A Magazine for S.A. Expats Living in the U.S.A.

BRAAII NEWS

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Howzit!

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After a quarter century, this small generation of South African immigrants has risen to break through, en masse, into such key leadership roles that they’re changing the U.S. YouTube, PayPal, SolarCity, epigenetic cancer therapy and intelligent Mars robots exist only because of these expats: one of them has led the transition from PCs to cloud computing; another leads the US’s top business school; and another is replacing the space shuttle.

But they’ve done it as individuals, and – with the notable exception of commercial spaceflight pioneer Elon Musk – almost invisibly.

In December, the Silicon Valley Business Journal made a remarkable statement regarding four of their first five winners of the US’s high-tech chief executive officer awards, which feature competition from the likes of Google’s Larry Page.

It said: “Here’s something interesting about our executive of the year awards, something that hadn’t occurred to us at the time that these four executives were selected – they are all originally from South Africa.”

In Silicon Valley alone, South African-born high-tech chief executives include Vinny Lingham, founder of Yola and Gyft; Willem van Biljon, co-founder of Nimbula; and Pieter de Villiers, founder and chief executive of Clickatell, the world’s largest online text messaging service. And these weren’t even among the award winners.

Those include Gauteng brothers Lyndon and Peter Rive, who have built the US’s largest provider of residential clean energy, and Paul Maritz, the outgoing chief executive of cloud computing giant VMware, who was schooled in KwaZulu-Natal.

Impact South African immigrants in the US number only 83 000 – a “small number even for a big city”, says Professor Nancy Foner, an expert on immigration achievement at the City University of New York. So small, she says, that there are almost no figures or studies on their impact. Yet new South African networking organisations, such as the Sable Accelerator in California, are springing up as South Africans are suddenly appearing in front of microphones as chief executives and university deans and scientific research team leaders.

Apart from well-established South African communities in places such as San Diego, or the tight group of professional golfers in Florida, South Africans don’t network the way they do in the United Kingdom.

Instead, mutual recognition often happens like this: “Hey, that guy running the University of Notre Dame seems to have a Saffer accent. Come to think of it, so does the dean of Stanford Graduate School of Business. Ja, and what about the guy who was in charge of California’s High-Speed Rail Authority? And with a name like Mahlangu-Ngcobo, that elections judge in Maryland has gotta be from home.”

Some are fairly well known. Pik Botha’s grandson, Roelof, has been ranked as high as 22nd on the Forbes Midas list of venture capitalists, having funded the launch of YouTube in 2005. Among the celebrity conscription-dodgers, singer Dave Matthews probably heads the pack. Reportedly worth R2-billion, Matthews was recently declared the US’s most successful touring act of the decade. Remarkable anonymity

But most have risen to the cutting edge of American business with remarkable anonymity. Former Illovo schoolboy Steven Collins, almost unnoticed, has taken the reins of healthcare wholesaling company AmerisourceBergen, listed 29th on the Fortune 500, with
13000 employees, and annual revenues of an almost ridiculous R600-billion. It’s the same story in science. The single greatest breakthrough in cancer treatment in recent years – epigenetic therapy – has been credited to Stellenbosch’s Peter Jones, who now runs a major research centre in California.

And another South African, Dr. Liam Pedersen, has grabbed what could be the most exotic job in the US.

He leads a Nasa research team to develop the brains of “intelligent” space robots that will explore the solar system in search of extraterrestrial life. And to test his “autonomous navigation” systems, Pedersen (42) gets to test the robots in places like Antarctica and alpine lakes in the Andes.

In terms of sheer impact for Africa among transplants, it’s a draw between expats Dr. Trevor Mundel (below R) and Nomvimbi Meriwether. A former Soweto businesswoman, Meriwether – now owner of Meticulous Tours travel agency in Washington DC – is the co-founder of a multimillion-dollar health and basic education charity in Southern Africa, the Meriwether Foundation. Astonishing over-achievement She told the Mail & Guardian that her fundraising clout in the US enjoyed a major boost in December when her daughter – South African-born Nana Meriwether (27) – won the Miss USA crown.”We are meeting governors, presidents, billionaires, so the plight of [South Africa’s] most vulnerable children is being heard where it counts,” she said.

Mundel, from Johannesburg, has been appointed as president of global health for the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation with a grant budget of about R130-billion, and a brief of nothing less than to eradicate polio and malaria from the Earth. But it’s when you consider a professional field as specific as immigration law that the astonishing over-achievement of this group becomes clear.

Bernie Wolfsdorf – another conscription dodger – has been named “the most highly rated immigration lawyer in the world” for the past three years by the peer-reviewed International Who’s Who of Business Lawyers, and South Africa’s Daryl Buffenstein is a former president of the American Immigration Lawyers Association. In the same field, Chris Wright, a transplant from Johannesburg, is described as “Hollywood’s go-to lawyer” – somehow securing “genius” work visas for everyone from Piers Morgan to Playboy playmate Shera Bechard.

The “O-1” work visa is normally reserved for foreigners of “extraordinary ability”, including Nobel prize, winners, but Wright has controversially expanded its use to include celebrities. South African lawyers have not yet broken through, as a group, as judges in the US’s highest courts, the way they have in, say, Western Australia. But Margaret Marshall (top L), a former student leader at Wits, recently retired as chief justice of Massachusetts, where, in a landmark case in 2003, she was the first justice in the US to grant gay couples the right to marry.

Compared to the US’s business world, expatriates have underachieved in Hollywood itself, but its modest breakthrough artists include Charlize Theron, District 9’s Sharlto Copley and Stelio Savante, who both co-produced and cracked a role opposite Matthew Perry in the comedy The Whole Banana last year.

Building and innovating The poster-child for the 1980s immigration generation is Musk, the founder of Tesla Motors and SpaceX – the rocket company charged with leading the replacement of the space shuttle. In an earlier interview, he told me he left the country in 1988 because the South African Defence Force promised to be “an amazing waste of time”.

