

AS, 36

TO INVESTIGATE THE EXTENT TO WHICH
THE DEGREE TO AVOID MILITARY SERVICE
IN SOUTH AFRICA IS A MOTIVATING FACTOR
FOR WHITE MALE SOUTH AFRICANS,
TO EMIGRATE.
(SPECIFICALLY THOSE WITH A
TERTIARY EDUCATION)

PRESENTED TO:

DR ARI SITAS

EDITED BY:

MARK SYMONDS

CO-EDITED BY:

PETA-LYNN DODD

WRITTEN BY:

MARK SYMONDS

INFORMATION COLLATED BY:

LISA DE BROGLIO

OCTOBER 14, 1988

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

	PAGE
<u>ABSTRACT</u>	1
1.0 <u>INTRODUCTION</u>	2
1.1 <u>RESEARCH DESIGN</u>	4
1.2 <u>NATURE OF SAMPLE</u>	4
2.0 <u>THE CURRENT SCENARIO</u>	5
2.1 <u>CONSCRIPTION IN RETROSPECT</u>	5
2.2 <u>THE ROLE OF THE SADF IN SOUTHERN AFRICA</u>	6
2.3 <u>THE DILEMMA FACING CONSCRIPTS</u>	8
2.4 <u>THE PSYCHOLOGICAL COSTS OF CONSCRIPTION</u>	9
2.5 <u>CONSCRIPTION AND THE ECONOMY</u>	12
2.6 <u>RESISTANCE TO CONSCRIPTION</u>	14
2.6.1 <u>Background</u>	14
2.6.2 <u>The Nature of the ECC</u>	15
2.6.3 <u>The Extent of Resistance</u>	20
3.0 <u>FINDINGS</u>	23
3.1 <u>ADMINISTRATION OF THE STUDENT SURVEY</u>	23
<u>QUESTIONNAIRE</u>	
3.2 <u>RESULTS OF THE SURVEY AND ANALYSIS THEREOF</u>	25
4.0 <u>CONCLUSION</u>	33
5.0 <u>RECOMMENDATIONS</u>	34
6.0 <u>APPENDIX</u>	35
7.0 <u>REFERENCES</u>	38

The scope and depth of the analysis was limited by constraints of time, manpower, access to information in terms of emergency regulations, and the fact that the survey was conducted on a single campus. Completion of this assignment proved to be a challenging and enlightening experience. We hope that the information provided will be of some use to you. Should you have any questions, we shall gladly answer them.

Yours sincerely

M. SYMONDS

P. DODD

L. DE BROGLIO

LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES

		PAGE
TABLE 1	<u>RESULTS OF SURVEY</u>	26
TABLE 2	<u>CONSCRIPTION</u>	28
TABLE 3	<u>INSTABILITY OF SOUTH AFRICA</u>	29
TABLE 4	<u>LIKELIHOOD OF EMIGRATION</u>	30
TABLE 5	<u>INTENTIONS TO EMIGRATE</u>	31
TABLE 6	<u>TOP MANAGEMENT POSITIONS - VACANCIES</u>	32

ABSTRACT

An investigation of the extent to which the desire to avoid military service in South Africa is a motivating factor for white male South Africans to emigrate was carried out. 282 Survey Questionnaires were administered to students on the University of Natal, Durban, campus. To this extent, the study is aimed at measuring the likelihood of people with tertiary education to emigrate and the motivating factors of this emigration. Findings indicate that instability of South Africa and conscription feature as the major mechanisms prompting the current "brain drain".

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The announcement, in August this year, by 143 young white South African men that they were not prepared to serve in the South African Defence Force, came barely 2 weeks after David Bruce was sentenced to six years imprisonment by the Johannesburg regional court for refusing to serve. In a joint statement, "the 143" said, "We believe the South African Defence Force helps to uphold the system of apartheid. We call on the government to allow the option of alternative service in non-government bodies ... for all those who object to serve in the South African Defence Force for religious, moral or political reasons." To this extent conscription can no longer be accepted with equanimity, either as some sort of inconvenient time-filler between finishing school and launching a career, nor as one's patriotic duty.

The phenomenon of resiting incorporation into South Africa's military apparatus, in whatever form, is by no means a new one. And as the current crises escalates, many conscripts, in an attempt to avoid military service, believe their only choice in resisting conscription to be emigration (more colloquially referred to as the "chicken run").

This paper examines the socio-economic effects of conscription. More specifically, it attempts to assess the extent to which the desire to avoid military service in the South African Defence Force is a motivating factor for white male South Africans to emigrate.

Clearly, the nature of the research topic necessitates that the issue be located within a much broader context and, in this regard, we consider the following issues to warrant attention:

- * The SADF's role in Southern Africa;
- * The dilemma facing conscripts and the concomitant psychological costs of conscription;
- * Resistance to conscription and the extent thereof; and
- * Conscription as a factor motivating skilled and professional people to emigrate.

1.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

The questionnaire consisted of 5 questions, each of which had various sub-sections and alternatives. The questionnaire was structured, but facilitated both unprompted and prompted answers in the questions requiring more open-ended answers. In terms of close-ended responses, subjects were required to answer on a scale of 0 (never) to 10 (always). 5 represented a stance of indecision, and a category "other" was included to reflect opinions not anticipated. The questionnaire also included specific instructions to the research concerning administration.

1.2 NATURE OF SAMPLE

The questionnaire was administered to a sample of 400 people. 282 people responded, meaning that there was a 71 % response rate.

The subjects were randomly selected on the University of Natal, Durban, campus with no regard for age, socio-economic status, race or gender. Care was, however, taken to ensure that students were selected from a representative selection of faculties on campus (Commerce, Arts, Social Science, Architecture and Engineering).

