeria. Other African nationals appearing in the repatriation statistics for the first time include Congo (two), Egypt (two), Mali (one), Cameroon (one), Burundi (one), Gambia (one), Ethiopia (one), Senegal (one) and Guinea (one).

The Home Affairs figures also indicate a growing influx of illegals from countries which discovered South Africa some years ago. From 1991 to 1993, the number of Ghanaians repatriated grew from one to 33, while over the past six years Tanzanian repatriations have increased from seven to 52.

Given the ease with which "tourists" to South Africa can disappear into the woodwork, it is fair to assume that there are many more African illegals still in the country.

Sibusiso Nxumalo

innocence

The power this gives junior bureaucrats over the destinies of ordinary men and women was revealed during a visit to the Aliens Bureau of the Department of Home Affairs in Johannesburg. In one of the offices, on the third floor of a grey building in Commissioner Street, a well-built young man from Mozambique is stripped to the waist. He is shadow boxing while an immigration official questions him. "If it is true you can box and get a job in a gym here you must break this chair. Then maybe I'll let you stay."

I explain the predicament of Joas Baloyi to the official and ask if he

ings. There was no way to appeal against these decisions. He would have contact with the outside world again only when he was back in Mozambique, and that would be too late.

Last year alone more than 100,000 illegal immigrants from Mozambique were caught and deported in this way. Senior officials at the Department of Home Affairs acknowledge foreigners with work permits and valid passports are sometimes included in the net.

There are records in the department's files of South African citizens being detained on suspicion of being "aliens" and deported to Mozambique.

The Black Sash dealt with a case where a man was arrested and evicted because, according to the arresting officer, "he walked like a foreigner."

This is arrest and deportation by whim. The law that makes it possible is the Aliens Control Act of 1991, possibly the most draconian apartheid leftover on the statute books. It gives any police officer or immigration official the right to declare anyone suspected of being an illegal immigrant a "prohibited person". That alien must then be removed from the country. It is up to the individual to prove his or her

can appeal against the impending deportation so that his work permit can be renewed. No, I am told. It is too late. He must now be sent home. Back in Mozambique he can apply for a visa from the trade mission in Maputo. But there is no guarantee he will get it.

There is no legal recourse against these kinds of decisions. Section 55 says "no court of law shall have any jurisdiction to review, quash, reverse, interdict or otherwise interfere with any act, order or warrant of the Minister, an immigration officer or master of a ship performed or issued under this Act."

As I leave the office, a man in the corridor slips me a note. "Please phone this number," he says. "Ask the man who answers the phone to tell the man who sells popcorn in the street outside the factory to tell my wife I will be going back this week."

In the end Joas Baloyi escaped being deported. It involved using unusual methods, including the payment of an informal fine for not having his work permit renewed. I do not know if the popcorn vendor received my message about the fate of the man in the corridor.

Yet Joas's intuition was correct. This is the New South Africa and there is a new constitution designed to protect people against this kind of treatment. It has a clause dealing with the concept of "administrative justice" that stands in stark contrast to the provisions of the Aliens Control Act.

The constitution says government officials must treat everyone humanely. If administrative action is taken, the affected individuals must be informed in writing and they have the right of appeal against any form of bureaucratic behaviour. The courts have the right to review the actions of officials and to set aside decisions that are unfair.

Do the police know they are administering a law that is in conflict with the constitution?

"If the law is unconstitutional it will have to be tested. At the moment the law is still there and it will have to be implemented. Full stop," says Safety and Security ministry spokesman Craig Kotze.

The invisible fugitives for whom Jo'burg is paradise

Sibusiso Nxumalo talks to some 'illegals'

A comment by Edwin, a Nigerian now living illegally in Johannesburg and studying business science at Damelin College, sums up the pressures driving many from distant African countries to South Africa:

"It's much better than at home. At least there are still some jobs and there aren't too many people here."

Johannesburg, and particularly the city centre, has become a haven for Nigerians, Ghanaians and Zaireans and others for whom South Africa seems a land of opportunity.

I interviewed four illegals who entered the country in recent years. All said they had found it quite easy to enter the country and did not think they would be traced easily by immigration officials. The classic method is to enter the country as a tourist and simply go to ground.

One of the largest illegal groups is Zairean — the influx started in 1991 with the fall of

Mobutu Sese Seko's regime and mounting anarchy in the country.

Another sizeable group comes from Zambia. Repression of student activists in the run-up to the country's recent democratic election sparked an exodus to the south.

A Zairean immigrant who did not want to be named said she had come to South Africa on holiday and had decided to stay. "I came to visit my brother who came to South Africa when there was unrest in Zaire. I liked it here." While her brother is studying at Wits University on a valid study permit, she is doing an English course at the same institution.

Speaking from a Hillbrow flat, she said she had been here for over two years and had never been "bothered" by immigration officials. She said she had found that many people from her home town, Lubumbashi, were also living illegally in Johannesburg.

Another Zairean interviewed in Hillbrow

said he had organised a false identity document. "Me and my friends have organised ourselves into a family — we help one another. Sometimes we have to find documents for people so that the police do not trouble them," he said. He added that most of his friends entered the country on travel visas and had not gone back to Zaire.

Some are prepared to buy a return ticket — a requirement for a tourist visa — as the price of immigrating. Said Edwin: "I was told to buy a return ticket before being given a visa. I knew I was not going to use it but I bought it anyway."

Most of the immigrants I spoke to said they had fled from poverty in their own countries. Some of them now fend for themselves in Johannesburg, working as hawkers, mending shoes or sewing clothes.

Edwin believes the new government will give more leeway to people who settle here illegally. "We should be more welcome by a black government," he said.