John Affleck-Graves (L), executive vice-president of Notre Dame, Collis and Wright were among those who told me they credit their education for much of their success, but offered few other clues as to why South Africans had risen so sharply. Professor Foner says white South Africans, in particular, had “invisibly” risen to the top.”South Africans [in the US] have gone unnoticed, especially the majority who are white, for whom there were few cultural barriers, if any,” she said. “But I have noticed that South Africans move right into elite circles in the U.S., immediately, and look where they’ve gone.” Donovan Neale-May, founder of the Sable Accelerator, says the 1980s South African immigrant generation was unique in that they did not take advantage of contacts and mobility through “ethnic communities” in the U.S., “as, say, Indian entrepreneurs have done so effectively”. Instead, Neale-May says the conscription-avoidance generation had simply outcompeted American professionals with a multitasking combination of management talent, drive and pioneering vision.

Overwhelmingly white phenomenon South African emigration to the US has been an overwhelmingly white phenomenon. According to the Migration Policy Institute in Washington DC,
only 14% of South African immigrants – about 11 000 – are black. And they’ve had to travel a far more difficult road, says Foner.

Yet a number of black South Africans have made New World leaps that are, if anything, closer to the purest form of the “American Dream” than their rich white countrymen. Among the exiles who remained in the U.S., Mahlangu-Ngcobo (R) is one who has emerged as a national force in both government health policy and theology. She has testified on healthcare for the government’s Congressional Black Caucus and, during the violent tumult in Liberia in 1997, she led a workshop there on violence against women. The author of nine books – including research works on AIDS and gender equality – Mahlangu-Ngcobo lectures on public health, and has founded both a U.S. church and an international ministry.

Gift Ngoepe, the first black South African to be offered a professional baseball contract, is one of a more recent immigrant generation to the New World. Unlikely sporting story He discovered baseball when his mother took a job as domestic worker at the Randburg Mets clubhouse. A tiny room inside it later became his home, and he simply practiced against a wall until he was noticed by coaches and, later, a US mentor. Now, he plays professionally as a shortstop within the Pittsburgh Pirates organization. Richman Mahlangu (49) has a similarly unlikely sporting story, but, in pursuing it, has carved out a classic, John Steinbeck-style American tale.

He fled apartheid itself at the same time that Musk and others were fleeing conscription. Mahlangu’s “hook” into the US was a sports scholarship, after he literally discovered the sport of tennis when he found a broken tennis racket on a dusty street in Durban’s Lamontville township in the 1970s. He says that, as with Ngoepe, a local professional coach was so taken by his diligent practice with that racket that he offered free lessons, and, eventually, an introduction to a US mentor. Living in Las Vegas, Mahlangu has since achieved neither riches nor professional-level excellence in his sport.

Instead, he has coached his two sons to the point where, last year, they were both recruited for scholarships by Ivy League universities. His youngest son, Yannik (17), has held a national rank of ninth for his age group and his eldest, Nicholas – now on his way to Harvard – has starred with Andre Agassi in a TV ad.
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Daniela Mains, a German native from northern Bavaria, near Bamberg, recently opened her state-of-the-art Permanent Makeup Studio in St. Petersburg. Having previously worked in the medical profession as a Registered Dental Hygienist in Tampa, she recently crossed over the Bay, and followed her true passion for health, beauty and wellness.

PERMANENT MAKEUP BY DANIELA sets the bar high for various types of common permanent makeup procedures, including eyebrows, eyeliner, lips, lip-liner, scalp pigmentation and various forms of skin micro-needling, for purposes of skin rejuvenation or scar-camouflage.

What sets Daniela’s studio and services apart from traditional providers is the use of her state-of-the-art German-made digital machines, which are far superior to “old-school” rotary or coil-based machines, as are common in regular tattooing procedures.

Clients receive their procedures in a beautiful, stylish and comfortable studio, fully compliant with local and State health and safety regulations. Clients benefit from Daniela’s easy-going yet professional approach and the thorough training she has received in all relevant procedures.

Aside from her profession and passion as a permanent make-up artist, Daniela is also attending an alternative medicine college to become a fully-licensed acupunc-ture physician and doctor of oriental medicine.

Daniela sets procedures by appointment only, following a detailed consultation and screening-procedure. Appointments can be requested online or by email to: info@permanentmakeupbydaniela.com, or by telephone: 727.272.2575.

Detailed information about Daniela and her services can be viewed on her website: http://www.permanentmakeupbydaniela.com/

You can also connect with Daniela online:
FACEBOOK: https://www.facebook.com/permanentmakeupbydaniela or GOOGLE+: https://plus.google.com/+Permanentmakeupbydaniela/nc/about

The Case for Permanent Makeup

The most obvious benefit of permanent makeup is that it can simply save you time. People with busy schedules, long commutes and numerous commitments can several minutes out of their morning routine each day. And you never have to worry about your makeup smudging or fading – permanent makeup won’t come off after swimming, working out or showering. But there are many reasons for someone to get permanent makeup beyond the timesaving benefits.

People with physical disabilities or impaired motor skills, such as arthritis, Parkinson’s disease or multiple sclerosis, may want permanent makeup because it’s difficult for them to apply makeup themselves [source: Society of Permanent Cosmetic Professionals]. With permanent makeup, they can continue to wear makeup without having to worry about whether they’ve applied it accurately. People with poor eyesight may invest in permanent makeup for the same reasons.