2.0 THE CURRENT SCENARIO

2.1 CONSCRIPTION IN RETROSPECT

The history of conscription is the relationship between that of the intensified struggle for liberation, and the attempts of the state to physically control it through the use of the military. Given the upsurge of uprisings and conflict in the early 1960's and 1970's, with the intensification of an armed struggle by SWAPO and the ANC, the SADF began playing a greater and more central role in the management of South African society.

Conscription was introduced in 1967, in terms of a ballot system, for young white male South Africans. Since then, its duration has gradually been extended to the current two years continuous service; plus seven hundred and twenty days of camps spread over twelve years; and a further twelve days per year up to the age of fifty-five.

Alternative service is offered in terms of an amendment to the Defence Act passed in 1983, which broadened the category of persons who could be recognised as conscientious objectors to include all universal pacifists. Religious objectors can either do non-combat service in the SADF or non-military community service in a government department for 1¹/₂ times

the length of military service. No provision, however, is made for those who object to serve in the SADF on moral, ethical, humanitarian or political grounds. Conscripts who object for any of these reasons face a jail sentence of 1½ times the length of their military service.

2.2 THE ROLE OF THE SADF IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Since the late 1970's, the SADF has become a key partner, in both military and non-military state strategy. Its rise to power, as Laurie Nathan, an ex ECC national organiser said, "reflects its desire to develop militarily defensible policies and a 'total strategy' that co-ordinates with the state's response to a situation of 'total war'".

The SADF is involved in active destabilisation of Southern African countries, occupation of Namibia, and the maintenance and policing of the National party government's policy of apartheid.

The SADF programme of destabilising Southern African countries opposed to apartheid, is aimed at damaging the economies of these countries; giving material support to opposition dissident groups, with the intention of creating internal instability, and in some instances, to install more

sympathetic governments. The strategies used include sabotage, cross-border raids, invasions, and blockades.

"In 1985 ... one SADF commando was captured and two were killed ... The captured commando told a news conference ... that the group he commanded intended to blow up a key oil depot so as to cause a considerable economic setback to the Angolan government".

(Citizen, 26.5.85)

In 1984, the SADF deployed troops in Sebokeng to "control" unrest in the area, thereby extending its sphere of influence. By the 1980's it became apparent that the arena was no longer far away in Namibia against SWAPO guerillas and the Cubans, but closer to home, and easier to relate to since the "enemy" was ordinary black South Africans. Given the considerable role played by the SADF internally, it can clearly not be perceived as simply a neutral force defending the interests of all South Africans, but rather as defending the policies of the minority ruling group. According to the Minister of Defence, a total of 36 372 SADF troops were used in 96 black townships in 1985,. The chief of the SADF said that in 1987, 5000 to 8000 men were serving in the townships at any one time.

In a survey of township residents conducted by Women for Peace, in August 1986, it was found that the SADF's presence in the townships was seen as a major cause of the continuing unrest, and that army presence in the schools was the single factor most resented by the township residents.

The SADF's role in perpetuating apartheid is further emphasised by its structural involvement in central government through the Joint Management Centres (J.M.C.), and other policy making structures such as the National Security Council (N.S.C.), State Security Council (S.S.C.), and the Civic Action Programme (C.A.P.). None of these bodies are by any account responsible. Indeed, they operate behind a veil of secrecy. Their aim is to fulfil the political function of "winning the hearts and minds" of the people in a "total strategy" designed to counter the "total onslaught".

2.3 THE DILEMMA FACING CONSCRIPTS

Conscription is one aspect of the apartheid regime that imposes a real burden on the white community. Conscripts, of which there are inevitably those who do not support the government or its defence policy, are liable for service in Angola, Namibia and the townships.

For many conscripts, such service poses a serious dilemma, for some of the reasons noted below:

1. South Africa's involvement in Angola's civil war and its support for the rebel Unita movement is morally indefensible and wasteful of this country's resources;
2. In view of South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, no justification can be found;
3. The SADF's involvement in townships in South Africa actively associates it, and the conscripts it uses, with the maintenance of the morally abhorrent system of apartheid, increases polarization between black and white South Africans and deepens the conflict in our country.

2.4 THE PSYCHOLOGICAL COSTS OF CONSCRIPTION

Two years of military discipline and authority are, for many young men, a waste of time at best and, at worst, a psychologically disturbing experience. Behavioural scientists have found that violence, drunkenness, sexual frustration, suicide and drug overdoses in returning national servicemen are inevitable consequences of the intensifying conflict. Also,

they would agree that conscription and militarization generally tend to create people who are:

1. regimented, unquestioning of authority and lacking in initiative;
2. less tolerant of other people's beliefs;
3. conditioned to respond to threats with violence.

Case studies of soldiers who have done township duty, undertaken by Diane Sandeler, revealed similar aggressive and violent tendencies as well as a deep sense of alienation and meaninglessness. After their initial service, many soldiers have difficulty adjusting to civilian life and finding employment.

In terms of these findings, it is not difficult to envisage the extent of disturbance and the degree to which this could impact on an entire society. Indeed, many have claimed South Africa to be a psychologically damaged society:

- * as many as twenty five percent of South Africans between the age of twelve and twenty-five are actively involved in some form of drug abuse;
- * the South African divorce rate is one of the highest in the world;

- * the incidence of coronary disease is among the five highest in the world;
- * the number of vehicle accidents is among the highest in the world;
- * rape is increasing to an average of one every two minutes;
- * suicides are increasing dramatically in the white community;
- * there is an escalation of domestic violence in the white community. Forty people were killed in family murder during 1987. According to Rev. van Arkel, "South African men, particularly Afrikaans men, have the dubious distinction of committing more family murders than men in any other society in the world".