There are also cosmetic reasons why people use permanent makeup. After reconstructive surgery, especially of the face or breasts, permanent makeup can help return the skin’s appearance to normal if pigment was lost during surgery. In fact, some people choose to undergo permanent makeup procedures to improve the results of cosmetics breast surgery [source: Aesthetic Plastic Surgery]. People with hair loss conditions that cause them to lose their eyebrows may invest in permanent eyebrow tattoos, whereas people with lip scars can use permanent lipstick to hide the unsightly marks. Permanent makeup can also benefit people with cosmetic allergies or those with pigmentation conditions like vitiligo, which causes the appearance of irregular white patches on the skin.

Benefits of Permanent Makeup:
- naturally, lashes are too fair/faint in color
- correction of lash-density (too few lashes)
- eye conditions which may prevent or inhibit effective use of traditional make-up
- active lifestyle, and activities like swimming / water-sports without the need to worry about effects on make-up
- unsteady, shaky hands could prevent application of make-up on a daily basis
- eliminating of smudging, smearing, running make-up products, so-called “raccoon”-eyes, etc.
- correct or improve certain skin conditions, abnormalities or imperfections (genetic, or medical)
- Alopecia (absence of hair)
- Vitiligo (absence of pigment)
- Coloring of the Areola following breast reconstruction surgery.
- eliminates the hassles of the normal make-up application due to visual impairment, unsteady hands resulting from arthritis, multiple sclerosis, Parkinson’s or other degenerative diseases.

Benefits of Skin Needling:
- (procedure to increase collagen production in the skin, improving tone and elasticity)
- diminish or reduce the appearance of lines and / or wrinkles (“anti-aging”) treat scars (e.g. caused by acne, surgery, burns, mole removals, etc.)
- improve the appearance of stretch-marks
- tattoo-removal
Why do we even have lines and wrinkles? Why does our skin become saggy, and less plump over time? As we age, our own internal collagen production decreases rapidly. Actually, this degenerative process already begins at the tender age of 25! Collagen is a natural protein which gives our skin its firmness and elasticity, making it appear taunt. However, over time, environmental factors, such as smoking, sun exposure, and other lifestyle choices contribute to premature aging, which further causes a decrease in collagen synthesis. As a result, lines, wrinkles and age spots become more apparent, revealing what we know as “natural signs of aging”.

Essentially, Micro-needling is a form of collagen-induction therapy, which takes advantage of your own body’s natural collagen-production abilities, to rejuvenate your skin. Its effectiveness lies in maximizing the body’s increased ability to reduce lines, wrinkles, acne scars, surgical scars, and stretch marks. It is well-suited for thin, sensitive skin, and safe to use on ethnic or dark skin.

Micro-needling is a minimally invasive procedure (usually 90 min. or less), whereby a special micro-needling device is used to create a controlled skin “injury”, by making minute punctures through the epidermis, into the upper layers of the dermis, leaving the surface skin largely unharmed. This triggers the body into producing new collagen, fibers and elastin, in an effort to repair itself. New capillaries will also form, thereby improving blood circulation in the skin, resulting in healthier skin by breaking up fibrous and uneven tissue, which are visible to us as wrinkles or scars.

Micro-needling is quickly becoming the preferred method for anti-aging skin treatments because it is extremely safe, minimally invasive (quicker healing, less discomfort, much less down-time), and causes minimal damage to the skin, unlike other more traditional methods, like microdermabrasion, chemical peels, or laser treatments.

Depending on the condition of the skin, as well as the age of the patient, 3-4 treatments (usually 4-6 weeks apart), may typically be necessary. Any part of the body covered by skin can normally be treated, not just the face and neck, as commonly believed. However, some restrictions may apply, which are usually discussed at the initial screening consult, to determine appropriate course of treatment most suitable for a given candidate.

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Contact to schedule your initial consultation. Mention “BRAAI” to me, and receive $100 OFF for a full Face and Neck Treatment. (1 per customer please)
South Africans Abroad Had to ‘Jump Through Hoops’ to Vote

BY MARVIN MEINTJIES, MARCH 12, 2014,

The opposition Democratic Alliance (DA) has raised concerns that South Africans abroad will not turn out in their numbers to vote on April 30. About 20,000 South Africans living abroad — in countries such as the UK, Canada, Australia and the US — had by the afternoon of April 16th, 2014 submitted online forms to notify the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) of their intention to vote at an embassy or consulate. The deadline for these notifications was midnight.

The London-based DA Abroad — the opposition Democratic Alliance’s overseas network of volunteers — claimed in a statement that “the IEC have disenfranchised many South Africans living abroad”. “Compared with the number of South Africans living abroad, which is widely thought to run into the millions, the number that have indicated their intention to vote in the 2014 election via their submission of a VEC10 form is extremely low,” it said. This, it said, was due to the “hoops” people had to jump through to vote abroad.

There are three main points to the DA’s argument: South Africans abroad need both a valid passport and an ID book (not required at home); there are too few voting stations too far away for many expatriates (embassies and consulates only); and the polling day is a Wednesday, which would require people to take time off work and “find babysitters” if they wanted to travel to vote.

But the African National Congress in London is having none of it. “It’s a negative approach from the DA. They should have gone out there and informed people, like we did,” said Xolani Benson Xala, head of the ruling party’s London branch.

The VEC10 online form is the only way to notify the IEC of a South African citizen’s intention to vote abroad. “The internet in London is good. Why don’t they go online and fill out the form like everybody else?” asked Mr Xala.

Francine Higham of DA Abroad rejected this argument, along with the suggestion of widespread apathy among expats, saying it was not just about the online form.

“If there were fewer hoops to jump through, we could get 50,000 more VEC10 submissions,” she said. “People are expected to travel thousands of kilometres and pay for expensive flights to vote. We’re getting emails from thousands of people who can’t afford to travel to vote. If it were more convenient, they certainly would vote.”

Ms Higham said many had registered to vote during the special registration week (ends held at embassies abroad, “but have not bothered to submit the VEC10 form online because they can’t get to a voting station (mid-week)”).

The solution, she said, would be to open more polling stations abroad and allow people to vote at the weekend.