Such indications have led the director of the unit for clinical psychology of the University of Stellenbosch, Hendrik Kotze, to describe South Africa as one of the most psychologically ill societies in the world.

2.5

CONSCRIPTION AND THE ECONOMY

The call-up system is economically destructive in that it temporarily absorbs and therefore deprives the economy of much needed skilled and professional people, in an environment where skilled and professional people are already so scarce. It has been said that the call-up has a dual effect on the economy. On the one hand it incorporates in a very unproductive fashion, at least temporarily, a number of white unskilled men who would otherwise be unemployed; and on the other hand as has been said, it deprives the economy of much needed skilled and professional people.

"Some white military manpower problems are also becoming evident. South African industry and the armed forces are competing for the limited pool of white manpower that is available." - International Institute of Strategic Studies.

(Star, 1.11.85).

Not only are youngsters entering the job market two years later than they otherwise would, but they are also obliged to attend subsequent military camps. Employers carry the burden of keeping positions vacant while they are away. Where a national serviceman is self-employed or runs a small business, the disruption of camps is so much more severe.

Two crucial elements of our economy are capital and manpower. To the extent that it is largely trained personnel who are emigrating, it seems untenable that one tax payer should be subsidising such losses.

A. Greenblo, in his article "Call-up Realities" suggests several alternatives. For example, that university students be required to pay a deposit which would be forfeited if they emigrate within a certain time period after completing their studies; OR, he argues, they should be made to pay back the state subsidised portion of their education fees before they are permitted to leave. Alternatively, Greenblo suggests that military training should begin after school, and not give the graduate a chance to leave before being called up.

Whilst such arguments make short term economic sense, they do not address the fundamental issue of why so many young white men are emigrating in the first place.

2.6 RESISTANCE TO CONSCRIPTION

2.6.1 Background

The first public and explicitly political opposition to participation in the SADF was expressed at the South African Council of Churches conference in 1974. The churches expressed their desire to contribute practically to the process of changing the status quo. At the conference it was stated that the SADF was defending "a fundamentally unjust society, and members should be urged to consider conscientious objection".

In the late 1970's and early 1980's public resistance took the form of conscientious objection, with high profile campaigns around these objectors and their imprisonment. The objectors, although arguing from various philosophical platforms, all fundamentally opposed serving in the SADF because of its role in defending and perpetuating apartheid.

This opposition developed in a period of increased political consciousness and acceptance of extra parliamentary struggle. The Progressive Federal Party (English speaking businessmen and the Church) took a relatively more radical position. The whole issue of conscription intensified as more potential conscripts emigrated.

The positive response of English speaking churches and universities to objectors created a potential to advance the whole war resisters' movement. The result of this was the need for a well co-ordinated organisation with an independent and clear focus.

The inspiration for this came from the 1983 Black Sash Conference which demanded that the government abolish all conscription. In 1983 the End Conscription Campaign was established to co-ordinate a campaign against conscription, with a more independent and clear focus.

2.6.2 The Nature of the ECC

The ECC was formed as a coalition, comprising a range of religions, human rights, student and women's organisations. Despite their different political and religious perspectives, the member organisations of ECC were united around their common opposition to the system of conscription, the internal and external role of the SADF and the growing militarization of South African society. ECC's structure as a coalition around a single issue, i.e. conscription, remains a key characteristic of the organisation.

The primary role or objective of ECC, was to bring about an end to conscription. In order to do so the ECC embarked on a campaign to create awareness and opposition to militarization (within the South African context), and the SADF's role in maintaining apartheid. It also acted as a support basis for objectors. — ECC hoped, in this way, to contribute to the struggle for national liberation.

The ECC's opposition to conscription was based on the fact that the SADF is used to implement and defend apartheid policies in the following ways:

- it maintains South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia;
- it destabilises neighbouring states;
- it increases the financial costs of the war;
- it conditions people to accept militarization; and
- it violates the internationally recognised right to freedom of conscience in relation to military service.

The ECC believe that the conflict could only be solved by attacking the root cause of the conflict, being apartheid. They argue that use of the SADF merely serves to intensify violence.

In trying to realise its goal, and create an awareness and an opposition to militarization and the SADF's role in maintaining apartheid, ECC held public meetings, seminars, fairs, flea-markets and built peace parks. ECC also held art exhibitions, cabarets, film festivals, concerts and plays. In 1985 ECC embarked on a "Troops out"¹ (of the townships) campaign.

The call for troops to be withdrawn from the Townships.

Since October 1984 the ECC has placed great emphasis on its call for the immediate withdrawal of troops from South Africa's townships.

For many conscripts it is unacceptable to be forced to take up arms in a civil conflict where the so-called enemy is not a foreign external aggressor, but ordinary South African people, whose growing resistance is the result of the suffering and oppression they experience under apartheid. It is not the result of "agitators and criminals" as the government claims.

1. The permanent use of troops in the townships politicized military service and heightened the moral dilemma of liberal conscripts (check Philip W Trial).

The use of military force to solve the political problems of apartheid has never, and can never lead to peace. The only way in which to end the escalating cycle of violence is to remove its fundamental cause - the apartheid system.

SADF presence in the townships therefore cannot be viewed as a solution. Furthermore, it is in fact exacerbating the situation and raising the level of violence. The troops are playing an aggressive and provocative role and there have been many accounts of excessive use of force and unnecessarily violent actions. Far from regarding the security force as their protectors, township residents are increasingly having to protect themselves from the police and army.

A more detailed description of the role of the SADF in the townships, including testimonies and affidavits from soldiers and township residents, can be found in the paper presented by ECC to the United Nations in April 1986.

In 1986 ECC embarked on a "working for a just peace" campaign. However, the declaration of the second State of Emergency in June that same year led ECC to assume a defensive role, and many of its members went into hiding. The situation resembled that of a prohibition on activity and during this period, ECC lost its focus on its central or key objective (being an end to conscription) and held campaigns around issues such as ECC's right to speak, etc.

In February 1988 at a national conference in Johannesburg, it was felt that ECC needs to regain focus, and also concentrate on the conscript constituency, however not to the exclusion of ECC's other constituencies. At this conference a strategy was formulated for a national campaign. The campaign was to consist of four phases and start around March, with the climax in August.

The first phase was mainly a preparatory phase. That is, research, collection of useful data, etc.

The second phase was termed the "know your rights" phase, in which ECC would focus its attention on the conscript and inform him of his rights. The Johannesburg branch compiled a booklet explaining conscripts' rights in the SADF. A number of "know your rights" meetings were held, all of which were reasonably successful.

The third phase was the Alternative Service programme, in which ECC members would actively perform community work. Examples include capping of springs, assistance to flood victims, etc. The aim was to demonstrate the effectiveness and the need for national service outside government bodies.

The fourth phase was the Lobbying phase, in which ECC lobbied support for alternative service from prominent individuals and public organisations.

2.6.3 The Extent of Resistance

Profound religious, moral and political difficulties face many white males, conscripted into the SADF. For those unwilling conscripts, resistance takes a number of forms: emigration, six years community service, failing to report (or dodging) and refusing to serve, and thus facing a jail sentence $1\frac{1}{2}$ times their outstanding service.

Many trained and skilled people faced with conscription leave South Africa, rather than face military service. Between 1983 and 1987, 53 083 persons have emigrated. Between 1984 and 1987, South Africa lost 1 651 Engineers, 329 Doctors and Dentists, and 714 Accountants and others working in the accounting field. From January to May 1987, 452 Engineers, 293 Accountants, 326 Educationalists, 114 Doctors and Dentists, left South Africa. In a survey conducted at Rhodes University amongst students in 1987, 53 percent were contemplating emigrating, and of those contemplating emigration, 66 percent were eligible for conscription. Of those, 28 percent were contemplating emigration solely to avoid conscription, while a further 28 percent gave conscription as one of their reasons. There was an estimated 7 000 South African war resisters in Europe and the United States in 1984. (Citizen, 28.8.84). This figure has obviously grown substantially since then. This is a loss, I would argue, which South Africa cannot afford.

Others, who fall within the very narrow category of universal religious pacifists, opt for "community service" for six years. From 1984 to 1985, almost 1 000 conscripts applied to the Board for Religious Objection. (Daily News, 26.8.86).

Before October 1984 an average of 1 500 men failed to report for duty at each call-up. In the first call-up after troops were used in the townships, this number rose by about 500 %, according to the figures released by the Minister of Defence. (The SADF, subsequently denied that this figure was "correct", and the Minister has refused to release figures for subsequent call-ups.) The number of those who failed to report for their two years "National Service" in 1984 was 1 596, while in 1985 the number increased to 7 589. The number of those failing to report for camps appears to be much higher. According to evidence in five different trials in 1985 and sources in the SADF, the attendance of army camps is generally between 40 % and 60 %, thus between 60 % and 40 % of the conscripts eligible for camps, do not report.

Those who refuse to serve in the SADF face a jail sentence of one and a half times their outstanding service. A conscript who has not done any military service therefore faces a six year jail sentence.

Dr Ivan Toms refused to render service in the SADF after reporting for a one month camp in civilian clothes. Two hours later he was charged under Section 126(a) for refusing to serve, and in March 1988 he was sentenced to 21 months in

jail. Dr Toms, who served in the Crossroads squatter community for six years, objected on religious and political ground. On the 3rd August 1987, 23 young men publicly refused to serve in the SADF. They are not isolated cases, but epitomize the increasing doubts felt by conscripts about service in the SADF.

David Bruce appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's court in June 1988 and was sentenced to six years imprisonment. In August 1988, 143 men said "No" to serving in the SADF. (Of the 143 objectors, 103 have never done military service, and are therefore liable for a six year prison sentence.) Another 18 year old conscript, Charles Bester, has also refused to serve and may be the second white person in South Africa to receive a six year jail sentence for refusing to serve.

It is thus not unreasonable to claim that significant number of conscripts exist who are dissatisfied, not only with the role of the SADF and its management of conflict and South African society, but its role outside the country.

As a consequence of this dissatisfaction, avoidance of military service is emerging as a major factor that motivates people to emigrate.

3.0 FINDINGS

This section of the report presents the findings of the survey in terms of responses to the questionnaire that was administered.

3.1 ADMINISTRATION OF THE STUDENT SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire was administered to a sample of 400 people. 282 people responded, meaning that there was a 71 % response rate.

The subjects were randomly selected on the University of Natal, Durban, campus with no regard for age, socio-economic status, race or gender. Care was, however, taken to ensure that students were selected from a representative selection of faculties on campus (Commerce, Arts, Social Science, Architecture and Engineering).

In response to the issues discussed in the preceding section, the major aim of the research was to determine the extent to which students at the University of Natal, Durban, are considering emigration upon completion of their studies, and the degree to which conscription effects their choice in

comparison to other motivating factors. The results of the survey conducted in September 1988 confirms that there is a direct correlation between the emigration of skilled and professional people, and conscription.

Two hundred and eighty-two (282) students' (giving a 71 % report-back) attitudes were taken into account, of which 235 were white, that being 83,3 % and the remaining 47 were non-whites constituting 16,7 %; the majority of interviewees being male.