“It’s not apathy. We’re just making it difficult for people to vote. There’s certainly no apathy among the thousands of South Africans who contacted us,” said Ms Higham.

But “voting at high commissions and consulates is the safest and most trusted way to cast your vote”, noted Mr Xala, adding that all voters abroad faced the same hurdles.

“After fighting for South Africans to vote abroad, we can’t complain now. Each and every South African has been given an opportunity to register abroad and submit their VEC10 form,” he said.

National elections in South Africa will take place on May 7.
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Unique Jewelry Design by Well Traveled Master

BY ELEANOR L. BAILEY

The opportunity to custom design top quality jewelry expressive of client individuality stirs Owen Sweet’s creative juices. “I believe a piece of jewelry is a sculpture in miniature against a human background,” he explains. “When customers tell me their dreams for that special piece of jewelry and the resulting creation pleases them, it is so inspiring for me.”

Owen accomplishes these remarkable equations at Owen Sweet Design, on Corey Avenue, in St. Pete Beach. Newly relocated from former digs in North Redington Beach, the new gallery and studio welcomes clients with renewed pizzazz. “My business is largely driven by word of mouth and I’ve seen the network of satisfaction grow by leaps and bounds in the more than three decades I’ve lived in the Tampa Bay metropolitan area.”

Owen embodies the essence of his inspirations in wearable art, which he refers to as “Silhouettes of Nature”. Following his passion to create truly unique and artful pieces, he often invests weeks in pursuit of outstanding values in diamonds and precious gem stones to incorporate in his designs. His world wide travels also include searching for exceptional designers to fit the special niche his work fills; bringing fresh and exciting viewpoints to customers’ attention. “I am very particular in what I offer,” he explains. “These handcrafted pieces are works of art so unique they won’t be seen anywhere else. I want each and every piece to stir the soul.”

Like a high quality timepiece, every Owen Sweet creation is heirloom quality to be appreciated for generations to come. The initial cost of a customized piece is more than justified when amortized over the years.
Born in South Africa and raised in the midst of that country’s expansive natural beauty, Owen’s early artistic development is reflected in the minimalist simplicity, clean lines and essential grace of his designs. Those formative years developed a keen understanding of the inherent qualities in fine diamonds and precious and semi-precious gems.

“When I go to buy a diamond, I may see 10 to 20 diamonds only one of which will speak to me,” he explains. “The luster of the diamond or other precious gem communicates so much, especially in a finely wrought and crafted piece.” At the same time, Owen expertly employs the malleability of 18-karat gold, creating fluid designs both comfortable and sensual.

Owen Sweet’s creations encompass a perfect union of nature, music and sculptural precision, deftly incorporating the human form as an essential element in the finished piece.

The sensibility inspired by Owen Sweet’s South African upbringing is still apparent in his work, further enhanced by the inspiration he has gained from life in the Tampa Bay area, where he has resided since 1980. The zestful urban landscape and tropical rhythms of this community are apparent in his work as well.

Experience the vast potential of custom designed high quality jewelry. Visit Owen Sweet Design at 344 Corey Avenue, St. Pete Beach. To learn more visit ohsosweet.com, email owensweet@tampabay.rr.com, or call 727-392-6936.

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In South Africa where braaing is now more of a religion than a mere pastime, firing up the perfect coals and grilling the most flavourful meat is not just an activity; it’s something of an art form so, to help shed some light on just what goes into grilling like a god, the ultimate king of the fire, BraaiBoy (known more conventionally as Gareth Daniell) was consulted.

Q&A WITH BRAAIBoy:

**What to consider when buying the meat?**

Good meat is one of the most important ingredients for a good braai, so the secret is to find yourself a butcher you can trust and go for quality over quantity – rather buy a smaller cut of A-grade meat and pay a bit more than opt for the biggest and cheapest. You can braai almost anything – chicken, prawns, crayfish, even apples – but if you’re just starting out, three foolproof options are boerewors, steak and lamb chops.

- **Boerewors**: there’s a big difference between boerewors (your safe bet) and ‘braai wors’, which can contain anything (donkey, water buffalo, heart, testicles).
- **Steak**: rump steak is a great fallback option and tends to have more flavour than fillet. It’s hard to see a good steak on the shelves, but as a general rule, look for one that’s been aged.
- **Lamb chops**: if you’re not sure what you’re looking for, go for rib chops – they’re usually nicer (although smaller) than leg chops, which can get a bit tough.

**How and when should you prepare the meat with spices and marinades?**

Firstly, don’t feel like you need to spice or marinate meat too much – often just plain salt and pepper does the trick. If you do use a marinade though, rather baste (paint it on) during cooking toward the end of the braai session to prevent sauces that are high in sugar or tomatoes from burning. And if you are going to spice, do so while you’re braaing on the second- or third-last turn, or rub it in at least an hour before you braai. The reason for this is that salt draws out moisture so you need to give the meat sufficient time to reabsorb it (so that it’s not dry and tough).

**How can you determine when the fire is ready to put the meat on the braai?**

There’s no hard and fast rule, and the best way to get a feel for this is just to braai more often. One way to do it though is to hold your open hand above the grid and feel the heat: if you can keep your hand there for 5 seconds before it gets too hot, then you’re about ready for steak; if you can keep your hand there for about 7 seconds, then you’re ready for boerewors; and if you can survive around 10 seconds, then you can put chicken on (chicken needs a colder fire). In terms of how the fire should look, if you’ve used wood, there must be no more flames, only embers; if you’ve used charcoal or briquettes, they must have turned completely grey (ie: you shouldn’t be able to see any black).