Of those eligible for military service, only approximately 28 % had completed their 2 years national service, with the remaining going on to do national service on completion of their degrees.

Students were asked whether they intended doing post-graduate studies, of which 98 % gave positive answers.

Students were required to rate on a linear scale ranging from 1 to 10 (with 1 - 3 taken as never, 4 - 6 as sometimes/undecided, and 7 - 10 as definitely) how they felt four factors (such as employment opportunities, the pull of family or marriage commitments, conscription and instability of South Africa) contributed towards the exodus of business talent from South Africa. Finally, students were asked to mark on a similar scale, how they rated their personal intentions to emigrate. A copy of the questionnaire that was administered appears in the Appendix.

3.2 RESULTS OF THE SURVEY AND ANALYSIS THEREOF

(Refer to Table 1).

It was apparent that the instability of South Africa and conscription, with average percentages of 77,6 and 56,1 respectively, were the leading factors motivating people to leave South Africa. Employment opportunities and marriage or family commitment, with averages of 22,5 and 12,7, were clearly unlikely factors.

However, with regard to actual intentions to emigrate, the majority were undecided.

TABLE 1 - RESULTS OF SURVEY

A	1			2			3			4			5			
	/	o	x	/	o	x	/	o	x	/	o	x	/	o	x	
LAWYERS	18,45	48,1	34,6	17,3	59,6	34,6	5,8	23,1	23,1	53,8	7,6	13,5	78,9	44,2	25	30,8
TOWN PLANNERS	3,9	54,5	36,4	9,1	45,5	54,5	-	-	36,4	63,6	-	18,2	81,8	27,3	36,3	36,4
TEACHERS	6,03	35,3	47,1	17,6	70,6	29,4	-	5,9	41,1	53	5,9	-	94,1	47	41,2	11,8
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS	3,55	30	70	-	50	20	30	70	20	10	80	10	10	40	-	60
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS	4,26	41	33	26	42	16	42	8,3	25	66,7	-	17	83	16,7	50	33,3
ARCHITECTS	12,77	11,1	36,1	52,8	63,8	30,6	5,6	11,1	25	63,9	2,8	13,9	83,3	27,8	38,9	33,3
CHEMICAL ENGINEERS	6,03	41,2	29,4	29,4	76,5	23,5	-	5,8	11,8	82,4	-	23,5	76,5	35,3	35,3	29,4
ELECTRONIC ENGINEERS	6,38	38,9	44,4	16,7	61,1	33,3	5,6	16,7	27,7	55,6	16,7	11,1	72,2	44,4	38,9	16,7
B.A. (GENERAL)	3,55	40	40	20	60	20	20	20	30	50	-	-	100	50	30	20
GEOLOGISTS	4,26	42	16	42	67	16,3	16,7	16,7	25	58,3	8,3	-	91,7	8,3	50	41,7
OTHERS	30,82	28,7	55,2	16,1	45,9	40,2	17,2	17,2	23	5,98	3,4	14,9	81,7	25,3	34,5	40,2
		410,8	442,2	247	642	318,4	139,6	194,8	288,1	617,1	124,7	122,1	853,2	366,3	380,1	353,6
100	37,3	40,2	22,5	58,4	28,9	12,7	17,7	26,2	56,1	11,3	11,1	77,6	33,3	34,6	32,1	

TABLE 1 : RESULTS OF SURVEYI N D E X

	A	Representative percentage (%) of sample
Factors motivating people to leave South Africa	1	Employment
	2	Marriage or Family commitments
	3	Military service
	4	Instability of South Africa
	5	How likely students were to emigrate
	/	Never
	o	Sometimes/undecided
	x	Always/definitely
*		All figures are a percentage.
*		Figures are representative % of each career.
*		<u>OTHER</u> includes: Lecturers, Psychologists, Nurses, Personnel Managers, Quantity Surveyers, Civil and Mechanical Engineers, MA's, Social Workers - (as prospective careers).

table 2

CONSCRIPTION

(as a motivation factor to leave S.A.)