**And what about turning the meat? How do you know when to flip it?**

The key thing is obviously to turn the meat before it blackens. As a general rule though, less is more – flip it less to avoid losing the juices to evaporation (the exception is boerewors, which cooks more evenly if you turn it more). For a steak, the best is to put it on the fire and let it braai on one side, then flip it over after a few seconds and let it braai on the other, then turn it over a third time and wait for the juices to seep to the surface. This is an indication to turn it again, so flip it for a fourth time, wait for the juices to come through again and then take it off the fire.

**How do you know when your meat is cooked to your liking and ready to come off the braai?**

Again, there’s no set rule, and some of the rules of thumb out there are total myths – different cuts, different sizes and different
thicknesses are going to feel and look different. For steak, you can slice it slightly and look at the colour inside; plus, remember, the squishier your meat, the more rare it is, and the firmer it is, the more well done. Chicken is generally ready when the juices run clear, and boerewors is done when you can snap it easily with the tongs. Also bear in mind that different meats have different cooking times, and you ideally want everything ready at the same time. To make sure all the items are done simultaneously, throw the chicken on first at the edge of the fire, then put the boerewors and chops on, and then throw the steak on last at the centre of the grid.

Once the meat has been taken off the braai, is there anything that must be done before eating or serving it?

Yes, steak should be left to rest for 5 to 10 minutes. This is to let it reabsorb some of its juices and continue cooking a little (because steak keeps cooking on the plate, sometimes it’s actually best to remove it from the fire a bit before it’s done to your liking). Otherwise, everything else can be eaten straight off the braai.

Right, so the meat is done. Now, what are a few classic braai side dishes that can be prepared to accompany it?

Even a few of the standard braai side dishes can be done on the fire. Some options include:

Braaied potatoes: wrap them in foil, throw them in the coals, and smear some butter on after they’re done (you can also use sweet potatoes and add some butter and honey before they go in the foil).

Garlic mushrooms: season large black mushrooms with garlic, salt and pepper; add cheese; wrap them in foil; and braai them in the coals.

Needless to say, as someone who now has his own boerewors, charcoal and spice range, and gets grills going at events around South Africa, Gareth is certainly well positioned to give some solid advice about the art of braaing like a boss.

Garlic bread: to prevent garlic bread from burning, either cook it in the coals right at the end of the braai session and turn often, or put it on the side of the grid at the start of the braai and remove it only after the meat is done.

Braai broodjie (grilled sandwich): this side dish is about as South African as it gets. Just make sure you tie up the sandwich like a parcel using cotton string so that the contents don’t fall into the fire when you turn it.

Salad: potato salad is a braai classic, but a regular green salad always works well too.

Alcohol: you can’t braai without beer.

To round off, are there any important ‘braaing dos and don’ts’ to remember?

Don’t sit back and tell the person braaing how to cook the meat. If you don’t have the tongs in your hand, then keep your opinions to yourself.

If you’re invited to someone else’s braai, do bring your own meat, unless you’re explicitly told not to.

Don’t be wary of the red stuff you see in your meat and overcook it – it’s not blood; it’s all of the yummy juices.

Do have a good time. The irony is braaing is not actually about the food or the cooking; you can get very technical and follow this and that rule, but the most important thing is just to enjoy yourself with good friends.
Warren Buffett’s Son to Spend $23.7M on S.A. Rhinos

Of the 146 rhinos reported killed so far this year, 95 were in the Kruger preserve.

David Mabunda, chief executive of South African National Parks, described poaching as a scourge and said the country accepts Mr. Buffett’s donation “with great humility.”

“It is worrying that we are still losing such a high number of animals,” Mr. Mabunda said, “however, the most encouraging area in this whole saga is the increasing number of arrests, which stood at 343 for the country by end of last year.” At the U.S. Embassy in Pretoria, charge d’affaires Virginia Palmer welcomed the news of the Buffett donation. In addition to a long history of conservation, the “U.S. also has a history of giving, and it’s wonderful to see private donors using their wealth as a force for good,” Ms. Palmer said.

Wildlife trafficking is a multibillion-dollar criminal enterprise that has moved from a conservation concern to an acute security threat, she said. In February, the U.S. government issued a national strategy for combating wildlife trafficking, which includes a ban on ivory and rhino horn.

South African courts impose prison terms on poachers of any wild animals, especially those of endangered species. Army units are deployed at Kruger National Park, and more than 50 poachers have been killed in the past year in skirmishes with troops and ranger patrols.

Ainsley Hay, a veterinary nurse who manages the wildlife protection unit of the National Council of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Johannesburg, said poaching has wrought “appalling levels of suffering.”

“Rhinos weigh up to 3 tons, and it takes a lot to kill one,” Ms. Hay said. “Sometimes shots merely merely the animal and it wakes up later with the horn and part of its face hacked off.” The NSPCA would not hesitate to prosecute anyone who abuses animals, wild and domestic, she said.

“We help where we can in the war against poaching, but we’re not talking here about the odd shooting. These are crime syndicates, and research suggests they are linked with the trade in drugs, fake goods, smuggled tobacco and other contraband.” Ms. Hay said. In South Africa, the NSPCA receives no government funding and relies solely on private donations.

“Loss of habitat is a major problem for wildlife, and I’m happy to see so many private reserves now in Africa,” Mr. Buffett said. “It’s no good, for example, having a lot of cheetah in one or two national parks where they could be wiped out by a virus. We must have gene pools on viable-size properties.”


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Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Provides Protections for All Immigrants and Victims of Crime

In 1994, Congress passed the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), creating special routes to immigration status for certain battered noncitizens. In recognition of the 20th anniversary of the Violence Against Women Act, officials have joined with senior executives from the Education Department in a series of campus tours. Associate Attorney General Tony West and others kicked off the program April 23rd, at North Carolina Central University.

Although the law is called the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) it applies equally to men and women. If you, or someone you know of is married to, or recently separated from an abusive U.S. Citizen (or Permanent Resident) spouse, it is important to speak with an immigration attorney. If one is eligible, there is an opportunity to apply for relief under this act.