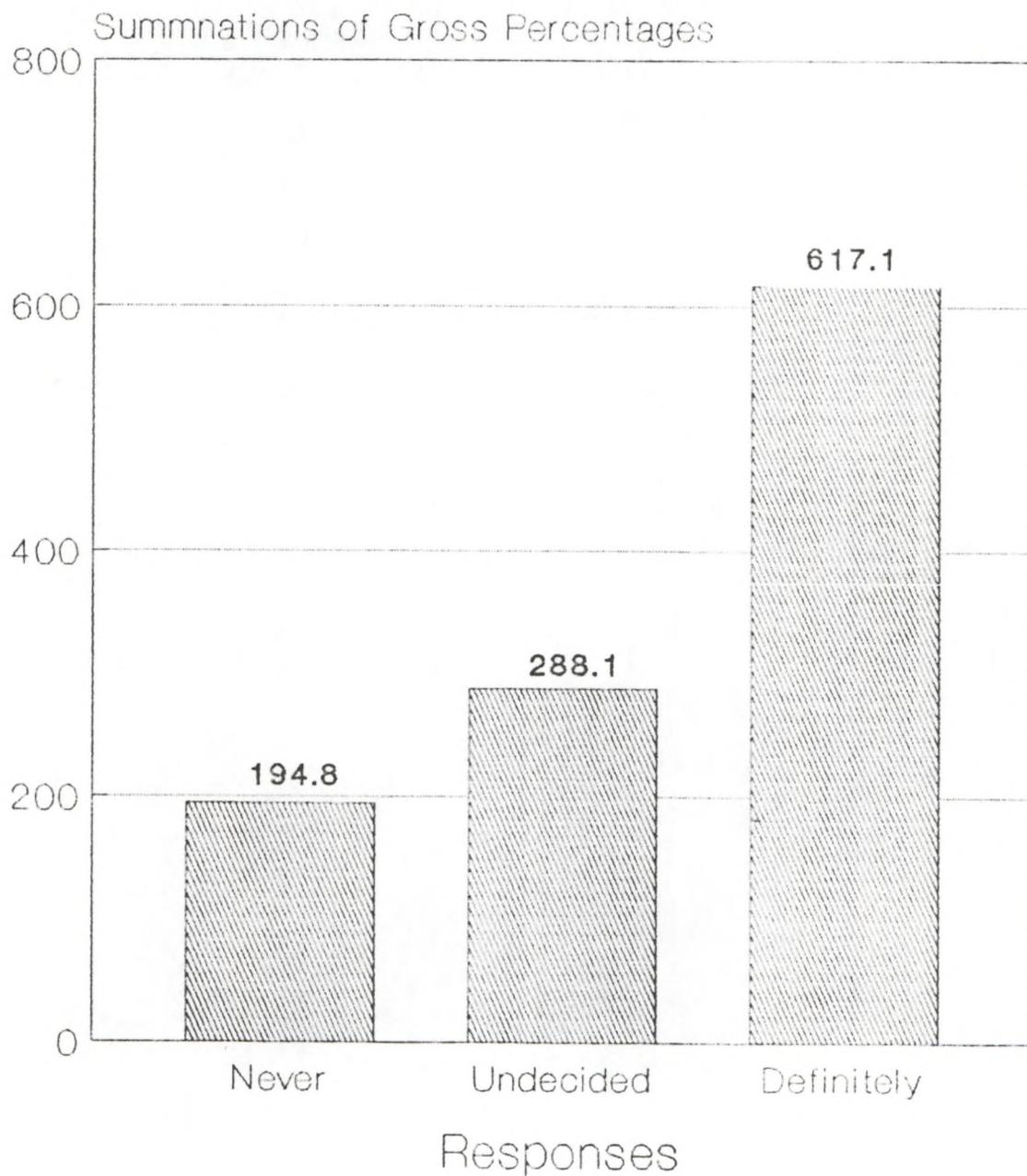


table 3

INSTABILITY

(as a motivation factor to leave S.A.)