The requirements are as follows:

- You have suffered battery/extreme cruelty by your U.S. citizen or permanent resident spouse;
- You have been abused by your U.S. citizen or permanent resident spouse, or your child has been subjected to battery or extreme cruelty by your U.S. or permanent resident spouse;
- You entered into the marriage in good faith, not solely for immigration benefits.
- You have resided with your spouse.
- You are a person of good moral character.

This law would allow an individual to self-petition and simultaneously submit applications for a green card and work visa. This is an excellent opportunity to obtain some relief from a bad situation. While the parameters require quite a bit of evidence and proof, an immigration attorney can provide the right guidance. Andy Strickland Esq. (see ad page 17) has in the past and on multiple occasions, experienced much success with these cases.

It is important to note that the USCIS Vermont service center adjudicates these types of petitions using specially trained staff. Due to the sensitive nature of these cases, only certain immigration officers are allowed to view the details of the filing. These cases are all handled in the strictest of confidence.
Female immigrants are more likely to work in the informal labor market as domestic workers and caretakers and are less able to assert their rights or to be protected under current laws. Immigrant women workers are also vulnerable to rape, sexual abuse and harassment, or other gender-motivated exploitation in the workplace. Some immigrant women are brought to the United States through human trafficking networks and are forced to work under conditions of surveillance, threats of deportation, and physical harm.

In addition, both legal and unauthorized immigrant women may face challenges related to domestic violence, especially if their immigration status depends on an abusive spouse.

For example, immigrant women may depend on a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident spouse to petition for them through the family-based immigration system or their legal status may be tied to their spouse’s employment-based immigration status. This situation not only leaves immigrant women financially dependent on a spouse, but also leaves them vulnerable to a spouse’s threat of deportation. Abusive spouses who file immigration petitions for their abused spouses and children often delay, revoke, or fail to file petitions for their family members, or threaten to report their victims to immigration authorities. Finally, immigrant women may be fearful of reporting abuse or exploitation to the police for fear that they will be deported and separated from their families, effectively providing abusers with a tool to silence their victims.

For more information about the challenges immigrant women face, see Reforming America’s Immigration Laws: A Woman’s Struggle.

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How do you explain the word “sommer” to someone who is not South African? It’s not only a foreign word, it’s a foreign concept. Perhaps the English never do anything “just sommer”. There really is no equivalent... “Why are you laughing? Just sommer.”

“Bakkie” is another one, very useful around this house for all sizes and shapes of containers and dishes. Also used for what they call “utes” in OZ or “pickup” in England. I find it an indispensable word.

We all know “voetstoots” of course. It’s been officially adopted into South African English. There’s no concise, one-word equivalent in English. “As is” just doesn’t hack it. And it’s such a humorous word, conjuring up images of pushing that brand new car home.

There’s no good English word for “dwaal”. It doesn’t mean dream, or daze. It’s close to absent-mindedness, but that’s not quite it. Being in one so often myself, I’m not likely to stop using it.

I think “gogga” is the most delightful word for insect I’ve ever heard. Children all over the world should use it. “Insect” just doesn’t stand a chance.

And then there’s “gatvol”. OK, I know it’s very rude. But it’s so very expressive, “Fed up” doesn’t have half the impact. “Gatvol” is a word used more frequently than ever in the workplace these days, with increasing intensity.

While we’re on the subject, another phrase which outstrips any English attempt is “Hy sal sy gat sien”. “He’ll get his come-uppance” definitely lacks the relish in comparison.

“Donder” is another very useful word, used as an all-purpose swearword, which again has no good English translation. Used as a verb, it can express any degree of roughing up. As a noun, it is a pejorative, as they politely say in dictionaries, to mean whatever you want it to mean. And there’s no good translation for “skiet-en-donder” either.

It says something about the English that they have no word for “jol”. Probably the dictionary compilers regard it as slang, but its widely used for “Going out on the town, kicking up your heels, enjoying yourself”. Although curiously, the word “Yule” in Yuletide is related to “jol” and derived from Old English. So somewhere along the line, the English forgot how to “jol”. How do you explain the passion of “lekker!”?

I’ve yet to meet a South African over the age of two who doesn’t use the word “muti”. Translation is impossible — “witches potion” is about the nearest I can get. It needs a long cultural historical explanation. Between “muti” and the pedantic “medication”, there’s simply no contest.

And of course, my personal favourite “Kak en betaal”, which just says it all, doesn’t it? A bland English translation would be “Cough and pay”, or “Breathe and pay”. But it just doesn’t cut it, does it? Not by a long drop.

Other words that come to mind: “jou bliksem”, “wag ‘n bietjie”, “nie so haastig nie”, “just now”, “sakkie-sakkie music”, “ou swaer”, “Ya, nee”, and one of my personal favourites, “Poephol”.

“Dudu”. Telling your infant to “go to bed” is just not the same as, “Go dudu now, my baby!”

How about “bliksem”? “I’m going to bliksem you!” Wonderful Afrikaans expression with nothing to compare in the English language, at least nothing that gives the same satisfaction.

“Miemie pap” - there is no word like “pap”, here. They have porridge, and when they say porridge, they mean oats. There’s no Maltabela, no Tasty Wheat, no Creemy Meal... in other words, there’s no “pap”!

“Mislik” — such a ‘lekker’ word. “Why are you so mislik, you little skelm?” Which brings us to “skelm” — here you just get “baddies”, but that doesn’t have the same sneaky connotation of a proper skelm, does it?!

And “snot-klap”... fabulous word! “Do you want a snot-klap?” How would you say that in English? “I’ll slap you so hard the snot will fly!”? It’s just not the same.

“Loskop” is another favourite. The English just don’t understand when I say, “Sorry, I forgot - I’m such a loskop!”

And finally, “moer”. There simply isn’t a word here that denotes the feeling of dread behind the phrase “If you don’t clean your room, I’ll moer you!”
Charlize Theron is nie die enigste Hollywood-ster met familie in Suid-Afrika nie. Na jare in die geheim het dit nou bekend geword dat die akteur Brad Pitt nog vier ander broers het. Hulle bly almal in Suid-Afrika. Die oudste broer is n boer in die Vrystaat en sy naam is Mielie Pitt. Die tweede oudste broer werk in Brakpan as ‘mechanic’ en sy naam is Tap Pitt. Die derde oudste broer is n vlieënier en sy naam is Kock Pitt. Die vierde boet is heeltemal van koers af en skreeu blykbaar vir die SHARKS en sy naam is Stu Pitt.
Calling All Movie Producer Wannabees

Stone Cold What — What?

by Jon Savage

For 3 long years, I’ve been secretly making this comedy about the SA music industry! It stars Rob Van Vuuren, Jack Parow, Fokofpolisiekar, Chris Chameleon, The Parlotones, Die Heuwels Fantasties and even Daniel Beddingfield buck-naked! Oh, and me.

Spectacular things to know:

• So you may know me from Cassette or 5FM or Disco Dave or one of my other crazy projects, but before my band became successful I was an award winning filmmaker.
• I’ve been part of the music industry for as long as I can remember and I’ve seen all the sides of it: the good, the bad and the really ugly! All amazing fodder for a hysterical comedy!
• It’s taken 3 long years, plus a lot of my own money (and some others people’s money) to make it this far where I have already shot a lot of this film. Now we want to finish it so that you can see it! Complete with the awesome cop car chase scene (that we currently can’t afford)!
• I really need your help to make the quintessential SA Music film! With a KILLER accompanying soundtrack (co-written by Hunter Kennedy!). And possibly the coolest movie merch ever! Your friends will be jealous. Fact.

There’s so much red tape in getting a film like this made (as, admittedly, some of it is quite controversial). We can cut through all the kak and the music fans can help get it made (That’s you by the way). Come on, let’s do it!

What We Need & What You Get

When I showed the pilot to Leon Schuster, he said “People HAVE to see this film! You HAVE to get this film made” (sorry for name dropping you, Leon, but it was an inspirational moment).

But there are some really important (and hilarious) scenes that we just can’t afford to shoot, including one of the funniest car chases you will ever see. Oh and the scene with the stripper. Oh and the fight scene.
• Moonlighting Films - the biggest production company in SA (Blood Diamond / Ali / Invictus) will be handling the accounting and the logistics of the shoots to make sure that every penny is accounted for. We will be posting the final expense sheet online so that you can see it. YOU CAN TRACK EVERY CENT YOU PUT IN!
• To do this we are asking for a contribution to finance the stunts and larger scenes, post production and brilliant graphics. We are going to make you proud to be part of this unique South African black comedy.
• Please check out our incredible PERKS list that we give you for your contributions. We have designed some of the coolest merch (all limited edition for contributors) plus you can even BE IN THE MOVIE!!

Ok now this super important so please read carefully.

$66 000 is a huge amount to raise on a crowd funding platform and we REALLY hope you will help us get there to finish the film.

Regardless of getting there, we want to get this project out of our computers and into your eye-holes.

So here is our MONEY BACK GUARANTEE offer:

If we do not reach the full goal amount, you will have the option to either a) Get your money back in FULL. Guaranteed! Or b) Allow us to use your contribution to put out Stone Cold Jane Austen as an awesome 10-part web series! (of course you will still get all the cool merch!). And depending on how much we get, we may have to lose a car chase (but not the stripper scene). It’s totally your call!

https://www.indiegogo.com/projects/stone-cold-jane-austen#home
In Loving Memory of Lindsay Kelley

Lindsay Kelley passed away peacefully on March 8, 2014 at Hospice in Clearwater, Florida. Lindsay is survived by one son and one daughter, two sisters and her father. Lindsay was born and raised in Durban, and emigrated to the United States more than 25 years ago. She had a global network of friends. She loved her cats and listening to the blues jams in Crystal Beach every month. Lindsay will be missed by many, including her longtime boyfriend Fred Nichols and close friend Mary Albrecht. Rest in Peace Lindsay, till we meet again.

The History of the Middle Finger:

Well, now... here's something I never knew before, and now that I know it, I feel compelled to share it with my more intelligent friends in the hope that they, too, will feel edified.

Before the Battle of Agincourt in 1415, the French, anticipating victory over the English, proposed to cut off the middle finger of all captured English soldiers. Without the middle finger it would be impossible to draw the renowned English longbow and therefore they would be incapable of fighting in the future. This famous English longbow was made of the native English Yew tree, and the act of drawing the longbow was known as ‘plucking the yew’ (or ‘pluck yew’).

Much to the bewilderment of the French, the English won a major upset and they began mocking the French by waving their middle fingers at the defeated French, saying, See, we can still pluck yew! Since ‘pluck yew’ is rather difficult to say, the difficult consonant cluster at the beginning has gradually changed to a labiodental fricative ‘F’, and thus the words often used in conjunction with the one-finger-salute! It is also because of the pheasant feathers on the arrows used with the longbow that the symbolic gesture is known as ‘giving the bird.’

And yew thought yew knew every plucking thing.

Food For Thought

You can be anything you want to be... except younger. Then you're shit outta luck!

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Poor whites: Penury goes beyond the pale

by Fred de Vries

Some of the problems poor whites face began after apartheid ended, but who, if anyone, is really to blame?

“Stupid people shouldn’t breed,” shouts a sun-glassed man through the open window of his white BMW. The heavy-set woman doesn’t blink. She’s standing near the robot in the burning sun, holding a cardboard sign: “Four children, no work, all gifts welcome, God bless.”