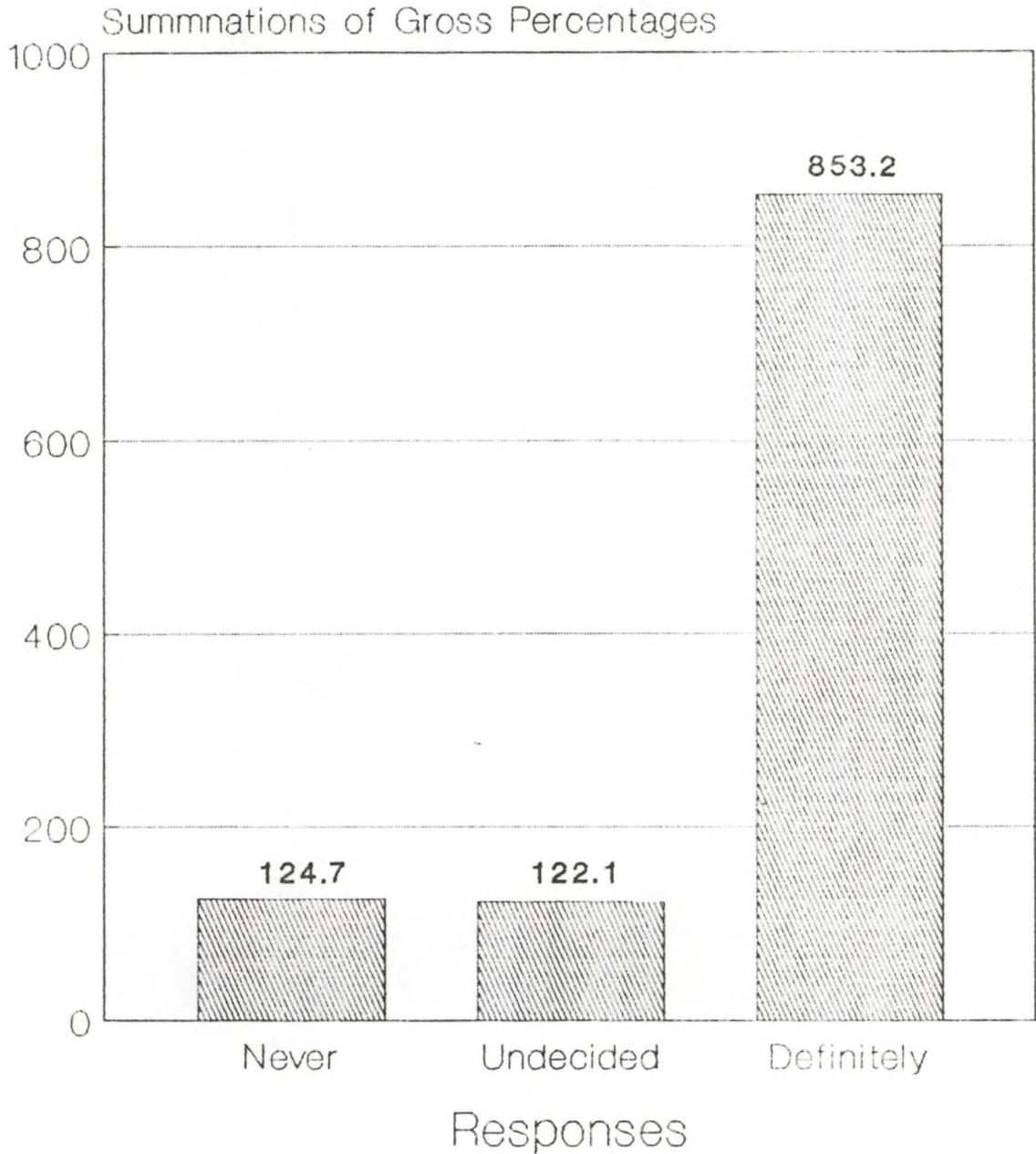
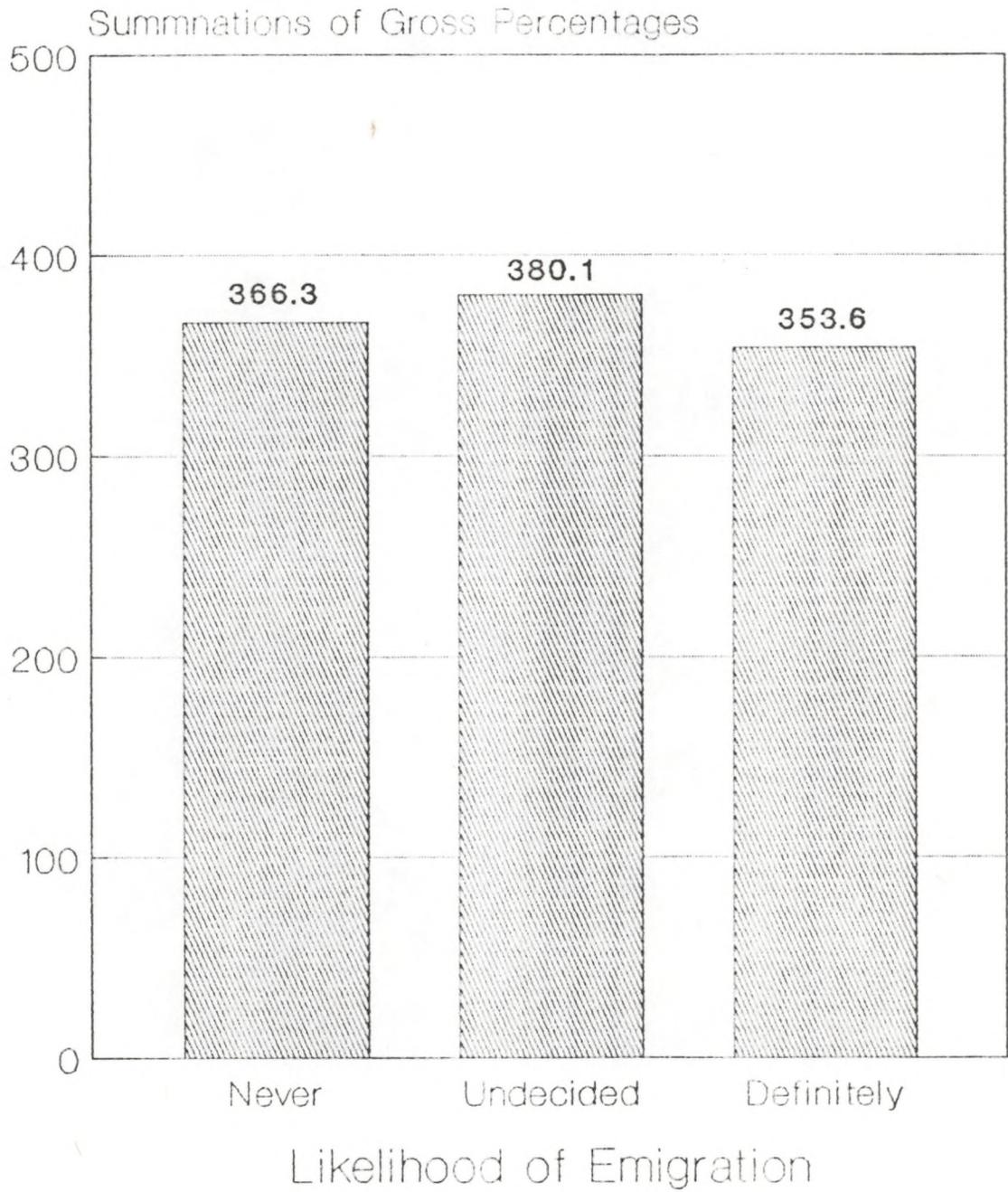


table 4

EMIGRATING



With regard to specific professions' intentions to emigrate, a table has been comprised to list the intentions of various professions in descending percentages (each figure being a percentage of that profession):

TABLE 5 : INTENTIONS TO EMIGRATE

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS	60,0
GEOLOGISTS	41,7
OTHER	40,2
TOWN PLANNERS	36,4
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS	33,3
ARCHITECTS	33,3
LAWYERS	30,8
CHEMICAL ENGINEERS	29,4
B.A. (GENERAL)	20,0
ELECTRONIC ENGINEERS	16,7
TEACHERS	11,8

Other reasons students gave for emigration included better educational opportunities, higher standard of living, a superior lifestyle and increasing opportunities for making money.

With regard to white male students who had yet to do their military service, approximately 69 % said they wanted to study post-graduate courses as a means of delaying their national service. However, the remainder of the sample favoured post-graduate studies for career advancement and better employment opportunities.

The results of this survey effectively confirm the hypothesis that conscription and the instability of South Africa are leading factors in motivating skilled and professional people to leave South Africa.

The National Manpower Commission has reported that this exodus or "drain" of students would be detrimental to the economy of South Africa, hindering long-term productivity and preventing the efficient utilisation of resources.