You see them at robots, at stop streets, in parking lots. Weathered looks and blank faces, often pawns of dodgy entrepreneurs who bring and fetch them in exchange for a fixed sum. Some beg, others sell newspapers or act as car guards. Most of them are Afrikaans-speaking.

These are the armblankes (poor whites). According to Helpende Hand (Helping Hand), one of the many legs of the union Solidariteit, this is only the tip of the iceberg. Helpende Hand says that these people have been neglected by a “racially biased” government. “It’s probably the only kind of poverty in the world that is ignored because of politically correct reasons,” writes the organisation in a brochure that blames forced retrenchments and affirmative action for the emerging white poverty.

Helpende Hand estimates that 10% of white South Africans now live on a monthly family income of less than R3 000, and two-thirds of them are Afrikaners.

Are these the rejects of the new South Africa? Victims of racial politics? Or are they just downright lazy?

Pretoria North has endless roads that take you past car dealers, pawn shops, scrap yards, sex shops and fast-food outlets. Behind this façade of cheap thrills you’ll find the new Afrikaans poverty. It’s a subculture with its own argot: outies (vagabonds) roam from town to town, where they byt (suck up to people like ticks) or zula (beg). The white squatter camps tend to have optimistic names: Sonheuwel (Sun Hill), Sonskynhoekie (Sunshine Corner) and Bethlehem.

Bethlehem gained national fame after two visits by President Jacob Zuma. Like most of the white squatter camps, it’s invisible from the road, as if ashamed. A large residential house and a big sign that says “To God the Glory” hide the few dozen wooden huts that have been erected here since 1995 around a big vegetable garden. Bethlehem is more organised than Sonskynhoekie and less daunting than Sonheuwel.

Not the government’s fault

When I visited Bethlehem it gave shelter to 17 men and 15 women. The youngest was 15, the oldest 80. A woman in her early 40s introduced herself as “Carissa Nel, co-ordinator”. She spoke about her lost years after her husband and children died in a car crash and how she eventually found refuge in Bethlehem. It was she who invited Zuma, she claims. “I told him he must come and see with his own eyes, instead of doing all these foreign trips. He ate from that pan there,” she points at a big black metal saucepan. “I told him: you must serve yourself. He promised us food, transport and electricity.”

Years later, and they are still waiting. But unlike Helpende Hand, the people of Bethlehem don’t blame the ANC for their ordeal. “Let’s be clear,” says Nel. “It’s not the government’s fault that we are here. It’s not God’s fault. And it’s not our parents’ fault. It’s our own fault.”

The armblankes phenomenon is not new. It dates back to the devastating Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) that pushed thousands of semi-literate and traumatised Afrikaners from the platteland to the cities. In 1890 there were fewer than 10 000 urban Afrikaners; by 1926
their number had grown to 391,000. Six years later about a quarter were labelled as “very poor”.

Once the apartheid government got into power in 1948, they found “their people” employment in the railways, in the factories and as unskilled civil servants. A small minority missed the boat. They were seen as an anomaly, lost cases – single mothers, the elderly, alcoholics, drug addicts and people with serious physical and mental problems. White trash.

But with the end of apartheid came the end of race-exclusive care and job protection, which had kept the poor whites separated from the poor blacks. Since then, their numbers have started to grow, turning working-class Pretoria neighbourhoods into poor Afrikaner ghettos.

**Signs of hope**

A woman who introduces herself as Cecilia lies on her bed in a boiling hot, asbestos-roofed hut. It smells of cabbage, sweat and urine. The rent is R800 a month. Cecilia is holding a one-year-old baby, her eighth child. The other seven have been taken from her by welfare. This one she’ll keep, she promises.

A few streets up is a multistorey facebrick building, nicknamed Die Kamers (The Rooms). What once were offices are now one-room apartments, often housing whole families, about 80 in total, black and white. Rent varies between R1200 and R2 000 a month. “If you live here, your status is slightly higher than in a squatter camp,” says Van Vuuren, referring to nearby schools and opportunities for zula.

The mentality here is also slightly different. Here they don’t blame themselves for their misfortune. “It’s [FW] de Klerk. He gave everything to the blacks. Now the blacks are boss,” says inhabitant/supervisor Hannetjie Venter (46), whose dad worked for the railways and managed to have 17 offspring.

Van Vuuren works with the children in Die Kamers. They get free nappies and milk. But to qualify the mothers must attend food and hygiene classes at least twice a week. “Some have already stopped coming. They stay in their rooms. It’s too much of an effort for them to come to the communal room,” says Van Vuuren. She calls it “the cycle of getting up, boredom, depression”.

In the 1920s it was the church that spearheaded the helpmekaar initiative. In neighbouring Booysens, the spire of the NG Kerk still rises above the small houses. Dominee George Nel loves a good old Calvinistic slogan: “The Lord has created us to get our hands dirty.” But putting this credo into practice has been another story. When he came to Booysens in 1995, Nel found a dawdling congregation of a few hundred souls. Many people in Booysens used to work for steel company Iscor and were retrenched with a severance pay of about R300 000. Nice sum, they thought. But no one told them how to deal with money. Some started their own business, which didn’t last. Others gambled their fortune away in the nearby Morula Sun Casino. And a third group was conned by charlatans who promised 20% interest.

**Despondency**

From workers they turned into survivors. “Employment” became something from the good old apartheid days. Despondency rules.

“I preach about hope, because they tend to lose hope,” says Nel, who saw his community grow to about 1 000 registered members. “Blacks know much more of that community feeling. We have been brought up as individualists. The idea of helpmekaar has all but disappeared.” Nel stares out of the window. “I find them a job, but after a couple of days they have already left it. That’s in their culture. And I’m at a loss how you can change that.”


Nel lifts Potgieter’s pale red T-shirt and slaps him on the stomach. “Look, not an inch of fat. This man can work.”
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