Adding to the dramatic increase of the "brain drain" over recent years, is the fact that immigration has decreased over the years, resulting in a considerable demand for top management positions.

TABLE 6 : TOP MANAGEMENT POSITIONS - VACANCIES

PERSONNEL (FOR 1985)	PRESENT PERSONNEL	VACANCIES
Managerial, executive & administrative	174 428	6 186
Professional, semi-professional & technical	548 146	28 338

The NMC have predicted in a report in the Sunday Tribune, August 28, 1988, that by the year 2000, South Africa would be subjected to a shortage of 228 000 university degrees, rendering approximately "... 442 000 professional and technical posts vacant".

Thus, it is evident that South Africa's economy is dependent on alleviating the shortages of skilled labourers and subsequently, those factors contributing to these shortages.

4.0 CONCLUSION

The findings of this report indicate that there is no question about the fact that the desire to avoid military service has become a major factor in prompting emigration.

It is clear that many of the people intending to emigrate are those who stand, in all likelihood, to achieve tertiary educational qualifications, exacerbating the brain drain.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

From the findings of the survey it has been found that many National Servicemen are dissatisfied with the present system of national service. We believe that these people are prepared to serve in their country and that constructive forms of alternative service should exist.

We recommend:

- * Alternative non-military forms of National Service to be made available to all conscripts.

- * Alternative Service to be made available in religious, welfare and community organisations.

- * Alternative Service to be of the same duration as military service.

- * Troops to have the right to refuse to serve in the townships.

- * Troops to have the right to refuse to serve in Namibia, Angola or elsewhere outside South Africa's borders.

6.0 APPENDIXEXAMPLE OF THE STUDENT SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE ADMINISTERED

STUDENT SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Researcher's name: _____

Case no: _____

About this survey: This is an Industrial Sociology III project, in which we are trying to ascertain how certain factors relate to your university career. It is an attitude/opinion survey and we are interested in your feelings. It should take five minutes. (Check that interviewees are students).

When someone agrees to be interviewed, note, (without asking), their gender and race. Only where you are uncertain of race, ask the respondent in a very tactful way, explaining that it is not a racial survey, but due to social circumstances in South Africa, racial factors lead to different backgrounds and we need to look at this type of variation.

Gender: _____ Race: _____

WHERE YES/NO ANSWERS ARE REQUIRED, CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE WORD.

WHERE BLOCKS ARE PROVIDED, MAKE AN X IN THE RIGHT ONE.

1. (a) Did you come to university straight after school?

YES / NO

If YES, go to Question 3. If NO, go to 1(b)

(b) What did you do in-between? _____

2.

Use answers to previous question to decide whether the respondent has been in the SADF or not. If yes, continue with this question. If NO, GO TO QUESTION 3

(a) Did your military experience change your outlook in any way?

YES / NO

(b) If yes, how? (i) UNPROMPTED _____

(ii) UNPROMPTED _____

3. (a) What degree are you registered for, and what year are you in?

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
BSc (Eng)	_____	_____	_____	_____	(please say what branch e.g. Chem, Mech, Elec, etc.: _____)
B Sc	_____	_____	_____	_____	
B Comm	_____	_____	_____	_____	
B A	_____	_____	_____	_____	
BSoc Sc	_____	_____	_____	_____	
B Arch	_____	_____	_____	_____	
Other	_____				(please specify)

If undergrad: (b) Do you expect to study postgrad?

YES / NO

If YES: What do you intend studying, and what are your main reasons for this decision?

(i) UNPROMPTED _____

(ii) PROMPTED: HERE YOU GIVE ANY OF THE REASONS ON
PROMPT CARD 2

4. What will you be doing after leaving university?

(a) Immediately? _____

(b) In 3 years time? _____

7.0 REFERENCES

1. Adams, F. & Bernstein, J "An assessment of the extent to which a desire to avoid compulsory military service in the SADF is a motivating factor in decisions to emigrate by male students at Rhodes University". Unpublished Third Year project. Department of Journalism and Media Studies. Grahamstown: 1987.
2. Human Awareness Programme. Militarization Dossier. Johannesburg: 1986.
3. Nathan L. (1987). "Resistance to Militarization: Three years of the End Conscription Campaign, In SARS (ed) DA Review 4. Johannesburg, Raven Press.
4. South-African Labour Statistics. 1987.
5. Statistical News Release. Tourism and Migration. 1988.
6. Various Newspaper articles and ECC pamphlets (authors' names withheld).
7. Greenblo, A (1988) "Call-Up Realities" in Finance Week, August 4 - 10.

Collection Number: AG1977

END CONSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN (ECC)

PUBLISHER:

Publisher:- Historical Papers Research Archive

Location:- Johannesburg

©2013

LEGAL NOTICES:

Copyright Notice: All materials on the Historical Papers website are protected by South African copyright law and may not be reproduced, distributed, transmitted, displayed, or otherwise published in any format, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner.

Disclaimer and Terms of Use: Provided that you maintain all copyright and other notices contained therein, you may download material (one machine readable copy and one print copy per page) for your personal and/or educational non-commercial use only.

People using these records relating to the archives of Historical Papers, The Library, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, are reminded that such records sometimes contain material which is uncorroborated, inaccurate, distorted or untrue. While these digital records are true facsimiles of paper documents and the information contained herein is obtained from sources believed to be accurate and reliable, Historical Papers, University of the Witwatersrand has not independently verified their content. Consequently, the University is not responsible for any errors or omissions and excludes any and all liability for any errors in or omissions from the information on the website or any related information on third party websites accessible from this website.

This document is part of a collection held at the Historical Papers Research Archive at The University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.